Assign an Interface VLAN as an Access or Trunk Port on a Cisco Business Switch

Objectives

Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) is a group of ports that enables devices to communicate with each other over the Ethernet MAC layer, regardless of the physical Local Area Network (LAN). A port is a member of a VLAN if it can send to and receive data from the VLAN. A port is an untagged member of a VLAN if all packets destined for that port into the VLAN have no VLAN tag. A port is a tagged member of a VLAN if all packets destined for that port into the VLAN have a VLAN tag. VLANs are typically used to isolate endpoints as a workgroup. A basic example is setting up a different VLAN for Voice and a separate VLAN for Data. This ensures that packets for both data types are isolated from each other, maximizing the utilization of the switch.

You can assign an interface VLAN into a specific mode such as an Access or Trunk port.

- Access port — A port that carries traffic only to and from the specific VLAN assigned to it.
- Trunk port — A port that is capable of carrying traffic for any or all the VLANs that are accessible by a specific switch.
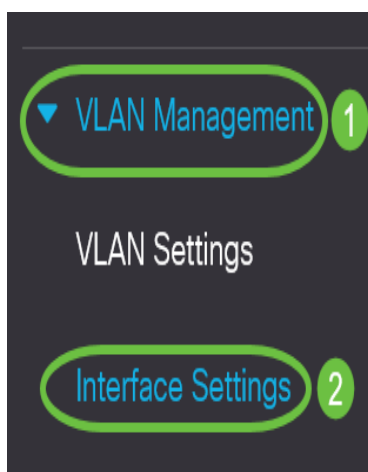
This article aims to show you how to configure an interface VLAN on your switch to be an access, or trunk port.

Applicable Devices | Software Version

- CBS250 [(Data Sheet)](#) | 3.0.0
- CBS350 [(Data Sheet)](#) | 3.0.0
- CBS350-2X [(Data Sheet)](#) | 3.0.0
- CBS350-4X [(Data Sheet)](#) | 3.0.0

Interface Settings

Step 1. Log in to the web-based utility and choose **VLAN Management > Interface Settings**.

Step 2. In the Interface Settings Table, choose an interface from the Interface Type equals to drop-down list and then click **Go**. The options are:

- Port - Choose Port if only a single port needs to be configured.
- Link Aggregation (LAG) - Choose LAG if you intend to configure a group of ports defined in the LAG configuration.

Note: In the example below, LAG is chosen.

Step 3. Click the radio button for the port or LAG you want to modify and click **Edit**.

A pop-up window will then appear showing the chosen interface type in the previous page.

Step 4. Choose the radio button that corresponds to the desired VLAN mode for the interface.

- Access - The interface is an untagged member of a single VLAN. A port configured in this mode is known as an access port.
- Trunk - The interface is an untagged member of at most one VLAN and is a tagged member of one or more VLANs.
- General - The interface can support all functions as defined in the IEEE 802.1q specification. The interface can be a tagged or untagged member of one or more VLANs.
- Customer - Selecting this option places the interface in QinQ mode. This enables you to use your own VLAN arrangements (PVID) across the provider network. The device is in Q-in-Q

mode when it has one or more customer ports.
- Private VLAN-Host - Select to set the interface as either isolated or community. Then select either an isolated or community VLAN in the Secondary VLAN-Host field.
- Private VLAN-Promiscuous - Select to set the interface as promiscuous.
- VLAN Mapping-Tunnel - Select to set the interface as a VLAN tunnel edge port.
- VLAN Mapping-One to One - Select to set the interface as to be used as a VLAN mapping one to one edge port.
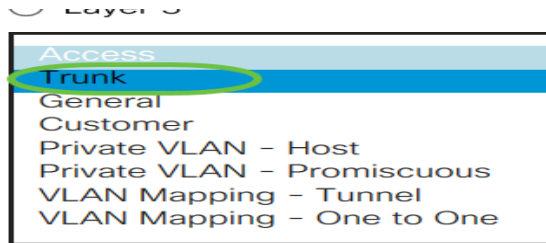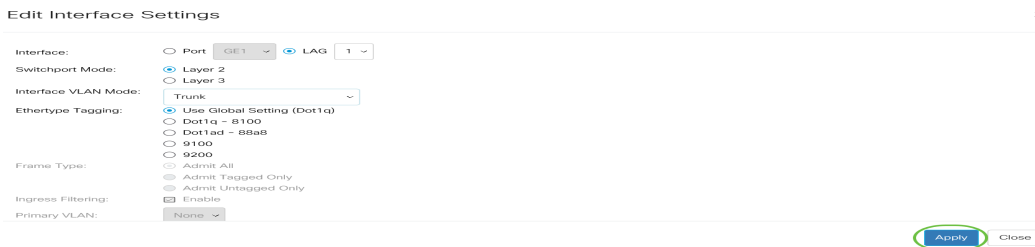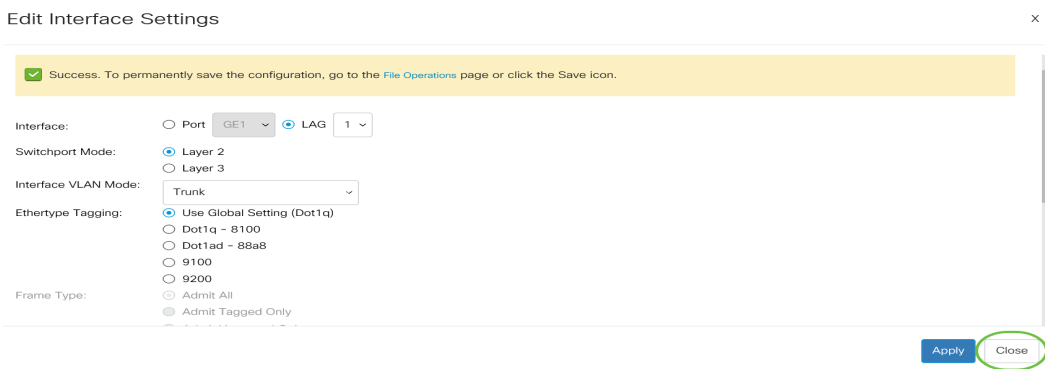

Note: For this example, Trunk was chosen.

Step 5. Click **Apply**.

Step 6. The page will then show with a check mark that the settings have been successful. Click **Close**.

You will now be taken back to the Interface Settings Table.

Step 7. Check the interface mode that you have configured to verify your recent setting.

Interface Settings Table

Filter: *Interface Type* equals to [LAG ∨]

	Entry No.	Interface	Switchport Mode	Interface VLAN Mode
○	1	LAG 1	Layer 2	Trunk
○	2	LAG 2	Layer 2	Access

Step 8. To permanently save the current configuration, click the **Save** icon.

Interface Settings

You have now successfully assigned the interface VLAN on your switch.