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Cisco's SG500 switches are the next step up from the already popular SG300 Layer-3 switches. Cisco introduced the SG Small Business series to compete with DELL and HP's offerings and take the same market share. Cisco saw a massive gap between its entry-level Catalyst switches (2960s and 3560) and the competition, and decided to hit them as much as it could with the SG Series switches. The specifications on the new SG 500 switches are impressive: switching capacity starting at 28.8 Gbps for the smallest 24-port SG500, up to 176 Gbps for the largest models, which include 10Gbps uplinks, all with layer-3 switching, styling and energy efficiency! Here are some highlights of the SG 500 series: High Power Over Ethernet Plus (PoE), providing up to 30 watt on port Full support IPv6 Advanced Layer 3 Traffic Management (InterVLAN-Routing) Strong Security. Access Control Lists (ACL), Voice VLAN, Guest VLAN and many other security features. Energy efficiency. The ability to automatically disconnect power ports is not used, adjusting the strength of the signal based on the length of the cable connection, etc. Expandability. Offering 1G and 1G/5G Ethernet extension slots. 10G expansion slots for the 500X series. Limited lifetime warranty with advanced replacement the next day. For the convenience of our readers, we have made the following downloads available directly from Firewall.cx: Cisco SG500 Series Review Cisco SG500 Series Datasheet Cisco SG500 Fast Start Guide They are readily available in our SG500 Datasheet Download section. The initial setting of the SG500-52P is just like the sG200 and SG300 series, the SG500 can be configured as a web interface and CLI INTERFACE. The web interface is very intuitive, but takes some time to understand its location and where to customize the various aspects of the switch. THE CLI mode is similar to the Cisco IOS Catalyst switches, but it has its own logic that we believe Cisco did intentionally to ensure the SG series configuration experience is not identical to the much more expensive and well-known Catalyst switches. We found that the best way to set up the switch was to use the CLI interface for specific functions such as setting up IP addresses, creating and naming VLANs, installing the default gateway, and then using the web interface to customize the barrel and access links, allowed VLANs, etc. As with the SG200 and SG300 models, it's a good idea to always update the firmware to the latest version available. Previously, the SG300 firmware suffered from quite a number of problems, which could have caused the switch to stop processing packages and require a reboot to recover. Hopefully we won't experience same problems with the firmware SG500. Before you start both the SG300 and SG500 switches, you can create multiple VLAN and a route between them - a feature called the InterVLAN route. For more information about InterVLAN routing, you can read our InterVLAN routing article. Most people don't know that when the SG300 or SG500 switch is turned on for the first time, it defaults in layer-2 mode! In order to create multiple VLANs, assign IP addresses and enable layer-3 Switch, you have to switch the SG300 sG500 to router mode! When this is done, the entire configuration is erased and the device is reset, losing any configuration it has completed. Therefore, it is highly recommended that you always switch to router mode before any configuration is performed on the switch! Switch to Router Mode - Switch layer-3 Switch switch to router mode, connect to the serial port using the DB9 serial cable (read on our serial cable articles for information about DB9 connectors) and set the port com so: 115200 Baud Rate 8 Data Bits No Parity 1 Stop Bit No Flow Control When presented with a hint of entry, use 'cisco' as a user's name and password. You will be asked to change your password before you perform any configuration: Username:ciscoPassword: Please change your password from the default settings. Please change your password to better protect your network. Do you want to change your password (Y/N)? The old YEnter password: Enter a new password: Confirm the new password: When it is completed, the CLI hint will be presented along with a familiar hash symbol. On request, enter the show system mode to view the current mode: Without delay, let's switch to router mode: The Switch set of the router's system mode Change the Switch mode will delete the launch configuration file and reset the device immediately after that. Highly recommended that you will back it up before changing the mode, continue? (Y/N) As the reset process begins, multiple messages will appear on the console, and the switch will finally restart: at the moment you need to log in using the user's cisco password, and then change the password as needed. Issuing the show system mode command will confirm that the switch is in router mode, which means we are in business: Creating VLANs, Destination IP addresses, gateway default, DNS Name-Server - Incorporating IP routing Process to create VLANs on SG500 is similar to Catalyst switches. First, create your VLANs, and then VLAN interfaces to set up IP addresses. Since VLAN 1, the default VLAN has already been created, we only require that we change our IP address to fit our network, in mind that the switch has VLAN 1 pre-configured with IP address 192.168.1.254, but also has DHCP included, so if the switch finds a DHCP server during the time it will automatically receive an IP address. When the system uses its default IP address (192.168.1.254), the LED system shown below will blink continuously: the switch adjusts the terminalswitch (configuration) interface vlan 1switch (config-if) IP address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0switch (config-if) exit We have now installed the IP address VLAN 1 on 192.168.1.2. Next step is to create VLAN2 & 5, our Voice VLAN & Guest VLAN, name them and configure an IP address for each: switch(config)# vlan 2switch(config)# interface vlan 2switch(config-if)# name Voice-VLANswitch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0switch(config-if)# exitswitch(config)# vlan 5switch(config)# interface vlan 5switch(config-if)# name Guest-VLANswitch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.50.2 255.255.255.0switch(config-if)# exit The vlan 2 & vlan 5 command creates VLAN 2 and VLAN 5, however the switch's prompt will not change, so do not be alarmed. Finally, we set the switch host name, set up default gateway, name-server to resolve dns and enable IP routing Switch (config) host-name SG500SG500 (config) and ip default gateway 192.168.1.1SG500 (config) IP name-server 192.168.1.1SG500 (configuration) PI routing Saving our configuration Saving configuration is easily performed with the help of a classic command: SG500 copy runs-configuration start-up-configurationoverwrite file (start-up configuration), (Y/N) (N)? Y02-February-2012 10:34:43 %COPY-I-FILECOPY: Files Copy - Source URL works destination configuration URL flash://startup-config02-Feb-2012 10:34:53 %COPY-N-TRAP: Copy operation was completed successfullyCopy managed web configuration for those who wants to use the web interface to customize the switch, don't despair as there are still many features that can be configured through the web interface. Creating a VLAN and ip address configuration is definitely much faster and easier through the CLI interface, especially if you make a mistake and need to make adjustments. To access the web interface, enter the VLAN 1 Switch IP address, which you've configured before. In our example it is 192.168.1.2. You will be met with an entry screen and will be asked to enter a valid username and password. After the weather, the Getting Started: VLANs Ports Appointment web interface provides two different ways of assigning VLANs to switch ports: The VLAN Management menu features port-to-VLAN and Port-VLAN-Membership. The first, the Port-to-VLAN variant, represents all available ports and by selecting the appropriate VLAN from above, you can assign it, exclude it or make it native to VLAN for any of the selected ports: In our example, we chose VLAN 2 (VLAN ID equals 2), our VLAN voice, and configured all but one port to carry VLAN 2 traffic as Tagged. When setting up VLAN as a tagged traffic, the port becomes a mainport and trunk option above grey as you can't turn it off - a logical limitation. When VLAN is set up for Untagged, it becomes the native VLAN for this port. If these concepts are new, we strongly encourage you to read our VLAN section. We set up VLAN2 traffic as Tagged, which means we plan to connect the IP phone to these ports and from there to the PC. VLAN 1 traffic is set as Untagged Traffic, or Native VLAN for all ports. Finally, Port GE1 is prohibited from carrying VLAN2 traffic. The reason for this is that we plan to connect our internet router to the GE1 port and there is no reason for our VLAN Voice movement to exist on this port, for security reasons of course. Then click on Apply to save the changes and continue working with the rest of the VLAN port configuration. The Port-VLAN-Membership menu provides an overview of the entire port configuration, but changes can only be made for one port at a time: our screenshot shows that the configuration was not made because VLAN2 and 5 are not configured for any port. Select the note port and click on Join VLAN at the bottom of the page: There will be a small pop-up in which we can select VLAN from the area on the right (under Select VLAN); then select the tagging method for the selected VLAN and finally assign it to the port by clicking on the right arrow of "gt;". After completing, click on Apply to save the changes followed close to return to the next port that will be configured from the top of the page. It should be noted that Port-VLAN is the fastest way to set up multiple switch ports at the same time. Set up Voice VLAN settings to ensure that the switch understands which VLAN will carry traffic. Experience shows that it is best to specify the Voice VLAN port in these settings rather than leave it to the switch to find out. In our example, VLAN ID 2 is our VLAN Voice, so we changed the default VLAN ID from 1 to 2 and disabled the Dynamic Auto Voice VLAN function for security reasons. Finally, click on Apply to save the change. Note: If you have problems with IP phones by signing up with CallManager or CallManager Express, make sure to turn on VLAN's dynamic voice feature and install it to enable Auto Voice VLAN. Setting up system time System time can be configured according to the administration settings of the time and system time: Set up synchronization with the NTP server, turn on the main SNTP-source clock servers and install the correct hour zone bias. Then set up daylight saving time settings and click on Apply. Move to the SNTP Unicast menu, turn on SNTP Client Unicast, and add your preferred NTP server, as shown below: Click on Apply to save your changes. User accounts to create desired user accounts to access the switch, select the user's user Menu. Currently, there is only a cisco default account. Click on Add and enter username and password: Pay attention to the different levels of users available to the user being created. For full access, select Level 15. Once created, cisco can be removed, but it's critical to save the configuration by clicking on the save flashing button at the top of the page. Determining the management method Our last step for the basic switch setting is to determine the method of control. The SG500 and previous models support a variety of management practices that include Telnet, SSH, HTTP, HTTPS and SNMP. To set up your access profile, visit the Security access method of the access of the access of the access: Then click Add to add a new profile: the pop-up will allow you to determine the name of the access profile, the rule priority (the highest number of rules takes precedence over other access profiles), the management method, interface to which it applies and IP addresses to which access is allowed or denied: In our example we named our All-Access access profile, set the priority of rule 1, which takes precedence over other rules, the method of managing everything, the action resolution, the VLAN 1 interface only and the source of IP 192.168.1.0 / 24, which of course is the VLAN1 network. When you fully click on Apply and close. This action will take you back to the Access Profiles section. Now we select the Active Access profile we've just created and click on Apply. The pop-up will ask us to confirm this action. Click on OK: If the session is off, just connect to the switch using the VLAN1 IP address. Note: When setting up a switch for remotely accessed Telnet or SSH, it's important not to forget to include these services from the Security menu of TCP/UDP Services, as shown below: Again, be sure to press the flashing Save button at the top of the page: Clicking on the Save button will lead us to the Copy/Save configuration page. Select Running-Configuration as the name of the original files and the launch configuration as the name of the destination file and hit Apply: Configuration Backup To download the switch configuration to the workstation for backup purposes select File Management zgt; Download/Download/back configuration/entry from the main menu. Here, choose the HTTP method and the backup action. Finally, select the start or launch configuration depending on your requirements and apply. You will soon be asked with the ability to keep the configuration file on the hard drive: This completes our introduction to the SG500-52p PoE switch and its basic configuration. Back to the Cisco Switch section

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