

# Does the fiber optic port of a Layer 3 switch need to be configured



## Overview

On a Layer3-capable switch, the port interfaces work as Layer 2 access ports by default, but you can also configure them as “ Routed Ports ” which act as normal router interfaces. That is, you can assign an IP address directly on the routed port. Layer 3 interfaces forward packets to another device using static or dynamic routing protocols. You can configure a port as a Layer 2 interface or a Layer 3 interface. It is used for routing IP packets instead of switching layer 2 frames. Unlike regular switch ports, a routed port is not associated with a specific VLAN and does not participate in Layer 2. If you're looking to learn how to configure fiber optics on a Cisco switch, it's important to first configure the switch settings so it's ready for fiber optics. Make sure. There's a significant gap between the conceptual configuration model and the internal architecture: This is how a layer-3 switch creates a routed interface: It takes a VLAN and declares it off-limits (an internal VLAN).

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To make a MLS (Multilayer Switch) port act as a routed port, you need to use the "no switchport" command on that particular interface. This command removes the layer 2 switchport ...



When a Layer 3 switch needs a Layer 3 interface connected to a subnet, and only one physical interface connects to that subnet, the network engineer can choose to use a routed port instead of an SVI.



You just need to make sure the uplink ports between the two switches are configured as trunk ports and include VLAN 271 along with whatever others are required.



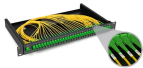
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It is required that four physical Ethernet interfaces on SwitchA be configured as gateway interfaces for these four network segments. Only interfaces on the S5720HI, S5720EI, S6720S-EI, ...



Most switches support bidirectional remapping of port-level VLANs into inside VLANs, which are then used in the L2 lookups. This functionality is similar to the native VLAN implementation ...



All Ethernet ports are switched interfaces by default. You can change this default behavior with the CLI setup script or through the system default switchport command. You can assign an IP address to the ...



If you're configuring fiber optics, make sure the ports you'll be using are fiber-optic enabled. You'll need to configure the port for the correct speed and duplex mode.



SVIs need a Layer 2 port to be active before the SVI itself can be enabled as well as all ports using that same VLAN to be down prior to bringing the SVI down. Routed ports are ideal for ...

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