

Installing the Switch

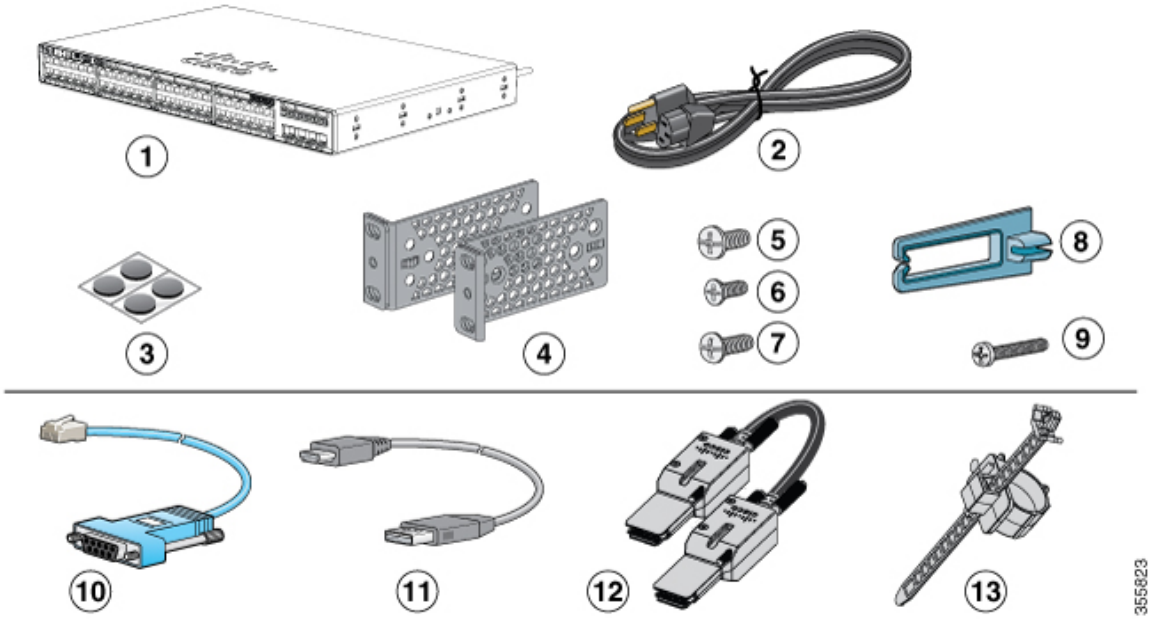
- Shipping Box Contents, on page 1
- Planning a Switch Data Stack , on page 2
- Mounting the Switch, on page 8
- Connecting to the StackWise Ports, on page 13
- Connecting Devices to the Ethernet Ports, on page 14

Shipping Box Contents

The shipping box contains the model of the switch you ordered and other components needed for installation. Some components are optional, depending on your order.

Note Verify that you have received these items. If any item is missing or damaged, contact your Cisco representative or reseller for instructions. Verify that you have received these items. If any item is missing or damaged, contact your Cisco representative or reseller for instructions.

Figure 1: Components delivered in the shipping box



1	Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series switch[1] (power supply modules are not displayed)	8	Cable guide
2	AC power cord	9	M4.0 x 20mm Phillips pan-head screw
3	Four rubber mounting feet	10	RJ-45 USB console cable[1]
4	Two 19-inch mounting brackets	11	(Optional) USB console cable [1]
5	4 number-12 pan-head screw	12	(Optional) StackWise cable[1] (0.5-meter, 1-meter, or 3-meter)
6	4 number-10 pan-head screws	13	Power cord retainer
7	8 number-8 Phillips flat-head screws	-	-

1. Item is orderable.

Planning a Switch Data Stack

Switch Stacking Guidelines

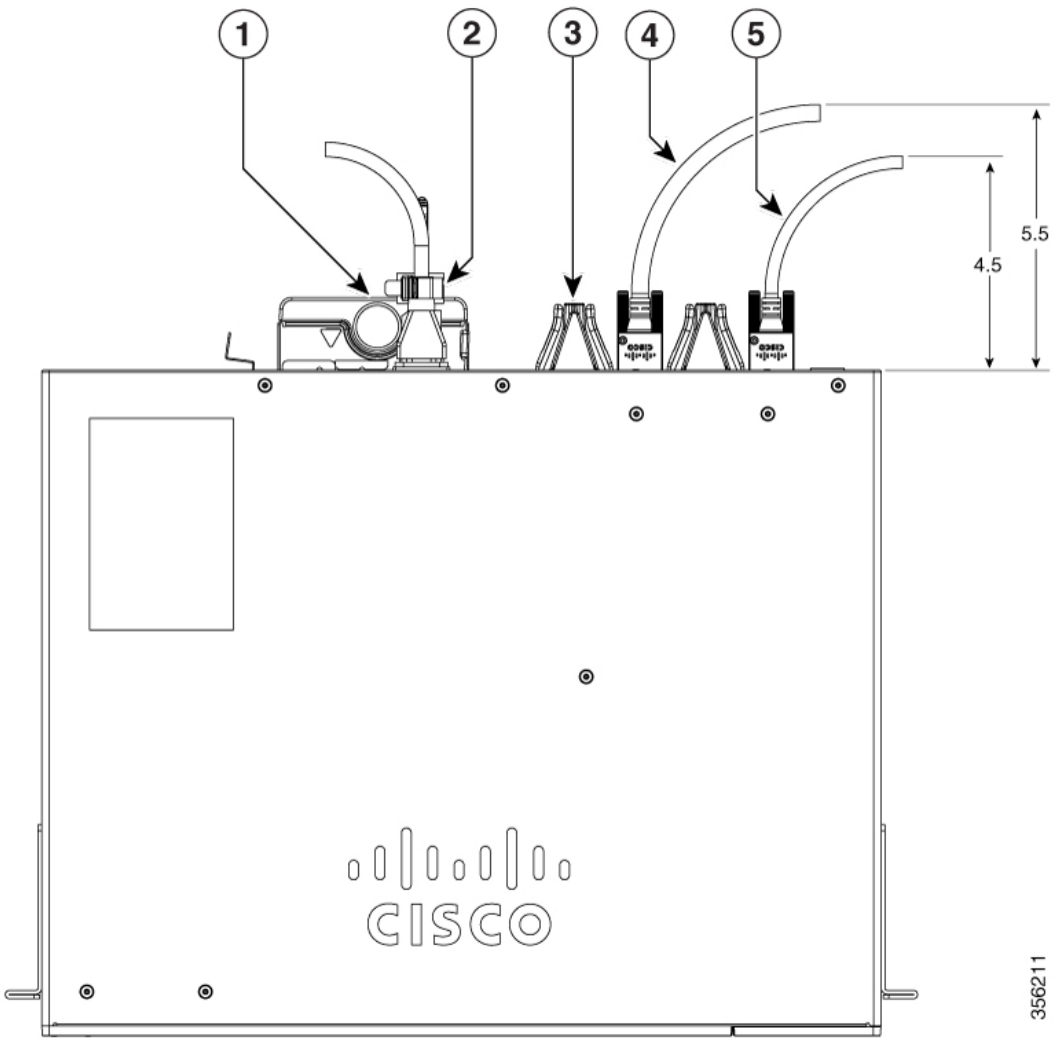
A StackWise adapter must be installed in the stacking port to enable stacking. The StackWise cable connects to the StackWise adapter in the stacking port. If the switch is not ordered with stacking, the adapters must be ordered separately and installed.

Before connecting the switches in a stack, observe these stacking guidelines:

- Number of switches in the stack. You can create data stacks with up to eight switches in a stack.
- Length of the cable. Order the appropriate cable from your Cisco sales representative. The length of the cable depends on your configuration. These are the different sizes available:
  - 0.5 meter cable (STACK-T4-50CM)
  - 1 meter cable (STACK-T4-1M)
  - 3 meter cable (STACK-T4-3M)
- Minimum bend radius and coiled diameter for StackWise cables. We recommend a minimum bend radius and coiled diameter for each StackWise cable.

Table 1: StackWise Cables Minimum Bend Radius and Coiled Diameter

Cable Part Number	Cable Length	Minimum Bend Radius	Minimum Coiled Diameter
STACK-T4-50CM	1.64 feet (0.5 m)	2.60 in. (66 mm)	5.20 in. (132 mm)
STACK-T4-1M	3.28 feet (1.0 m)	2.60 in. (66 mm)	5.20 in. (132 mm)
STACK-T4-3M	9.84 feet (3.0 m)	3.58 in. (91 mm)	7.17 in. (182 mm)



1	Power supply module	4	StackWise 3.0 m cable
2	Power cord retainer	5	StackWise 1.0 m and 0.5 m cable
3	Fan module	-	

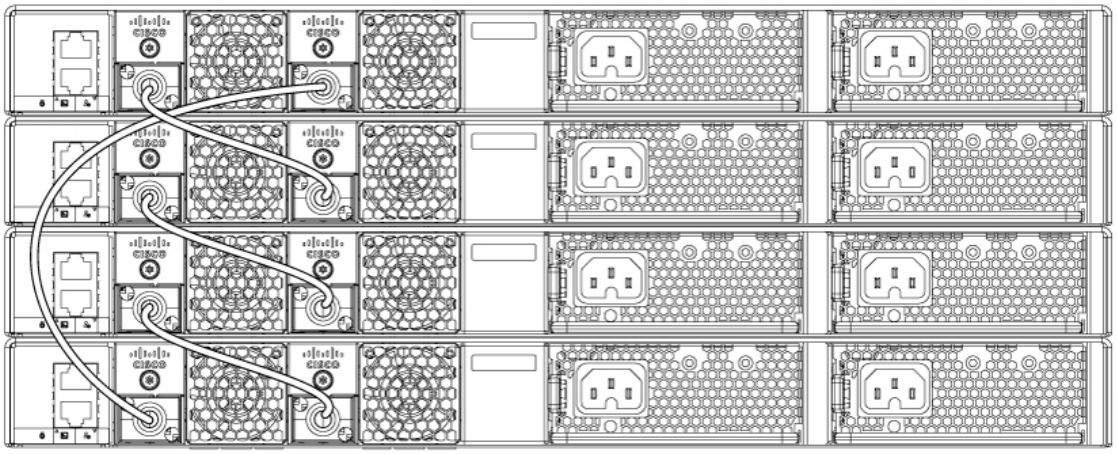
Note Ensure that you maintain a proper clearance of 5.5 in. and 4.5 in. between the StackWise cable and the switch as depicted in the image.

Data Stack Cabling Configurations

This is an example of a recommended configuration that uses the supplied 0.5-meter StackWise cable. In this example, the switches are stacked in a vertical rack or on a table. This configuration provides redundant

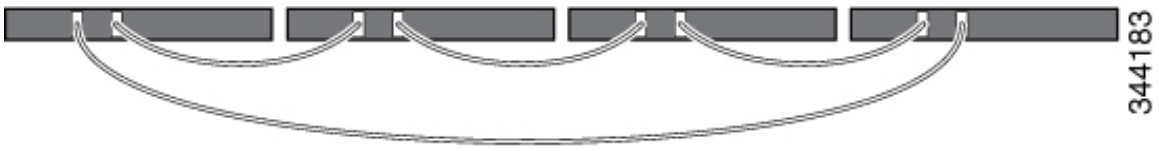
connections. The configuration example uses the supplied 0.5-meter StackWise cable. The example shows the full-ring configuration that provides redundant connections.

Figure 2: Data Stacking the Switches in a Rack or on a Table Using the 0.5-meter StackWise Cables



This example shows a recommended configuration when the switches are mounted side-by-side. Use the 1-meter and the 3-meter StackWise cables to connect the switches. This configuration provides redundant connections.

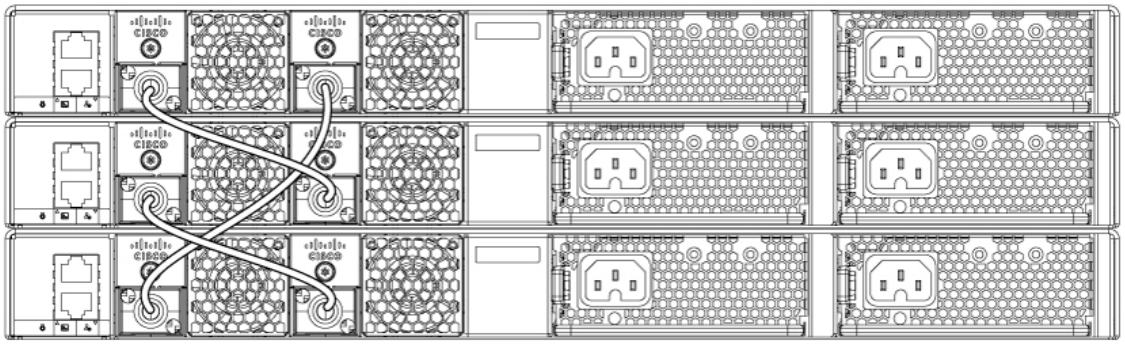
Figure 3: Data Stacking in a Side-by-Side Mounting



Data Stack Bandwidth and Partitioning Examples

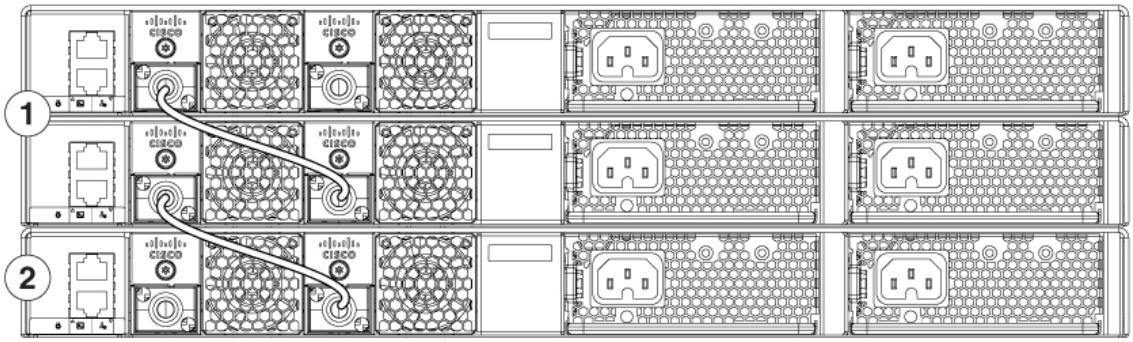
This section provides examples of data stack bandwidth and possible data stack partitioning. The figure shows a data stack of switches that provides full bandwidth and redundant StackWise cable connections.

Figure 4: Example of a Data Stack with Full Bandwidth Connections



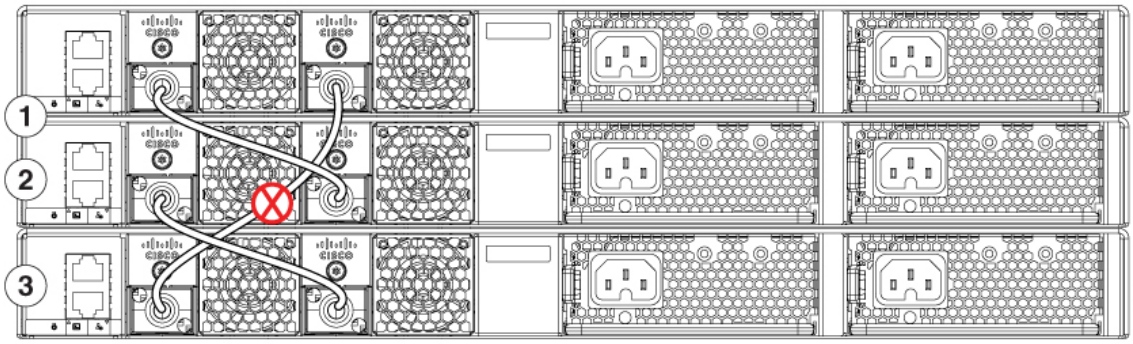
This figure shows an example of a stack of switches with incomplete StackWise cabling connections. This stack provides only half bandwidth and does not have redundant connections.

Figure 5: Example of a Data Stack with Half Bandwidth Connections



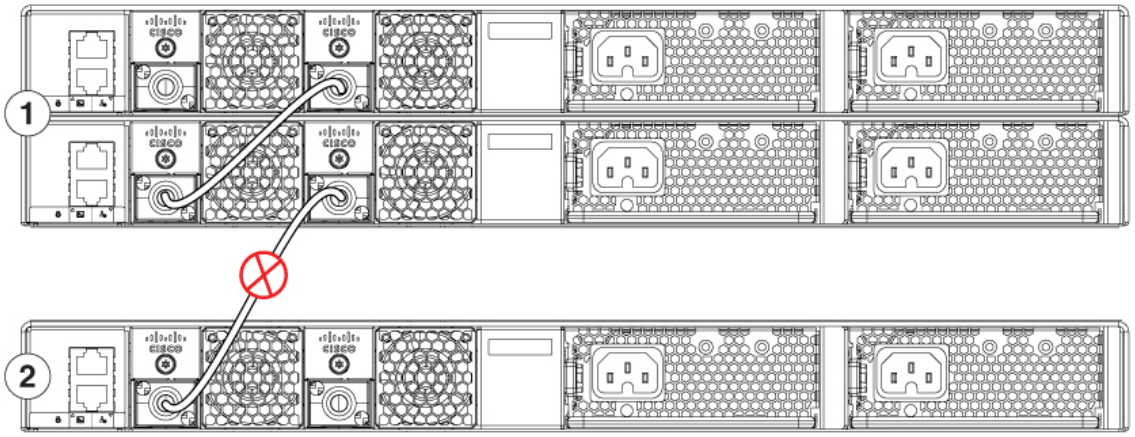
The figures below show data stacks of switches with failover conditions. In this figure, the StackWise cable is bad in link 2. Therefore, this stack provides only half bandwidth and does not have redundant connections.

Figure 6: Example of a Data Stack with a Failover Condition



In this figure, link 2 is bad. Therefore, this stack partitions into two stacks, and the top and bottom switches become the active switch in the stack. If the bottom switch is a member (not active or standby switch), it reloads.

Figure 7: Example of a Partitioned Data Stack with a Failover Condition



Power-On Sequence for Switch Stacks

Consider these guidelines before you power on the switches in a stack:

- The sequence in which the switches are first powered on might affect the switch that becomes the stack master.
- There are two ways to elect an active switch:
  - If you want a particular switch to become the active switch, configure it with the highest priority. Among switches with same priority, the switch with the lowest MAC address becomes the active switch.
  - If you want a particular switch to become the active switch, power on that switch first. This switch remains the active switch until a reelection is required. After 2 minutes, power on the other switches in the stack. If you have no preference as to which switch becomes the active switch, power on all the switches in the stack within 1 minute. These switches participate in the active switch election. Switches powered on after 2 minutes do not participate in the election.
- Power off a switch before you add it to or remove it from an existing switch stack. If changes are made to the stack without powering down the switches, the following results can occur:
  - If two operating partial ring stacks are connected together using a stack cable, a stack merge can take place. This situation reloads the whole stack (all switches in the stack).
  - If some switches in the stack are completely separated from the stack, a stack split can occur.
- A stack split can occur on a full ring stack if:
  - More than one running switch is removed without powering down.
  - More than one stack cable is removed without powering down.
- A stack split can occur in a partial ring stack if:
  - A switch is removed without powering down.

- A stack cable is removed without powering down.

- In a split stack, depending on where the active and standby switches are located, either two stacks might be formed (with the standby taking over as the new active switch in the newly formed stack) or all the members in the newly formed stack might reload.

Note These results depend on how the switches are connected. You can remove two or more switches from the stack without splitting the stack.

For conditions that can cause a stack reelection or to manually elect the active switch, see the stacking software configuration guide *Stack Manager and High Availability Configuration Guide for Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series Switches* on Cisco.com.

Mounting the Switch

The following sections explain the different mounting options.

Rack-Mounting

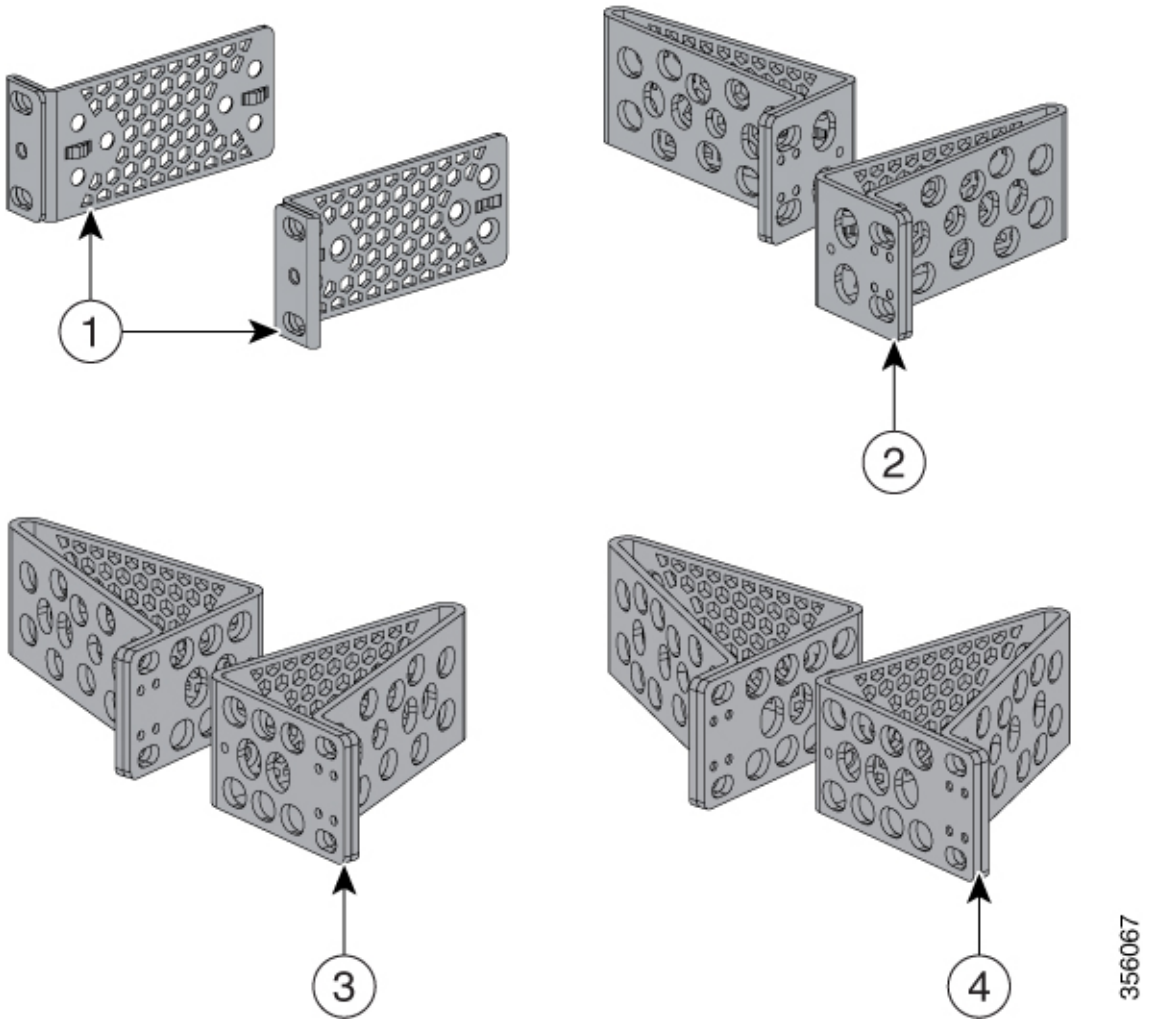
Installation in racks other than 19-inch racks requires a bracket kit not included with the switch.

Warning To prevent bodily injury when mounting or servicing this unit in a rack, you must take special precautions to ensure that the system remains stable. The following guidelines are provided to ensure your safety:

- This unit should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When mounting this unit in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
- If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the unit in the rack.

Figure 8: Rack-Mounting Brackets

This figure shows the standard 19-inch brackets and other optional mounting brackets. You can order the optional brackets (ACC-KIT-T1=) from your Cisco sales representative.



1	19-inch brackets (ACC-KIT-T1=)	3	23-inch brackets (RACK-KIT-T1=)
2	ETSI brackets (RACK-KIT-T1=)	4	24-inch brackets (RACK-KIT-T1=)

Attaching the Rack-Mount Brackets

Before you begin

You can use the minimum recommended number of two screws for installing the rack-mount bracket to each side of the switch. If required, while mounting, you can use the additional four screws provided in the accessory kit.

Procedure

Use two Phillips flat-head screws to attach the long side of the bracket to each side of the switch for the front- or rear-mounting positions.

The following illustration shows a C9200L switch. C9200 switches follow the same method for installing the rack mount bracket.

Figure 9: Attaching Brackets for 19-inch Racks in a two-post rack front-mount position

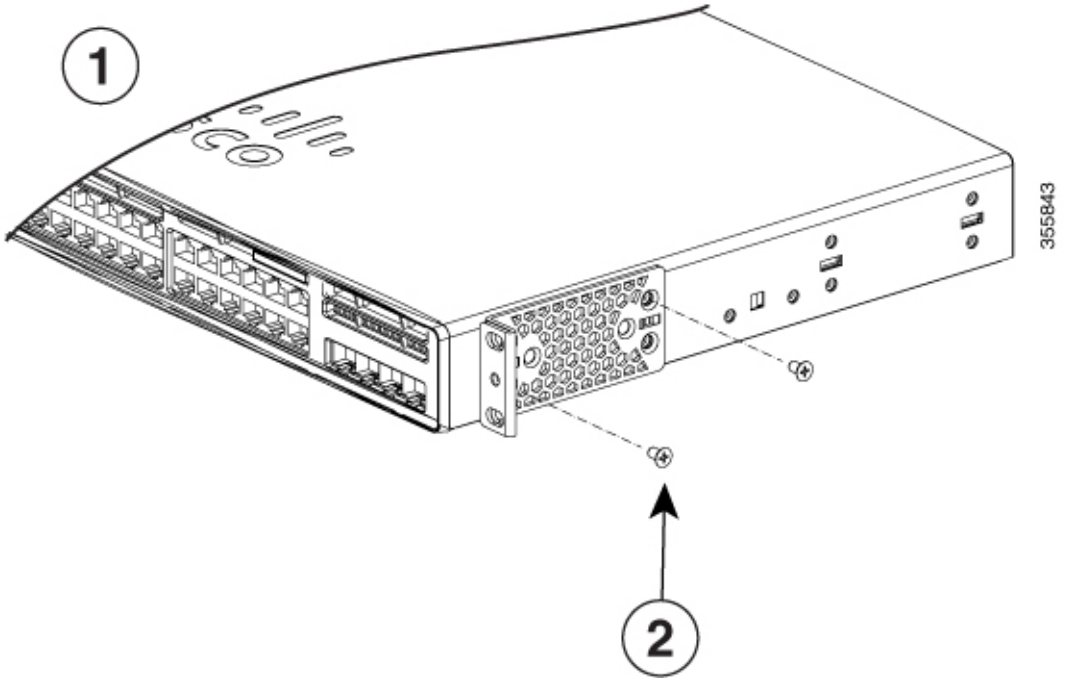
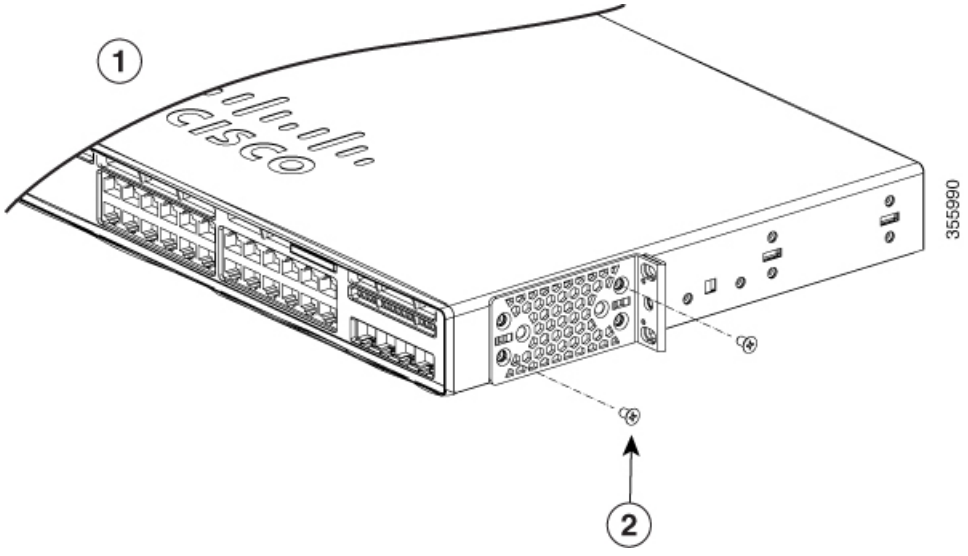


Figure 10: Attaching Brackets for 19-inch Racks in a two-post rack rear-mount position



2	Number-8 Phillips flat-head screws

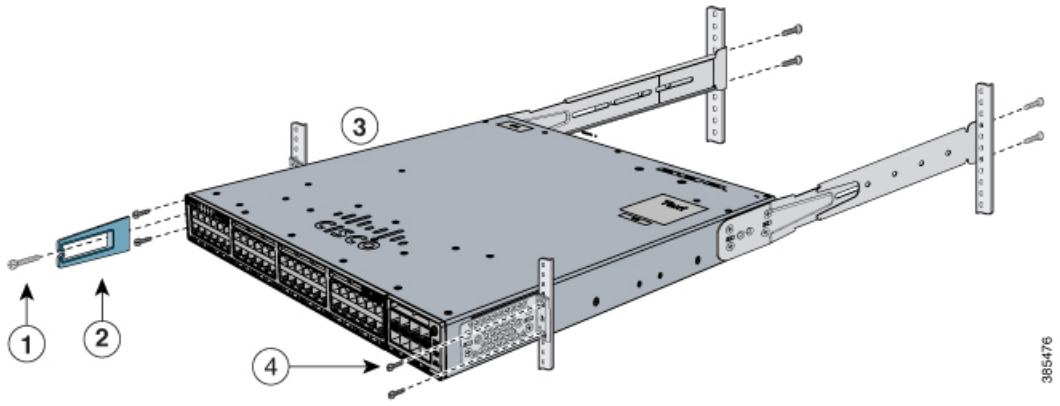
Mounting the Switch in a Rack

Procedure

Step 1 Use the four supplied Phillips machine screws to attach the brackets to the rack.

Step 2 Use the black Phillips machine screw to attach the cable guide to the left or right bracket.

Figure 11: Mounting the Switch in a Rack



1	Phillips machine screw, black	3	Front-mounting position
2	Cable guide	4	Number-12 or number-10 Phillips machine screws

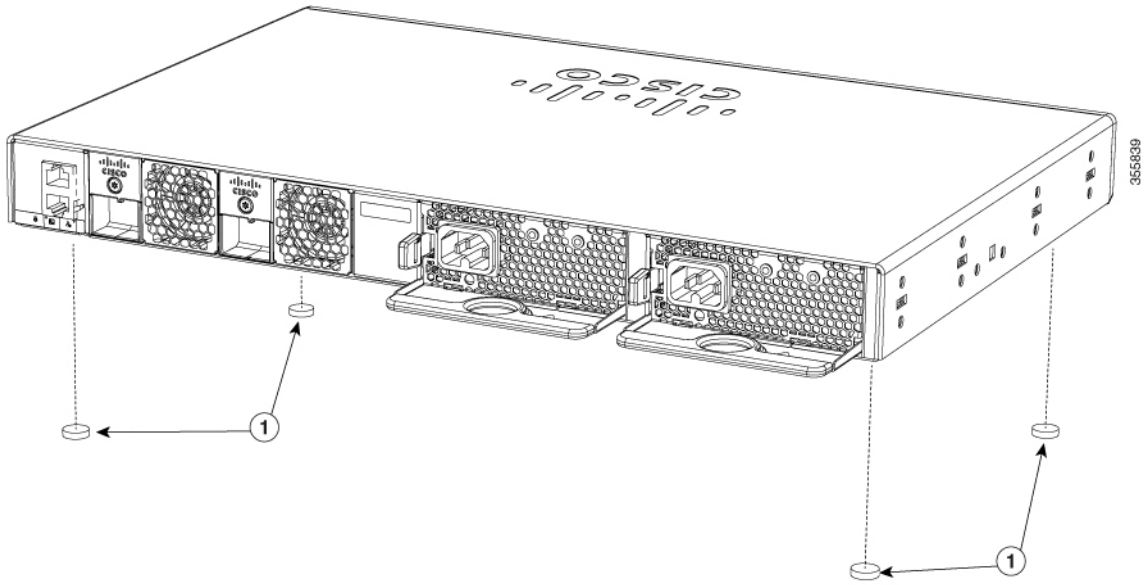
Installing the Switch on a Table or Shelf

Procedure

Step 1 To install the switch on a table or shelf, locate the adhesive strip with the rubber feet in the mounting-kit envelope.

Step 2 Attach the four rubber feet to the four circular etches on the bottom of the chassis.

Figure 12: Attaching the mounting feet for Table-Mounting or Shelf-Mounting



1	Rubber mounting feet

Step 3 Place the switch on the table or shelf near an AC power source.

What to do next

When you complete the switch installation, see After Switch Installation, on page 12 for information on switch configuration.

After Switch Installation

- Configure the switch using the Web User Interface. For more information, see "Configuring the Switch Using the Web User Interface" topic in the *Software Configuration Guide*.
- Connect the required devices to the switch ports.
- Turn on the power supply switches to power up the system. While powering up, the switch performs a series of bootup diagnostic tests.

Note The switch is designed to boot up in less than 30 minutes, provided that the neighboring devices are in fully operational state.

- Verify port connectivity after connecting devices to the switch ports. The LED turns green when the switch and the attached device have a link.

Connecting to the StackWise Ports

Before you begin

Before connecting the StackWise cables, read the "Planning a Switch Data Stack" section. Always use a Cisco-approved StackWise cable to connect the switches.

Procedure

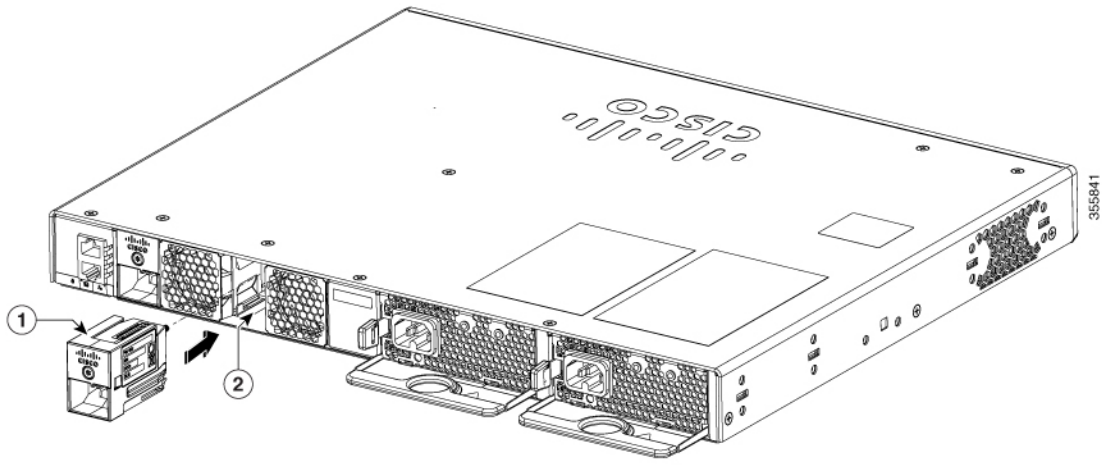
Step 1 Remove the dust covers from the StackWise cables and StackWise ports, and store them for future use.

A StackWise adapter must be installed in the StackWise port to enable stacking. In the default setup, the StackWise adapter blanks are installed in the StackWise ports. If StackWise stacking is ordered with the switch, StackWise adapters are already installed in the StackWise ports, and you can proceed to step 4.

Step 2 Remove the StackWise adapter blanks from each destination StackWise port using the Torx T15 Allen key provided in the stacking kit (or a Torx T15 screwdriver). Store them for future use.

Step 3 Install a StackWise adapter in each destination StackWise port, and secure it in place using the supplied Torx T15 key, or a Torx T15 screwdriver.

Figure 13: Installing the StackWise Adapter in a StackWise Port



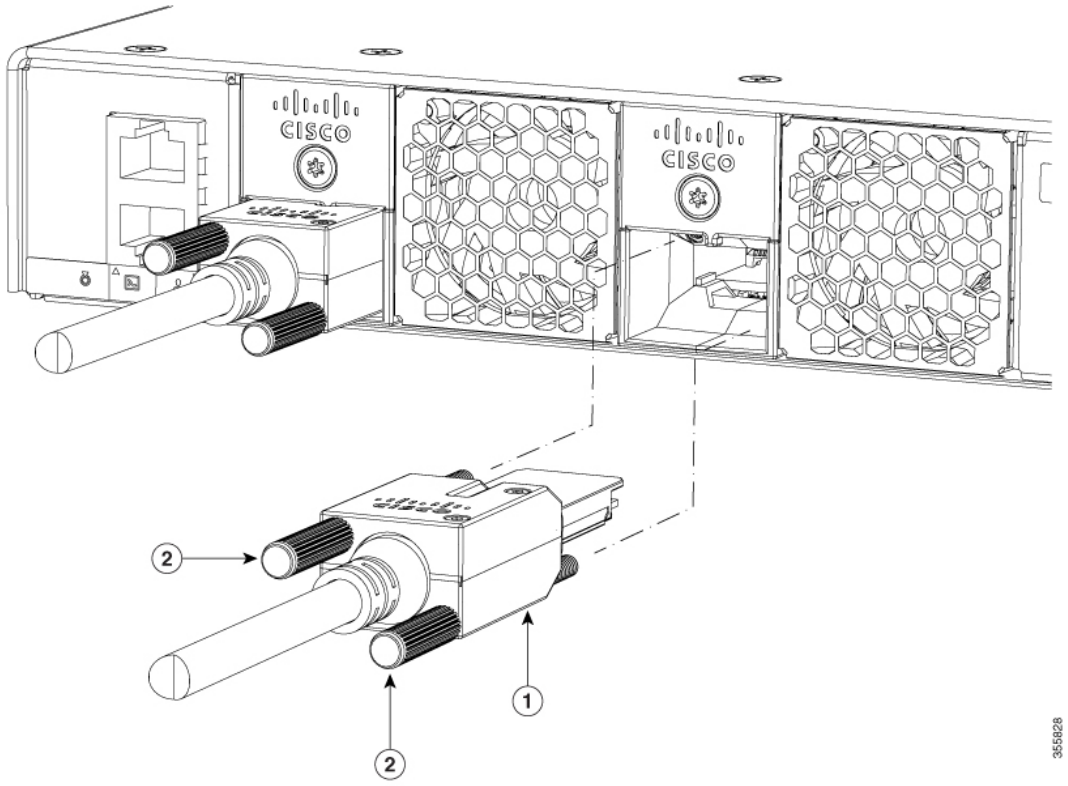
1	StackWise adapter	2	StackWise port

Step 4 Connect the cable to the StackWise port on the switch rear panel.

a) Align the StackWise cable connector with the StackWise adapter in the StackWise port.

b) Insert the StackWise cable connector into the StackWise port. Make sure that the Cisco logo is on the top side of the connector.

Figure 14: Connecting the StackWise Cable in a StackWise Port



1	Connector screws	2	StackWise cable

c) Finger-tighten the screws in clockwise direction.

Step 5 Connect the other end of the cable to the port on the other switch and finger-tighten the screws. Avoid over-tightening the screws.

Caution
Removing and installing the StackWise cable can shorten its useful life. Do not remove and insert the cable more often than is absolutely necessary (installing and removing it up to 200 times is supported).

When you need to remove the StackWise cable from the connector, make sure to fully unscrew the correct screws. When the connectors are not being used, replace the dust covers.

Connecting Devices to the Ethernet Ports

10/100/1000/Multigigabit Ethernet Port Connections

The switch 10/100/1000 and Multigigabit Ethernet port configuration changes to operate at the speed of the attached device. If the attached ports do not support autonegotiation, you can manually set the speed and

duplex parameters. Connecting devices that do not autonegotiate or that have the speed and duplex parameters manually set can reduce performance or result in no linkage.

To maximize performance, choose one of these methods for configuring the Ethernet ports:

- Let the ports autonegotiate both speed and duplex.
- Set the interface speed and duplex parameters on both ends of the connection.

Auto-MDIX Connections

The autonegotiation and the auto-MDIX features are enabled by default on the switch.

With autonegotiation, the switch port configurations change to operate at the speed of the attached device. If the attached device does not support autonegotiation, you can manually set the switch interface speed and duplex parameters.

With auto-MDIX, the switch detects the required cable type for copper Ethernet connections and configures the interface accordingly.

If auto-MDIX is disabled, use the guidelines in this table to select the correct cable.

Table 2: Recommended Ethernet Cables (When Auto-MDIX is Disabled)

Device	Crossover Cable	Straight-Through Cable
Switch to switch	Yes	No
Switch to hub	Yes	No
Switch to computer or server	No	Yes
Switch to router	No	Yes
Switch to IP phone	No	Yes

[1] 100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T traffic requires twisted four-pair, Category 5 or higher. 10BASE-T traffic can use Category 3 cable or higher.

PoE and POE+ Port Connections

The 10/100/1000 PoE and PoE+ ports have the same autonegotiation settings and cabling requirements that are described in the 10/100/1000 Ports. These ports can provide PoE and PoE+ inline power.

PoE inline power supports devices compliant with the IEEE 802.3af standard, as well as prestandard Cisco IP Phones and Cisco Aironet Access Points. Each port can deliver up to 15.4 W of PoE. PoE+ inline power supports devices compliant with the IEEE 802.3at standard, by delivering up to 30 W of PoE+ power per port to all switch ports.

See Power Supply Modules for the power supply modules required to support PoE and PoE+ on 24- and 48-port switches.

Caution Category 5e and Category 6 cables can store high levels of static electricity. Always ground the cables to a suitable and safe earth ground before connecting them to the switch or other devices.

Caution Noncompliant cabling or powered devices can cause a PoE port fault. Use only standard-compliant cabling to connect Cisco prestandard IP Phones and wireless access points, IEEE 802.3af, or 802.3at (PoE+)-compliant devices. You must remove any cable or device that causes a PoE fault.