



# Fast Install Guide

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This chapter is an abbreviated procedure for installing the Catalyst 2800. Use this chapter if you are familiar with installing and managing 10Base-T hubs, and you are aware of the configuration and planning requirements of a 100Base-TX network.



**Caution** If you do not have 10Base-T hub experience or are not familiar with 100Base-TX, or you want to change the default settings, use the installation procedure described in the “Installation” chapter.

## Packing List

Check the Catalyst 2800 package. It should contain the following items:

- The Catalyst 2800 unit
- This *Catalyst 2800 User Guide*
- One Catalyst 2800 DOS diskette containing the Catalyst 2800 MIBs in ASCII text format, precompiled MIBs (Profiles) for Novell NetWare Management System (NMS), and a README file.
- One Catalyst 2800 UNIX diskette in TAR format containing the Catalyst 2800 MIBs in ASCII text format, precompiled MIBs for SunNet Manager and HP OpenView, and a README file.
- Serial cable
- Power cord
- Warranty package

## Default Settings

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- Four rackmount screws
- Cushioning kit: four rubber feet with instructions.

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**Note** If any of these items are missing, notify Cisco Systems immediately.

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## Default Settings

Table 1 is a partial list of the Catalyst 2800 default settings. These parameters can be set with the Catalyst 2800 management console or with any SNMP-compatible management station. See the “Standard MIBs and MIB Extensions” section in the “In-Band Management” chapter for a list of the supported MIB objects and their functions.

See the “Concepts” chapter if you find some of the terms mentioned here unfamiliar. See the “Out-of-Band Management” chapter for descriptions of the Management Console menus listed below.

**Table 1** Default Settings and Their Management Console Menus

Catalyst 2800 Feature	Default Setting	Management Console Menu
Switching mode	FastForward	“System Configuration”
Spanning-Tree Protocol	Enabled	“Spanning-Tree Configuration”
Addressing security	Disabled	“Port Addressing”
VLAN configuration	All ports belong to VLAN1	“VLAN Configuration”
Port monitoring	Disabled	“Monitoring Configuration”
Flooding unknown unicast packets	Enabled	“Port Addressing”
Flooding unregistered multicast packets	Enabled	“Port Addressing”
Full duplex for Catalyst 2800 1-port 100Base-T modules	Disabled	“Port Configuration”

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Catalyst 2800 Feature	Default Setting	Management Console Menu
Assign IP address to Catalyst 2800	0.0.0.0	“IP Configuration”
Define trap manager	0.0.0.0	“Network Management (SNMP) Configuration”
Action on address violation	Suspend	“System Configuration”

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## Fast Install Procedures

To install your Catalyst 2800:

- Step 1** Unpack the Catalyst 2800 unit.
- Step 2** Mount the Catalyst 2800 on a table, shelf, or rack.
- Step 3** Attach the power cable.
- Step 4** Turn the power on.
- Step 5** Wait for the power-on self-test to run.

When the Catalyst 2800 is first turned on, it lights all LEDs and executes a Power-On Self-Test (POST). There are 15 tests run in reverse order starting with number 15. As a test is running, the column of port LEDs with that test number are turned off. When the test passes, the LEDs are turned back on and the next test performed. A complete description of the fifteen POST tests is included in the “POST Failure” section of the “Troubleshooting” chapter.

Tests 9 and 10, which check the DRAM, each take about thirty seconds; the other tests last a few seconds each. If a test fails, the associated LED column remains off during the remainder of the tests. When all tests have completed, the LEDs for each passed test remain on and the LEDs for the failed tests remain off. When all tests pass, all LEDs are turned off.

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**Note** If tests 14 or 15 fail, the POST stops immediately. If this happens, call Technical Support for service.

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## Fast Install Procedures

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**Step 6** Cable the workstations, servers, and other devices to the Catalyst 2800.

**Step 7** Connect the Catalyst 2800 to the network as required.

The Catalyst 2800 will become operational after configuring its spanning-tree topology.

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**Note** Spanning-tree topology takes more than thirty seconds to be configured. No packet forwarding takes place during this time.

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