Initial power on and configuration

Starting and configuring the switch

Initial power on

The system platform will automatically power on when AC power is applied. Work through the following steps to provide power to the device:

- Plug in the power cable.
- Wait for the system status LED to turn green.
- The system power supply LED will be amber until the power-on self-test (POST) is complete. It will then change to solid green.
- When the POST is complete, verify that the switch power LED and switch status LED are solid green.

Refer to the System status LED page of this course for more information.

Note: The switch usually requires several minutes to boot and complete the POST.

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Cable connections to the management port

Typically, switches are shipped from the manufacturer with an RS232 serial cable in the box. As most PCs and laptops do not have an RS232 port, servicers should prepare another USB to serial adapter and install the corresponding driver to manually connect to the switch.

RS232 serial console cable

USB to serial adapter

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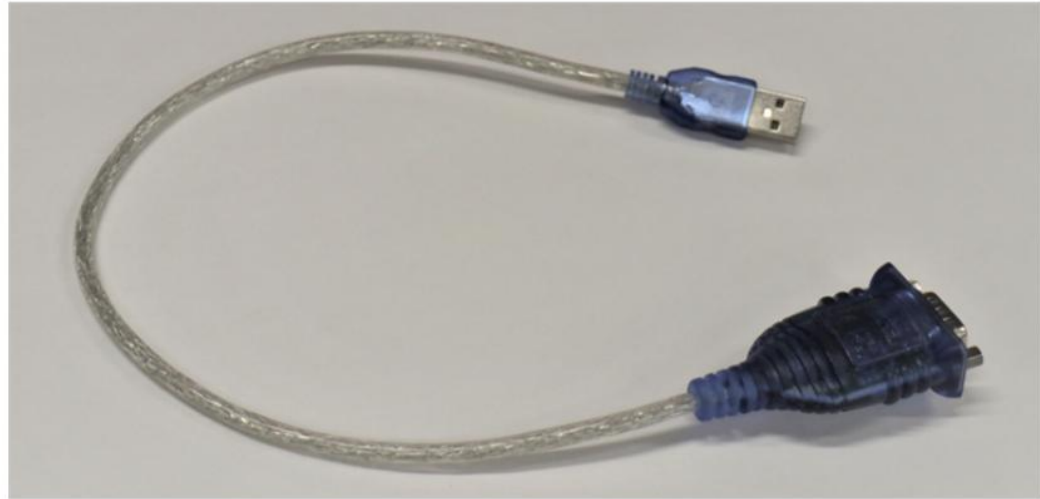
Connecting to a switch using a serial port

Work through the following steps to log on to the device through a serial connection:

1. Connect the device to the workstation.

2. Disable any serial communication programs running on the workstation, such as any synchronization programs.

3. Open a terminal emulator application, such as PuTTY, Xshell, or SecureCRT on a Windows PC or TERM, TIP, or Ckermit in a Linux environment. Choose one of the following options to configure the application:

• In a Windows environment, use the following values:

Parameter	Settings
Baud rate	9600
Data bits	8
Stop bits	1
Parity	None
Flow control	None

• In a UNIX environment using TIP, enter the following string at the prompt: `tip /dev/ttyb -9600`

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Logging in for the first time

- After a successful login, the terminal emulator application will report switch information. Press **Enter** to display the login prompt.

  `Switch Console Login:`

- Log in to the device as `admin`, using the default password `password`. Users will be prompted to change the default user name and password at the initial login. Record the new credentials and keep this information in a secure location.

```
Fabric OS (swDir)
swDir login: admin
Password:
Please change your passwords now.
Use Control-C to exit or press 'Enter' key to proceed.
swDir:admin>
```

- Modify the credentials. To cancel, press **Ctrl+C**.

Note: Initial passwords can be 12 through 510 characters long. Passwords must contain at least one lowercase letter, one uppercase letter, one number, and one special character. Passwords must not contain repeated characters or sequences lof characters. The colon (:) character is not supported. Passwords are case-sensitive, and they will not be displayed when you enter them on the command line.

Configuring the IP address using DHCP

The device can be configured with a static IP address, or a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server can be used to set the IP address of the switch. DHCP is enabled by default, and the device supports both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
When using DHCP, the switch obtains its IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway address from the DHCP server.
The DHCP client can connect only to a DHCP server that is on the same subnet as the switch. If your DHCP server is not on the same subnet as the switch, use a static IP address.

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Configuring a static IP address

Work through the following steps to set a static IP address for the device:

1. Log on to the device as admin.

2. Use the `ipaddrset` command to set the Ethernet IP address.

• To use an IPv4 address, enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation as prompted.

```
Ethernet IP Address: [192.0.2.0]
```

• To use an IPv6 address, enter the network information in colon-separated notation as prompted.

```
device:admin> ipaddrset -ipv6 --add 2001:db8:8:800:200C:417A/32
IP address is being changed...Done.
```

3. Complete the rest of the network information as prompted (IPv4 format shown).

```
Ethernet Subnetmask: [255.255.255.0]
Ethernet IP Address: [192.0.2.0]
Gateway IP Address: [192.0.2.1]
```

4. Enter off to disable DHCP when prompted.

```
DHCP [OFF]: off
```

Configuring the time zone

The default time zone is Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The time zone can be set only once because the value is stored in nonvolatile memory.

Work through the following steps to set the time zone:

1. Log in as admin.

2. Use the `tsTimeZone --interactive` command and follow the prompts, or enter the `tsTimeZone [houroffset[,minuteoffset]]` command as follows:

For Pacific Standard Time, enter `tsTimeZone -8,0`

For Central Standard Time, enter `tsTimeZone -6,0`

For Eastern Standard Time, enter `tsTimeZone -5,0`

For command parameter selections for the US time zones, click HERE.

Configuring the date and time

The date and time settings are used for event logging, error detection, and troubleshooting. However, device operation does not depend on the date and time, and a device with incorrect date or time values will still function properly. Users can synchronize the local time of the principal or primary fabric configuration server (FCS) device to from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. Work through the following steps to set the date and time:

1. Log in to the device as admin.
2. Enter the `date ["new-date"]` command to see the current date and time.
3. To change the date and time, enter `date <"new-date">`

Write the new date and time as a string in *mmddhhmmyy* format:

- *mm*: Specifies the month – valid values are 01 through 12
- *dd*: Specifies the date – valid values are 01 through 31
- *hh*: Specifies the hour – valid values are 00 through 23
- *mm*: Specifies the minutes – valid values are 00 through 59
- *yy*: Specifies the year – valid values are 00 through 37 (interpreted as 2000 to 2037) and 70 through 99 (interpreted as 1970 to 1999)

Setting a new date example:

```
device:admin> date
Thu Dec 22 14:05:10 UTC 2016
device:admin> date "1222150617"
Thu Dec 22 15:06:00 UTC 2017
```

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Customizing the switch name

Changing the chassis and switch names is important for uniquely distinguishing and identifying the device and for accurate tracking of logs and errors. The messages that appear in the log are labeled with the switch name or chassis name, which makes tracking the errors much easier. Specify an easily understandable and meaningful name for the chassis and switch.

Work through the following steps to change the chassis name and then the switch name:

1. Log in to the device through Telnet using the admin account.

2. Change the switch name by using the `switchName` command.

```
device:admin> switchName Switch_001
Committing configuration...
Done
Switch name has been changed. Please re-login to the switch for the
change to applied
```