

Access Switch to Core Switch



Overview

The core switch is the backbone of your network. It's the most important piece of equipment because it connects all your other switches and routes traffic between them.

Key Takeaways

Access switches connect end-user devices to the network, while the core switch serves as the high-speed backbone aggregating traffic from multiple access switches.

Understanding the Roles

Access Switches: These are positioned at the network edge and connect devices such as PCs, IP phones, printers, and wireless access points. They typically operate at Layer 2, forwarding traffic based on MAC addresses, and may support features like Power over Ethernet (PoE) and port security. **Core Switches:** Located at the backbone of the network, core switches handle high volumes of traffic with ultra-low latency.

They aggregate traffic from distribution or access switches, provide high-speed inter-segment data transfer, and often include Layer 3 routing capabilities for VLANs and WAN connectivity.

Connecting Access to Core

Direct Connection: In smaller networks, access switches can connect directly to the core switch. Each access switch uplink should be configured for high-speed ports to handle aggregated traffic efficiently. **Using Distribution Layer:** In larger networks, a distribution layer is recommended between access and core switches.

Distribution switches aggregate multiple access switches and enforce policies like VLAN routing, QoS, and ACLs before forwarding traffic to the core. Layer 2 vs Layer 3 Considerations: Access switches can remain Layer 2 devices, while the core switch or distribution layer handles Layer 3 routing between VLANs. This setup simplifies access switch configuration and centralizes routing.

Redundancy and Scalability: For high availability, consider dual uplinks from access switches to core or distribution switches with link aggregation. Core switches should be high-capacity, non-blocking devices to prevent bottlenecks.

VLA

N Configuration: Access switches typically assign ports to VLANs corresponding to subnets. The core switch routes traffic between VLANs if Layer 3 functionality is enabled, ensuring efficient inter-subnet communication.

Best Practices

Use high-speed uplinks (10G or higher) from access to core switches to prevent congestion. Keep access switches Layer 2 unless advanced routing is required at the edge. Implement redundancy with multiple paths to the core to maintain network uptime.

Monitor core switch performance, as it affects the entire network's throughput and latency. By following these guidelines, access switches can efficiently connect to a core switch, ensuring scalable, high-performance, and reliable network infrastructure.

Article Content

Core Switch vs Access Switch | Definitions and Key Differences

The core switch is the backbone of your network. It's the most important piece of equipment because it connects all your other switches and routes traffic between them. The access

Access vs. Distribution vs. Core Switch Comparison Guide

Compare Access, Distribution, and Core switches: understand their roles, features, and differences in enterprise network hierarchy. Make informed network design decisions.

Best practices when configuring an Access switch stack to Core

Make sure the core switch is the root bridge, and enable portfast and BPDU guard on all access interfaces. Do your routing on the core switch, with an L3 transit to the firewall.

Solved: Switching between Access and Core

Can we implement solution like this (1 Core SW, 2 Access SWs) ? Do access switches need to have Layer 3 features, or can we use LAN lite image for access switches ?

Access Switch vs. Core Switch

Access switches provide connectivity to end-user devices within a LAN, while core switches route data between different networks. Understanding the differences and similarities between access switches

Core vs Distribution vs Access Switch: Architecture Guide

Failing to properly categorize and deploy switches according to their designated tier leads to broadcast storms, routing loops, and severe physical bottlenecks that can cripple enterprise

Best Enterprise Switches 2025: Top 5 Network Switches

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The Edgecore AS4610-54T from Accton

Edgecore AS4610-54T from Accton offers 48 1G ports and 6 10G uplinks for campus and enterprise access networks. Anyone holding Accton stock (TWSE: 2345, ISIN TW0002345006)

Meraki Switches

Meraki MS Switches combine enterprise-grade hardware with cloud management, allowing your organization to scale effortlessly. Explore the models.

L2 SWITCHES

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Intro Ethernet switch port types define the performance, scalability, and architecture of modern networks. RJ45 ports serve access-layer copper

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Network Switches

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Switch Port VLAN Assignment (Trunk & Access Ports)

Switch Port VLAN Assignment (Trunk & Access Ports) Configuring VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) on switch ports is essential for network segmentation and performance. This article explains how to

Access Switch vs. Core Switch

What's the difference between Access Switch and Core Switch? Access switches are typically used to connect end devices such as computers, printers, and IP ph...

Data Center Design: Basic 3 Layers, Core, Aggregation, and Access

Data Center Basic Layered Design of Core, Aggregation, and Access The data center network design is based on a proven layered approach, which has been tested and improved over

SMB Network Design: Core vs. Distribution vs. Access Switches

Don't overspend on network hardware. Our expert guide explains core, distribution, and access switches so you can design the right network for your SMB.

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