

User's Manual



24-Port Gigabit with 4 Shared SFP 4-Port 10G SFP+ Managed Switch

▶ XGSW-28040



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This power required device does not support Standby mode operation.

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Without removing power cable, the device will still consuming power from the power source. In the view of Saving the Energy and reduce the unnecessary power consuming, it is strongly suggested to remove the power connection for the device if this device is not intended to be active.

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Revision

PLANET 24-Port 10/100/1000Mbps with 4 Shared SFP + 4-Port 10G SFP+ Managed Switch User's Manual

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TABLE OF CONETNTS

1. INTRODUCTION	20
1.1 Packet Contents	20
1.2 Product Description	20
1.3 How to Use This Manual	22
1.4 Product Features	23
1.5 Product Specification	26
2. INSTALLATION	29
2.1 Hardware Description	29
2.1.1 Switch Front Panel	29
2.1.2 LED Indications	30
2.1.3 Switch Rear Panel	31
2.2 Install the Switch	32
2.2.1 Desktop Installation	32
2.2.2 Rack Mounting	33
2.2.3 Installing the SFP / SFP+ transceiver	35
3. SWITCH MANAGEMENT	38
3.1 Requirements	38
3.2 Management Access Overview	39
3.3 Administration Console	39
3.4 Web Management	41
3.5 SNMP-Based Network Management	42
4. WEB CONFIGURATION	43
4.1 Main Web Page	46
4.2 System	48
4.2.1 System Information	49
4.2.2 IP Configuration	50
4.2.3 IPv6 Configuration	51
4.2.4 Users Configuration	52

4.2.5 Privilege Levels	55
4.2.6 NTP Configuration	57
4.2.7 UPnP	58
4.2.8 DHCP Relay	59
4.2.9 DHCP Relay Statistics	61
4.2.10 CPU Load	63
4.2.11 System Log	64
4.2.12 Detailed Log	65
4.2.13 Remote Syslog	66
4.2.14 SMTP Configuration	67
4.2.15 Web Firmware Upgrade.....	68
4.2.16 TFTP Firmware Upgrade	69
4.2.17 Configuration Backup	70
4.2.18 Configuration Upload	72
4.2.19 Factory Default	73
4.2.20 System Reboot	73
4.3 Simple Network Management Protocol.....	75
4.3.1 SNMP Overview	75
4.3.2 SNMP System Configuration	76
4.3.3 SNMP Trap Configuration.....	77
4.3.4 SNMP System Information	79
4.3.5 SNMPv3 Configuration	80
4.3.5.1 SNMPv3 Communities	80
4.3.5.2 SNMPv3 Users	81
4.3.5.3 SNMPv3 Groups.....	82
4.3.5.4 SNMPv3 Views.....	83
4.3.5.5 SNMPv3 Access	84
4.4 Port Management	87
4.4.1 Port Configuration.....	87
4.4.2 Port Statistics Overview	89
4.4.3 Port Statistics Detail	90
4.4.4 SFP Information.....	92
4.4.5 Port Mirror.....	93
4.5 Link Aggregation	97
4.5.1 Static Aggregation.....	99
4.5.2 LACP Configuration	101
4.5.3 LACP System Status	102
4.5.4 LACP Port Status.....	103
4.5.5 LACP Port Statistics.....	104

4.6 VLAN	106
4.6.1 VLAN Overview	106
4.6.2 IEEE 802.1Q VLAN	107
4.6.3 VLAN Basic Information	110
4.6.4 VLAN Port Configuration	111
4.6.5 VLAN Membership	115
4.6.6 VLAN Membership Status	116
4.6.7 VLAN Port Status	118
4.6.8 Private VLAN	119
4.6.9 Port Isolation	121
4.6.10 VLAN setting example:	123
4.6.10.1 Two separate 802.1Q VLAN	123
4.6.10.2 VLAN Trunking between two 802.1Q aware switch	126
4.6.10.3 Port Isolate	127
4.6.11 MAC-based VLAN	129
4.6.12 MAC-based VLAN Status	130
4.6.13 IP Subnet-based VLAN	130
4.6.14 Protocol-based VLAN	132
4.6.15 Protocol-based VLAN Mambership	133
4.7 Spanning Tree Protocol	135
4.7.1 Theory	135
4.7.2 STP System Configuration	141
4.7.3 Bridge Status	143
4.7.4 CIST Port Configuration	144
4.7.5 MSTI Priorities	147
4.7.6 MSTI Configuration	148
4.7.7 MSTI Ports Configuration	149
4.7.8 Port Status	151
4.7.9 Port Statistics	153
4.8 Multicast	154
4.8.1 IGMP Snooping	154
4.8.2 IGMP Snooping Configuration	158
4.8.3 IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration	159
4.8.4 IGMP Snooping Port Group Filtering	161
4.8.5 IGMP Snooping Status	162
4.8.6 IGMP Group Information	163
4.8.7 IGMPv3 Information	164
4.8.8 MLD Snooping Configuration	165
4.8.9 MLD Snooping VLAN Configuration	167

4.8.10 MLD Snooping Port Group Filtering	169
4.8.11 MLD Snooping Status	170
4.8.12 MLD Group Information	171
4.8.13 MLDv2 Information	172
4.8.14 MVR.....	173
4.8.15 MVR Status.....	176
4.8.16 MVR Groups Information	177
4.8.17 MVR SFM Information	178
4.9 Quality of Service	180
4.9.1 Understand QOS	180
4.9.2 Port Policing	181
4.9.3 Port Classification	182
4.9.4 Port Scheduler	184
4.9.5 Port Shaping	184
4.9.5.1 QoS Egress Port Schedule and Shapers	185
4.9.6 Port Tag Remarking	187
4.9.6.1 QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking.....	188
4.9.7 Port DSCP	189
4.9.8 DSCP-Based QoS	190
4.9.9 DSCP Translation	192
4.9.10 DSCP Classification.....	193
4.9.11 QoS Control List.....	194
4.9.11.1 QoS Control Entry Configuration	195
4.9.12 QoS Status	198
4.9.13 Storm Control Configuration	199
4.9.14 WRED.....	201
4.9.15 QoS Statistics	202
4.9.16 Voice VLAN Configuration	203
4.9.17 Voice VLAN OUI Table.....	205
4.10 Access Control Lists	207
4.10.1 Access Control List Status	207
4.10.2 Access Control List Configuration	208
4.10.3 ACE Configuration	210
4.10.4 ACL Ports Configuration	218
4.10.5 ACL Rate Limiter Configuration	220
4.11 Authentication.....	222
4.11.1 Understanding IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Authentication	223
4.11.2 Authentication Configuration	226
4.11.3 Network Access Server Configuration.....	227

4.11.4 Network Access Overview	238
4.11.5 Network Access Statistics	239
4.11.6 Authentication Server Configuration.....	245
4.11.7 RADIUS Overview	249
4.11.8 RADIUS Details	250
4.11.9 Windows Platform RADIUS Server Configuration.....	257
4.11.10 802.1X Client Configuration	262
4.12 Security	265
4.12.1 Port Limit Control	265
4.12.2 Access Management	269
4.12.3 Access Management Statistics	270
4.12.4 HTTPs	271
4.12.5 SSH	271
4.12.6 Port Security Status	272
4.12.7 Port Security Detail	274
4.12.8 DHCP Snooping	275
4.12.9 DHCP Snooping Statistics	277
4.12.10 IP Source Guard Configuration.....	278
4.12.11 IP Source Guard Static Table	280
4.12.12 ARP Inspection	281
4.12.13 ARP Inspection Static Table.....	283
4.13 Address Table	284
4.13.1 MAC Address Table Configuration	284
4.13.2 MAC Address Table Status	286
4.13.3 Dynamic ARP Inspection Table.....	287
4.13.4 Dynamic IP Source Guard Table.....	288
4.14 LLDP	290
4.14.1 Link Layer Discovery Protocol	290
4.14.2 LLDP Configuration	290
4.14.3 LLDPMED Configuration	294
4.14.4 LLDP-MED Neighbor	300
4.14.5 Neighbor	303
4.14.6 Port Statistics.....	305
4.15 Network Diagnostics.....	307
4.15.1 Ping	307
4.15.2 IPv6 Ping	308
4.15.3 Remote IP Ping Test	309
4.15.4 Cable Diagnostics.....	311

4.16 Loop Protection	313
4.16.1 Configuration	313
4.16.2 Loop Protection Status.....	314
4.17 sFlow	315
4.17.1 sFlow Configuration	316
4.17.2 sFlow Status	318
4.18 RMON.....	321
4.18.1 RMON Alarm Configuration	321
4.18.2 RMON Alarm Detail	323
4.18.3 RMON Alarm Status.....	324
4.18.4 RMON Event Configuration	325
4.18.5 RMON Event Detail	326
4.18.6 RMON Event Status.....	327
4.18.7 RMON History Configuration	327
4.18.8 RMON History Detail	328
4.18.9 RMON History Status.....	330
4.18.10 RMON Statistics Configuration	331
4.18.11 RMON Statistics Detail.....	332
4.18.12 RMON Statistics Status.....	334
5. COMMAND LINE INTERFACE.....	337
5.1 Accessing the CLI	337
Logon to the Console	337
Configure IP address.....	338
5.2 Telnet Login	340
6. Command Line Mode	341
6.1 System Command	341
System Configuration	341
System Log Configuration	342
System Version	343
System Log Server Mode	343
System Name	344
System Contact	344
System Log Server Address	345
System Location	345
System Log Level	346
System Timezone	346

System Log Lookup.....	347
System Log Clear.....	347
System Reboot.....	348
System Restore Default.....	348
System Load	349
6.2 IP Command.....	350
IP Configuration.....	350
IP DHCP.....	351
IP Setup.....	351
IP Ping.....	352
IP DNS	352
IP DNS Proxy	353
IPv6 AUTOCINFIG	353
IPv6 Setup.....	354
IPv6 Ping	355
IP NTP Configuration.....	356
IP NTP Mode.....	356
IP NTP Server Add	357
IP NTP Server IPv6 Add	357
IP NTP Server Delete	358
6.3 Port Management Command.....	359
Port Configuration	359
Port Mode.....	359
Port Flow Control.....	360
Port State.....	361
Port Maximum Frame	361
Port Power.....	362
Port Excessive.....	362
Port Statistics.....	363
Port VeriPHY	363
Port SFP.....	364
Port Description.....	364
6.4 MAC Address Table Command	365
MAC Configuration	365
MAC Add	365
MAC Delete	366
MAC Lookup.....	366
MAC Age Time	367
MAC Learning	367

MAC Dump.....	368
MAC Statistics	368
MAC Flush.....	369
6.5 VLAN Configuration Command	370
VLAN Configuration.....	370
VLAN PVID	370
VLAN Frame Type	371
VLAN Ingress Filter	372
VLAN Mode	372
VLAN Link Type.....	373
VLAN Q-in-Q Mode	373
VLAN Ethernet Type.....	374
VLAN Add.....	374
VLAN Forbidden Add.....	375
VLAN Delete.....	375
VLAN Forbidden Delete.....	376
VLAN Forbidden Lookup	376
VLAN Lookup	376
VLAN Name Add	377
VLAN Name Delete	378
VLAN Name Lookup.....	378
VLAN Status	379
6.6 Private VLAN Configuration Command	380
PVLAN Configuration	380
PVLAN Add	380
PVLAN Delete	381
PVLAN Lookup.....	381
PVLAN Isolate	382
6.7 Security Command.....	383
Security Switch User Configuration	383
Security Switch User Add	383
Security Switch User Delete	384
Security Switch Privilege Level Configuration	384
Security Switch Privilege Level Group.....	385
Security Switch Privilege Level Current.....	386
Security Switch Authentication Configuration	386
Security Switch Authentication Method	387
Security Switch SSH Configuration	388
Security Switch SSH Mode.....	388

Security Switch HTTPs Configuration	389
Security Switch HTTPs Mode	389
Security Switch HTTPs Redirect	390
Security Switch Access Configuration	390
Security Switch Access Mode	391
Security Switch Access Add	391
Security Switch Access IPv6 Add	392
Security Switch Access Delete	393
Security Switch Access Lookup	393
Security Switch Access Clear	393
Security Switch Access Statistics	394
Security Switch SNMP Configuration	394
Security Switch SNMP Mode	395
Security Switch SNMP Version	395
Security Switch SNMP Read Community	396
Security Switch SNMP Write Community	396
Security Switch SNMP Trap Mode	397
Security Switch SNMP Trap Version	397
Security Switch SNMP Trap Community	398
Security Switch SNMP Trap Destination	398
Security Switch SNMP Trap IPv6 Destination	399
Security Switch SNMP Trap Authentication Failure	399
Security Switch SNMP Trap Link-up	400
Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Mode	400
Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Timeout	401
Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Retry Times	401
Security Switch SNMP Trap Probe Security Engine ID	402
Security Switch SNMP Trap Security Engine ID	402
Security Switch SNMP Trap Security Name	403
Security Switch SNMP Engine ID	403
Security Switch SNMP Community Add	404
Security Switch SNMP Community Delete	404
Security Switch SNMP Community Lookup	405
Security Switch SNMP User Add	405
Security Switch SNMP User Delete	406
Security Switch SNMP User Changekey	406
Security Switch SNMP User Lookup	407
Security Switch SNMP Group Add	407
Security Switch SNMP Group Delete	408
Security Switch SNMP Group Lookup	408

Security Switch SNMP View Add.....	409
Security Switch SNMP View Delete.....	410
Security Switch SNMP View Lookup	410
Security Switch SNMP Access Add	411
Security Switch SNMP Access Delete	411
Security Switch SNMP Access Lookup.....	412
Security Switch RMON Statistics Add.....	412
Security Switch RMON Statistics Delete.....	413
Security Switch RMON Statistics Lookup	413
Security Switch RMON History Add.....	413
Security Switch RMON History Delete	414
Security Switch RMON History Lookup	414
Security Switch RMON Alarm Add.....	414
Security Switch RMON Alarm Delete	415
Security Switch RMON Alarm Lookup	416
Security Switch RMON Event Add.....	416
Security Switch RMON Event Delete	416
Security Switch RMON Event Lookup	417
Security Network Psec Switch.....	417
Security Network Psec Port.....	417
Security Network Limit Configuration	418
Security Network Limit Mode	419
Security Network Limit Aging.....	419
Security Network Limit Agetime.....	420
Security Network Limit Port	420
Security Network Limit Limit	421
Security Network Limit Action	421
Security Network Limit Reopen	422
Security Network NAS Configuration.....	423
Security Network NAS Mode	423
Security Network NAS State.....	424
Security Network NAS Reauthentication	425
Security Network NAS ReauthPeriod	425
Security Network NAS EapolTimeout	426
Security Network NAS Agetime	426
Security Network NAS Holdtime.....	427
Security Network NAS RADIUS_QoS	427
Security Network NAS RADIUS_VLAN	428
Security Network NAS Guest_VLAN	428
Security Network NAS Authenticate	429

Security Network NAS Statistics	430
Security Network ACL Configuration	431
Security Network ACL Action	431
Security Network ACL Policy	432
Security Network ACL Rate	432
Security Network ACL Add	433
Security Network ACL Delete	434
Security Network ACL Lookup	435
Security Network ACL Clear	435
Security Network ACL Status	435
Security Network ACL Port State	436
Security Network DHCP Relay Configuration	436
Security Network DHCP Relay Mode	437
Security Network DHCP Relay Server	437
Security Network DHCP Relay Information Mode	438
Security Network DHCP Relay Information Policy	439
Security Network DHCP Relay Statistics	439
Security Network DHCP Snooping Configuration	440
Security Network DHCP Snooping Mode	440
Security Network DHCP Snooping Port Mode	440
Security Network DHCP Snooping Statistics	441
Security Network IP Source Guard Configuration	442
Security Network IP Source Guard Mode	442
Security Network IP Source Guard Port Mode	442
Security Network IP Source Guard Limit	443
Security Network IP Source Guard Entry	443
Security Network IP Source Guard Status	444
Security Network IP Source Guard Translation	444
Security Network ARP Inspection Configuration	445
Security Network ARP Inspection Mode	445
Security Network ARP Inspection Port Mode	445
Security Network ARP Inspection Entry	446
Security Network ARP Inspection Status	447
Security Network ARP Inspection Translation	447
Security AAA Configuration	447
Security AAA Timeout	448
Security AAA Deadtime	449
Security AAA RADIUS	450
Security AAA ACCT_RADIUS	450
Security AAA TACACS+	451

Security AAA Statistics.....	452
6.8 Spanning Tree Protocol Command	453
STP Configuration	453
STP Version	453
STP Tx Hold	454
STP MaxHops	454
STP MaxAge	455
STP FwdDelay	455
STP CName	456
STP BPDU Filter.....	456
STP BPDU Guard.....	457
STP Recovery	457
STP Status	458
STP MSTI Priority.....	458
STP MSTI Map.....	459
STP MSTI Add.....	459
STP Port Configuration.....	460
STP Port Mode.....	460
STP Port Edge	461
STP Port AutoEdge	461
STP Port P2P	462
STP Port RestrictedRole	462
STP Port RestrictedTcn	463
STP Port bpduGuard	463
STP Port Statistic.....	464
STP Port Mcheck.....	464
STP MSTI Port Configuration	465
STP MSTI Port Cost.....	465
STP MSTI Port Priority	466
6.9 Link Aggregation Command	467
Aggregation Configuration.....	467
Aggregation Add	467
Aggregation Delete.....	467
Aggregation Lookup	468
Aggregation Mode	468
6.10 Link Aggregation Control Protocol Command.....	470
LACP Configuration.....	470
LACP Mode	470
LACP Key.....	471

LACP Role.....	471
LACP Status	472
LACP Statistics	473
6.11 LLDP Command.....	474
LLDP Configuration	474
LLDP Mode	474
LLDP Optional TLV	475
LLDP Interval.....	476
LLDP Hold	476
LLDP Delay	477
LLDP Reinit	477
LLDP Statistics	478
LLDP Info	479
LLDP CDP Aware	479
6.12 LLDPMED Command	480
LLDPMED Configuration	480
LLDPMED Civic.....	480
LLDPMED ECS	481
LLDPMED Policy Delete.....	482
LLDPMED Policy Add.....	482
LLDPMED Port Policy	483
LLDPMED Coordinates	484
LLDPMED Datum.....	484
LLDPMED Fast	485
LLDPMED Info	485
6.13 Quality of Service Command	486
QoS Configuration	486
QoS Port Classification Class.....	486
QoS Port Classification DPL.....	486
QoS Port Classification Tag.....	487
QoS Port Classification Map.....	488
QoS Port Classification DSCP.....	488
QoS Port Policer Mode.....	489
QoS Port Policer Rate	489
QoS Port Policer Unit	490
QoS Port Scheduler Mode.....	490
QoS Port Scheduler Weight	491
QoS Port QueueShaper Mode	491
QoS Port QueueShaper Rate.....	492

QoS Port QueueShaper Excess	492
QoS Port TagRemarking Mode	493
QoS Port TagRemarking PCP	493
QoS Port TagRemarking DEI	494
QoS Port TagRemarking DPL	494
QoS Port TagRemarking Map	495
QoS Port DSCP Translation	495
QoS Port DSCP Classification	496
QoS Port DSCP EgressRemark	497
QoS DSCP Map	497
QoS DSCP Translation	498
QoS DSCP Trust	498
QoS DSCP Classification Mode	498
QoS DSCP EgressRemap	499
QoS Port Storm Unicast	499
QoS Port Storm Multicast	500
QoS Port Storm Unknownt	501
QoS WRED	501
QoS QCL Add	502
QoS QCL Delete	503
QoS QCL Lookup	503
QoS QCL Status	503
QoS QCL Refresh	504
6.14 Mirror Command	504
Mirror Configuration	504
Mirror Port	505
Mirror Mode	505
6.15 Configuration Command	506
Configuration Save	506
Configuration Load	506
6.16 Firmware Command	507
Firmware Load	507
Firmware IPv6 Load	507
Firmware Information	507
Firmware Swap	507
6.17 UPnP Command	509
UPnP Configuration	509
UPnP Mode	509

UPnP TTL.....	510
UPnP Advertising Duration	510
6.18 MVR Command.....	511
MVR Configuration	511
MVR Mode	511
MVR VLAN Setup.....	512
MVR VLAN Port	512
MVR VLAN LLQI	513
MVR VLAN Channel.....	513
MVR VLAN Priority.....	514
MVR Immediate Leave	514
MVR Status	514
MVR Group	515
MVR SFM.....	515
6.19 Voice VLAN Command.....	516
Voice VLAN Configuration	516
Voice VLAN Mode	517
Voice VLAN ID.....	518
Voice VLAN Agetime	518
Voice VLAN Traffic Class.....	519
Voice VLAN OUI Add.....	519
Voice VLAN OUI Delete.....	520
Voice VLAN OUI Clear	520
Voice VLAN OUI Lookup	520
Voice VLAN Port Mode.....	521
Voice VLAN Security	521
Voice VLAN Discovery Protocol	522
6.20 Loop Protect Command.....	523
Loop Protect Configuration.....	523
Loop Protect Mode	523
Loop Protect Transmit	523
Loop Protect Shutdown	524
Loop Protect Port Configuration	524
Loop Protect Port Mode.....	524
Loop Protect Port Action.....	525
6.21 IPMC Command.....	526
IPMC Configuration	526
IPMC Mode	526

IPMC Flooding.....	527
IPMC Leave Proxy	527
IPMC Proxy	528
IPMC SSM.....	528
IPMC State	529
IPMC Querier	529
IPMC Compatibility.....	530
IPMC Fastleave.....	531
IPMC Throttling	531
IPMC Filtering.....	532
IPMC Router.....	532
IPMC Status	533
IPMC Group	533
IPMC Version	534
IPMC SFM.....	534
IPMC Parameter RV.....	535
IPMC Parameter QI.....	535
IPMC Parameter QRI	536
IPMC Parameter LLQI.....	536
IPMC Parameter URI	537
6.22 sFlow Command.....	537
sFlow Configuration.....	537
sFlow Receiver.....	537
sFlow FlowSampler	538
sFlow CounterPoller	538
sFlow Statistics Receiver.....	539
sFlow Statistics Samplers.....	539
6.23 VLAN Control List Command.....	540
VCL MAC-based VLAN Configuration	540
VCL MAC-based VLAN Add	540
VCL MAC-based VLAN Delete	540
VCL Stasus.....	541
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add Ethernet II	541
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add SNAP	541
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add LLC	542
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete Ethernet II	542
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete SNAP	542
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete LLC	543
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add	543

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete	543
VCL Protocol-based VLAN Configuration	544
VCL IP-based VLAN Configuration	544
VCL IP-based VLAN Add	544
VCL IP-based VLAN Delete	545
6.24 SMTP Command	546
SMTP Configuration	546
SMTP Mode	546
SMTP Server	546
SMTP Auth	547
SMTP Auth_user	547
SMTP Auth_pass	547
SMTP Mail From	548
SMTP Mail Subject	548
SMTP Mail to 1	548
SMTP Mail to 2	548
7. SWITCH OPERATION	550
7.1 Address Table	550
7.2 Learning	550
7.3 Forwarding & Filtering	550
7.4 Store-and-Forward	550
7.5 Auto-Negotiation	551
8. TROUBLE SHOOTING	552
APPENDIX A	554
A.1 Switch's RJ-45 Pin Assignments	554
A.2 10/100Mbps, 10/100Base-TX	554
APPENDIX B : GLOSSARY	556

1. INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing PLANET Layer 2 10G Managed Switch, XGSW-28040 series. Terms of "**Managed Switch**" means the Switches mentioned titled in the cover page of this user's manual, i.e. XGSW-28040.

1.1 Packet Contents

Open the box of the Managed Switch and carefully unpack it. The box should contain the following items:

Check the contents of your package for following parts:

☒ The Managed Switch	x1
☒ User's Manual CD	x1
☒ Quick Installation Guide	x1
☒ Rack Mount Accessory Kit	x1
☒ Power Cord	x1
☒ RubberFeet	X4
☒ RS-232 DB9 Male Console Cable	x1
☒ SFP Dust Caps	X8

If any of these are missing or damaged, please contact your dealer immediately, if possible, retain the carton including the original packing material, and use them against to repack the product in case there is a need to return it to us for repair.

1.2 Product Description

Cost-effective 10Gbps Uplink Capacitated Managed Switch Solution for SMB

The XGSW-28040 is PLANET's first Layer 2 IPv6 / IPv4 management Gigabit switch built in with four 10Gbps uplink slots to greatly support SMB network achieve 10Gbps high performance in a cost-effective way because 10GbE interface usually could be available in Layer 3 Switch but Layer 3 Switch could be too expensive to SMB. The four 10Gbps interface in the XGSW-28040 is 10G SFP+ that is in the same size as commonly seen Gigabit SFP slot and also is the main standard for 10Gbps transceiver. The XGSW-28040 can work with PLANET ENW-9800 series or the third brand 10Gbps server adapter to help SMB build up 10Gbps Ethernet network providing 10Gbps NAS (Network Attached Storage) or heavy transmission of video streaming service at affordable price. Each of the SFP+ slot supports **Dual-Speed, 10GBase-SR/LR or 1000Base-SX / LX**; that means, the administrator now can flexibly choose the suitable SFP/SFP+ transceiver according to not only the transmission distance but also the transmission speed required.

Cost-effective IPv6 Managed Gigabit Switch Solution for SMB

Nowadays, lots of electronic products or mobile devices can browse the Internet, which means the need of IP Address increases. However, the current IPv4 network infrastructure is not capable enough to provide IP Address to each single users /

Clients. The situation forces the ISP to build up the **IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6)** network infrastructure speedily. To fulfill the demand, PLANET releases the **IPv6 management Gigabit Ethernet Switch**, the XGSW-28040 which supports both IPv4 and IPv6 management functions. It can work with original network structure (IPv4) and also support the new network structure (IPv6) in the future. With easy and friendly management interfaces and plenty of management functions included, the XGSW-28040 is the best choice for ISP to build the IPv6 FTTx edge service and for SMB to connect with the IPv6 network.

High Performance

The XGSW-28040 provides 24 10/100/1000Mbps Gigabit Ethernet ports with 4 shared 100/1000X SFP slots + 4 10G/1G SFP+ slot. It boasts high performance architecture of switch that is capable for providing the non-blocking switch fabric and wire-speed throughput as high as 128Gbps, which greatly simplifies the tasks of upgrading the LAN for catering to increasing bandwidth demands.

Robust Layer 2 Features

The XGSW-28040 can be programmed for advanced switch management functions such as dynamic Port link aggregation, Q-in-Q VLAN, private VLAN, Rapid Spanning Tree protocol, Layer 2 to Layer 4 QoS, bandwidth control and IGMP Snooping. The XGSW-28040 provides 802.1Q Tagged VLAN, and the VLAN groups allowed will be maximally up to 255. Via aggregation of supporting ports, the XGSW-28040 allows the operation of a high-speed trunk combining multiple ports. It enables maximum up to 14 groups of 16 ports for trunking, and supports fail-over as well.

Excellent Traffic Control

The XGSW-28040 is loaded with powerful traffic management and QoS features to enhance services offered by telecoms. The functionality includes QoS features such as wire-speed Layer 4 traffic classifiers and bandwidth limiting that are particular useful for multi-tenant unit, multi business unit, Telco, or Network Service Provide applications. It also empowers the enterprises to take full advantages of the limited network resources and guarantees the best performance in VoIP and Video conferencing transmission.

Efficient Management

For efficient management, the XGSW-28040 Managed Ethernet Switch is equipped with console, WEB and SNMP management interfaces. With the built-in Web-based management interface, the PLANET XGSW-28040 offers an easy-to-use, platform-independent management and configuration facility. The XGSW-28040 supports standard Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and can be managed via any standard-based management software. For text-based management, the XGSW-28040 can be accessed via Telnet and the console port. Moreover, the XGSW-28040 offers secure remote management by supporting SNMPv3 connection which encrypts the packet content at each session.

Powerful Security

PLANET XGSW-28040 offers comprehensive Layer 2 to Layer 4 Access Control List (ACL) for enforcing security to the edge. It can be used to restrict network access by denying packets based on source and destination IP address, TCP/UDP ports or defined typical network applications. Its protection mechanism also comprises of 802.1x port-based and MAC-based user and device authentication. With the private VLAN function, communication between edge ports can be prevented to ensure user privacy. The network administrators can now construct highly secured corporate networks with considerably less time and effort than before.

Flexibility and Extension Solution

The four mini-GBIC SFP slots built in the XGSW-28040 support Dual-Speed, 100Base-FX and 1000Base-SX/LX SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) fiber-optic modules, that means, the administrator now can flexibly choose the suitable SFP transceiver according to not only the transmission distance but also the transmission speed required. The distance can be extended from 550 meters (Multi-Mode fiber) up to above 10/50/70/120 kilometers (Single-Mode fiber or WDM fiber). They are well suited for

applications within the enterprise data centers and distributions.

1.3 How to Use This Manual

This User Manual is structured as follows:

Section 2, INSTALLATION

The section explains the functions of the Switch and how to physically install the Managed Switch.

Section 3, SWITCH MANAGEMENT

The section contains the information about the software function of the Managed Switch.

Section 4, WEB CONFIGURATION

The section explains how to manage the Managed Switch by Web interface.

Section 5, COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

The section describes how to use the Command Line interface (CLI).

Section 6, CLI CONFIGURATION

The section explains how to manage the Managed Switch by Command Line interface.

Section 7, SWITCH OPERATION

The chapter explains how to does the switch operation of the Managed Switch.

Section 8, TROUBLESHOOTING

The chapter explains how to trouble shooting of the Managed Switch.

Appendix A

The section contains cable information of the Managed Switch.

1.4 Product Features

➤ Physical Port

- **24-Port 10/100/1000Base-T** RJ-45 copper
- **4 100/1000Base-X mini-GBIC/SFP** slots , shared with Port-21 to Port-24
- **4 10GBase-SR/LR SFP+** slots, compatible with 1000Base-SX/LX/BX SFP
- RS-232 DB9 console interface for basic management and setup

➤ Layer 2 Features

- Prevents packet loss with back pressure (Half-Duplex) and IEEE 802.3x PAUSE frame flow control (Full-Duplex)
- High performance of Store-and-Forward architecture and runt/CRC filtering eliminates erroneous packets to optimize the network bandwidth
- Storm Control support:
 - broadcast / Unicast
- Support **VLAN**
 - IEEE 802.1Q Tagged VLAN
 - Up to 256 VLANs groups, out of 4095 VLAN IDs
 - Provider Bridging (VLAN Q-in-Q) support (IEEE 802.1ad)
 - Private VLAN Edge (PVE)
 - Protocol-based VLAN
 - MAC-based VLAN
 - Voice VLAN
- Support **Spanning Tree Protocol**
 - STP, IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree Protocol
 - RSTP, IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
 - MSTP, IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, spanning tree by VLAN
 - BPDU Guard
- Support **Link Aggregation**
 - 802.3ad Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
 - Cisco ether-channel (Static Trunk)
 - Maximum 14 trunk groups, up to 8 ports per trunk group
 - Up to 16Gbps bandwidth(Duplex Mode)
- Provide Port Mirror (many-to-1)
- Port Mirroring to monitor the incoming or outgoing traffic on a particular port
- Loop protection to avoid broadcast loops

➤ Quality of Service

- 8 priority queues on all switch ports
- Traffic classification:
 - IEEE 802.1p CoS

- IP TOS / DSCP / IP Precedence
- IP TCP/UDP port number
- Typical network application
- Strict priority and Weighted Round Robin (WRR) CoS policies
- Traffic-policing policies on the switch port
- DSCP remarking

➤ **Multicast**

- Supports IGMP Snooping v1, v2 and v3
- Support MLD Snooping v1 and v2
- Querier mode support
- IGMP Snooping port filtering
- MLD Snooping port filtering
- MVR (Multicast VLAN Registration)

➤ **Security**

- IEEE 802.1x Port-Based / MAC-Based network access authentication
- Build-in RADIUS client to co-operate with the RADIUS servers
- TACACS+ login users access authentication
- RADIUS / TACACS+ users access authentication
- IP-Based Access Control List (ACL)
- MAC-Based Access Control List
- Source MAC / IP address binding
- **DHCP Snooping** to filter untrusted DHCP messages
- **Dynamic ARP Inspection** discards ARP packets with invalid MAC address to IP address binding
- **IP Source Guard** prevents IP spoofing attacks
- IP address access management to prevent unauthorized intruder

➤ **Management**

- Switch Management Interfaces
 - Console / Telnet Command Line Interface
 - Web switch management
 - SNMP v1, v2c, and v3 switch management
 - SSH / SSL secure access
- Four RMON groups (history, statistics, alarms, and events)
- **IPv6** IP Address / NTP / DNS management
- Built-in Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) client
- BOOTP and DHCP for IP address assignment
- Firmware upload/download via HTTP / TFTP
- DHCP Relay
- DHCP Option82

- User Privilege levels control
- NTP (Network Time Protocol)
- Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Protocol
- Cable Diagnostic technology provides the mechanism to detect and report potential cabling issues
- Reset button for system reboot or reset to factory default
- PLANET Smart Discovery Utility for deploy management

1.5 Product Specification

Product	XGSW-28040
Hardware Specification	
Copper Ports	24 10/ 100/1000Base-T RJ-45 Auto-MDI/MDI-X ports
SFP/mini-GBIC Slots	4 1001000Base-X SFP interfaces, shared with Port-21 to Port-24 Compatible with 100Base-FX SFP
SFP+ Slots	4 10GBase-SR/LR SFP+ interface (Port-25 to Port-28) Compatible with 1000Base-SX/LX/BX SFP
Console	1 x RS-232 DB9 serial port (115200, 8, N, 1)
Switch Architecture	Store-and-Forward
Switch Fabric	128Gbps / non-blocking
Throughput	95Mpps@64Bytes
Address Table	16K entries, automatic source address learning and ageing
Share Data Buffer	1392 kilobytes
Flow Control	IEEE 802.3x Pause Frame for Full-Duplex Back pressure for Half-Duplex
Jumbo Frame	10Kbytes
Reset Button	< 5 sec: System reboot > 5 sec: Factory Default
Dimension (W x D x H)	440 x 200 x 44.5 mm, 1U high
Weight	2840g
LED	Power, System, FAN 1 & 2 Alert, 1000 Link/Act and 10/100 Link/Act for per Gigabit port, 10G Link/Act and 1G Link/Act for per 10G port
Power Requirement	100~240V AC, 50/60Hz
Power Consumption	Max 45.3 watts / 154.7BTU
ESD Protection	6KV DC
Layer 2 Function	
Basic Management Interfaces	Console, Telnet, Web Browser, SNMP v1, v2c
Secure Management Interfaces	SSH, SSL, SNMP v3
Port Configuration	Port disable / enable Auto-Negotiation 10/100/1000Mbps full and half duplex mode selection Flow Control disable / enable
Port Status	Display each port's speed duplex mode, link status, Flow control status, Auto negotiation status, trunk status
Port Mirroring	TX / RX / Both Many-to-1 monitor

VLAN	802.1Q Tagged Based VLAN, up to 256 VLAN groups Q-in-Q tunneling Private VLAN Edge (PVE) MAC-Based VLAN Protocol-Based VLAN Voice VLAN MVR (Multicast VLAN Registration) Up to 256 VLAN groups, out of 4094 VLAN IDs
Link Aggregation	IEEE 802.3ad LACP / Static Trunk Support 14 groups of 8-Port trunk support
QoS	Traffic classification based, Strict priority and WRR 8-Level priority for switching - Port Number - 802.1p priority - 802.1Q VLAN tag - DSCP/TOS field in IP Packet
IGMP Snooping	IGMP (v1/v2/v3) Snooping, up to 255 multicast Groups IGMP Querier mode support
MLD Snooping	MLD (v1/v2) Snooping, up to 255 multicast Groups MLD Querier mode support
Access Control List	IP-Based ACL / MAC-Based ACL Up to 256 entries
SNMP MIBs	RFC-1213 MIB-II IF-MIB RFC-1493 Bridge MIB RFC-1643 Ethernet MIB RFC-2863 Interface MIB RFC-2665 Ether-Like MIB RFC-2819 RMON MIB (Group 1, 2, 3 and 9) RFC-2737 Entity MIB RFC-2618 RADIUS Client MIB RFC-2933 IGMP-STD-MIB RFC-3411 SNMP-Frameworks-MIB IEEE 802.1X PAE LLDP MAU-MIB
Standards Conformance	
Regulation Compliance	FCC Part 15 Class A, CE
Standards Compliance	IEEE 802.3 10Base-T IEEE 802.3u 100Base-TX/100Base-FX IEEE 802.3z Gigabit SX/LX IEEE 802.3ab Gigabit 1000T IEEE 802.3ae 10Gb/s Ethernet

	IEEE 802.3x Flow Control and Back pressure IEEE 802.3ad Port trunk with LACP IEEE 802.1D Spanning tree protocol IEEE 802.1w Rapid spanning tree protocol IEEE 802.1s Multiple spanning tree protocol IEEE 802.1p Class of service IEEE 802.1Q VLAN Tagging IEEE 802.1x Port Authentication Network Control IEEE 802.1ab LLDP RFC 768 UDP RFC 793 TFTP RFC 791 IP RFC 792 ICMP RFC 2068 HTTP RFC 1112 IGMP version 1 RFC 2236 IGMP version 2 RFC 3376 IGMP version 3 RFC 2710 MLD version 1 RFC 3810 MLD version 2
Environment	
Operating	Temperature: 0 ~ 50 Degree C Relative Humidity: 20 ~ 95% (non-condensing)
Storage	Temperature: -20 ~ 70 Degree C Relative Humidity: 20 ~ 95% (non-condensing)

2. INSTALLATION

This section describes the hardware features and installation of the Managed Switch on the desktop or rack mount. For easier management and control of the Managed Switch, familiarize yourself with its display indicators, and ports. Front panel illustrations in this chapter display the unit LED indicators. Before connecting any network device to the Managed Switch, please read this chapter completely.

2.1 Hardware Description

2.1.1 Switch Front Panel

The unit front panel provides a simple interface monitoring the switch. [Figure 2-1](#) show the front panel of the Managed Switches.

XGSW-28040 Front Panel



Figure 2-1 XGSW-28040 front panel.

■ Gigabit TP interface

10/100/1000Base-T Copper, RJ-45 Twist-Pair: Up to 100 meters.

■ SFP slots

100/1000Base-X mini-GBIC slot, SFP (Small Factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (Multi-mode fiber), up to 10/30/50/70/120 kilometers (Single-mode fiber).

■ SFP+ slots

10GBase-SR/LR slot, SFP+ (Enhanced Small Factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (Multi-mode fiber), up to 10kilometers (Single-mode fiber).



The SFP+ slot supports 1000Base-SX/LX/BX too. 1000Base-SX/LX/BX mini-GBIC slot, SFP (Small Factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (Multi-mode fiber), up to 10/30/50/70/120 kilometers (Single-mode fiber).

■ Reset button

At the left of front panel, the reset button is designed for reboot the Managed Switch without turn off and on the power. The following is the summary table of Reset button functions:

Reset Button Pressed and Released	Function
< 5 sec: System reboot	Reboot the Managed Switch

> 5 sec: Factory Default	Reset the Managed Switch to Factory Default configuration. The Managed Switch will then reboot and load the default settings as below: ◦ Default Username: admin ◦ Default Password: admin ◦ Default IP address: 192.168.0.100 ◦ Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 ◦ Default Gateway: 192.168.0.254

■ Console Port

The console port is a DB9, RS-232 male serial port connector. It is an interface for connecting a terminal directly. Through the console port, it provides rich diagnostic information includes IP Address setting, factory reset, port management, link status and system setting. Users can use the attached RS-232 cable in the package and connect to the console port on the device. After the connection, users can run any terminal emulation program (Hyper Terminal, ProComm Plus, Telix, Winterm and so on) to enter the startup screen of the device.

2.1.2 LED Indications

The front panel LEDs indicate instant status of port links, data activity and system power; helps monitor and troubleshoot when needed. Figure 2-2 & Figure 2-3 shows the LED indications of these Managed Switches.

XGSW-28040 LED indication

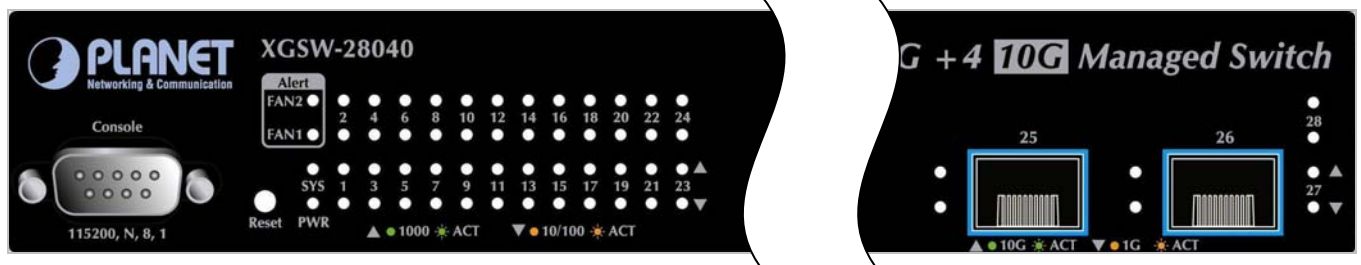


Figure 2-2 XGSW-28040 LED for Front Panel

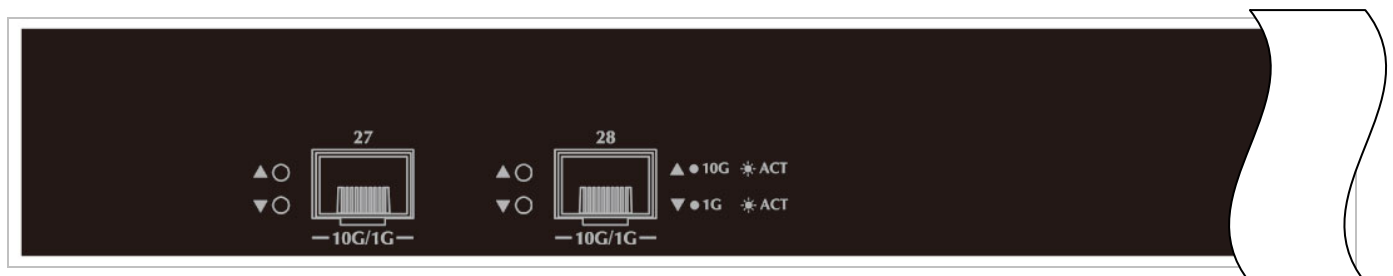


Figure 2-3 XGSW-28040 LED Rear Panel

■ System

LED	Color	Function
SYS	Green	Lights to indicate the system is working.
PWR	Green	Lights to indicate that the Switch has power.

■ Per 10/100/1000Mbps port

LED	Color	Function
1000 LNK/ACT	Green	Lights to indicate the port is running in 1000Mbps speed and successfully established. Blink: indicate that the switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
10/100 LNK/ACT	Orange	Lights to indicate the port is running in 10/100Mbps speed and successfully established. Blink: indicate that the switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.

■ Per 10G SFP+ interfaces

LED	Color	Function
10G LNK/ACT	Green	Lights to indicate the port is running in 10Gbps speed and successfully established. Blink: indicate that the switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
1G LNK/ACT	Orange	Lights to indicate the port is running in 1Gbps speed and successfully established. Blink: indicate that the switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.

■ Alert

LED	Color	Function
FAN1 Alert	Green	Lights to indicate that the FAN1 failure
FAN2 Alert	Green	Lights to indicate that the FAN2 failure

2.1.3 Switch Rear Panel

The rear panel of the Managed Switch indicates an AC inlet power socket, which accepts input power from 100 to 240V AC, 50-60Hz. [Figure 2-4](#) shows the rear panel of these Managed Switches

XGSW-28040 Rear Panel



Figure 2-4 Rear panel of XGSW-28040

■ AC Power Receptacle

For compatibility with electric service in most areas of the world, the Managed Switch's power supply automatically adjusts to line power in the range 100-240VAC and 50/60 Hz.

Plug the female end of the power cord firmly into the receptacle on the rear panel of the Managed Switch. Plug the other end of the power cord into an electric service outlet then the power will be ready.

The device is a power-required device, it means, it will not work till it is powered. If your networks should active all the time, please consider using UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) for your device. It will prevent you from network data loss or network downtime.

Power Notice:

In some area, installing a surge suppression device may also help to protect your Managed Switch from being damaged by unregulated surge or current to the Switch or the power adapter.

■ SFP+ slots

10GBase-SR/LR slot, SFP+ (Enhanced Small Form-factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (Multi-mode fiber), up to 10kilometers (Single-mode fiber).



The SFP+ slot supports 1000Base-SX/LX/BX too. 1000Base-SX/LX/BX mini-GBIC slot, SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (Multi-mode fiber), up to 10/30/50/70/120 kilometers (Single-mode fiber).

2.2 Install the Switch

This section describes how to install your Managed Switch and make connections to the Managed Switch. Please read the following topics and perform the procedures in the order being presented. To install your Managed Switch on a desktop or shelf, simply complete the following steps.

2.2.1 Desktop Installation

To install the Managed Switch on desktop or shelf, please follow these steps:

Step1: Attach the rubber feet to the recessed areas on the bottom of the Managed Switch.

Step2: Place the Managed Switch on the desktop or the shelf near an AC power source, as shown in [Figure 2-5](#).

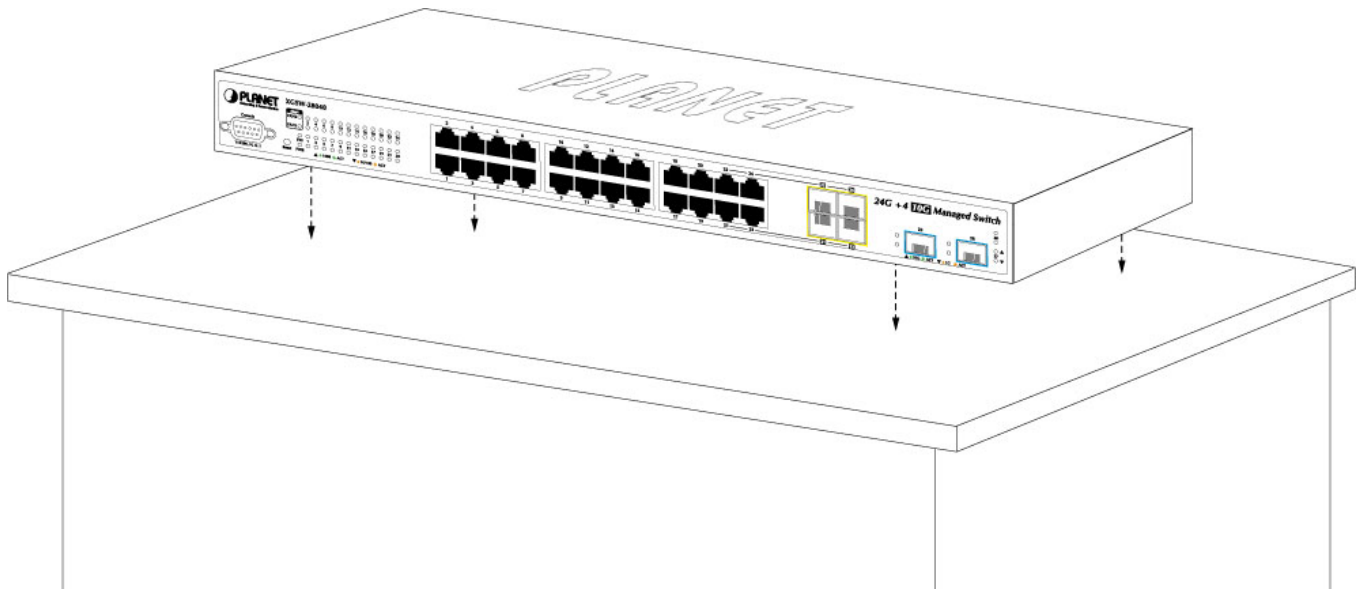


Figure 2-5 Place the Managed Switch on the desktop

Step3: Keep enough ventilation space between the Managed Switch and the surrounding objects.



When choosing a location, please keep in mind the environmental restrictions discussed in Chapter 1, Section 4, and Specification.

Step4: Connect the Managed Switch to network devices.

Connect one end of a standard network cable to the 10/100/1000 RJ-45 ports on the front of the Managed Switch
Connect the other end of the cable to the network devices such as printer servers, workstations or routers...etc.



Connection to the Managed Switch requires UTP Category 5 network cabling with RJ-45 tips. For more information, please see the Cabling Specification in Appendix A.

Step5: Supply power to the Managed Switch.

Connect one end of the power cable to the Managed Switch.
Connect the power plug of the power cable to a standard wall outlet.
When the Managed Switch receives power, the Power LED should remain solid Green.

2.2.2 Rack Mounting

To install the Managed Switch in a 19-inch standard rack, please follows the instructions described below.

Step1: Place the Managed Switch on a hard flat surface, with the front panel positioned towards the front side.

Step2: Attach the rack-mount bracket to each side of the Managed Switch with supplied screws attached to the package.

Figure 2-6 shows how to attach brackets to one side of the Managed Switch.

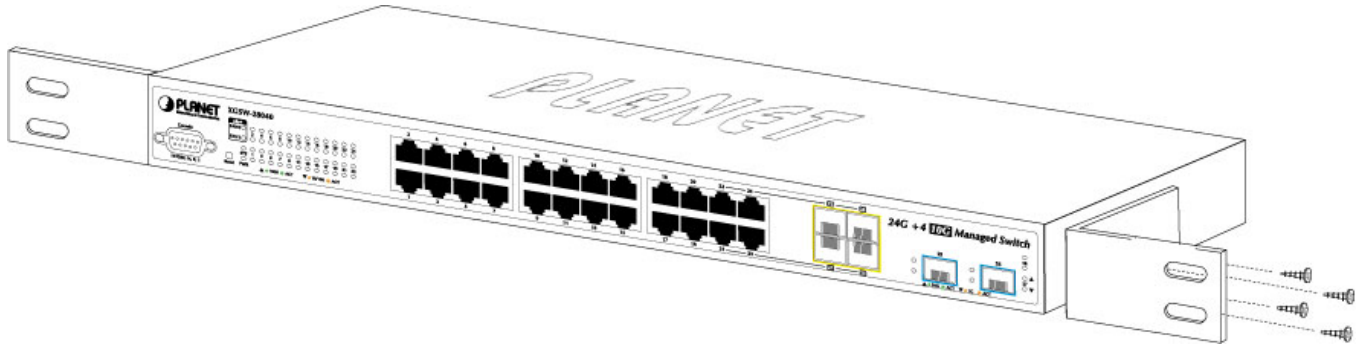


Figure 2-6 Attach brackets to the Managed Switch.



You must use the screws supplied with the mounting brackets. Damage caused to the parts by using incorrect screws would invalidate the warranty.

Step3: Secure the brackets tightly.

Step4: Follow the same steps to attach the second bracket to the opposite side.

Step5: After the brackets are attached to the Managed Switch, use suitable screws to securely attach the brackets to the rack, as shown in [Figure 2-7](#).

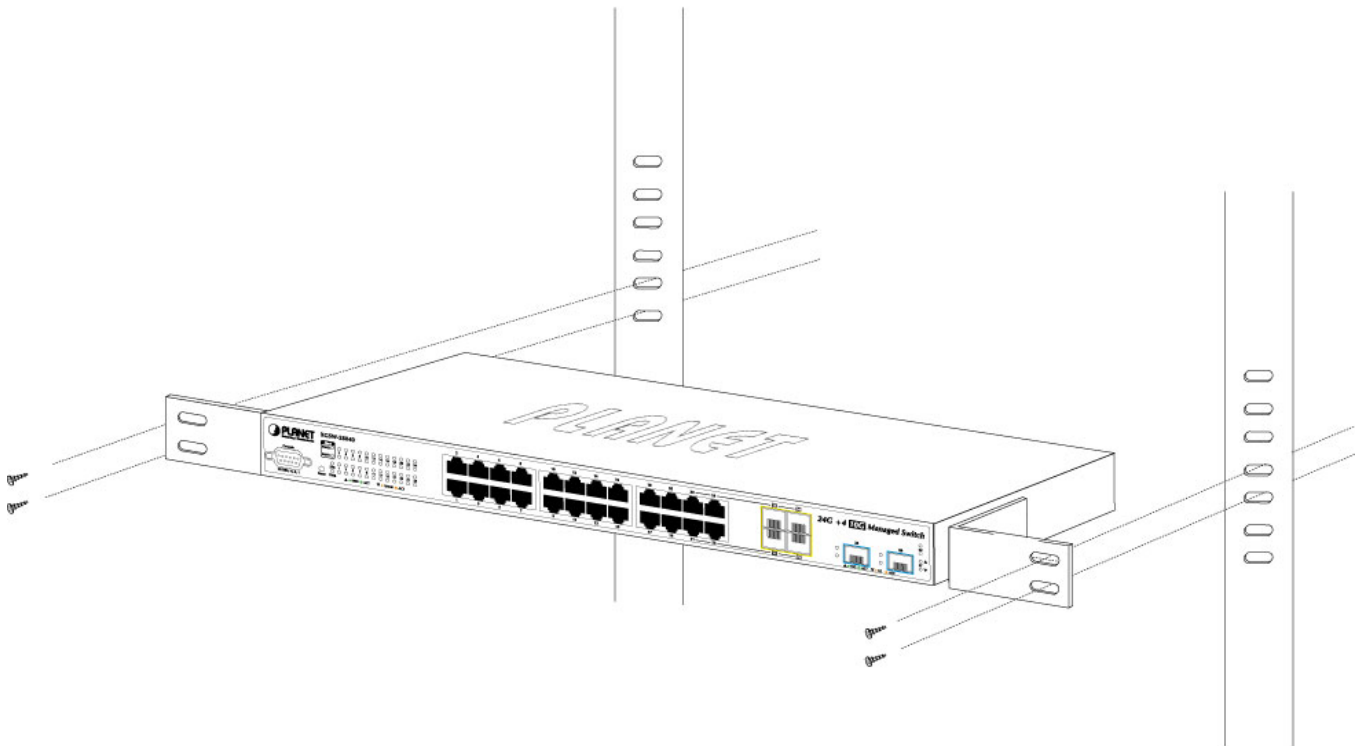


Figure 2-7 Mounting XGSW-28040 in a Rack

Step6: Proceeds with the steps 4 and steps 5 of session 2.2.1 Desktop Installation to connect the network cabling and supply

power to the Managed Switch.

2.2.3 Installing the SFP / SFP+ transceiver

The sections describe how to insert an SFP / SFP+ transceiver into an SFP / SFP+ slot.

The SFP /SFP+ transceivers are hot-pluggable and hot-swappable. You can plug-in and out the transceiver to/from any SFP / SFP+ port without having to power down the Managed Switch. As the [Figure 2-8](#) appears.

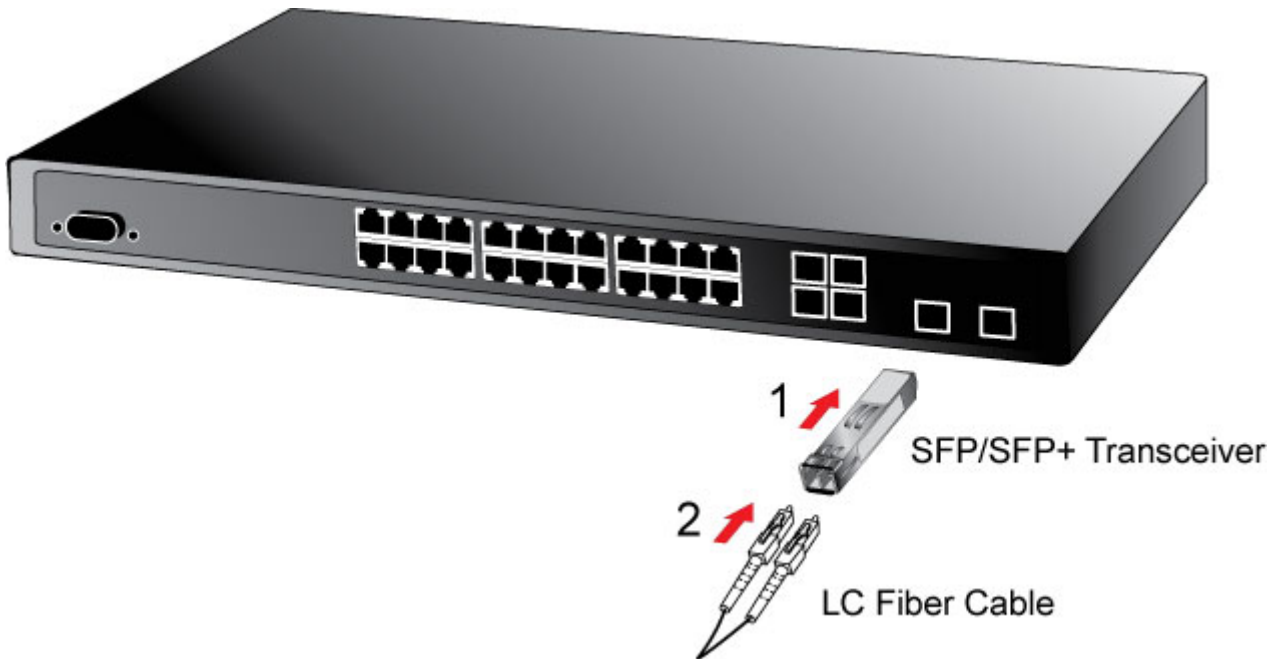


Figure 2-8 Plug-in the SFP / SFP+ transceiver

■ Approved PLANET SFP / SFP+ Transceivers

PLANET Managed Switch supports both Single mode and Multi-mode SFP / SFP+ transceiver. The following list of approved PLANET SFP / SFP+ transceivers is correct at the time of publication:

10G SFP+ Transceiver modules

- **MTB-SR** 1-Port 10GBase-SR SFP+ Fiber optical module -300m
- **MTB-LR** 1-Port 10GBase-LR SFP+ Fiber optical module-10km

Gigabit SFP Transceiver modules

- **MGB-GT** SFP-Port 1000Base-T Module
- **MGB-SX** SFP-Port 1000Base-SX mini-GBIC module
- **MGB-LX** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX mini-GBIC module
- **MGB-L50** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX mini-GBIC module -50KM
- **MGB-L70** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX mini-GBIC module -70KM
- **MGB-L120** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX mini-GBIC module -120KM
- **MGB-LA10** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX (WDM,TX:1310nm) -10KM
- **MGB-LA20** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX (WDM,TX:1310nm) -20KM
- **MGB-LB20** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX (WDM,TX:1550nm) -20KM

- **MGB-LA40** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX (WDM,TX:1310nm) -40KM
- **MGB-LB40** SFP-Port 1000Base-LX (WDM,TX:1550nm) -40KM

Fast Ethernet SFP Transceiver modules

- **MFB-FX** SFP-Port 100Base-FX Transceiver -2KM
- **MFB-F20** SFP-Port 100Base-FX Transceiver -20KM
- **MFB-F60** SFP-Port 100Base-FX Transceiver -60KM
- **MFB-FA20** SFP-Port 100Base-BX Transceiver (WDM,TX:1310nm) -20KM
- **MFB-FB20** SFP-Port 100Base-BX Transceiver (WDM,TX:1550nm) -20KM



1. It recommends using PLANET SFP / SFP+s on the Managed Switch. If you insert a SFP / SFP+ transceiver that is not supported, the Managed Switch will not recognize it.
2. Port 25 to Port 28 are SFP+ slots that support 10G SFP+ transceiver & Gigabit SFP transceiver.
3. Port 22 to Port 24 are shared SFP slot that support Gigabit & Fast Ethernet SFP transceiver.

Before connect the other Managed Switches, workstation or Media Converter.



In the installation steps below, this Manual use Gigabit SFP transceiver as the example. However, the steps for Fast Ethernet SFP & 10G SFP+ transceiver are similar.

1. Make sure both side of the SFP transceiver are with the same media type, for example: 1000Base-SX to 1000Base-SX, 1000Bas-LX to 1000Base-LX.
2. Check the fiber-optic cable type match the SFP transceiver model.
 - To connect to 1000Base-SX SFP transceiver, use the Multi-mode fiber cable- with one side must be male duplex LC connector type.
 - To connect to 1000Base-LX SFP transceiver, use the Single-mode fiber cable-with one side must be male duplex LC connector type.

■ Connect the fiber cable

1. Attach the duplex LC connector on the network cable into the SFP transceiver.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to a device – switches with SFP installed, fiber NIC on a workstation or a Media Converter..
3. Check the LNK/ACT LED of the SFP slot on the front of the Managed Switch. Ensure that the SFP transceiver is operating correctly.
4. Check the Link mode of the SFP port if the link failed. Co works with some fiber-NICs or Media Converters, set the Link mode to “1000 Force” or “100 Force” is needed.

■ Remove the transceiver module

1. Make sure there is no network activity by consult or check with the network administrator. Or through the management

interface of the switch/converter (if available) to disable the port in advance.

2. Remove the Fiber Optic Cable gently.
3. Turn the handle of the MGB module to horizontal.
4. Pull out the module gently through the handle.

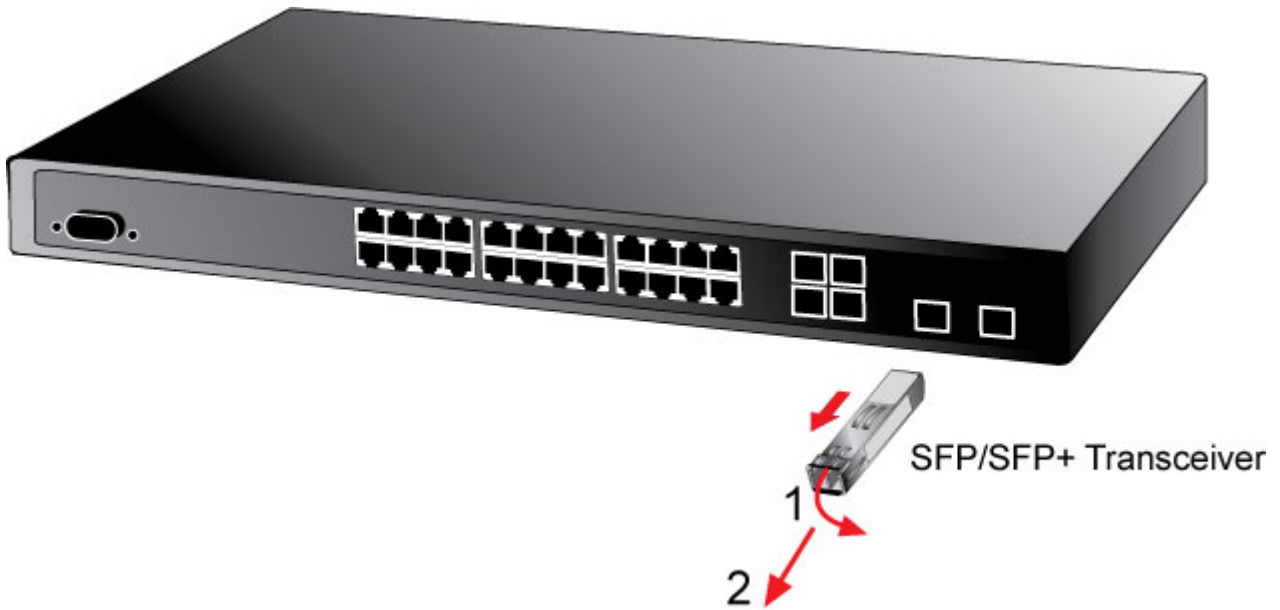


Figure 2-11 Pull out the SFP transceiver



Note

Never pull out the module without pull the handle or the push bolts on the module. Direct pull out the module with violent could damage the module and SFP module slot of the Managed Switch.

3. SWITCH MANAGEMENT

This chapter explains the methods that you can use to configure management access to the Managed Switch. It describes the types of management applications and the communication and management protocols that deliver data between your management device (workstation or personal computer) and the system. It also contains information about port connection options.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Requirements
- Management Access Overview
- Administration Console Access
- Web Management Access
- SNMP Access
- Standards, Protocols, and Related Reading

3.1 Requirements

- **Workstations** of subscribers running Windows 2000/XP, 2003, Vista/7, 2008, MAC OS9 or later, Linux, UNIX or other platform compatible with **TCP/IP** protocols.
- **Workstation** installed with **Ethernet NIC** (Network Interface Card)
- **Serial Port** connect (Terminal)
 - Above PC with COM Port (DB9 / RS-232) or USB-to-RS-232 converter
- Ethernet Port connect
 - Network cables - Use standard network (UTP) cables with RJ45 connectors.
- Above Workstation installed with **WEB Browser** and **JAVA runtime environment** Plug-in



It is recommended to use Internet Explore 7.0 or above to access Managed Switch.

3.2 Management Access Overview

The Managed Switch gives you the flexibility to access and manage it using any or all of the following methods:

- An administration **console**
- **Web browser** interface
- An external **SNMP-based network management application**

The administration console and Web browser interface support are embedded in the Managed Switch software and are available for immediate use. Each of these management methods has their own advantages. Table 3-1 compares the three management methods.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Console	- No IP address or subnet needed - Text-based - Telnet functionality and HyperTerminal built into Windows 95/98/NT/2000/ME/XP operating systems - Secure	- Must be near switch or use dial-up connection - Not convenient for remote users - Modem connection may prove to be unreliable or slow
Web Browser	- Ideal for configuring the switch remotely - Compatible with all popular browsers - Can be accessed from any location - Most visually appealing	- Security can be compromised (hackers need only know the IP address and subnet mask) - May encounter lag times on poor connections
SNMP Agent	- Communicates with switch functions at the MIB level - Based on open standards	- Requires SNMP manager software - Least visually appealing of all three methods - Some settings require calculations - Security can be compromised (hackers need only know the community name)

Table 3-1 Management Methods Comparison

3.3 Administration Console

The administration console is an internal, character-oriented, and command line user interface for performing system administration such as displaying statistics or changing option settings. Using this method, you can view the administration console from a terminal, personal computer, Apple Macintosh, or workstation connected to the switch's console (serial) port. There are two ways to use this management method: via direct access or modem port access. The following sections describe these methods. For more information about using the console, refer to **Chapter 5 Command Line Interface Console Management**.

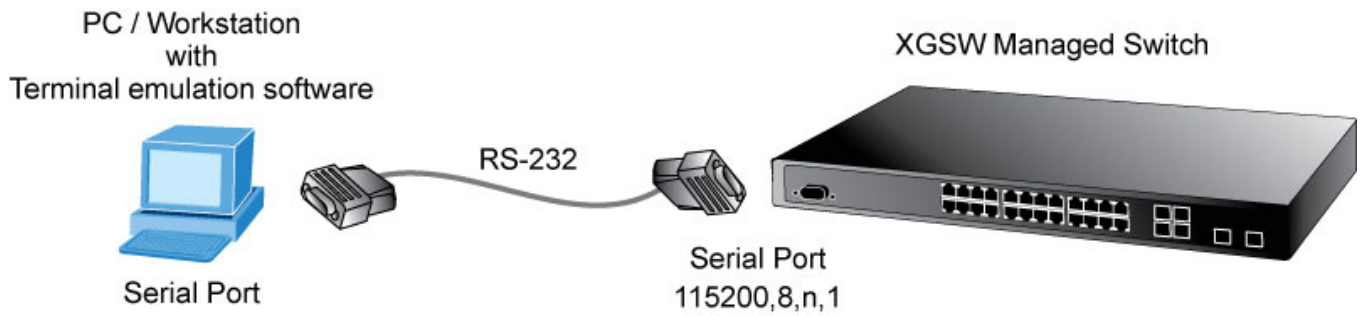


Figure 3-1 Console management

Direct Access

Direct access to the administration console is achieved by directly connecting a terminal or a PC equipped with a terminal-emulation program (such as **HyperTerminal**) to the Managed Switch console (serial) port.

When using this management method, a **straight DB9 RS-232 cable** is required to connect the switch to the PC. After making this connection, configure the terminal-emulation program to use the following parameters:

The default parameters are:

- **115200 bps**
- **8 data bits**
- **No parity**
- **1 stop bit**

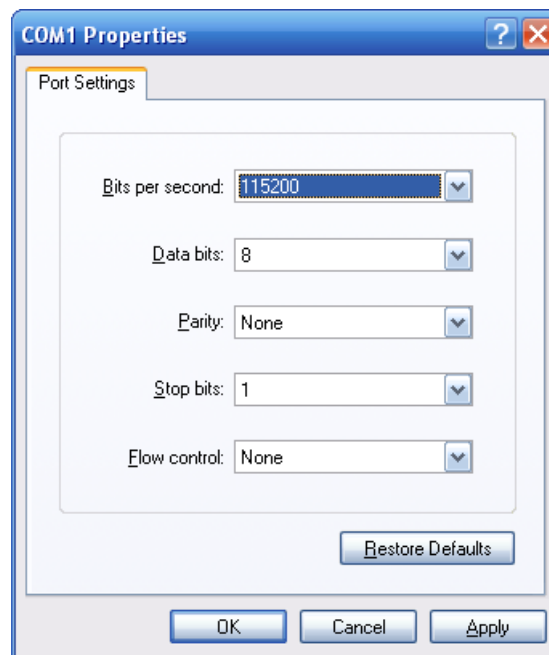


Figure 3-2 Terminal parameter settings

You can change these settings, if desired, after you log on. This management method is often preferred because you can remain connected and monitor the system during system reboots. Also, certain error messages are sent to the serial port, regardless of the interface through which the associated action was initiated. A Macintosh or PC attachment can use any terminal-emulation program for connecting to the terminal serial port. A workstation attachment under UNIX can use an emulator such as TIP.

3.4 Web Management

The Managed Switch offers management features that allow users to manage the Managed Switch from anywhere on the network through a standard browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer. After you set up your IP address for the switch, you can access the Managed Switch's Web interface applications directly in your Web browser by entering the IP address of the Managed Switch.

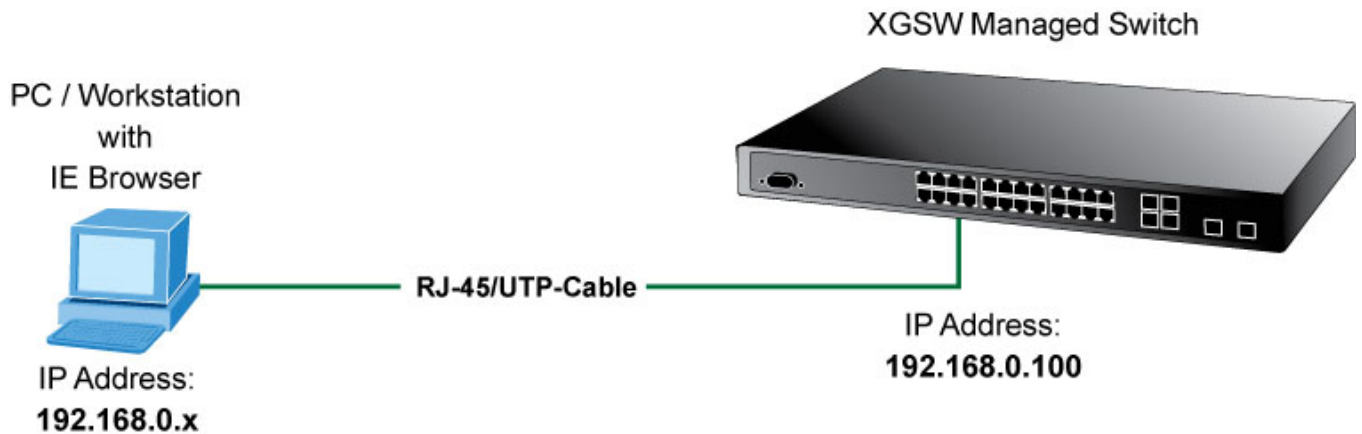


Figure 3-3 Web management

You can then use your Web browser to list and manage the Managed Switch configuration parameters from one central location, just as if you were directly connected to the Managed Switch's console port. Web Management requires either **Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0** or later, **Safari** or **Mozilla Firefox 1.5** or later.

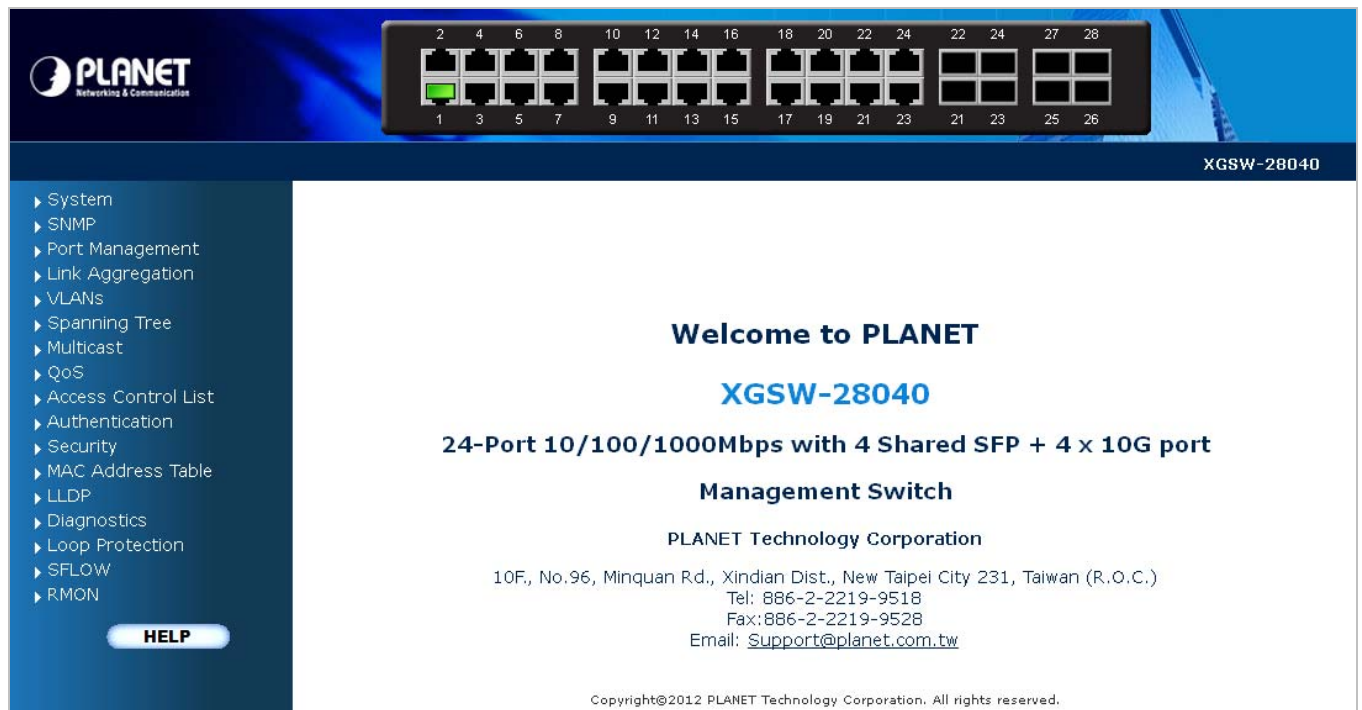


Figure 3-4 Web main screen of Managed Switch

3.5 SNMP-Based Network Management

You can use an external SNMP-based application to configure and manage the Managed Switch, such as SNMPc Network Manager, HP Openview Network Node Management (NNM) or What's Up Gold. This management method requires the SNMP agent on the switch and the SNMP Network Management Station to use the **same community string**. This management method, in fact, uses two community strings: the **get community** string and the **set community** string. If the SNMP Network management Station only knows the set community string, it can read and write to the MIBs. However, if it only knows the get community string, it can only read MIBs. The default gets and sets community strings for the Managed Switch are public.

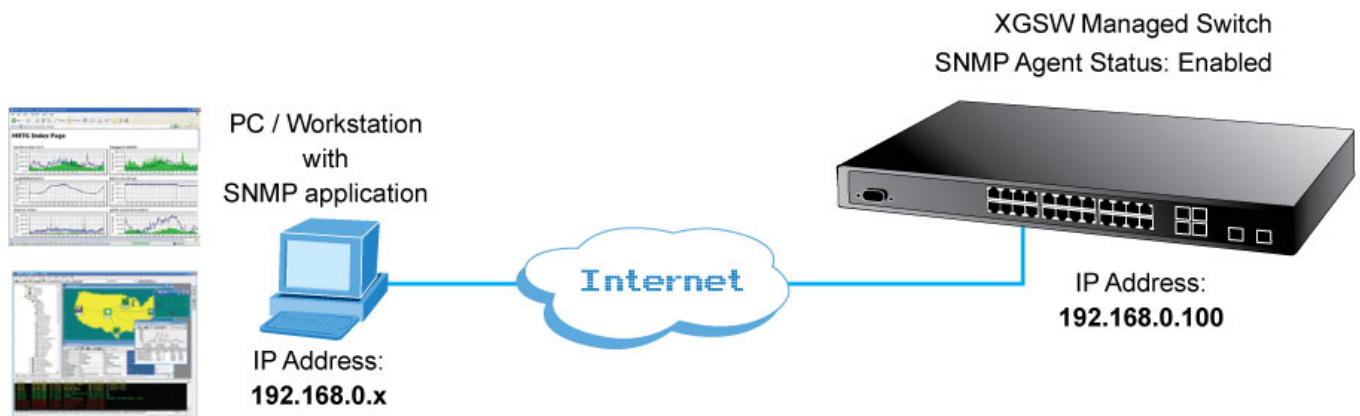


Figure 3-5 SNMP management

4. WEB CONFIGURATION

This section introduces the configuration and functions of the Web-Based management.

About Web-based Management

The Managed Switch offers management features that allow users to manage the Managed Switch from anywhere on the network through a standard browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

The Web-Based Management supports Internet Explorer 7.0. It is based on Java Applets with an aim to reduce network bandwidth consumption, enhance access speed and present an easy viewing screen.



By default, IE7.0 or later version does not allow Java Applets to open sockets. The user has to explicitly modify the browser setting to enable Java Applets to use network ports.

The Managed Switch can be configured through an Ethernet connection, make sure the manager PC must be set on same the IP subnet address with the Managed Switch.

For example, the default IP address of the XGSW Managed Switch is **192.168.0.100**, then the manager PC should be set at **192.168.0.x** (where x is a number between 1 and 254, except 100), and the default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

If you have changed the default IP address of the Managed Switch to 192.168.1.1 with subnet mask 255.255.255.0 via console, then the manager PC should be set at 192.168.1.x (where x is a number between 2 and 254) to do the relative configuration on manager PC.

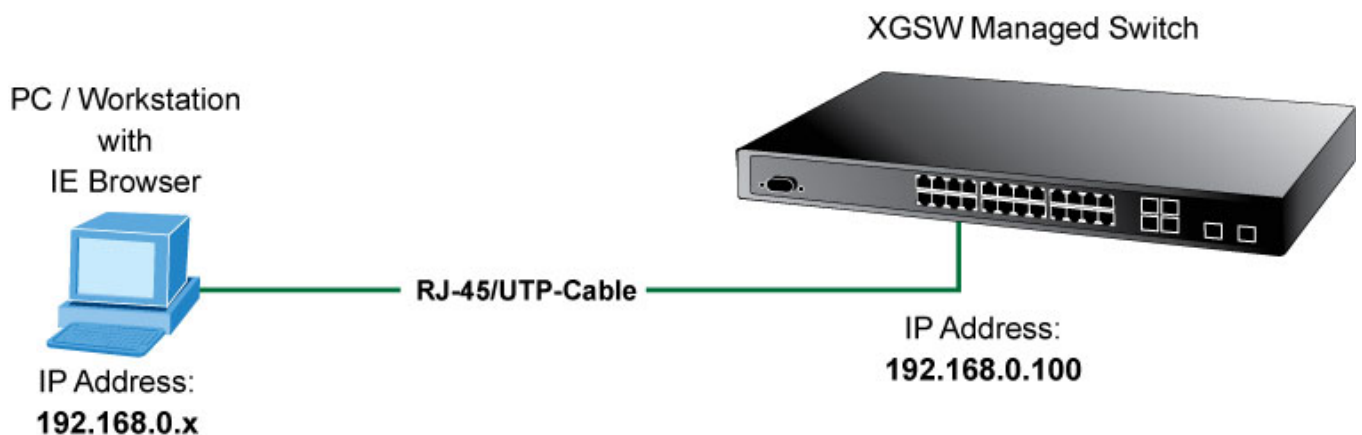


Figure 4-1-1 Web Management

■ Logging on the switch

1. Use Internet Explorer 7.0 or above Web browser. Enter the factory-default IP address to access the Web interface. The factory-default IP Address as following:

http://192.168.0.100

2. When the following login screen appears, please enter the default username "**admin**" with password "**admin**" (or the username/password you have changed via console) to login the main screen of Managed Switch. The login screen in [Figure 4-1-2](#) appears.



Figure 4-1-2 Login screen

Default User name: **admin**

Default Password: **admin**

After entering the username and password, the main screen appears as [Figure 4-1-3](#).

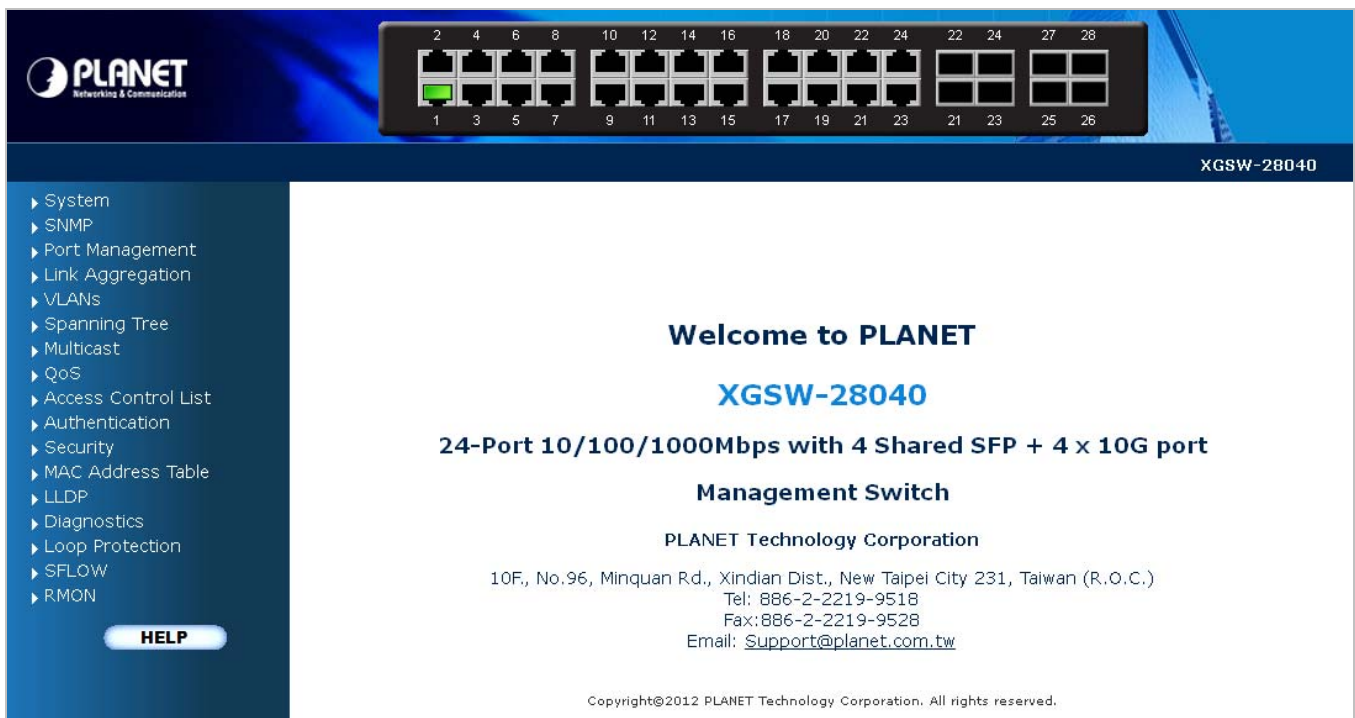


Figure 4-1-3 Default main page

Now, you can use the Web management interface to continue the switch management or manage the Managed Switch by Web interface. The Switch Menu on the left of the web page let you access all the commands and statistics the Managed Switch provides.



1. It is recommended to use Internet Explore 7.0 or above to access Managed Switch.
2. The changed IP address take effect immediately after click on the **Save** button, you need to use the new IP address to access the Web interface.
3. For security reason, please change and memorize the new password after this first setup.
4. Only accept command in lowercase letter under web interface.

4.1 Main Web Page

The SGSW Managed Switch provides a Web-based browser interface for configuring and managing it. This interface allows you to access the Managed Switch using the Web browser of your choice. This chapter describes how to use the Managed Switch's Web browser interface to configure and manage it.



Figure 4-1-4 Main Page

Panel Display

The web agent displays an image of the Managed Switch's ports. The Mode can be set to display different information for the ports, including Link up or Link down. Clicking on the image of a port opens the **Port Statistics** page.

The port states are illustrated as follows:

State	Disabled	Down	Link
RJ-45 Ports			
SFP / SFP+ Ports			

Main Menu

Using the onboard web agent, you can define system parameters, manage and control the Managed Switch, and all its ports, or monitor network conditions. Via the Web-Management, the administrator can setup the Managed Switch by select the functions those listed in the Main Function. The screen in [Figure 4-1-5](#) appears.

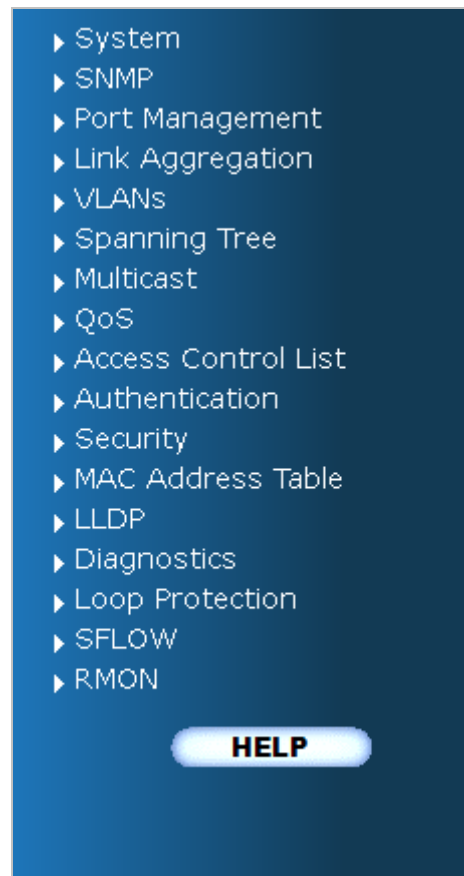


Figure 4-1-5 Managed Switch Main Functions Menu

4.2 System

Use the System menu items to display and configure basic administrative details of the Managed Switch. Under System the following topics are provided to configure and view the system information: This section has the following items:

- **System Information** The switch system information is provided here.
- **IP Configuration** Configure the switch-managed IP information on this page.
- **IPv6 Configuration** Configure the switch-managed IPv6 information on this page.
- **Users Configuration** This page provides an overview of the current users. Currently the only way to login as another user on the web server is to close and reopen the browser.

- **Privilege Levels** This page provides an overview of the privilege levels.
- **NTP Configuration** Configure NTP on this page.
- **UPnP** Configure UPnP on this page.
- **DHCP Relay** Configure DHCP Relay on this page.
- **DHCP Relay Statistics** This page provides statistics for DHCP relay.
- **CPU Load** This page displays the CPU load, using a SVG graph.
- **System Log** The switch system log information is provided here.
- **Detailed Log** The switch system detailed log information is provided here.
- **Remote Syslog** Configure remote syslog on this page.
- **SMTP Configuration** Configuration SMTP parameters on this page.
- **Web Firmware Upgrade** This page facilitates an update of the firmware controlling the switch.
- **TFTP Firmware Upgrade** Upgrade the firmware via TFTP server
- **Configuration Backup** You can save the switch configuration. The configuration file is in XML format with a hierarchy of tags.

- **Configuration Upload** You can load the switch configuration. The configuration file is in XML format with a hierarchy of tags.

- **Image Select** Configuration active or alternate firmware on this page.
- **Factory Default** You can reset the configuration of the stack switch on this page. Only the IP configuration is retained.

- **System Reboot** You can restart the stack switch on this page. After restart, the stack switch will boot normally.

4.2.1 System Information

The System Info page provides information for the current device information. System Info page helps a switch administrator to identify the hardware MAC address, software version and system uptime. The screen in [Figure 4-2-1](#) appears.

System	
Contact	
Name	XGSW-28040
Location	
Hardware	
MAC Address	00-30-4f-11-22-55
Time	
System Date	1970-01-01 Thu 00:00:17+00:00
System Uptime	0d 00:00:17
Software	
Software Version	Beta1205040821
Software Date	2012-05-04T08:21:18+0800

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-2-1 System Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Contact	The system contact configured in Configuration System Information System Contact.
• Name	The system name configured in Configuration System Information System Name.
• Location	The system location configured in Configuration System Information System Location.
• MAC Address	The MAC Address of this switch.
• System Date	The current (GMT) system time and date. The system time is obtained through the configured SNTP Server, if any.
• System Uptime	The period of time the device has been operational.
• Software Version	The software version of the switch.
• Software Date	The date when the switch software was produced.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐ : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page; any changes made locally will be undone.

4.2.2 IP Configuration

The IP Configuration includes the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway. The Configured column is used to view or change the IP configuration. Fill up the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway for the device. The screen in [Figure 4-2-2](#) appears.

	Configured	Current
DHCP Client	☐	<button>Renew</button>
IP Address	192.168.0.100	192.168.0.100
IP Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
IP Router	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.1
VLAN ID	1	1
DNS Server	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

IP DNS Proxy Configuration

DNS Proxy ☐

Save Reset

Figure 4-2-2 IP Configuration page screenshot

The Current column is used to show the active IP configuration.

Object	Description
• DHCP Client	Enable the DHCP client by checking this box. If DHCP fails and the configured IP address is zero, DHCP will retry. If DHCP fails and the configured IP address is non-zero, DHCP will stop and the configured IP settings will be used. The DHCP client will announce the configured System Name as hostname to provide DNS lookup.
• IP Address	Provide the IP address of this switch in dotted decimal notation.
• IP Mask	Provide the IP mask of this switch dotted decimal notation.
• IP Router	Provide the IP address of the router in dotted decimal notation.
• VLAN ID	Provide the managed VLAN ID. The allowed range is 1 through 4095 .
• DNS Server	Provide the IP address of the DNS Server in dotted decimal notation.
• DNS Proxy	When DNS proxy is enabled, DUT will relay DNS requests to the current configured DNS server on DUT, and reply as a DNS resolver to the client device on the network.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Renew

: Click to renew DHCP. This button is only available if DHCP is enabled.

4.2.3 IPv6 Configuration

Configure the switch-managed IPv6 information on this page.

The Configured column is used to view or change the IPv6 configuration. The Current column is used to show the active IPv6 configuration. The screen in [Figure 4-2-3](#) appears.

	Configured	Current
Auto Configuration	☒	<button>Renew</button>
Address	::192.168.0.100	Link-Local Address: fe80::230:4fff:fe11:2255
Prefix	96	0
Router	::	::

Figure 4-2-3 IPv6 Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Auto Configuration	Enable IPv6 auto-configuration by checking this box. If fails, the configured IPv6 address is zero. The router may delay responding to a router solicitation for a few seconds, the total time needed to complete auto-configuration can be significantly longer.
• Address	Provide the IPv6 address of this switch. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.
• Prefix	Provide the IPv6 Prefix of this switch. The allowed range is 1 through 128.
• Router	Provide the IPv6 gateway address of this switch. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple

16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, ':::192.1.2.34'.

Provide the IPv6 SNTP Server address of this switch. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, ':::192.1.2.34'.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Renew: Click to renew IPv6 AUTOCONF. This button is only available if IPv6 AUTOCONF is enabled.

4.2.4 Users Configuration

This page provides an overview of the current users. Currently the only way to login as another user on the web server is to close and reopen the browser. After setup completed, please press **"Save"** button to take effect. Please login web interface with new user name and password, the screen in [Figure 4-2-4](#) appears.

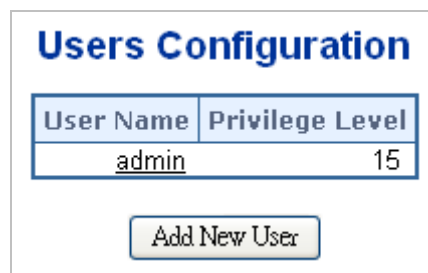


Figure 4-2-4 Users Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• User Name	The name identifying the user. This is also a link to Add/Edit User.
• Privilege Level	The privilege level of the user. The allowed range is 1 to 15 . If the privilege level value is 15, it can access all groups, i.e. that is granted the fully control of the device. But others value need to refer to each group privilege level. User's privilege should be same or greater than the group privilege level to have the

access of that group. By default setting, most groups privilege level 5 has the read-only access and privilege level 10 has the read-write access. And the system maintenance (software upload, factory defaults and etc.) need user privilege level 15. Generally, the privilege level 15 can be used for an administrator account, privilege level 10 for a standard user account and privilege level 5 for a guest account.

Buttons

Add New User

: Click to add a new user.

Add / Edit User

This page configures a user – add, edit or delete user.

Figure 4-2-5 Add / Edit User Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Username	A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32 . The valid user name is a combination of letters, numbers and underscores.
• Password	The password of the user. The allowed string length is 0 to 32 .
• Privilege Level	The privilege level of the user. The allowed range is 1 to 15 . If the privilege level value is 15, it can access all groups, i.e. that is granted the fully control of the device. But others value need to refer to each group privilege level. User's privilege should be same or greater than the group privilege level to have the access of that group. By default setting, most groups privilege level 5 has the read-only access and privilege level 10 has the read-write access. And the system maintenance (software upload, factory defaults and etc.) need user privilege level 15. Generally, the privilege level 15 can be used for an

	administrator account, privilege level 10 for a standard user account and privilege level 5 for a guest account.

Buttons

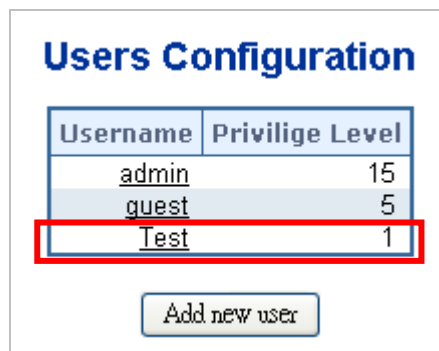
Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Cancel: Click to undo any changes made locally and return to the Users.

Delete User: Delete the current user. This button is not available for new configurations (Add new user)

Once the new user is added, the new user entry shown in the Users Configuration page.



Username	Privilege Level
admin	15
guest	5
Test	1

Add new user

Figure 4-2-6 User Configuration page screenshot



Note

After change the default password, if you forget the password. Please press the **“Reset”** button in the front panel of the Managed Switch over 10 seconds and then release, the current setting includes VLAN, will be lost and the Managed Switch will restore to the default mode.

4.2.5 Privilege Levels

This page provides an overview of the privilege levels. After setup completed, please press “Save” button to take effect. Please login web interface with new user name and password, the screen in [Figure 4-2-7](#) appears.

Group Name	Privilege Levels			
	Configuration Read-only	Configuration/Execute Read/write	Status/Statistics Read-only	Status/Statistics Read/write
Aggregation	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Diagnostics	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
IP	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
LACP	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
LLDP	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
LLDP_MED	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Loop_Protect	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
MAC_Table	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
MVR	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Maintenance	15 ▼	15 ▼	15 ▼	15 ▼
Mirroring	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Multicast	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Port_Security	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Ports	5 ▼	10 ▼	1 ▼	10 ▼
Private_VLANs	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Protocol_based_VLAN	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
QoS	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
SFlow	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
SNMP	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Security	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Spanning_Tree	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
System	5 ▼	10 ▼	1 ▼	10 ▼
Timer	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
UPnP	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
VLANs	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼
Voice_VLAN	5 ▼	10 ▼	5 ▼	10 ▼

Figure 4-2-7 Privilege Levels Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Group Name	The name identifying the privilege group. In most cases, a privilege level group consists of a single module (e.g. LACP, RSTP or QoS), but a few of them contains more than one. The following description defines these privilege level groups in details: System: Contact, Name, Location, Timezone, Log. Security: Authentication, System Access Management, Port (contains Dot1x port, MAC based and the MAC Address Limit), ACL, HTTPS, SSH, ARP Inspection and IP source guard. IP: Everything except 'ping'. Port: Everything except 'VeriPHY'. Diagnostics: 'ping' and 'VeriPHY'. Maintenance: CLI- System Reboot, System Restore Default, System Password, Configuration Save, Configuration Load and Firmware Load. Web- Users, Privilege Levels and everything in Maintenance. Debug: Only present in CLI.
Privilege Level	Every privilege level group has an authorization level for the following sub groups: configuration read-only, configuration/execute read-write, status/statistics read-only, status/statistics read-write (e.g. for clearing of statistics).

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.2.6 NTP Configuration

Configure NTP on this page.

NTP is an acronym for **Network Time Protocol**, a network protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computer systems. NTP uses UDP (data grams) as transport layer. You can specify NTP Servers and set GMT Time zone. The NTP Configuration screen in [Figure 4-2-8](#) appears.

NTP Configuration	
Mode	Disabled
Time Zone	(GMT+0)Casablanca,Monrovia,Dublin,Edinburgh,Lisbon,London
Server 1	pool.ntp.org
Server 2	europa.pool.ntp.org
Server 3	north-america.pool.ntp.org
Server 4	asia.pool.ntp.org
Server 5	oceania.pool.ntp.org

Save Reset

Figure 4-2-8 NTP Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Mode	Indicates the NTP mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable NTP mode operation. When enable NTP mode operation, the agent forward and to transfer NTP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain. Disabled: Disable NTP mode operation.
• Time Zone	Allow select the time zone according to current location of switch.
• Server #	Provide the NTP IPv4 or IPv6 address of this switch. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.

Buttons

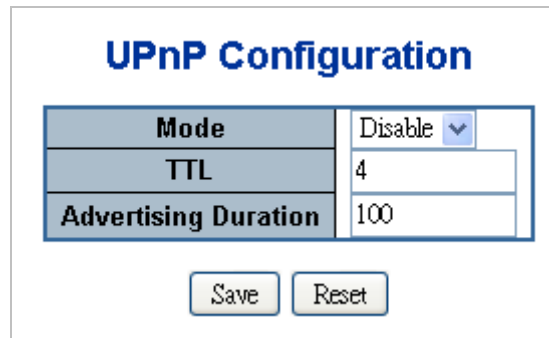
Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.2.7 UPnP

Configure UPnP on this page.

UPnP is an acronym for **Universal Plug and Play**. The goals of UPnP are to allow devices to connect seamlessly and to simplify the implementation of networks in the home (data sharing, communications, and entertainment) and in corporate environments for simplified installation of computer components. The UPnP Configuration screen in [Figure 4-2-9](#) appears.



UPnP Configuration	
Mode	Disable ▼
TTL	4
Advertising Duration	100

Save Reset

Figure 4-2-9 UPnP Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Mode	Indicates the UPnP operation mode. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable UPnP mode operation. Disabled: Disable UPnP mode operation. When the mode is enabled, two ACEs are added automatically to trap UPNP related packets to CPU. The ACEs are automatically removed when the mode is disabled.
• TTL	The TTL value is used by UPnP to send SSDP advertisement messages. Valid values are in the range 1 to 255.
• Advertising Duration	The duration, carried in SSDP packets, is used to inform a control point or control points how often it or they should receive a SSDP advertisement message from this switch. If a control point does not receive any message within the duration, it will think that the switch no longer exists. Due to the unreliable nature of UDP, in the standard it is recommended that such refreshing of advertisements to be done at less than one-half of the advertising duration. In the implementation, the switch sends SSDP messages periodically at the interval one-half of the advertising duration minus 30 seconds. Valid values are in the range 100 to 86400.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

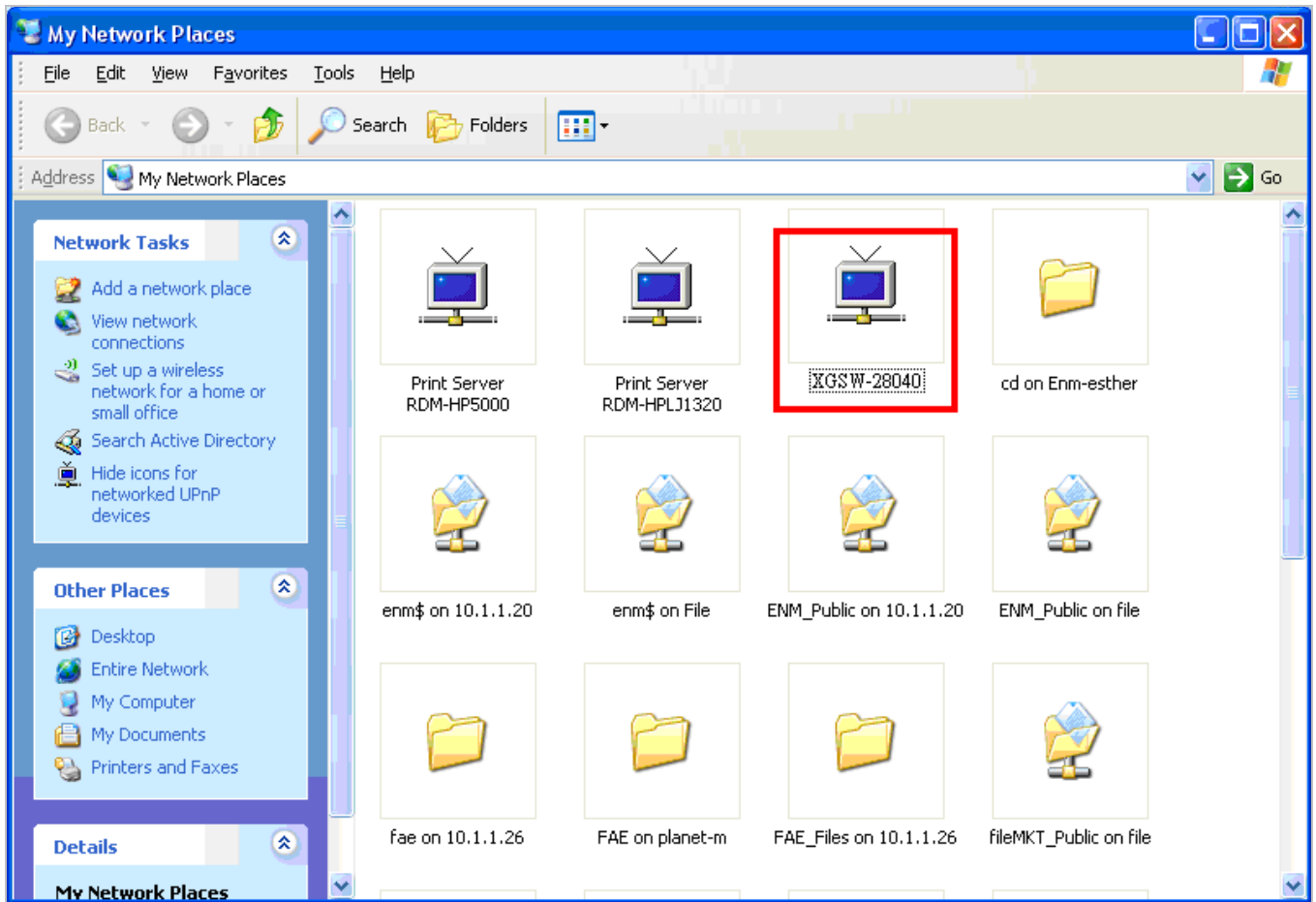


Figure 4-2-10 UPnP devices shows on Windows My Network Places

4.2.8 DHCP Relay

Configure DHCP Relay on this page. **DHCP Relay** is used to forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain.

The **DHCP option 82** enables a DHCP relay agent to insert specific information into a DHCP request packets when forwarding client DHCP packets to a DHCP server and remove the specific information from a DHCP reply packets when forwarding server DHCP packets to a DHCP client. The DHCP server can use this information to implement IP address or other assignment policies. Specifically the option works by setting two sub-options:

- Circuit ID (option 1)
- Remote ID (option2).

The Circuit ID sub-option is supposed to include information specific to which circuit the request came in on.

The Remote ID sub-option was designed to carry information relating to the remote host end of the circuit.

The definition of Circuit ID in the switch is 4 bytes in length and the format is "vlan_id" "module_id" "port_no". The parameter of "vlan_id" is the first two bytes represent the VLAN ID. The parameter of "module_id" is the third byte for the module ID (in standalone switch it always equal 0, in stackable switch it means switch ID). The parameter of "port_no" is the fourth byte and it means the port number.

The Remote ID is 6 bytes in length, and the value is equal the DHCP relay agent's MAC address. The DHCP Relay Configuration screen in [Figure 4-2-11](#) appears.

DHCP Relay Configuration	
Relay Mode	Disable ▼
Relay Server	0.0.0.0
Relay Information Mode	Disable ▼
Relay Information Policy	Replace ▼

Save Reset

Figure 4-2-11 DHCP Relay Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Relay Mode	Indicates the DHCP relay mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable DHCP relay mode operation. When enable DHCP relay mode operation, the agent forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain. And the DHCP broadcast message won't flood for security considered. Disabled: Disable DHCP relay mode operation.
• Relay Server	Indicates the DHCP relay server IP address. A DHCP relay agent is used to forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain.
• Relay Information Mode	Indicates the DHCP relay information mode option operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable DHCP relay information mode operation. When enable DHCP relay information mode operation, the agent insert specific information (option82) into a DHCP message when forwarding to DHCP server and remove it from a DHCP message when transferring to DHCP client. It only works under DHCP relay operation mode enabled. Disabled: Disable DHCP relay information mode operation.
• Relay Information Policy	Indicates the DHCP relay information option policy. When enable DHCP relay information mode operation, if agent receive a DHCP message that already

	contains relay agent information. It will enforce the policy. And it only works under DHCP relay information operation mode enabled. Possible policies are: Replace: Replace the original relay information when receive a DHCP message that already contains it. Keep: Keep the original relay information when receive a DHCP message that already contains it. Drop: Drop the package when receive a DHCP message that already contains relay information.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.2.9 DHCP Relay Statistics

This page provides statistics for DHCP relay. The DHCP Relay Statistics screen in [Figure 4-2-12](#) appears.

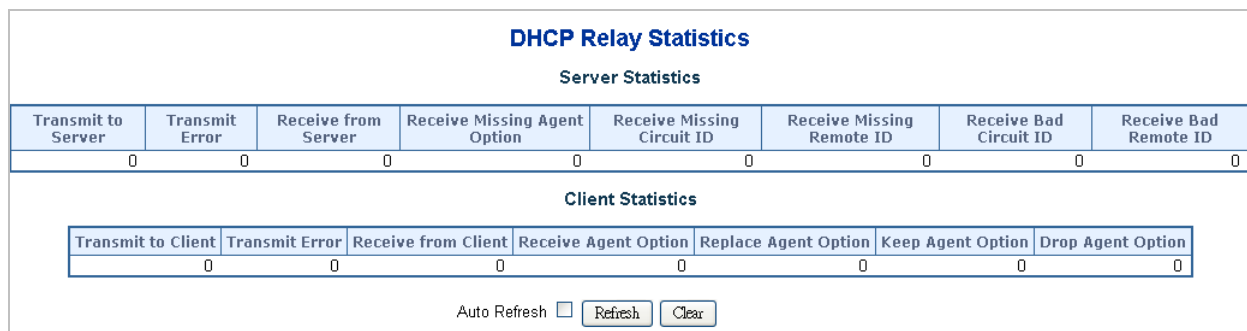


Figure 4-2-12 DHCP Relay Statistics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Server Statistics

Object	Description
• Transmit to Server	The packets number that relayed from client to server.
• Transmit Error	The packets number that errors sending packets to clients.
• Receive from Server	The packets number that received packets from server.
• Receive Missing Agent Option	The packets number that received packets without agent information options.
• Receive Missing	The packets number that received packets which the Circuit ID option was

Circuit ID	missing.
• Receive Missing Remote ID	The packets number that received packets which Remote ID option was missing.
• Receive Bad Circuit ID	The packets number that the Circuit ID option did not match known circuit ID.
• Receive Bad Remote ID	The packets number that the Remote ID option did not match known Remote ID.

Client Statistics

Object	Description
• Transmit to Client	The packets number that relayed packets from server to client.
• Transmit Error	The packets number that error sending packets to servers.
• Receive from Client	The packets number that received packets from server.
• Receive Agent Option	The packets number that received packets with relay agent information option.
• Replace Agent Option	The packets number that replaced received packets with relay agent information option.
• Keep Agent Option	The packets number that kept received packets with relay agent information option.
• Drop Agent Option	The packets number that dropped received packets with relay agent information option.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐ : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clear all statistics.

4.2.10 CPU Load

This page displays the CPU load, using a SVG graph.

The load is measured as averaged over the last 100ms, 1sec and 10 seconds intervals. The last 120 samples are graphed, and the last numbers are displayed as text as well.

In order to display the SVG graph, your browser must support the SVG format. Consult the SVG Wiki for more information on browser support. Specifically, at the time of writing, Microsoft Internet Explorer will need to have a plugin installed to support SVG. The CPU Load screen in [Figure 4-2-13](#) appears.

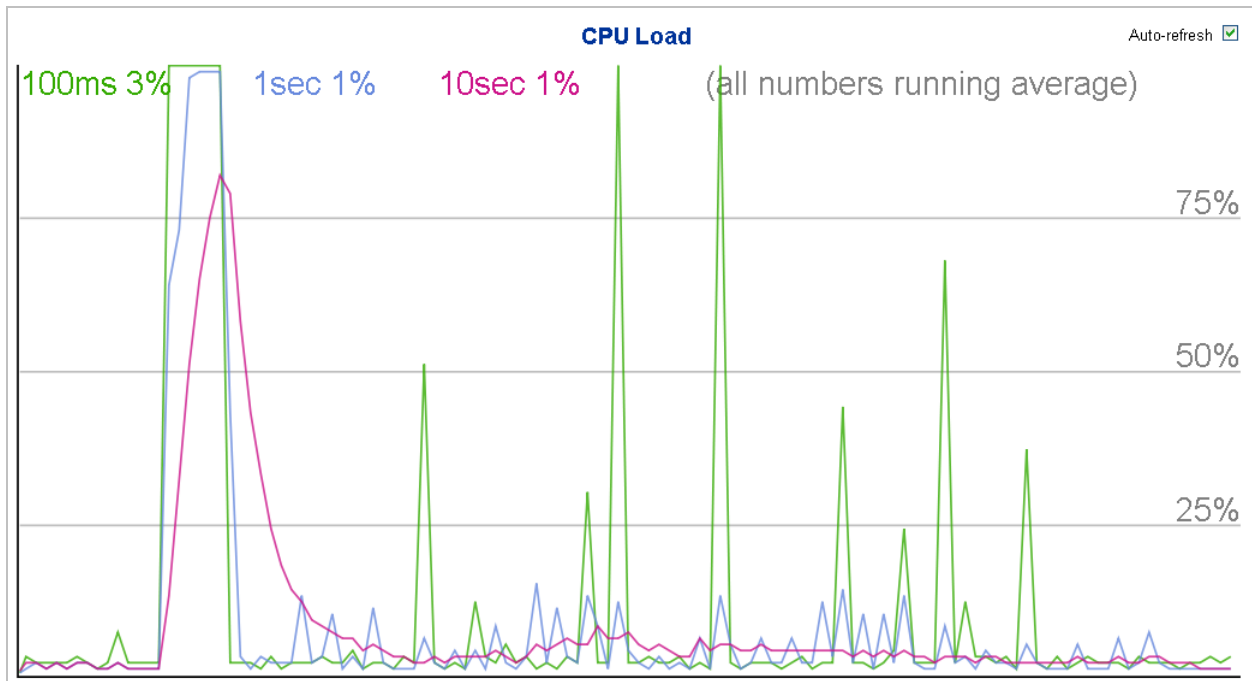


Figure 4-2-13 CPU Load page screenshot

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐ : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.



If your browser can not displays anythings in this page, please download Adobe SVG tool and install it in your computer.

4.2.11 System Log

The switch system log information is provided here. The System Log screen in [Figure 4-2-14](#) appears.

ID	Level	Time	Message
1	Info	1970-01-01 Thu 00:00:09+00:00	Switch just made a cold boot.
2	Info	1970-01-01 Thu 00:00:13+00:00	Link up on port 23

Figure 4-2-14 System Log page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• ID	The ID (≥ 1) of the system log entry.
• Level	The level of the system log entry. The following level types are supported: Info : Information level of the system log. Warning : Warning level of the system log. Error : Error level of the system log. All : All levels.
• Clear Level	To clear the system log entry level. The following level types are supported: Info : Information level of the system log. Warning : Warning level of the system log. Error : Error level of the system log. All : All levels.
• Time	The time of the system log entry.
• Message	The message of the system log entry.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐ : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh : Updates the system log entries, starting from the current entry ID.

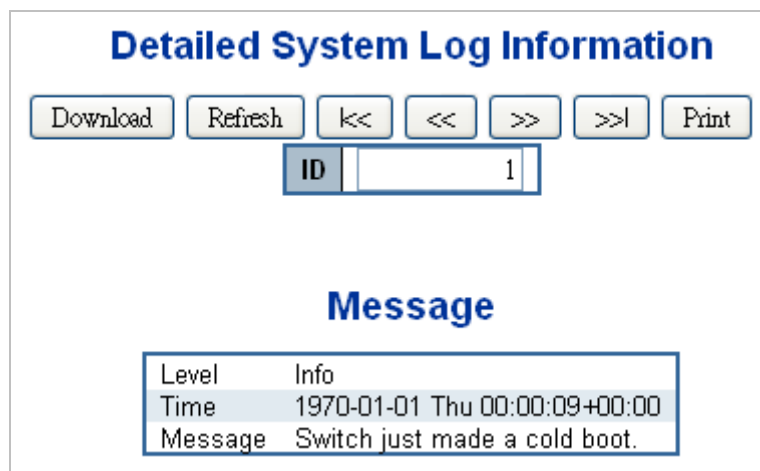
Clear : Flushes the selected log entries.

Hide : Hides the selected log entries.

- : Downloads the selected log entries.
- : Updates the system log entries, starting from the first available entry ID.
- : Updates the system log entries, ending at the last entry currently displayed.
- : Updates the system log entries, starting from the last entry currently displayed.
- : Updates the system log entries, ending at the last available entry ID.

4.2.12 Detailed Log

The switch system detailed log information is provided here. The Detailed Log screen in [Figure 4-2-15](#) appears.



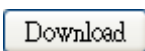
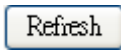
Detailed System Log Information	
Download	Refresh
k<<	<<
>>	>>
Print	
ID	1
Message	
Level	Info
Time	1970-01-01 Thu 00:00:09+00:00
Message	Switch just made a cold boot.

Figure 4-2-15 Detailed Log page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• ID	The ID (≥ 1) of the system log entry.
• Message	The message of the system log entry.

Buttons

- : Download the system log entry to the current entry ID.
- : Updates the system log entry to the current entry ID.
- : Updates the system log entry to the first available entry ID.
- : Updates the system log entry to the previous available entry ID.
- : Updates the system log entry to the next available entry ID.
- : Updates the system log entry to the last available entry ID.

Print

: Print the system log entry to the current entry ID.

4.2.13 Remote Syslog

Configure remote syslog on this page. The Remote Syslog screen in [Figure 4-2-16](#) appears.

System Log Configuration

Server Mode	Disabled
Server Address	
Syslog Level	Info

Save Reset

Figure 4-2-16 Remote Syslog page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the server mode operation. When the mode operation is enabled, the syslog message will send out to syslog server. The syslog protocol is based on UDP communication and received on UDP port 514 and the syslog server will not send acknowledgments back sender since UDP is a connectionless protocol and it does not provide acknowledgments. The syslog packet will always send out even if the syslog server does not exist. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable remote syslog mode operation. Disabled: Disable remote syslog mode operation.
Syslog Server IP	Indicates the IPv4 host address of syslog server. If the switch provide DNS feature, it also can be a host name.
Syslog Level	Indicates what kind of message will send to syslog server. Possible modes are: Info: Send informations, warnings and errors. Warning: Send warnings and errors. Error: Send errors.

Buttons

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.2.14 SMTP Configuration

This page facilitates a SMTP Configure the switch. The SMTP Configure screen in [Figure 4-2-17](#) appears.

SMTP Configuration	
SMTP Mode	☐ Enable
SMTP Server	planet.com.tw (< 128 Digits) test
SMTP Port	25 (1 ~ 65535)
SMTP Authentication	☐ Enable
Authentication User Name	1234 (< 64 Digits)
Authentication Password	●●●● (< 21 Digits)
E-mail From	abod@planet.com.tw (< 128 Digits)
E-mail Subject	PLANET (< 64 Digits)
E-mail 1 To	abod@planet.com.tw (< 128 Digits)
E-mail 2 To	abod@planet.com.tw (< 128 Digits)

Save
Reset

Figure 4-2-17 SMTP Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• SMTP Mode	Controls whether SMTP is enabled on this switch.
• SMTP Server	Type the SMTP server name or the IP address of the SMTP server.
• SMTP Port	Set port number of SMTP service.
• SMTP Authentication	Controls whether SMTP authentication is enabled If authentication is required when an e-mail is sent.
• Authentication User Name	Type the user name for the SMTP server if Authentication is Enable.
• Authentication Password	Type the password for the SMTP server if Authentication is Enable.
• E-mail From	Type the sender's E-mail address. This address is used for reply e-mails.
• E-mail Subject	Type the subject/title of the e-mail.
• E-mail 1 To	Type the receiver's e-mail address.
• E-mail 2 To	

Buttons

: Send a test mail to mail server to check this account is available or not.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.2.15 Web Firmware Upgrade

This page facilitates an update of the firmware controlling the switch. The Web Firmware Upgrade screen in [Figure 4-2-18](#) appears.

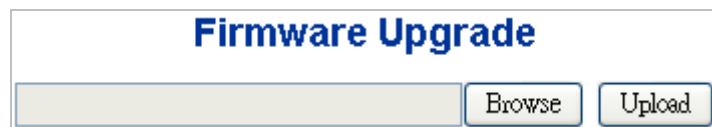


Figure 4-2-18 Web Firmware Upgrade page screenshot

To open **Firmware Upgrade** screen perform the following:

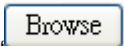
1. Click **System** -> **Web Firmware Upgrade**.
2. The Firmware Upgrade screen is displayed as in [Figure 4-2-18](#).
3. Click the  "button of the main page, the system would pop up the file selection menu to choose firmware.
4. Select on the firmware then click , the **Software Upload Progress** would show the file upload status.
5. Once the software be loaded to the system successfully. The following screen appears. The system will load the new software after reboot.



Figure 4-2-19 Software successfully loaded notice screen



DO NOT Power OFF the Managed Switch until the update progress is complete.



Do not quit the Firmware Upgrade page without press the “OK” button - after the image be loaded. Or the system won't apply the new firmware. User has to repeat the firmware upgrade processes again.

4.2.16 TFTP Firmware Upgrade

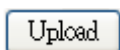
The **Firmware Upgrade** page provides the functions to allow a user to update the Managed Switch firmware from the TFTP server in the network. Before updating, make sure you have your TFTP server ready and the firmware image is on the TFTP server. The TFTP Firmware Upgrade screen in [Figure 4-2-20](#) appears.

Figure 4-2-20 TFTP Firmware Update page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• TFTP Server IP	Fill in your TFTP server IP address.
• Firmware File Name	The name of firmware image. (Maximum length : 24 characters)

Buttons



: Click to upgrade firmware.



DO NOT Power OFF the Managed Switch until the update progress is complete.



Do not quit the Firmware Upgrade page without press the “OK” button - after the image be loaded. Or the system won't apply the new firmware. User has to repeat the firmware upgrade processes again.

4.2.17 Configuration Backup

This function allows backup and reload the current configuration of the Managed Switch to the local management station. The Configuration Backup screen in [Figure 4-2-21](#) appears.



Figure 4-2-21 Configuration Save page screenshot

You can save/view or load the switch configuration. The configuration file is in XML format with a hierarchy of tags:

Header tags:	<?xml version="1.0"?> and <configuration>. These tags are mandatory and must be present at the beginning of the file.
Section tags:	<platform>, <global> and <switch>. The platform section must be the first section tag and this section must include the correct platform ID and version. The global section is optional and includes configuration which is not related to specific switch ports. The switch section is optional and includes configuration which is related to specific switch ports.
Module tags:	<ip>, <mac>, <port> etc. These tags identify a module controlling specific parts of the configuration.
Group tags:	<port_table>, <vlan_table> etc. These tags identify a group of parameters, typically a table.
Parameter tags:	<mode>, <entry> etc. These tags identify parameters for the specific section, module and group. The <entry> tag is used for table entries.

Configuration parameters are represented as attribute values. When saving the configuration from the switch, the entire configuration including syntax descriptions is included in the file. The file may then be modified using an editor and loaded to a switch.

The examples below shows a small configuration file only including configuration of the MAC address age time and the learning mode per port. When loading this file, only the included parameters will be changed. This means that the age time will be set to 200 and the learn mode will be set to automatic.

■ Save Configuration

1. Press the “**Save Configuration**” button to save the current configuration in manager workstation. The following screens in Figure 4-2-22 & 4-2-23 appear

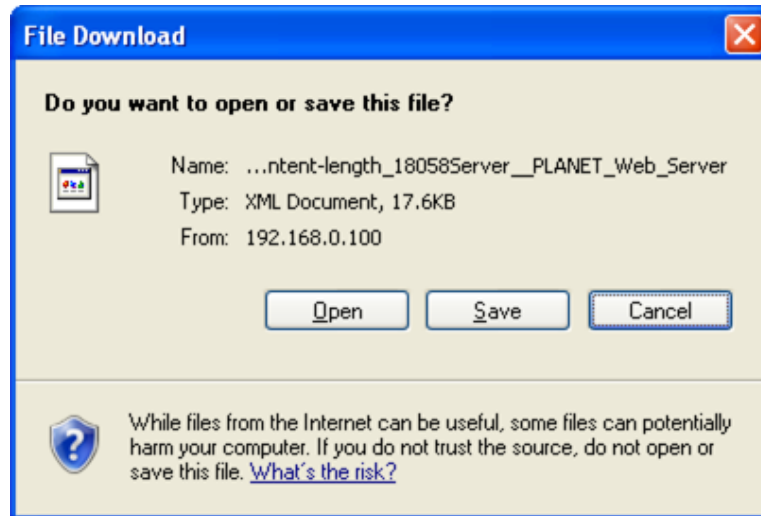


Figure 4-2-22 File Download screen

2. Chose the file save path in management workstation.

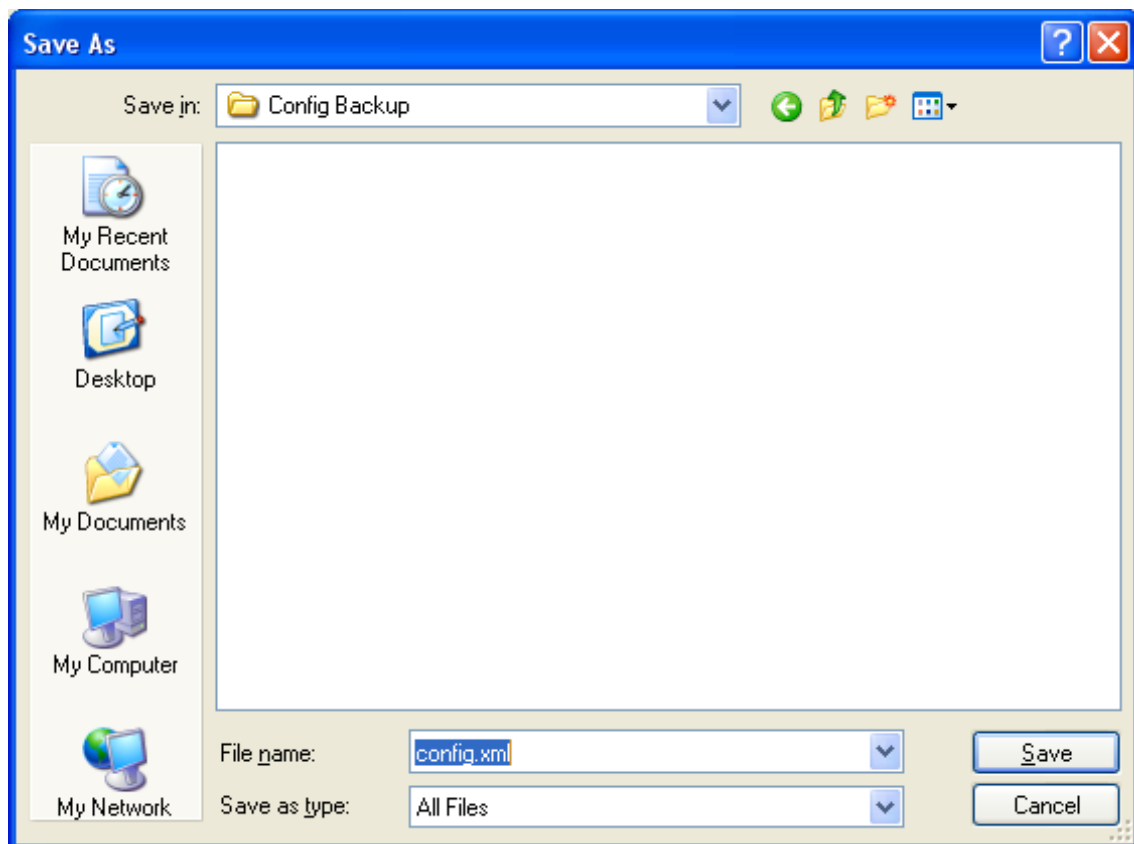


Figure 4-2-23 File save screen

4.2.18 Configuration Upload

This function allows backup and reload the current configuration of the Managed Switch to the local management station. The Configuration Upload screen in [Figure 4-2-24](#) appears.



Figure 4-2-24 Configuration Upload page screenshot

■ Configuration Upload

1. Click the  button of the main page, the system would pop up the file selection menu to choose saved configuration.

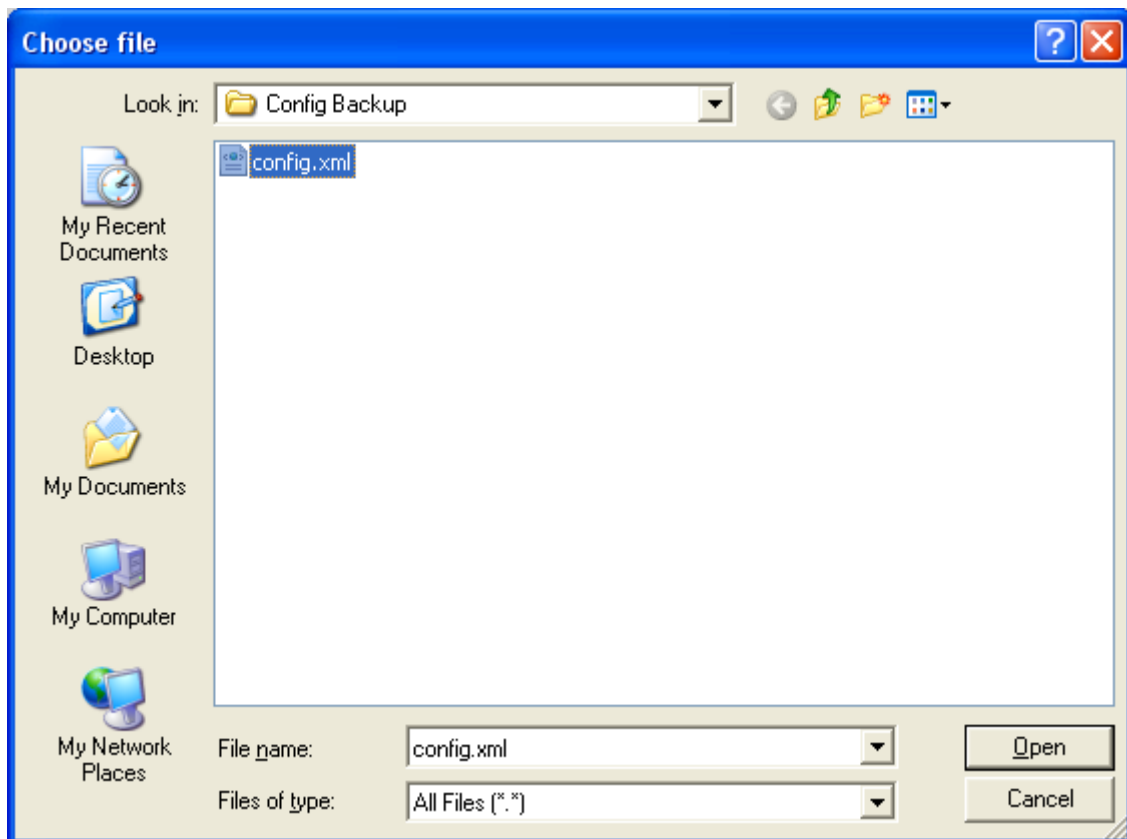


Figure 4-2-25 Windows file selection menu popup

2. Select on the configuration file then click , the bottom of the browser shows the upload status.
3. After down, the main screen appears **"Transfer Completed"**.

4.2.19 Factory Default

You can reset the configuration of the stack switch on this page. Only the IP configuration is retained. The new configuration is available immediately, which means that no restart is necessary. The Factory Default screen in [Figure 4-2-26](#) appears.

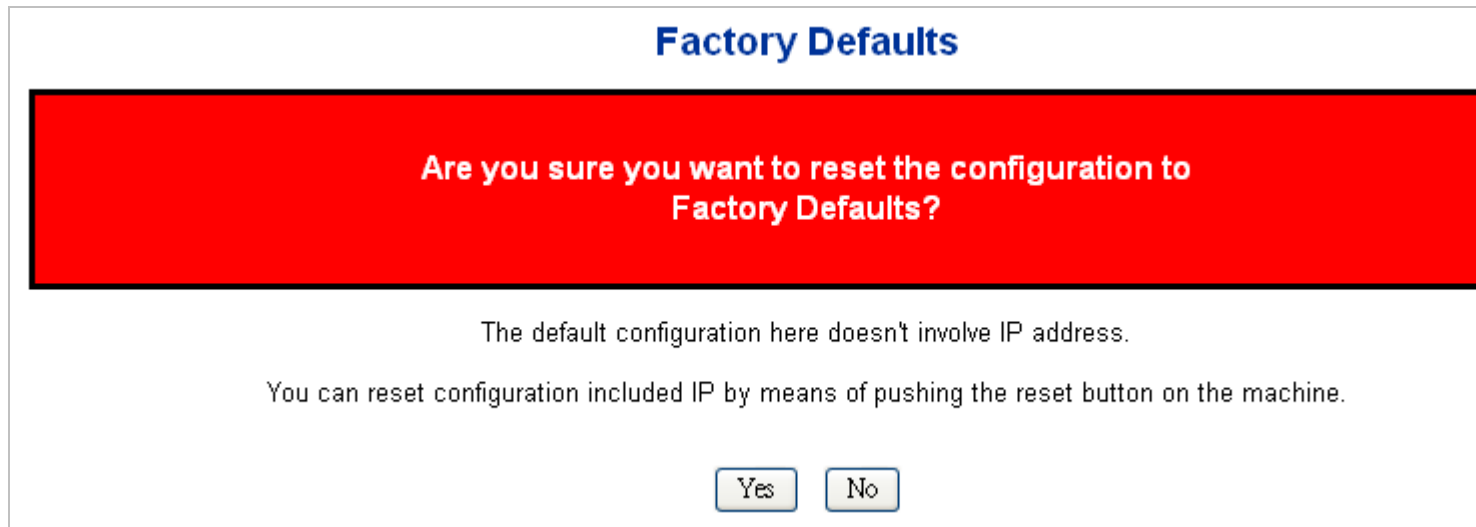


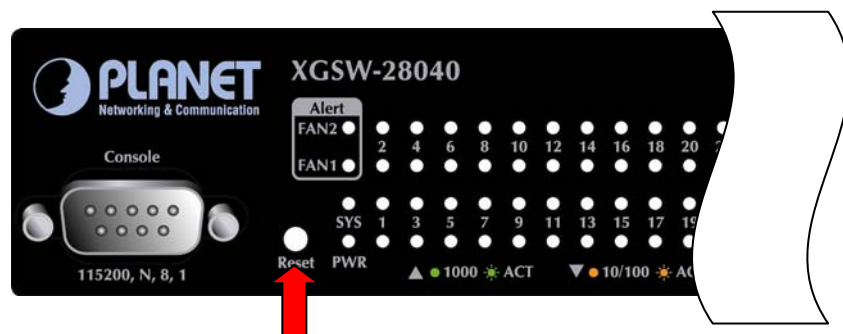
Figure 4-2-26 Factory Default page screenshot

Buttons

Yes: Click to reset the configuration to Factory Defaults.

No: Click to return to the Port State page without resetting the configuration.

To reset the Managed Switch to the Factory default setting, you can also press the hardware reset button at the front panel about 10 seconds. After the device be rebooted. You can login the management WEB interface within the same subnet of 192.168.0.xx.



Hardware Reset button

4.2.20 System Reboot

The **Reboot** page enables the device to be rebooted from a remote location. Once the Reboot button is pressed, user have to

re-login the WEB interface about 60 seconds later, the System Reboot screen in [Figure 4-2-27](#) appears.

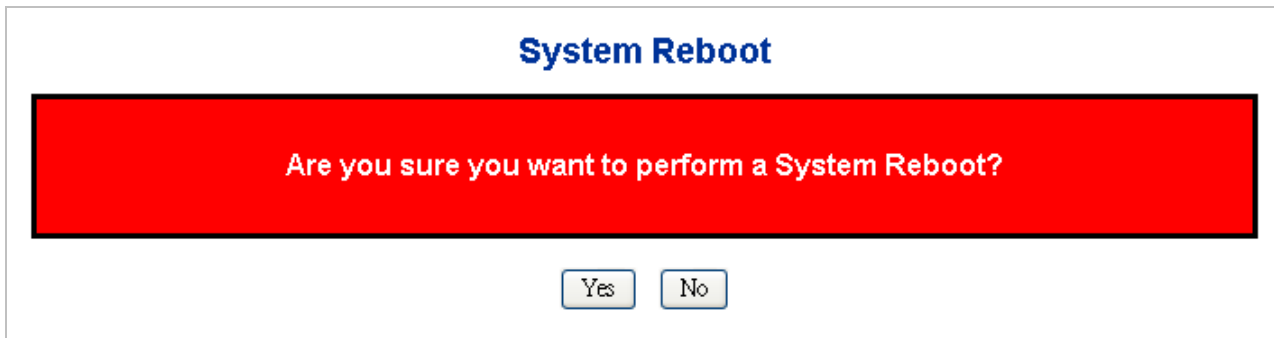


Figure 4-2-27 System Reboot page screenshot

Buttons

: Click to reboot the system.

: Click to return to the Port State page without reboot the system.

You can also check the **SYS LED** at the front panel to identify the System is load completely or not. If the SYS LED is blinking, then it is in the firmware load stage; if the SYS LED light on, you can use the WEB browser to login the Switch.

4.3 Simple Network Management Protocol

4.3.1 SNMP Overview

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an application layer protocol that facilitates the exchange of management information between network devices. It is part of the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol suite. SNMP enables network administrators to manage network performance, find and solve network problems, and plan for network growth.

An SNMP-managed network consists of three key components: Network management stations (NMSs), SNMP agents, Management information base (MIB) and network-management protocol :

- **Network management stations (NMSs)** : Sometimes called consoles, these devices execute management applications that monitor and control network elements. Physically, NMSs are usually engineering workstation-caliber computers with fast CPUs, megapixel color displays, substantial memory, and abundant disk space. At least one NMS must be present in each managed environment.
- **Agents** : Agents are software modules that reside in network elements. They collect and store management information such as the number of error packets received by a network element.
- **Management information base (MIB)** : A MIB is a collection of managed objects residing in a virtual information store. Collections of related managed objects are defined in specific MIB modules.
- **network-management protocol** : A management protocol is used to convey management information between agents and NMSs. SNMP is the Internet community's de facto standard management protocol.

SNMP Operations

SNMP itself is a simple request/response protocol. NMSs can send multiple requests without receiving a response.

- **Get --** Allows the NMS to retrieve an object instance from the agent.
- **Set --** Allows the NMS to set values for object instances within an agent.
- **Trap --** Used by the agent to asynchronously inform the NMS of some event. The SNMPv2 trap message is designed to replace the SNMPv1 trap message.

SNMP community

An SNMP community is the group that devices and management stations running SNMP belong to. It helps define where information is sent. The community name is used to identify the group. A SNMP device or agent may belong to more than one SNMP community. It will not respond to requests from management stations that do not belong to one of its communities. SNMP default communities are:

- **Write** = private
- **Read** = public

Use the SNMP Menu to display or configure the Managed Switch's SNMP function. This section has the following items:

■ System Configuration	Configure SNMP on this page.
■ Trap Configuration	Configure SNMP trap on this page.
■ System Information	The system information is provides here.

- **SNMPv3 Communities** Configure SNMPv3 communities table on this page.
- **SNMPv3 Users** Configure SNMPv3 users table on this page.
- **SNMPv3 Groups** Configure SNMPv3 groups table on this page.
- **SNMPv3 Views** Configure SNMPv3 views table on this page.
- **SNMPv3 Accesses** Configure SNMPv3 accesses table on this page.

4.3.2 SNMP System Configuration

Configure SNMP on this page. The SNMP System Configuration screen in [Figure 4-3-1](#) appears.

SNMP System Configuration	
Mode	Enable
Version	SNMP v2c
Read Community	public
Write Community	private
Engine ID	800007e5017f000001

Save Reset

Figure 4-3-1 SNMP System Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Mode	Indicates the SNMP mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable SNMP mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP mode operation.
• Version	Indicates the SNMP supported version. Possible versions are: SNMP v1: Set SNMP supported version 1. SNMP v2c: Set SNMP supported version 2c. SNMP v3: Set SNMP supported version 3.
• Read Community	Indicates the community read access string to permit access to SNMP agent. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126. The field is applicable only when SNMP version is SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. If SNMP version is SNMPv3, the community string will be associated with SNMPv3 communities table. It provides more flexibility to configure security name than a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community string. In addition to community string, a particular range of source addresses can be used to restrict source subnet.
• Write Community	Indicates the community write access string to permit access to SNMP agent.

	The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126. The field is applicable only when SNMP version is SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. If SNMP version is SNMPv3, the community string will be associated with SNMPv3 communities table. It provides more flexibility to configure security name than a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community string. In addition to community string, a particular range of source addresses can be used to restrict source subnet.
• Engine ID	Indicates the SNMPv3 engine ID. The string must contain an even number between 10 and 64 hexadecimal digits, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed. Change of the Engine ID will clear all original local users.

4.3.3 SNMP Trap Configuration

Configure SNMP trap on this page. The SNMP Trap Configuration screen in [Figure 4-3-2](#) appears.

SNMP Trap Configuration	
Trap Mode	Disable
Trap Version	SNMP v1
Trap Community	public
Trap Destination Address	
Trap Destination IPv6 Address	::
Trap Authentication Failure	Enable
Trap Link-up and Link-down	Enable
Trap Inform Mode	Enable
Trap Inform Timeout (seconds)	1
Trap Inform Retry Times	5

Save Reset

Figure 4-3-2 SNMP Trap Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Trap Mode	Indicates the SNMP trap mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable SNMP trap mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap mode operation.
• Trap Version	Indicates the SNMP trap supported version. Possible versions are: SNMP v1: Set SNMP trap supported version 1. SNMP v2c: Set SNMP trap supported version 2c.

	SNMP v3: Set SNMP trap supported version 3.
• Trap Community	Indicates the community access string when send SNMP trap packet. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
• Trap Destination Address	Indicates the SNMP trap destination address. It allow a valid IP address in dotted decimal notation ('x.y.z.w'). And it also allow a valid hostname. A valid hostname is a string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), dot (.), dash (-). Spaces are not allowed, the first character must be an alpha character, and the first and last characters must not be a dot or a dash.
• Trap Destination IPv6 Address	Indicates the SNMP trap destination IPv6 address. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. It can also represent a legally valid IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.
• Trap Authentication Failure	Indicates the SNMP entity is permitted to generate authentication failure traps. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable SNMP trap authentication failure. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap authentication failure.
• Trap Link-up and Link-down	Indicates the SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode operation.
• Trap Inform Mode	Indicates the SNMP trap inform mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable SNMP trap inform mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap inform mode operation.
• Trap Inform Timeout (seconds)	Indicates the SNMP trap inform timeout. The allowed range is 0 to 2147 .
• Trap Inform Retry Times	Indicates the SNMP trap inform retry times. The allowed range is 0 to 255 .
• Trap Probe Security Engine ID	Indicates the SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. Possible values are: Enabled: Enable SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation.
• Trap Security Engine ID	Indicates the SNMP trap security engine ID. SNMPv3 sends traps and informs using USM for authentication and privacy. A unique engine ID for these traps and informs is needed. When "Trap Probe Security Engine ID" is enabled, the ID will be probed automatically. Otherwise, the ID specified in this field is used. The

	string must contain an even number(in hexadecimal format) with number of digits between 10 and 64, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed.
• Trap Security Name	Indicates the SNMP trap security name. SNMPv3 traps and informs using USM for authentication and privacy. A unique security name is needed when traps and informs are enabled.

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.3.4 SNMP System Information

The switch system information is provided here. The SNMP System Information screen in [Figure 4-3-3](#) appears.

Figure 4-3-3 System Information Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• System Contact	The textual identification of the contact person for this managed node, together with information on how to contact this person. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 32 to 126.
• System Name	An administratively assigned name for this managed node. By convention, this is the node's fully-qualified domain name. A domain name is a text string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), minus sign (-). No space characters are permitted as part of a name. The first character must be an alpha character. And the first or last character must not be a minus sign. The allowed string length is 0 to 255.
• System Location	The physical location of this node(e.g., telephone closet, 3rd floor). The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 32 to 126.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.3.5 SNMPv3 Configuration**4.3.5.1 SNMPv3 Communities**

Configure SNMPv3 communities table on this page. The entry index key is Community. The SNMPv3 Communities screen in [Figure 4-3-4](#) appears.

Delete	Community	Source IP	Source Mask
☐	public	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
☐	private	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Figure 4-3-4 SNMPv3 Communities Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Community	Indicates the community access string to permit access to SNMPv3 agent. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126. The community string will be treated as security name and map a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community string.
Source IP	Indicates the SNMP access source address. A particular range of source addresses can be used to restrict source subnet when combined with source mask.
Source Mask	Indicates the SNMP access source address mask.

Buttons

Add New Entry: Click to add a new community entry.

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.3.5.2 SNMPv3 Users

Configure SNMPv3 users table on this page. The entry index keys are Engine ID and User Name. The SNMPv3 Users screen in [Figure 4-3-5](#) appears.

SNMPv3 User Configuration							
Delete	Engine ID	User Name	Security Level	Authentication Protocol	Authentication Password	Privacy Protocol	Privacy Password
☐	800007e5017f000001	default_user	NoAuth, NoPriv	None	None	None	None

Figure 4-3-5 SNMPv3 Users Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Engine ID	An octet string identifying the engine ID that this entry should belong to. The string must contain an even number(in hexadecimal format) with number of digits between 10 and 64, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed. The SNMPv3 architecture uses the User-based Security Model (USM) for message security and the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for access control. For the USM entry, the usmUserEngineID and usmUserName are the entry's keys. In a simple agent, usmUserEngineID is always that agent's own snmpEngineID value. The value can also take the value of the snmpEngineID of a remote SNMP engine with which this user can communicate. In other words, if user engine ID equal system engine ID then it is local user; otherwise it's remote user.
User Name	A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
Security Level	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: NoAuth, NoPriv: None authentication and none privacy. Auth, NoPriv: Authentication and none privacy. Auth, Priv: Authentication and privacy. The value of security level cannot be modified if entry already exist. That means

	must first ensure that the value is set correctly.
• Authentication Protocol	Indicates the authentication protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible authentication protocol are: None: None authentication protocol. MD5: An optional flag to indicate that this user using MD5 authentication protocol. SHA: An optional flag to indicate that this user using SHA authentication protocol. The value of security level cannot be modified if entry already exist. That means must first ensure that the value is set correctly.
• Authentication Password	A string identifying the authentication pass phrase. For MD5 authentication protocol, the allowed string length is 8 to 32. For SHA authentication protocol, the allowed string length is 8 to 40. The allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
• Privacy Protocol	Indicates the privacy protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible privacy protocol are: None: None privacy protocol. DES: An optional flag to indicate that this user using DES authentication protocol.
• Privacy Password	A string identifying the privacy pass phrase. The allowed string length is 8 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.

Buttons

: Click to add a new user entry.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.3.5.3 SNMPv3 Groups

Configure SNMPv3 groups table on this page. The entry index keys are Security Model and Security Name. The SNMPv3 Groups screen in [Figure 4-3-6](#) appears.

SNMPv3 Group Configuration

Delete	Security Model	Security Name	Group Name
☐	v1	public	default_ro_group
☐	v1	private	default_rw_group
☐	v2c	public	default_ro_group
☐	v2c	private	default_rw_group
☐	usm	default_user	default_rw_group

Figure 4-3-6 SNMPv3 Groups Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: v1 : Reserved for SNMPv1. v2c : Reserved for SNMPv2c. usm : User-based Security Model (USM).
• Security Name	A string identifying the security name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
• Group Name	A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.

Buttons

: Click to add a new group entry.

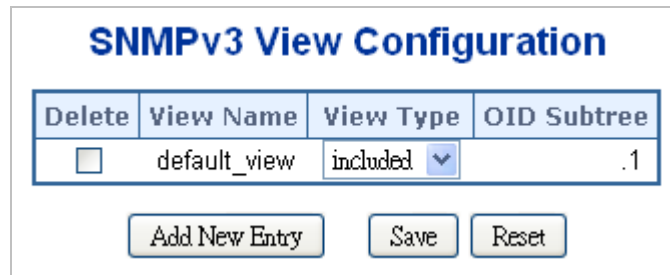
: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.3.5.4 SNMPv3 Views

Configure SNMPv3 views table on this page. The entry index keys are View Name and OID Subtree. The SNMPv3 Views

screen in [Figure 4-3-7](#) appears.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "SNMPv3 View Configuration". It contains a table with four columns: "Delete", "View Name", "View Type", and "OID Subtree". The "Delete" column has a checkbox. The "View Name" column contains the text "default_view". The "View Type" column has a dropdown menu showing "included". The "OID Subtree" column contains ".1". Below the table are three buttons: "Add New Entry", "Save", and "Reset".

Figure 4-3-7 SNMPv3 Views Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• View Name	A string identifying the view name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
• View Type	Indicates the view type that this entry should belong to. Possible view type are: included : An optional flag to indicate that this view subtree should be included. excluded : An optional flag to indicate that this view subtree should be excluded. General, if a view entry's view type is 'excluded', it should be exist another view entry which view type is 'included' and it's OID subtree overstep the 'excluded' view entry.
• OID Subtree	The OID defining the root of the subtree to add to the named view. The allowed OID length is 1 to 128. The allowed string content is digital number or asterisk(*).

Buttons

Add New Entry: Click to add a new view entry.

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.3.5.5 SNMPv3 Access

Configure SNMPv3 accesses table on this page. The entry index keys are Group Name, Security Model and Security Level.

The SNMPv3 Access screen in [Figure 4-3-8](#) appears.

SNMPv3 Access Configuration

Delete	Group Name	Security Model	Security Level	Read View Name	Write View Name
☐	default_ro_group	any	NoAuth, NoPriv	default_view ▼	None ▼
☐	default_rw_group	any	NoAuth, NoPriv	default_view ▼	default_view ▼

Figure 4-3-8 SNMPv3 Accesses Configuration page screenshot

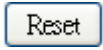
The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Group Name	A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
• Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: any : Accepted any security model (v1 v2c usm). v1 : Reserved for SNMPv1. v2c : Reserved for SNMPv2c. usm : User-based Security Model (USM)
• Security Level	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: NoAuth, NoPriv : None authentication and none privacy. Auth, NoPriv : Authentication and none privacy. Auth, Priv : Authentication and privacy.
• Read View Name	The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may request the current values. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
• Write View Name	The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may potentially SET new values. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 33 to 126.

Buttons

: Click to add a new access entry.

: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.4 Port Management

Use the Port Menu to display or configure the Managed Switch's ports. This section has the following items:

- **Port Configuration** Configures port connection settings
- **Port Statistics Overview** Lists Ethernet and RMON port statistics
- **Port Statistics Detail** Lists Ethernet and RMON port statistics
- **SFP Module Information** Display SFP information
- **Port Mirror** Sets the source and target ports for mirroring

4.4.1 Port Configuration

This page displays current port configurations. Ports can also be configured here. The Port Configuration screen in [Figure 4-4-1](#) appears.

Port Configuration

Port	Port Description	Link	Speed		Flow Control			Maximum Frame Size	Excessive Collision Mode	Power Control
			Current	Configured	Current Rx	Current Tx	Configured			
*				<All>				10056	<All>	<All>
1		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
2		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
3		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
4		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
5		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
6		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
7		●	1Gfdx	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
8		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
9		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
10		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
11		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
12		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
13		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
14		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
15		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
16		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
17		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
18		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
19		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
20		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
21		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
22		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
23		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
24		●	Down	Auto	×	×		10056	Discard	Disabled
25		●	Down	Auto Fiber (10G)	×	×		10056		
26		●	Down	Auto Fiber (10G)	×	×		10056		
27		●	Down	Auto Fiber (10G)	×	×		10056		
28		●	Down	Auto Fiber (10G)	×	×		10056		

Figure 4-4-1 Port Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	This is the logical port number for this row.
• Port Description	Indicates the per port description.

• Link	The current link state is displayed graphically. Green indicates the link is up and red that it is down.
• Current Link Speed	Provides the current link speed of the port.
• Configured Link Speed	Select any available link speed for the given switch port. Draw the menu bar to select the mode. Auto - Setup Auto negotiation for copper interface. Auto Fiber (10G) - Setup Auto negotiation for fiber interface. 10Mbps HDX - Force sets 10Mbps/Half-Duplex mode. 10Mbps FDX - Force sets 10Mbps/Full-Duplex mode. 100Mbps HDX - Force sets 100Mbps/Half-Duplex mode. 100Mbps FDX - Force sets 100Mbps/Full-Duplex mode. 1Gbps FDX - Force sets 1000Mbps/Full-Duplex mode. 10Gbps FDX - Force sets 10Gbps/Full-Duplex mode. Disable - Shutdown the port manually.
• Flow Control	When Auto Speed is selected on a port, this section indicates the flow control capability that is advertised to the link partner. When a fixed-speed setting is selected, that is what is used. The Current Rx column indicates whether pause frames on the port are obeyed, and the Current Tx column indicates whether pause frames on the port are transmitted. The Rx and Tx settings are determined by the result of the last Auto-Negotiation. Check the configured column to use flow control. This setting is related to the setting for Configured Link Speed.
• Maximum Frame Size	Enter the maximum frame size allowed for the switch port, including FCS. The allowed range is 1518 bytes to 10056 bytes.
• Excessive Collision Mode	Configure port transmit collision behavior. Discard: Discard frame after 16 collisions (default). Restart: Restart back off algorithm after 16 collisions.
• Power Control	The Usage column shows the current percentage of the power consumption per port. The Configured column allows for changing the power savings mode parameters per port. Disabled: All power savings mechanisms disabled. ActiPHY: Link down power savings enabled. Dynamic: Link up power savings enabled. Enabled: Link up and link down power savings enabled.



Note

When set each port to run at 100M Full, 100M Half, 10M Full, and 10M Half-speed modes. The Auto-MDIX function will disable.

Buttons**Save**

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page. Any changes made locally will be undone.

4.4.2 Port Statistics Overview

This page provides an overview of general traffic statistics for all switch ports. The Port Statistics Overview screen in [Figure 4-4-2](#) appears.

Port Statistics Overview									
Port	Packets		Bytes		Errors		Drops		Filtered
	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received
1	2316	2049	426650	1521225	0	0	52	0	52
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Auto-refresh ☐ **Refresh** **Clear**

Figure 4-4-2 Port Statistics Overview page screenshot

The displayed counters are:

Object	Description
• Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
• Packets	The number of received and transmitted packets per port.
• Bytes	The number of received and transmitted bytes per port.
• Errors	The number of frames received in error and the number of incomplete transmissions per port.
• Drops	The number of frames discarded due to ingress or egress congestion.

• Filtered	The number of received frames filtered by the forwarding process.

Buttons

Refresh: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Clear: Clears the counters for all ports.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

4.4.3 Port Statistics Detail

This page provides detailed traffic statistics for a specific switch port. Use the port select box to select which switch port details to display. The selected port belong to the currently selected stack unit, as reflected by the page header. The displayed counters are the totals for receive and transmit, the size counters for receive and transmit, and the error counters for receive and transmit. The Port Statistics Detail screen in [Figure 4-4-3](#) appears.

Detailed Port Statistics Port 1			
Port 1 v		Auto-refresh ☐	Refresh Clear
Receive Total		Transmit Total	
Rx Packets	2335	Tx Packets	2066
Rx Octets	431172	Tx Octets	1531131
Rx Unicast	2039	Tx Unicast	2050
Rx Multicast	48	Tx Multicast	11
Rx Broadcast	248	Tx Broadcast	5
Rx Pause	0	Tx Pause	0
Receive Size Counters		Transmit Size Counters	
Rx 64 Bytes	1465	Tx 64 Bytes	242
Rx 65-127 Bytes	175	Tx 65-127 Bytes	53
Rx 128-255 Bytes	66	Tx 128-255 Bytes	523
Rx 256-511 Bytes	553	Tx 256-511 Bytes	203
Rx 512-1023 Bytes	76	Tx 512-1023 Bytes	284
Rx 1024-1526 Bytes	0	Tx 1024-1526 Bytes	761
Rx 1527- Bytes	0	Tx 1527- Bytes	0
Receive Queue Counters		Transmit Queue Counters	
Rx Q0	2283	Tx Q0	0
Rx Q1	0	Tx Q1	0
Rx Q2	0	Tx Q2	0
Rx Q3	0	Tx Q3	0
Rx Q4	0	Tx Q4	0
Rx Q5	0	Tx Q5	0
Rx Q6	0	Tx Q6	0
Rx Q7	0	Tx Q7	2066
Receive Error Counters		Transmit Error Counters	
Rx Drops	52	Tx Drops	0
Rx CRC/Alignment	0	Tx Late/Exc. Coll.	0
Rx Undersize	0		
Rx Oversize	0		
Rx Fragments	0		
Rx Jabber	0		
Rx Filtered	52		

Figure 4-4-3 Detailed Port Statistics Port 1 page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Receive Total and Transmit Total

Object	Description
• Rx and Tx Packets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) packets
• Rx and Tx Octets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) bytes. Includes FCS, but excludes framing bits.
• Rx and Tx Unicast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) unicast packets.
• Rx and Tx Multicast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) multicast packets.
• Rx and Tx Broadcast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) broadcast packets.
• Rx and Tx Pause	A count of the MAC Control frames received or transmitted on this port that have an opcode indicating a PAUSE operation.

Receive and Transmit Size Counters

The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) packets split into categories based on their respective frame sizes.

Receive and Transmit Queue Counters

The number of received and transmitted packets per input and output queue.

Receive Error Counters

Object	Description
• Rx Drops	The number of frames dropped due to lack of receive buffers or egress congestion.
• Rx CRC/Alignment	The number of frames received with CRC or alignment errors.
• Rx Undersize	The number of short ¹ frames received with valid CRC.
• Rx Oversize	The number of long ² frames received with valid CRC.
• Rx Fragments	The number of short ¹ frames received with invalid CRC.
• Rx Jabber	The number of long ² frames received with invalid CRC.
• Rx Filtered	The number of received frames filtered by the forwarding process. Short frames are frames that are smaller than 64 bytes. Long frames are frames that are longer than the configured maximum frame length for this port.



¹ Short frames are frames that are smaller than 64 bytes.

² Long frames are frames that are longer than the configured maximum frame length for this port.

Transmit Error Counters

Object	Description
• Tx Drops	The number of frames dropped due to output buffer congestion.
• Tx Late/Exc. Coll.	The number of frames dropped due to excessive or late collisions.

Buttons

Refresh: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Clear: Clears the counters for all ports.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

4.4.4 SFP Information

You can check the physical or operational status of an SFP module via the SFP Module Information page. This page shows the operational status, such as the transceiver type, speed, and wavelength and supports distance of SFP module on a specific interface. You can also use the hyperlink of port no. to check the statistics on a specific interface. The SFP Module Information screen in [Figure 4-4-4](#) appears.

SFP Module Information					
port	Type	Speed	Wave Length(nm)	Distance(m)	
21	--	--	--	--	--
22	--	--	--	--	--
23	--	--	--	--	--
24	--	--	--	--	--
25	--	--	--	--	--
26	--	--	--	--	--
27	--	--	--	--	--
28	--	--	--	--	--

Auto-refresh ☐ **Refresh**

Figure 4-4-4 SFP Module Information for Switch page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description

• Type	Display the type of current SFP module, the possible types are: ■ 1000Base-SX ■ 1000Base-LX ■ 100Base-FX
• Speed	Display the speed of current SFP module, the speed value or description is get from the SFP module. Different vendors SFP modules might shows different speed information.
• Wave Length(nm)	Display the wavelength of current SFP module, the wavelength value is get from the SFP module. Use this column to check if the wavelength values of two nodes are the matched while the fiber connection is failed.
• Distance(m)	Display the supports distance of current SFP module, the distance value is get from the SFP module.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.4.5 Port Mirror

Configure port Mirroring on this page. This function provide to monitoring network traffic that forwards a copy of each incoming or outgoing packet from one port of a network Switch to another port where the packet can be studied. It enables the manager to keep close track of switch performance and alter it if necessary.

- To debug network problems, selected traffic can be copied, or mirrored, to a mirror port where a frame analyzer can be attached to analyze the frame flow.
- The Managed Switch can unobtrusively mirror traffic from any port to a monitor port. You can then attach a protocol analyzer or RMON probe to this port to perform traffic analysis and verify connection integrity.

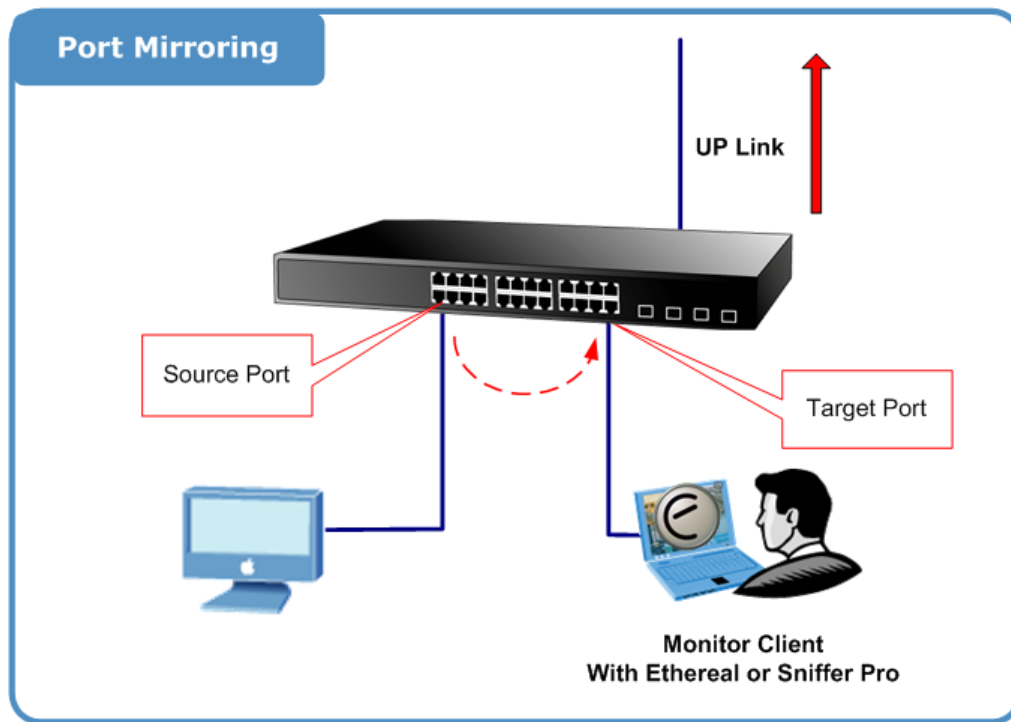


Figure 4-4-5 Port Mirror application

The traffic to be copied to the mirror port is selected as follows:

- All frames received on a given port (also known as ingress or source mirroring).
- All frames transmitted on a given port (also known as egress or destination mirroring).

Mirror Port Configuration

The Port Mirror screen in [Figure 4-4-6](#) appears.

Mirror Configuration

Port to mirror to: Disabled

Mirror Port Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<All>
1	Disabled
2	Disabled
3	Disabled
4	Disabled
5	Disabled
6	Disabled
7	Disabled
8	Disabled
9	Disabled
21	Disabled
22	Disabled
23	Disabled
24	Disabled
25	Disabled
26	Disabled
27	Disabled
28	Disabled

Save Reset

Figure 4-4-6 Mirror Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port to mirror on	Frames from ports that have either source (rx) or destination (tx) mirroring enabled are mirrored to this port. Disabled disables mirroring.
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Mode	Select mirror mode. Rx only: Frames received at this port are mirrored to the mirroring port. Frames transmitted are not mirrored. Tx only: Frames transmitted from this port are mirrored to the mirroring port. Frames received are not mirrored.

	Disabled: Neither frames transmitted or frames received are mirrored.
	Enabled: Frames received and frames transmitted are mirrored to the mirror port.



For a given port, a frame is only transmitted once. It is therefore not possible to mirror Tx frames on the **mirror port**. Because of this, **mode** for the selected mirror port is limited to **Disabled** or **Rx only**.

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.5 Link Aggregation

Port Aggregation optimizes port usage by linking a group of ports together to form a single Link Aggregated Groups (LAGs). Port Aggregation multiplies the bandwidth between the devices, increases port flexibility, and provides link redundancy.

Each LAG is composed of ports of the same speed, set to full-duplex operations. Ports in a LAG, can be of different media types (UTP/Fiber, or different fiber types), provided they operate at the same speed.

Aggregated Links can be assigned manually (**Port Trunk**) or automatically by enabling Link Aggregation Control Protocol (**LACP**) on the relevant links.

Aggregated Links are treated by the system as a single logical port. Specifically, the Aggregated Link has similar port attributes to a non-aggregated port, including auto-negotiation, speed, Duplex setting, etc.

The device supports the following Aggregation links :

- **Static LAGs (Port Trunk)** – Force aggregated selected ports to be a trunk group.
- **Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)** LAGs - LACP LAG negotiate Aggregated Port links with other LACP ports located on a different device. If the other device ports are also LACP ports, the devices establish a LAG between them.

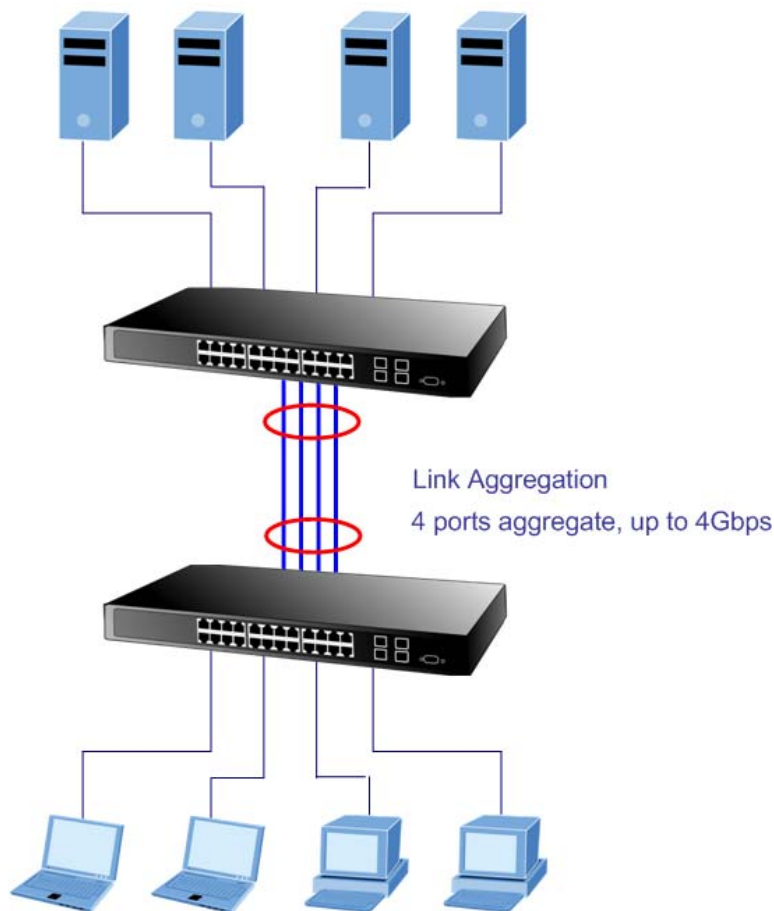


Figure 4-5-1 Link Aggregation

The Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) provides a standardized means for exchanging information between Partner Systems that require high speed redundant links. Link aggregation lets you group up to eight consecutive ports into a single dedicated connection. This feature can expand bandwidth to a device on the network. LACP operation requires full-duplex mode, more detail information refer to the IEEE 802.3ad standard.

Port link aggregations can be used to increase the bandwidth of a network connection or to ensure fault recovery. Link aggregation lets you group up to 4 consecutive ports into a single dedicated connection between any two the Switch or other Layer 2 switches. However, before making any physical connections between devices, use the Link aggregation Configuration menu to specify the link aggregation on the devices at both ends. When using a port link aggregation, note that:

- The ports used in a link aggregation must all be of the same media type (RJ-45, 100 Mbps fiber).
- The ports that can be assigned to the same link aggregation have certain other restrictions (see below).
- Ports can only be assigned to one link aggregation.
- The ports at both ends of a connection must be configured as link aggregation ports.
- None of the ports in a link aggregation can be configured as a mirror source port or a mirror target port.
- All of the ports in a link aggregation have to be treated as a whole when moved from/to, added or deleted from a VLAN.
- The Spanning Tree Protocol will treat all the ports in a link aggregation as a whole.
- Enable the link aggregation prior to connecting any cable between the switches to avoid creating a data loop.
- Disconnect all link aggregation port cables or disable the link aggregation ports before removing a port link aggregation to avoid creating a data loop.

It allows a maximum of 10 ports to be aggregated at the same time. The Managed Switch support Gigabit Ethernet ports (up to 5 groups). If the group is defined as a LACP static link aggregation group, then any extra ports selected are placed in a standby mode for redundancy if one of the other ports fails. If the group is defined as a local static link aggregation group, then the number of ports must be the same as the group member ports.

The aggregation code ensures that frames belonging to the same frame flow (for example, a TCP connection) are always forwarded on the same link aggregation member port. Reordering of frames within a flow is therefore not possible. The aggregation code is based on the following information:

- **Source MAC**
- **Destination MAC**
- **Source and destination IPv4 address.**
- **Source and destination TCP/UDP ports for IPv4 packets**

Normally, all 5 contributions to the aggregation code should be enabled to obtain the best traffic distribution among the link aggregation member ports. Each link aggregation may consist of up to 10 member ports. Any quantity of link aggregation s may be configured for the device (only limited by the quantity of ports on the device.) To configure a proper traffic distribution, the ports within a link aggregation must use the same link speed.

4.5.1 Static Aggregation

This page is used to configure the Aggregation hash mode and the aggregation group. The aggregation hash mode settings are global, whereas the aggregation group relate to the currently selected stack unit, as reflected by the page header.

Hash Code Contributors

The Static Aggregation screen in [Figure 4-5-2](#) appears.

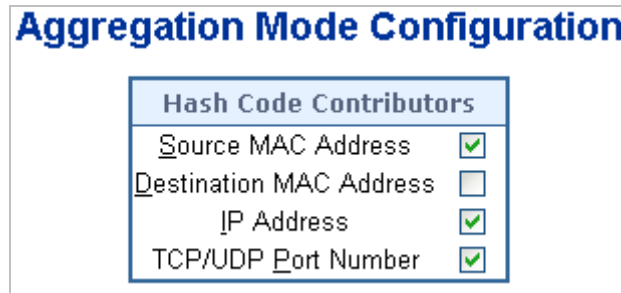


Figure 4-5-2 Aggregation Mode Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Source MAC Address	The Source MAC address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the Source MAC address, or uncheck to disable. By default, Source MAC Address is enabled.
• Destination MAC Address	The Destination MAC Address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the Destination MAC Address, or uncheck to disable. By default, Destination MAC Address is disabled.
• IP Address	The IP address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the IP Address, or uncheck to disable. By default, IP Address is enabled.
• TCP/UDP Port Number	The TCP/UDP port number can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the TCP/UDP Port Number, or uncheck to disable. By default, TCP/UDP Port Number is enabled.

Static Aggregation Group Configuration

The Aggregation Group Configuration screen in [Figure 4-5-3](#) appears.

Aggregation Group Configuration

Group ID	Port Members																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Normal	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Figure 4-5-3 Aggregation Group Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Group ID	Indicates the group ID for the settings contained in the same row. Group ID "Normal" indicates there is no aggregation. Only one group ID is valid per port.
Port Members	Each switch port is listed for each group ID. Select a radio button to include a port in an aggregation, or clear the radio button to remove the port from the aggregation. By default, no ports belong to any aggregation group.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.5.2 LACP Configuration

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) - LACP LAG negotiate Aggregated Port links with other LACP ports located on a different device. LACP allows switches connected to each other to discover automatically whether any ports are member of the same LAG.

This page allows the user to inspect the current LACP port configurations, and possibly change them as well. The LACP port settings relate to the currently selected stack unit, as reflected by the page header. The LACP Configuration screen in [Figure 4-5-4](#) appears.

LACP Port Configuration

Port	LACP Enabled	Key	Role	Timeout	Priority
*	☐	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	32768
1	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
2	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
3	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
4	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
5	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
6	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
7	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
8	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
9	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
20	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
21	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
22	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
23	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
24	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
25	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
26	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
27	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768
28	☐	Auto ▼	Active ▼	Fast ▼	32768

Figure 4-5-4 LACP Port Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number.

• LACP Enabled	Controls whether LACP is enabled on this switch port. LACP will form an aggregation when 2 or more ports are connected to the same partner. LACP can form max 12 LLAGs per switch and 2G LAGs per stack.
• Key	The Key value incurred by the port, range 1-65535 . The Auto setting will set the key as appropriate by the physical link speed, 10Mb = 1, 100Mb = 2, 1Gb = 3. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. Ports with the same Key value can participate in the same aggregation group, while ports with different keys cannot. The default setting is "Auto"
• Role	The Role shows the LACP activity status. The Active will transmit LACP packets each second, while Passive will wait for a LACP packet from a partner (speak if spoken to).
• Timeout	The Timeout controls the period between BPDU transmissions. Fast will transmit LACP packets each second, while Slow will wait for 30 seconds before sending a LACP packet.
• Priority	The Prio controls the priority of the port. If the LACP partner wants to form a larger group than is supported by this device then this parameter will control which ports will be active and which ports will be in a backup role. Lower number means greater priority.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.5.3 LACP System Status

This page provides a status overview for all LACP instances. The LACP Status page display the current LACP aggregation Groups and LACP Port status. The LACP System Status screen in [Figure 4-5-5](#) appears.

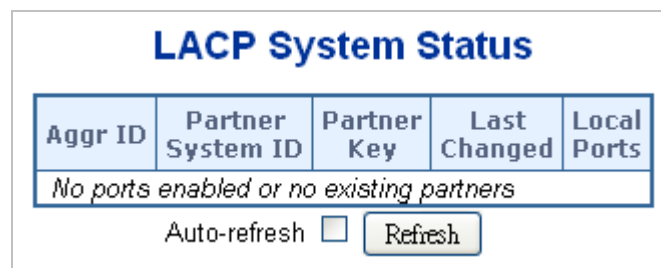
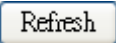


Figure 4-5-5 LACP System Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Aggr ID	The Aggregation ID associated with this aggregation instance. For LLAG the id is shown as 'isid:aggr-id' and for GLAGs as 'aggr-id'
• Partner System ID	The system ID (MAC address) of the aggregation partner.
• Partner Key	The Key that the partner has assigned to this aggregation ID.
• Last changed	The time since this aggregation changed.
• Local Ports	Shows which ports are a part of this aggregation for this switch/stack. The format is: "Switch ID:Port".

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.5.4 LACP Port Status

This page provides a status overview for LACP status for all ports. The LACP Port Status screen in [Figure 4-5-6](#) appears.

LACP Status						
Port	LACP	Key	Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Port	Partner Priority
1	No	-	-	-	-	-
2	No	-	-	-	-	-
3	No	-	-	-	-	-
4	No	-	-	-	-	-
5	No	-	-	-	-	-
6	No	-	-	-	-	-
7	No	-	-	-	-	-
8	No	-	-	-	-	-
20	No	-	-	-	-	-
21	No	-	-	-	-	-
22	No	-	-	-	-	-
23	No	-	-	-	-	-
24	No	-	-	-	-	-
25	No	-	-	-	-	-
26	No	-	-	-	-	-
27	No	-	-	-	-	-
28	No	-	-	-	-	-

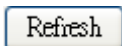
Auto-refresh ☐ 

Figure 4-5-6 LACP Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number.
• LACP	'Yes' means that LACP is enabled and the port link is up. 'No' means that LACP is not enabled or that the port link is down. 'Backup' means that the port could not join the aggregation group but will join if other port leaves. Meanwhile it's LACP status is disabled.
• Key	The key assigned to this port. Only ports with the same key can aggregate together.
• Aggr ID	The Aggregation ID assigned to this aggregation group.
• Partner System ID	The partner's System ID (MAC address).
• Partner Port	The partner's port number connected to this port.
• Partner Priority	The partner's port priority.

Buttons



: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.5.5 LACP Port Statistics

This page provides an overview for LACP statistics for all ports. The LACP Port Statistics screen in [Figure 4-5-7](#) appears.

LACP Statistics				
Port	LACP Received	LACP Transmitted	Discarded	
			Unknown	Illegal
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-5-7 LACP Statistics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number.
• LACP Received	Shows how many LACP frames have been sent from each port.
• LACP Transmitted	Shows how many LACP frames have been received at each port.
• Discarded	Shows how many unknown or illegal LACP frames have been discarded at each port.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears the counters for all ports.

4.6 VLAN

4.6.1 VLAN Overview

A **Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)** is a network topology configured according to a logical scheme rather than the physical layout. VLAN can be used to combine any collection of LAN segments into an autonomous user group that appears as a single LAN. VLAN also logically segment the network into different broadcast domains so that packets are forwarded only between ports within the VLAN. Typically, a VLAN corresponds to a particular subnet, although not necessarily.

VLAN can enhance performance by conserving bandwidth, and improve security by limiting traffic to specific domains.

A VLAN is a collection of end nodes grouped by logic instead of physical location. End nodes that frequently communicate with each other are assigned to the same VLAN, regardless of where they are physically on the network. Logically, a VLAN can be equated to a broadcast domain, because broadcast packets are forwarded to only members of the VLAN on which the broadcast was initiated.



1. No matter what basis is used to uniquely identify end nodes and assign these nodes VLAN membership, packets cannot cross VLAN without a network device performing a routing function between the VLAN.
2. The Managed Switch supports IEEE 802.1Q VLAN. The port untagging function can be used to remove the 802.1 tag from packet headers to maintain compatibility with devices that are tag-unaware.
3. The Switch's default is to assign all ports to a single 802.1Q VLAN named DEFAULT_VLAN. As new VLAN is created, the member ports assigned to the new VLAN will be removed from the DEFAULT_VLAN port member list. The DEFAULT_VLAN has a VID = 1.

This section has the following items:

■ VLAN Basic Information	Displays VLAN information
■ VLAN Port Configuration	Enable VLAN group
■ VLAN Memberships	Configures the VLAN membership
■ VLAN Membership Status	Display VLAN membership status
■ VLAN Port Status	Display VLAN port status
■ Private VLAN	Creates/removes primary or community VLANs
■ Port Isolation	Enable/disable port isolation on port
■ MAC-based VLAN	Configures the MAC-based VLAN entries
■ MAC-based VLAN Status	Displays MAC-based VLAN entries
■ IP-based VLAN	Configures the IP-based VLAN entries
■ Protocol-based VLAN	Configures the protocol-based VLAN entries
■ Protocol-based VLAN	Displays the protocol-based VLAN entries

Membership

4.6.2 IEEE 802.1Q VLAN

In large networks, routers are used to isolate broadcast traffic for each subnet into separate domains. This Managed Switch provides a similar service at Layer 2 by using VLANs to organize any group of network nodes into separate broadcast domains. VLANs confine broadcast traffic to the originating group, and can eliminate broadcast storms in large networks. This also provides a more secure and cleaner network environment.

An IEEE 802.1Q VLAN is a group of ports that can be located anywhere in the network, but communicate as though they belong to the same physical segment.

VLANs help to simplify network management by allowing you to move devices to a new VLAN without having to change any physical connections. VLANs can be easily organized to reflect departmental groups (such as Marketing or R&D), usage groups (such as e-mail), or multicast groups (used for multimedia applications such as videoconferencing).

VLANs provide greater network efficiency by reducing broadcast traffic, and allow you to make network changes without having to update IP addresses or IP subnets. VLANs inherently provide a high level of network security since traffic must pass through a configured Layer 3 link to reach a different VLAN.

This Managed Switch supports the following VLAN features:

- Up to 255 VLANs based on the IEEE 802.1Q standard
- Port overlapping, allowing a port to participate in multiple VLANs
- End stations can belong to multiple VLANs
- Passing traffic between VLAN-aware and VLAN-unaware devices
- Priority tagging

■ IEEE 802.1Q Standard

IEEE 802.1Q (tagged) VLAN are implemented on the Switch. 802.1Q VLAN require tagging, which enables them to span the entire network (assuming all switches on the network are IEEE 802.1Q-compliant).

VLAN allow a network to be segmented in order to reduce the size of broadcast domains. All packets entering a VLAN will only be forwarded to the stations (over IEEE 802.1Q enabled switches) that are members of that VLAN, and this includes broadcast, multicast and unicast packets from unknown sources.

VLAN can also provide a level of security to your network. IEEE 802.1Q VLAN will only deliver packets between stations that are members of the VLAN. Any port can be configured as either **tagging** or **untagging**.

- The untagging feature of IEEE 802.1Q VLAN allows VLAN to work with legacy switches that don't recognize VLAN tags in packet headers.
- The tagging feature allows VLAN to span multiple 802.1Q-compliant switches through a single physical connection and allows Spanning Tree to be enabled on all ports and work normally.

Some relevant terms:

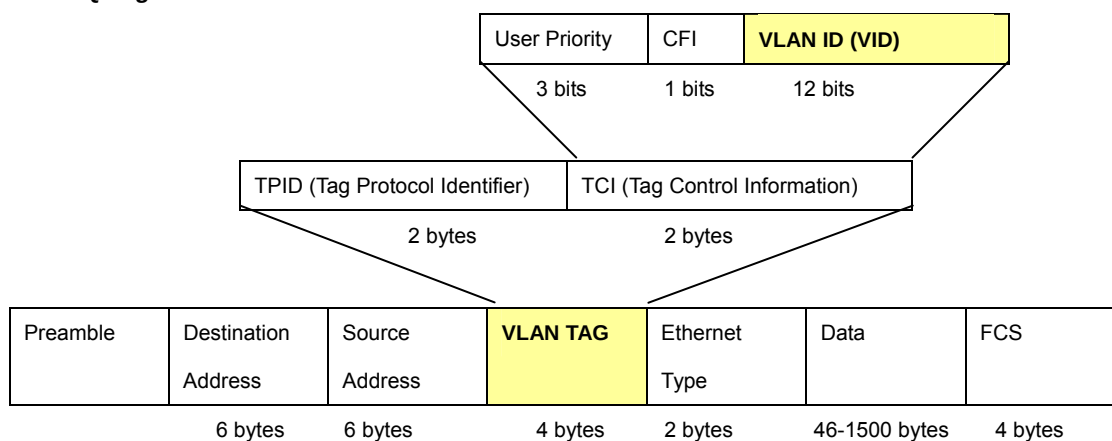
- **Tagging** - The act of putting 802.1Q VLAN information into the header of a packet.
- **Untagging** - The act of stripping 802.1Q VLAN information out of the packet header.

802.1Q VLAN Tags

The figure below shows the 802.1Q VLAN tag. There are four additional octets inserted after the source MAC address. Their presence is indicated by a value of **0x8100** in the Ether Type field. When a packet's Ether Type field is equal to 0x8100, the packet carries the IEEE 802.1Q/802.1p tag. The tag is contained in the following two octets and consists of 3 bits of user priority, 1 bit of Canonical Format Identifier (CFI - used for encapsulating Token Ring packets so they can be carried across Ethernet backbones), and 12 bits of **VLAN ID (VID)**. The 3 bits of user priority are used by 802.1p. The VID is the VLAN identifier and is used by the 802.1Q standard. Because the VID is 12 bits long, 4094 unique VLAN can be identified.

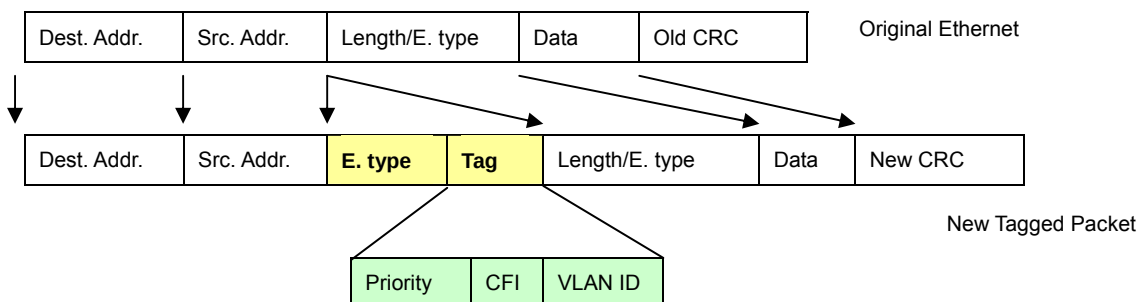
The tag is inserted into the packet header making the entire packet longer by 4 octets. All of the information originally contained in the packet is retained.

802.1Q Tag



The Ether Type and VLAN ID are inserted after the MAC source address, but before the original Ether Type/Length or Logical Link Control. Because the packet is now a bit longer than it was originally, the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) must be recalculated.

Adding an IEEE802.1Q Tag



■ Port VLAN ID

Packets that are tagged (are carrying the 802.1Q VID information) can be transmitted from one 802.1Q compliant network device to another with the VLAN information intact. This allows 802.1Q VLAN to span network devices (and indeed, the entire network – if all network devices are 802.1Q compliant).

Every physical port on a switch has a PVID. 802.1Q ports are also assigned a PVID, for use within the switch. If no VLAN are defined on the switch, all ports are then assigned to a default VLAN with a PVID equal to 1. Untagged packets are assigned the PVID of the port on which they were received. Forwarding decisions are based upon this PVID, in so far as VLAN are concerned. Tagged packets are forwarded according to the VID contained within the tag. Tagged packets are also assigned a PVID, but the PVID is not used to make packet forwarding decisions, the VID is.

Tag-aware switches must keep a table to relate PVID within the switch to VID on the network. The switch will compare the VID of a packet to be transmitted to the VID of the port that is to transmit the packet. If the two VID are different the switch will drop the packet. Because of the existence of the PVID for untagged packets and the VID for tagged packets, tag-aware and tag-unaware network devices can coexist on the same network.

A switch port can have only one PVID, but can have as many VID as the switch has memory in its VLAN table to store them.

Because some devices on a network may be tag-unaware, a decision must be made at each port on a tag-aware device before packets are transmitted – should the packet to be transmitted have a tag or not? If the transmitting port is connected to a tag-unaware device, the packet should be untagged. If the transmitting port is connected to a tag-aware device, the packet should be tagged.

■ Default VLANs

The Switch initially configures one VLAN, VID = 1, called "**default**." The factory default setting assigns all ports on the Switch to the "**default**". As new VLAN are configured in Port-based mode, their respective member ports are removed from the "**default**".

■ Assigning Ports to VLANs

Before enabling VLANs for the switch, you must first assign each port to the VLAN group(s) in which it will participate. By default all ports are assigned to VLAN 1 as untagged ports. Add a port as a tagged port if you want it to carry traffic for one or more VLANs, and any intermediate network devices or the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs. Then assign ports on the other VLAN-aware network devices along the path that will carry this traffic to the same VLAN(s), either manually or dynamically using GVRP. However, if you want a port on this switch to participate in one or more VLANs, but none of the intermediate network devices nor the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs, then you should add this port to the VLAN as an untagged port.



VLAN-tagged frames can pass through VLAN-aware or VLAN-unaware network interconnection devices, but the VLAN tags should be stripped off before passing it on to any end-node host that does not support VLAN tagging.

■ VLAN Classification

When the switch receives a frame, it classifies the frame in one of two ways. If the frame is untagged, the switch assigns the frame to an associated VLAN (based on the default VLAN ID of the receiving port). But if the frame is tagged, the switch uses the tagged VLAN ID to identify the port broadcast domain of the frame.

■ Port Overlapping

Port overlapping can be used to allow access to commonly shared network resources among different VLAN groups, such as file servers or printers. Note that if you implement VLANs which do not overlap, but still need to communicate, you can connect them by enabled routing on this switch.

■ Untagged VLANs

Untagged (or static) VLANs are typically used to reduce broadcast traffic and to increase security. A group of network users assigned to a VLAN form a broadcast domain that is separate from other VLANs configured on the switch. Packets are forwarded only between ports that are designated for the same VLAN. Untagged VLANs can be used to manually isolate user groups or subnets.

4.6.3 VLAN Basic Information

The VLAN Basic Information page displays basic information on the VLAN type supported by the Managed Switch.

The VLAN Basic Information screen in [Figure 4-6-1](#) appears.

VLAN Basic Information	
Mode	IEEE 802.1Q
Maximum VLAN ID	4094
Maximum Number of Supported VLANs	255
Current Number of VLANs	1
VLAN Learning	IVL
Configurable PVID Tagging	Yes

Figure 4-6-1 VLAN Basic Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode	Display the current VLAN mode used by this Managed Switch - Port-Based - IEEE 802.1Q VLAN
Maximum VLAN ID	Maximum VLAN ID recognized by this Managed Switch.
Maximum Number of Supported VLANs	Maximum number of VLANs that can be configured on this Managed Switch.

• Current number of VLANs	Display the current number of VLANs
• VLAN Learning	Display the VLAN learning mode. The Managed Switch supports IVL (IVL Independent vlan learning).
• Configurable PVID Tagging	Indicates whether or not configurable PVID tagging is implemented.

4.6.4 VLAN Port Configuration

This page is used for configuring the Managed Switch port VLAN. The VLAN per Port Configuration page contains fields for managing ports that are part of a VLAN. The port default VLAN ID (PVID) is configured on the VLAN Port Configuration page. All untagged packets arriving to the device are tagged by the ports PVID.

Understand nomenclature of the Switch

■ IEEE 802.1Q Tagged and Untagged

Every port on an 802.1Q compliant switch can be configured as tagged or untagged.

- **Tagged:** Ports with tagging enabled will put the VID number, priority and other VLAN information into the header of all packets that flow into those ports. If a packet has previously been tagged, the port will not alter the packet, thus keeping the VLAN information intact. The VLAN information in the tag can then be used by other 802.1Q compliant devices on the network to make packet-forwarding decisions.
- **Untagged:** Ports with untagging enabled will strip the 802.1Q tag from all packets that flow into those ports. If the packet doesn't have an 802.1Q VLAN tag, the port will not alter the packet. Thus, all packets received by and forwarded by an untagging port will have no 802.1Q VLAN information. (Remember that the PVID is only used internally within the Switch). Untagging is used to send packets from an 802.1Q-compliant network device to a non-compliant network device.

Frame Income Frame Leave	Income Frame is tagged	Income Frame is untagged
Leave port is tagged	Frame remains tagged	Tag is inserted
Leave port is untagged	Tag is removed	Frame remain untagged

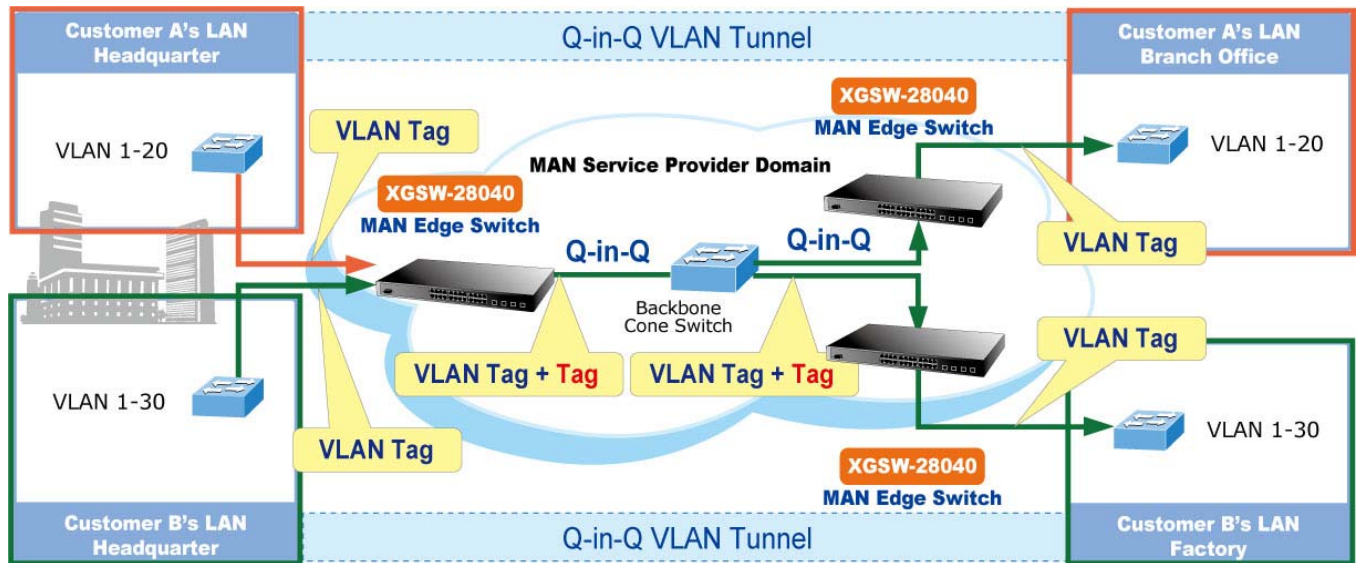
Table 4-6-1 Ingress/Egress port with VLAN VID Tag/Untag table

■ IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling (Q-in-Q)

IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling (QinQ) is designed for service providers carrying traffic for multiple customers across their networks.

QinQ tunneling is used to maintain customer-specific VLAN and Layer 2 protocol configurations even when different customers use the same internal VLAN IDs. This is accomplished by inserting **Service Provider VLAN (SPVLAN)** tags into the customer's frames when they enter the service provider's network, and then stripping the tags when the frames leave the network.

A service provider's customers may have specific requirements for their internal VLAN IDs and number of VLANs supported. VLAN ranges required by different customers in the same service-provider network might easily overlap, and traffic passing through the infrastructure might be mixed. Assigning a unique range of VLAN IDs to each customer would restrict customer configurations, require intensive processing of VLAN mapping tables, and could easily exceed the maximum VLAN limit of 4096.



The Managed Switch supports multiple VLAN tags and can therefore be used in MAN applications as a provider bridge, aggregating traffic from numerous independent customer LANs into the **MAN (Metro Access Network)** space. One of the purposes of the provider bridge is to recognize and use VLAN tags so that the VLANs in the MAN space can be used independent of the customers' VLANs. This is accomplished by adding a VLAN tag with a MAN-related VID for frames entering the MAN. When leaving the MAN, the tag is stripped and the original VLAN tag with the customer-related VID is again available.

This provides a tunneling mechanism to connect remote customer VLANs through a common MAN space without interfering with the VLAN tags. All tags use EtherType **0x8100** or **0x88A8**, where 0x8100 is used for customer tags and 0x88A8 are used for service provider tags.

In cases where a given service VLAN only has two member ports on the switch, the learning can be disabled for the particular VLAN and can therefore rely on flooding as the forwarding mechanism between the two ports. This way, the MAC table requirements is reduced.

VLAN Port Configuration

The VLAN Port Configuration screen in [Figure 4-6-2](#) appears.

VLAN Port Configuration

Mode IEEE 802.1Q ▼

Port	PVID	Ingress Filtering	Acceptable Frame Type	Link Type	Q-in-Q Mode	Set out layer VLAN tag ether type
1	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
2	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
3	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
4	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
5	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
6	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
7	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
8	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
9	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
10	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
11	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
12	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
13	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
14	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
15	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
16	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
17	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
18	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
19	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
20	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
21	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
22	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
23	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
24	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
25	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
26	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
27	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼
28	1	☐	All ▼	UnTag ▼	Disable ▼	802.1Q Tag ▼

Save Reset

Figure 4-6-2 VLAN Port Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	This is the logical port number for this row.
• PVID	Allow assign PVID for selected port. The range for the PVID is 1-4094. The PVID will be inserted into all untagged frames entering the ingress port. The PVID must as same as the VLAN ID that the port belong to VLAN group, or the untagged traffic will be dropped.
Ingress Filtering	Enable ingress filtering for a port by checking the box. This parameter affects VLAN ingress processing. If ingress filtering is enabled and the ingress port is not

	a member of the classified VLAN of the frame, the frame is discarded. By default, ingress filtering is disabled (no checkmark).
• Accept Frame Type	Determines whether the port accepts all frames or only tagged frames. This parameter affects VLAN ingress processing. If the port only accepts tagged frames, untagged frames received on the port are discarded. By default, the field is set to All.
• Link Type	Allow 802.1Q Untagged or Tagged VLAN for selected port. When adding a VLAN to selected port, it tells the switch whether to keep or remove the tag from a frame on egress. - Untag: outgoing frames without VLAN-Tagged. - Tagged: outgoing frames with VLAN-Tagged.
• Q-in-Q Mode	Sets the Managed Switch to QinQ mode, and allows the QinQ tunnel port to be configured. The default is for the Managed Switch to function in Disable mode. - Disable: The port operates in its normal VLAN mode. (This is the default.) - MAN Port: Configures IEEE 802.1Q tunneling (QinQ) for an uplink port to another device within the service provider network. - Customer Port: Configures IEEE 802.1Q tunneling (QinQ) for a client access port to segregate and preserve customer VLAN IDs for traffic crossing the service provider network.
Set Out layer VLAN tag ether type	The Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) specifies the ethertype of incoming packets on a tunnel access port. - 802.1Q Tag: 8100 - vMAN Tag: 88A8 Default : 802.1Q Tag



The port must be a member of the same VLAN as the Port VLAN ID.

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.6.5 VLAN Membership

■ Adding Static Members to VLANs (VLAN Index)

Use the VLAN Static Table to configure port members for the selected VLAN index. The VLAN membership configuration for the selected stack switch / unit switch can be monitored and modified here. Up to 255 VLANs are supported. This page allows for adding and deleting VLANs as well as adding and deleting port members of each VLAN. The VLAN Membership screen in Figure 4-6-3 appears.

VLAN Membership Configuration

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Port Members																											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
☐	1	default	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	

Figure 4-6-3 VLAN Membership Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Delete	To delete a VLAN entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted on all stack switch units during the next Save.
VLAN ID	Indicates the ID of this particular VLAN.
VLAN Name	Indicates the name of the VLAN. Maximum length of the VLAN Name String is 32. VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers. VLAN name should contain atleast one alphabet. VLAN name can be edited for the existing VLAN entries or it can be added to the new entries.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each VLAN ID. To include a port in a VLAN, check the box as ☒. To include a port in a forbidden port list, check the box as shown ☒. To remove or exclude the port from the VLAN, make sure the box is unchecked as shown ☐. By default, no ports are members, and for every new VLAN entry all boxes are unchecked.
Adding a New VLAN	Click "Add New VLAN" to add a new VLAN ID. An empty row is added to the table, and the VLAN can be configured as needed. Legal values for a VLAN ID are 1 through 4095. The VLAN is enabled when you click on "Save". The "Delete" button can be used to undo the addition of new VLANs.

Buttons**Add New Entry**

: Click to add new VLAN.

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Refresh

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the "VLAN ID" input fields.

<<

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the VLAN Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID.

>>

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.6.6 VLAN Membership Status

This page provides an overview of membership status for VLAN users. The VLAN Membership Status screen in [Figure 4-6-4](#) appears.

VLAN Membership Status for Combined Users

Combined ▼

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

VLAN ID	Port Members																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-6-4 VLAN Membership Status for Static User page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
VLAN User	A VLAN User is a module that uses services of the VLAN management functionality to configure VLAN memberships and VLAN port configuration such as PVID, UVID. Currently we support following VLAN : - CLI/Web/SNMP : This are reffered as static. - NAS : NAS provides port-based authentication, which involves communications between a Supplicant, Authenticator, and an Authentication Server. - Voice VLAN : Voice VLAN is a VLAN configured specially for voice traffic

	typically originating from IP phones. - MVR : MVR is used to eliminate the need to duplicate multicast traffic for subscribers in each VLAN. Multicast traffic for all channels is sent only on a single (multicast) VLAN. - MSTP : The 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree protocol (MSTP) uses VLANs to create multiple spanning trees in a network, which significantly improves network resource utilization while maintaining a loop-free environment.
• Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each VLAN ID. If a port is included in a VLAN, an image  will be displayed. If a port is included in a Forbidden port list, an image  will be displayed. If a port is included in a Forbidden port list and dynamic VLAN user register VLAN on same Forbidden port, then conflict port will be displayed as conflict port.
• VLAN Membership	The VLAN Membership Status Page shall show the current VLAN port members for all VLANs configured by a selected VLAN User (selection shall be allowed by a Combo Box). When ALL VLAN Users are selected, it shall show this information for all the VLAN Users, and this is by default. VLAN membership allows the frames classified to the VLAN ID to be forwarded on the respective VLAN member ports.

Buttons

: Select VLAN Users from this drop down list.

Auto-refresh : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the VLAN Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.6.7 VLAN Port Status

This page provides VLAN Port Status. The VLAN Port Status screen in [Figure 4-6-5](#) appears.

Port	PVID	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Tx Tag	UVID	Conflicts
1	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
2	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
3	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
4	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
5	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
6	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
7	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
8	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
9	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
10	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
11	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
12	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
13	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
14	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
15	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
16	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
17	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
18	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
19	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
20	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
21	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
22	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
23	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
24	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
25	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
26	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
27	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No
28	1	UnAware	Disabled	All	Untag_this	1	No

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-6-5 VLAN Port Status for Static User page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

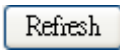
Object	Description
• Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
• PVID	Shows the VLAN identifier for that port. The allowed values are 1 through 4095. The default value is 1.
• Port Type	Show the VLAN Awareness for the port. If VLAN awareness is enabled, the tag is removed from tagged frames received on the port. VLAN tagged frames are classified to the VLAN ID in the tag. If VLAN awareness is disabled, all frames are classified to the Port VLAN ID and tags are not removed.
• Ingress Filtering	Show the ingress filtering for a port. This parameter affects VLAN ingress processing. If ingress filtering is enabled and the ingress port is not a member of the classified VLAN of the frame, the frame is discarded.
• Frame Type	Shows whether the port accepts all frames or only tagged frames. This parameter affects VLAN ingress processing. If the port only accepts tagged

	frames, untagged frames received on that port are discarded.
• Tx Tag	Shows egress filtering frame status whether tagged or untagged.
• UVID	Shows UVID (untagged VLAN ID). Port's UVID determines the packet's behavior at the egress side.
• Conflicts	Shows status of Conflicts whether exists or Not. When a Volatile VLAN User requests to set VLAN membership or VLAN port configuration, the following conflicts can occur: Functional Conflicts between feature. Conflicts due to hardware limitation. Direct conflict between user modules.

Buttons

: Select VLAN Users from this drop down list.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.6.8 Private VLAN

The Private VLAN membership configurations for the switch can be monitored and modified here. Private VLANs can be added or deleted here. Port members of each Private VLAN can be added or removed here.

Private VLANs are based on the source port mask, and there are no connections to VLANs. This means that VLAN IDs and Private VLAN IDs can be identical.

A port must be a member of both a VLAN and a Private VLAN to be able to forward packets. By default, all ports are VLAN unaware and members of VLAN 1 and Private VLAN 1.

A VLAN unaware port can only be a member of one VLAN, but it can be a member of multiple Private VLANs.

The Private VLAN screen in [Figure 4-6-6](#) appears.

Auto-refresh ☐

Private VLAN Membership Configuration

		Port Members																											
Delete	PVLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
☐	1	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Figure 4-6-6 Private VLAN Membership Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Delete	To delete a private VLAN entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted during the next save.
Private VLAN ID	Indicates the ID of this particular private VLAN.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each private VLAN ID. To include a port in a Private VLAN, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the Private VLAN, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.
Adding a New Private VLAN	Click "Add New Private VLAN" to add a new private VLAN ID. An empty row is added to the table, and the private VLAN can be configured as needed. The allowed range for a private VLAN ID is the same as the switch port number range. Any values outside this range are not accepted, and a warning message appears. Click "OK" to discard the incorrect entry, or click "Cancel" to return to the editing and make a correction. The Private VLAN is enabled when you click "Save". The "Delete" button can be used to undo the addition of new Private VLANs.

Buttons

: Click to add new VLAN.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

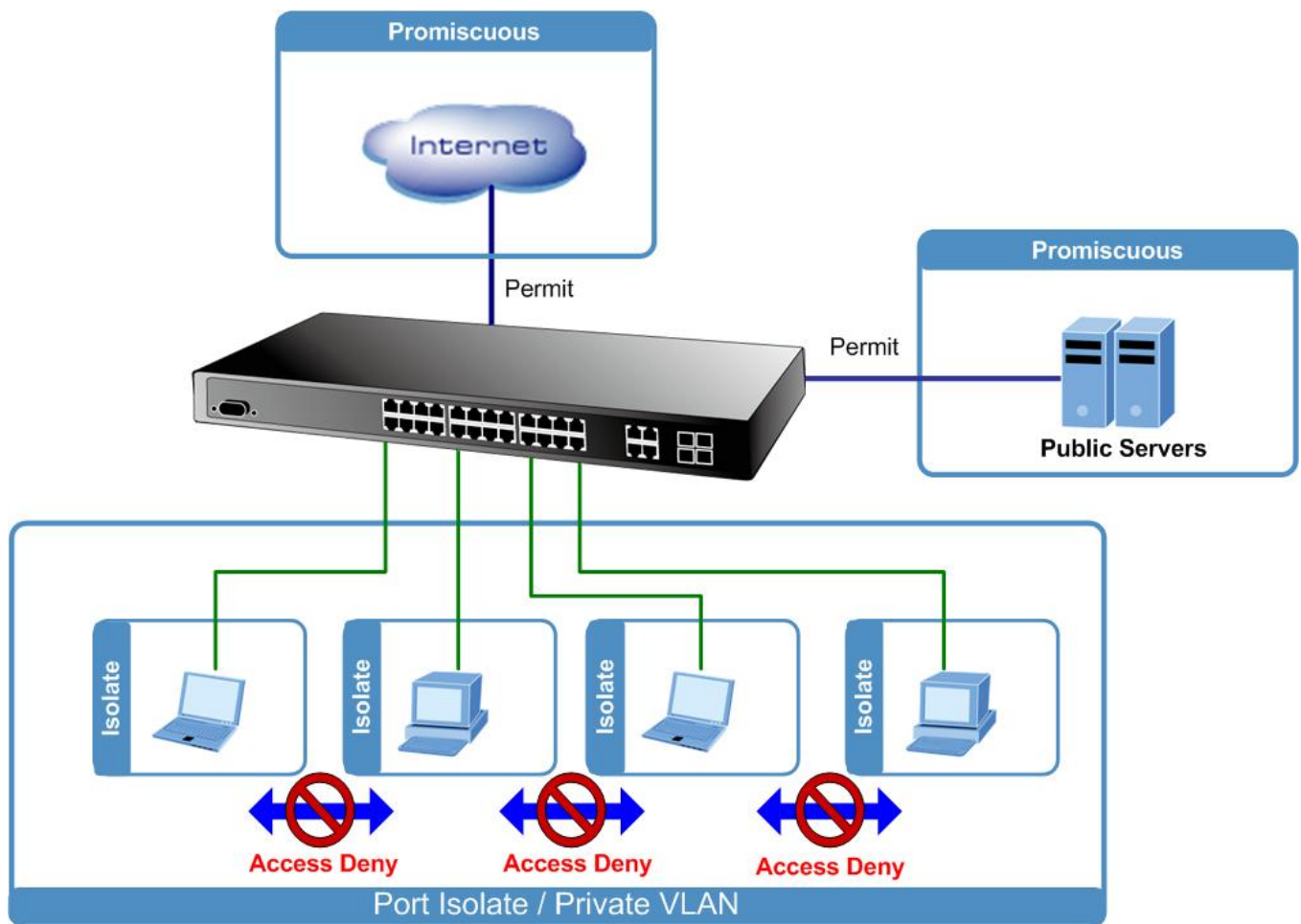
: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.6.9 Port Isolation

Overview

When a VLAN is configured to be a private VLAN, communication between ports within that VLAN can be prevented. Two application examples are provided in this section:

- Customers connected to an ISP can be members of the same VLAN, but they are not allowed to communicate with each other within that VLAN.
- Servers in a farm of web servers in a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) are allowed to communicate with the outside world and with database servers on the inside segment, but are not allowed to communicate with each other



For private VLANs to be applied, the switch must first be configured for standard VLAN operation. When this is in place, one or more of the configured VLANs can be configured as private VLANs. Ports in a private VLAN fall into one of these two groups:

■ Promiscuous ports

- Ports from which traffic can be forwarded to all ports in the private VLAN
- Ports which can receive traffic from all ports in the private VLAN

■ Isolated ports

- Ports from which traffic can only be forwarded to promiscuous ports in the private VLAN
- Ports which can receive traffic from only promiscuous ports in the private VLAN

The configuration of promiscuous and isolated ports applies to all private VLANs. When traffic comes in on a promiscuous port in a private VLAN, the VLAN mask from the VLAN table is applied. When traffic comes in on an isolated port, the private VLAN mask is applied in addition to the VLAN mask from the VLAN table. This reduces the ports to which forwarding can be done to just the promiscuous ports within the private VLAN.

This page is used for enabling or disabling port isolation on ports in a Private VLAN. A port member of a VLAN can be isolated to other isolated ports on the same VLAN and Private VLAN. The Port Isolation screen in [Figure 4-6-7](#) appears.

Auto-refresh ☐

Port Isolation Configuration

Port Number																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Figure 4-6-7 Port Isolation Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port Members	A check box is provided for each port of a private VLAN. When checked, port isolation is enabled on that port. When unchecked, port isolation is disabled on that port. By default, port isolation is disabled on all ports.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.6.10 VLAN setting example:

- Separate VLAN
- 802.1Q VLAN Trunk
- Port Isolate

4.6.10.1 Two separate 802.1Q VLAN

The diagram shows how the Managed Switch handle Tagged and Untagged traffic flow for two VLANs. VLAN Group 2 and VLAN Group 3 are separated VLAN. Each VLAN isolate network traffic so only members of the VLAN receive traffic from the same VLAN members. The screen in [Figure 4-6-8](#) appears and [Table 4-6-9](#) describes the port configuration of the Managed Switches.

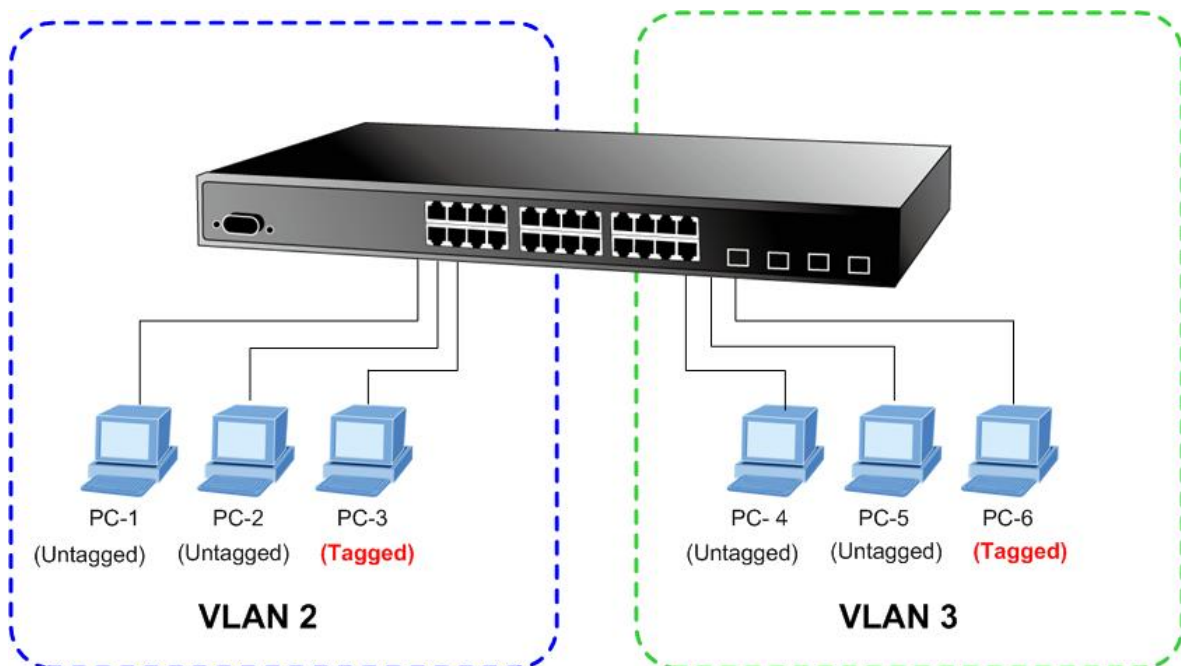


Figure 4-6-8 two separate VLAN diagram

VLAN Group	VID	Untagged Members	Tagged Members
VLAN Group 1	1	Port-7 ~ Port-10	N/A
VLAN Group 2	2	Port-1,Port-2	Port-3
VLAN Group 3	3	Port-4,Port-5	Port-6

Table 4-1 VLAN and Port Configuration

The scenario described as follow:

- **Untagged packet entering VLAN 2**
 - While [PC-1] transmit an **untagged** packet enters **Port-1**, the Managed Switch will tag it with a **VLAN Tag=2**. [PC-2] and [PC-3] will received the packet through **Port-2** and **Port-3**.
 - [PC-4],[PC-5] and [PC-6] received no packet.

3. While the packet leaves **Port-2**, it will be stripped away its tag becoming an **untagged** packet.
4. While the packet leaves **Port-3**, it will keep as a **tagged** packet with **VLAN Tag=2**.

■ Tagged packet entering VLAN 2

5. While **[PC-3]** transmits a **tagged** packet with **VLAN Tag=2** enters **Port-3**, **[PC-1]** and **[PC-2]** will receive the packet through **Port-1** and **Port-2**.
6. While the packet leaves **Port-1** and **Port-2**, it will be stripped away its tag becoming an **untagged** packet.

■ Untagged packet entering VLAN 3

1. While **[PC-4]** transmits an **untagged** packet enters **Port-4**, the switch will tag it with a **VLAN Tag=3**. **[PC-5]** and **[PC-6]** will receive the packet through **Port-5** and **Port-6**.
2. While the packet leaves **Port-5**, it will be stripped away its tag becoming an **untagged** packet.
3. While the packet leaves **Port-6**, it will keep as a **tagged** packet with **VLAN Tag=3**.



At this example, VLAN Group 1 is just set as default VLAN, but only focus on VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 traffic flow

Setup steps

1. Create VLAN Group

Set VLAN Group 1 = Default-VLAN with VID (VLAN ID) =1

Add two VLANs – VLAN 2 and VLAN 3

VLAN Group 2 with VID=2

VLAN Group 3 with VID=3

2. Assign VLAN Member :

VLAN 2 : Port-1, Port-2 and Port-3

VLAN 3 : Port-4, Port-5 and Port-6

VLAN 1 : All other ports – Port-7~Port-10

3. Remove VLAN Member for VLAN 1:

Remember to remove the Port 1 – Port 6 from VLAN 1 membership, since the Port 1 – Port 6 had been assigned to VLAN 2 and VLAN 3.

Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Port Members									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	1	default	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Delete	2	VLAN2	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Delete	3	VLAN3	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

Figure 4-6-9 Add new VLAN group, assign VLAN members for VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 and remove specify ports from VLAN 1 member



It's import to remove the VLAN members from VLAN 1 configuration. Or the ports would become overlap setting. (About the overlapped VLAN configuration, see next VLAN configure sample)

4. Assign PVID for each port:

Port-1,Port-2 and Port-3 : PVID=2

Port-4,Port-5 and Port-6 : PVID=3

Port-7~Port-10 : PVID=1

5. Enable VLAN Tag for specific ports

Link Type: Port-3 (VLAN-2) and Port-6 (VLAN-3)

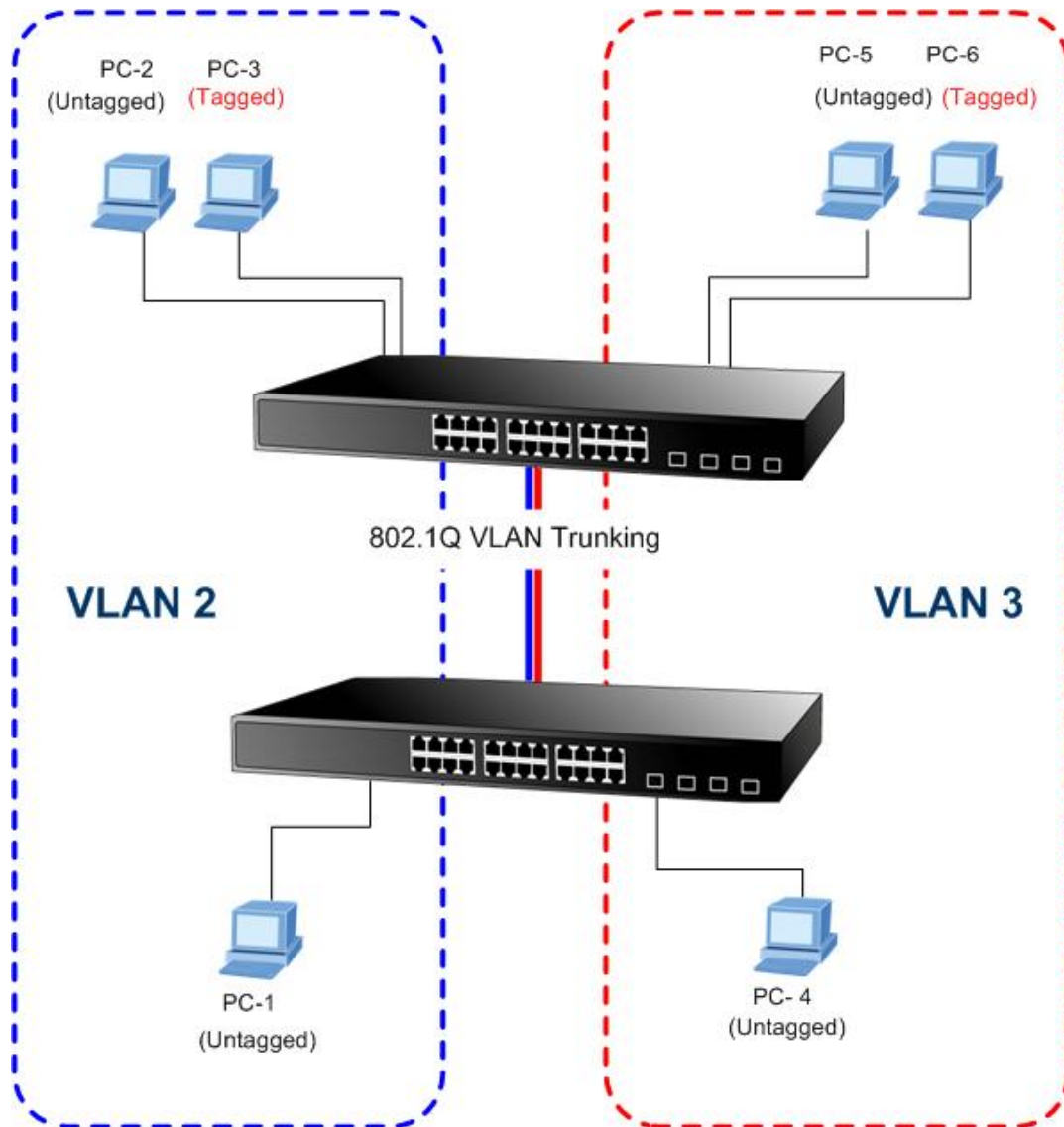
The Per Port VLAN configuration in [Figure 4-6-10](#) appears.

Port	PVID	Ingress Filtering	Acceptable Frame Type	Link Type	Q-in-Q Mode	Set out layer VLAN tag ether type
1	2	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
2	2	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
3	2	☐	All	Tagged	Disable	802.1Q Tag
4	3	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
5	3	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
6	3	☐	All	Tagged	Disable	802.1Q Tag
7	1	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
8	1	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
9	1	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag
10	1	☐	All	UnTag	Disable	802.1Q Tag

Figure 4-6-10 Port 1-Port 6 VLAN Configuration

4.6.10.2 VLAN Trunking between two 802.1Q aware switch

The most cases are used for “Uplink” to other switches. VLANs are separated at different switches, but they need to access with other switches within the same VLAN group. The screen in [Figure 4-6-11](#) appears.



Setup steps

1. Create VLAN Group

Set VLAN Group 1 = Default-VLAN with VID (VLAN ID) =1

Add two VLANs – VLAN 2 and VLAN 3

VLAN Group 2 with VID=2

VLAN Group 3 with VID=3

2. Assign VLAN Member :

VLAN 2 : Port-1,Port-2 and Port-3

VLAN 3 : Port-4, Port-5 and Port-6

VLAN 1 : All other ports – Port-7~Port-10

About the VLAN ports connect to the hosts, please refer to 4.6.10.1 examples. The following steps will focus on the VLAN **Trunk port** configuration.

1. Specify **Port-8** to be the 802.1Q VLAN **Trunk port**.
2. Assign **Port-8** to both **VLAN 2** and **VLAN 3** at the VLAN Member configuration page.
3. Define a **VLAN 1** as a “**Public Area**” that overlapping with both **VLAN 2 members** and **VLAN 3 members**.
4. Assign the VLAN Trunk Port to be the member of each VLAN – which wants to be aggregated. At this sample, add **Port-8** to be **VLAN 2** and **VLAN 3** member port. The screen in [Figure 4-6-12](#) appears.

			Port Members									
Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	1	default	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
☐	2	VLAN2	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
☐	3	VLAN3	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐

Figure 4-6-12 VLAN overlap port setting & VLAN 1 – The public area member assign

5. Specify **Port-8** to be the 802.1Q VLAN **Trunk port**, and the Trunking port must be a **Tagged** port while egress. The Port-8 configuration as the following screen in [Figure 4-6-13](#).

8	1	☐	All	Tagged	Disable	802.1Q Tag

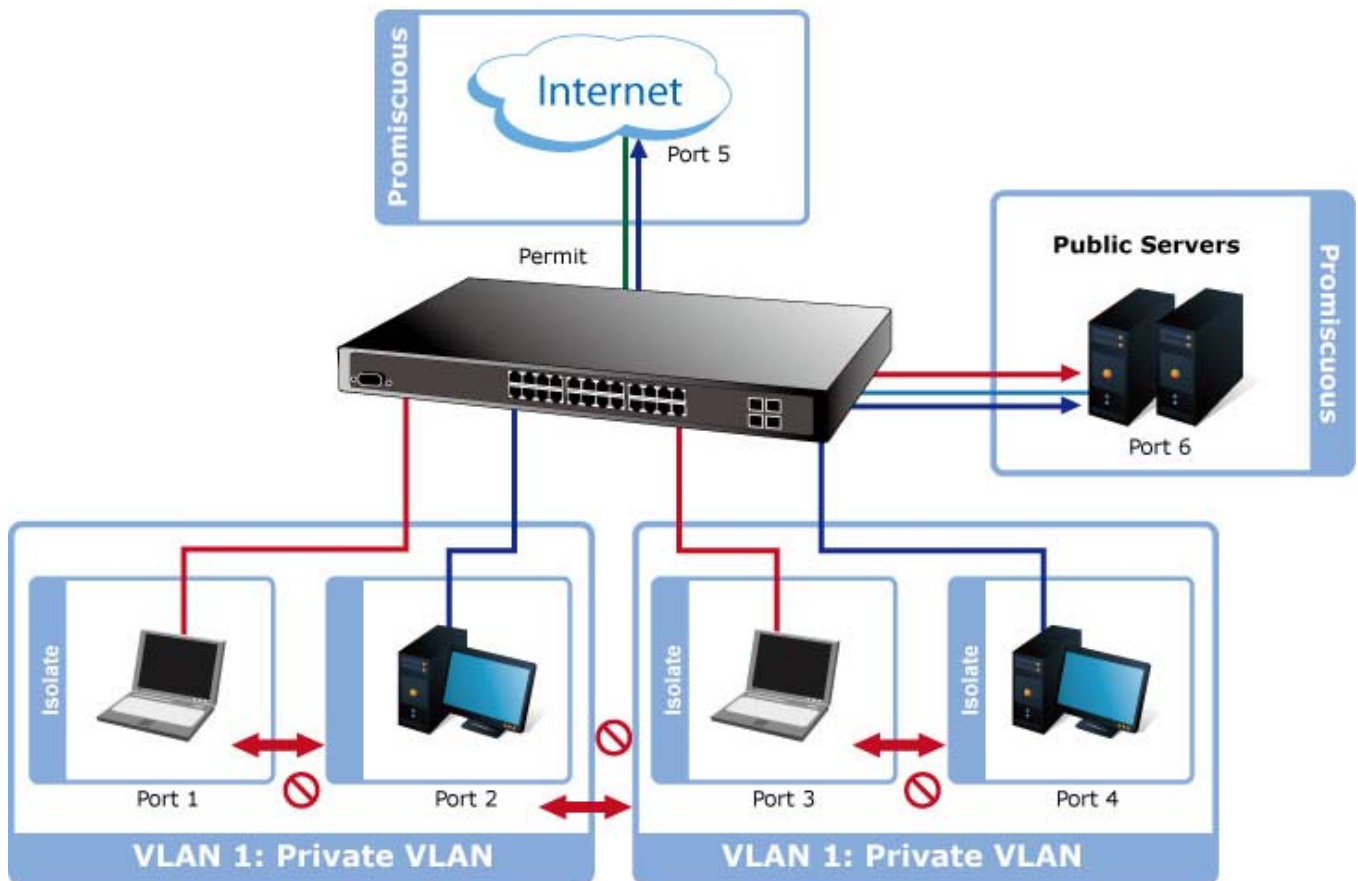
Figure 4-6-13 The configuration of VLAN Trunk port

That is, although the VLAN 2 members: Port-1 to Port-3 and VLAN 3 members: Port-4 to Port-6 also belongs to VLAN 1. But with different PVID settings, packets from VLAN 2 or VLAN 3 is not able to access to the other VLAN.

6. Repeat Step 1 to 5, setup the VLAN Trunk port at the partner switch and add more VLANs to join the VLAN trunk, repeat Step 1 to 3 to assign the Trunk port to the VLANs.

4.6.10.3 Port Isolate

The diagram shows how the Managed Switch handles isolate and promiscuous ports, and the each PCs are not able to access each other PCs of each isolate port. But they all need to access with the same server/AP/Printer. The screen in [Figure 4-6-14](#) appears. This section will show you how to configure the port for the server – that could be accessed by each isolate port.



Setup steps

1. Assign Port Mode

Set Port-1~Port-4 in Isolate port.

Set Port5 and Port-6 in Promiscuous port. The screen in [Figure 4-6-15](#) appears.

Port Number									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Figure 4-6-15 The configuration of Isolate and Promiscuous port

2. Assign VLAN Member :

VLAN 1 : Port-1,Port-2 ,Port-5 and Port-3

VLAN 2 : Port-3~Port-6. The screen in [Figure 4-6-16](#) appears.

		Port Members									
Delete	PVLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	1	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
☐	2	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

Figure 4-6-16 Private VLAN port setting

4.6.11 MAC-based VLAN

The MAC-based VLAN entries can be configured here. This page allows for adding and deleting MAC-based VLAN entries and assigning the entries to different ports. This page shows only static entries. The MAC-based VLAN screen in [Figure 4-6-17](#) appears.

MAC-based VLAN Membership Configuration

Auto-refresh ☐

			Port Members																											
Delete	MAC Address	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Currently no entries present																														

Figure 4-6-17 MAC-based VLAN Membership Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Delete	To delete a MAC-based VLAN entry, check this box and press save. The entry will be deleted in the stack.
MAC Address	Indicates the MAC address.
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each MAC-based VLAN entry. To include a port in a MAC-based VLAN, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the MAC-based VLAN, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.
Adding a New MAC-based VLAN	Click "Add New Entry" to add a new MAC-based VLAN entry. An empty row is added to the table, and the MAC-based VLAN entry can be configured as needed. Any unicast MAC address can be configured for the MAC-based VLAN entry. No broadcast or multicast MAC addresses are allowed. Legal values for a VLAN ID are 1 through 4095. The MAC-based VLAN entry is enabled when you click on "Save". A MAC-based VLAN without any port members will be deleted when you click "Save". The "Delete" button can be used to undo the addition of new MAC-based VLANs.

Buttons

: Click to add a new MAC-based VLAN entry.

: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page immediately.

<<: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MAC-based VLAN Table.

>>: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.6.12 MAC-based VLAN Status

This page shows MAC-based VLAN entries configured by various MAC-based VLAN users. The MAC-based VLAN Status screen in [Figure 4-6-18](#) appears.

		Port Members																											
MAC Address	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
No data exists for the user																													

Figure 4-6-18 MAC-based VLAN Membership Configuration for User Static page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• MAC Address	Indicates the MAC address.
• VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID.
• Port Members	Port members of the MAC-based VLAN entry.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.6.13 IP Subnet-based VLAN

The IP subnet-based VLAN entries can be configured here. This page allows for adding, updating and deleting IP subnet-based VLAN entries and assigning the entries to different ports. This page shows only static entries. The IP-based VLAN screen in [Figure 4-6-19](#) appears.

IP Subnet-based VLAN Membership Configuration

Auto-refresh ☐

					Port Members																											
Delete	VCE ID	IP Address	Mask Length	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Currently no entries present																																

Figure 4-6-19 Protocol to Group Mapping Table page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	To delete a Protocol to Group Name map entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted on the switch during the next Save.
• VCE ID	Indicates the index of the entry. It is user configurable. It's value ranges from 0-256. If a VCE ID is 0, application will auto-generate the VCE ID for that entry. Deletion and lookup of IP subnet-based VLAN are based on VCE ID.
• IP Address	Indicates the IP address.
• Mask Length	Indicates the network mask length.
• VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID. VLAN ID can be changed for the existing entries.
• Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each IP subnet-based VLAN entry. To include a port in a IP subnet-based VLAN, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the IP subnet-based VLAN, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.
• Adding a New IP subnet-based VLAN	Click "Add New Entry" to add a new IP subnet-based VLAN entry. An empty row is added to the table, and the IP subnet-based VLAN entry can be configured as needed. Any IP address/mask can be configured for the IP subnet-based VLAN entry. Legal values for a VLAN ID are 1 through 4095. The IP subnet-based VLAN entry is enabled when you click on "Save". The "Delete" button can be used to undo the addition of new IP subnet-based VLANs.

Buttons

: Click to add a new entry in mapping table.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.6.14 Protocol-based VLAN

This page allows you to add new protocols to Group Name (unique for each Group) mapping entries as well as allow you to see and delete already mapped entries for the switch. The Protocol-based VLAN screen in [Figure 4-6-20](#) appears.

Protocol to Group Mapping Table

Delete	Frame Type	Value	Group Name
No Group entry found!			

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-6-20 Protocol to Group Mapping Table page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	To delete a Protocol to Group Name map entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted on the switch during the next Save.
• Frame Type	Frame Type can have one of the following values: 1. Ethernet 2. LLC 3. SNAP Note: On changing the Frame type field, valid value of the following text field will vary depending on the new frame type you selected.
• Value	Valid value that can be entered in this text field depends on the option selected from the the preceding Frame Type selection menu. Below is the criteria for three different Frame Types: 1. For Ethernet: Values in the text field when Ethernet is selected as a Frame Type is called etype. Valid values for etype ranges from 0x0600-0xffff 2. For LLC: Valid value in this case is comprised of two different sub-values. a. DSAP: 1-byte long string (0x00-0xff) b. SSAP: 1-byte long string (0x00-0xff) 3. For SNAP: Valid value in this case also is comprised of two different sub-values. a. OUI: OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier) is value in format of xx-xx-xx where each pair (xx) in string is a hexadecimal value ranges

	from 0x00-0xff. b. PID: If the OUI is hexadecimal 000000, the protocol ID is the Ethernet type (EtherType) field value for the protocol running on top of SNAP; if the OUI is an OUI for a particular organization, the protocol ID is a value assigned by that organization to the protocol running on top of SNAP. In other words, if value of OUI field is 00-00-00 then value of PID will be etype (0x0600-0xffff) and if value of OUI is other than 00-00-00 then valid value of PID will be any value from 0x0000 to 0xffff.
Group Name	A valid Group Name is a unique 16-character long string for every entry which consists of a combination of alphabets (a-z or A-Z) and integers(0-9). Note: special character and underscore(_) are not allowed.
Adding a New Group to VLAN mapping entry	Click "Add New Entry" to add a new entry in mapping table. An empty row is added to the table; Frame Type, Value and the Group Name can be configured as needed. The "Delete" button can be used to undo the addition of new entry.

Buttons

Add New Entry

: Click to add a new entry in mapping table.

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.6.15 Protocol-based VLAN Membership

This page allows you to map a already configured Group Name to a VLAN for the switch. The Group Name to VLAN Mapping Table screen in [Figure 4-6-21](#) appears.

Group Name to VLAN mapping Table

			Port Members																											
Delete	Group Name	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
No Group entries																														

Add New Entry

Save **Reset**

Auto-refresh ☐ **Refresh**

Figure 4-6-21 Group Name to VLAN Mapping Table page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	To delete a Group Name to VLAN map entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted on the switch during the next Save
• Group Name	A valid Group Name is a string of atmost 16 characters which consists of a combination of alphabets (a-z or A-Z) and integers(0-9), no special character is allowed. Whichever Group name you try map to a VLAN must be present in Protocol to Group mapping table and must not be preused by any other existing mapping entry on this page.
• VLAN ID	Indicates the ID to which Group Name will be mapped. A valid VLAN ID ranges from 1-4095.
• Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each Group Name to VLAN ID mapping. To include a port in a mapping, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the mapping, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.
• Adding a New Group to VLAN mapping entry	Click "Add New Entry" to add a new entry in mapping table. An empty row is added to the table, the Group Name, VLAN ID and port members can be configured as needed. Legal values for a VLAN ID are 1 through 4095. The "Delete" button can be used to undo the addition of new entry.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.7 Spanning Tree Protocol

4.7.1 Theory

The Spanning Tree protocol can be used to detect and disable network loops, and to provide backup links between switches, bridges or routers. This allows the switch to interact with other bridging devices in your network to ensure that only one route exists between any two stations on the network, and provide backup links which automatically take over when a primary link goes down. The spanning tree algorithms supported by this switch include these versions:

- **STP – Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D)**
- **RSTP – Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1w)**
- **MSTP – Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1s)**

The **IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol** and **IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol** allow for the blocking of links between switches that form loops within the network. When multiple links between switches are detected, a primary link is established. Duplicated links are blocked from use and become standby links. The protocol allows for the duplicate links to be used in the event of a failure of the primary link. Once the Spanning Tree Protocol is configured and enabled, primary links are established and duplicated links are blocked automatically. The reactivation of the blocked links (at the time of a primary link failure) is also accomplished automatically without operator intervention.

This automatic network reconfiguration provides maximum uptime to network users. However, the concepts of the Spanning Tree Algorithm and protocol are a complicated and complex subject and must be fully researched and understood. It is possible to cause serious degradation of the performance of the network if the Spanning Tree is incorrectly configured. Please read the following before making any changes from the default values.

The Switch STP performs the following functions:

- Creates a single spanning tree from any combination of switching or bridging elements.
- Creates multiple spanning trees – from any combination of ports contained within a single switch, in user specified groups.
- Automatically reconfigures the spanning tree to compensate for the failure, addition, or removal of any element in the tree.
- Reconfigures the spanning tree without operator intervention.

Bridge Protocol Data Units

For STP to arrive at a stable network topology, the following information is used:

- The unique switch identifier
- The path cost to the root associated with each switch port
- The port identifier

STP communicates between switches on the network using Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs). Each BPDU contains the following information:

- The unique identifier of the switch that the transmitting switch currently believes is the root switch
- The path cost to the root from the transmitting port
- The port identifier of the transmitting port

The switch sends BPDUs to communicate and construct the spanning-tree topology. All switches connected to the LAN on which the packet is transmitted will receive the BPDU. BPDUs are not directly forwarded by the switch, but the receiving switch uses the information in the frame to calculate a BPDU, and, if the topology changes, initiates a BPDU transmission.

The communication between switches via BPDUs results in the following:

- One switch is elected as the root switch
- The shortest distance to the root switch is calculated for each switch
- A designated switch is selected. This is the switch closest to the root switch through which packets will be forwarded to the root.
- A port for each switch is selected. This is the port providing the best path from the switch to the root switch.
- Ports included in the STP are selected.

Creating a Stable STP Topology

It is to make the root port a fastest link. If all switches have STP enabled with default settings, the switch with the lowest MAC address in the network will become the root switch. By increasing the priority (lowering the priority number) of the best switch, STP can be forced to select the best switch as the root switch.

When STP is enabled using the default parameters, the path between source and destination stations in a switched network might not be ideal. For instance, connecting higher-speed links to a port that has a higher number than the current root port can cause a root-port change.

STP Port States

The BPDUs take some time to pass through a network. This propagation delay can result in topology changes where a port that transitioned directly from a Blocking state to a Forwarding state could create temporary data loops. Ports must wait for new network topology information to propagate throughout the network before starting to forward packets. They must also wait for the packet lifetime to expire for BPDU packets that were forwarded based on the old topology. The forward delay timer is used to allow the network topology to stabilize after a topology change. In addition, STP specifies a series of states a port must transition through to further ensure that a stable network topology is created after a topology change.

Each port on a switch using STP exists in one of the following five states:

- **Blocking** – the port is blocked from forwarding or receiving packets
- **Listening** – the port is waiting to receive BPDU packets that may tell the port to go back to the blocking state
- **Learning** – the port is adding addresses to its forwarding database, but not yet forwarding packets
- **Forwarding** – the port is forwarding packets
- **Disabled** – the port only responds to network management messages and must return to the blocking state first

A port transitions from one state to another as follows:

- From initialization (switch boot) to blocking
- From blocking to listening or to disabled
- From listening to learning or to disabled
- From learning to forwarding or to disabled
- From forwarding to disabled
- From disabled to blocking

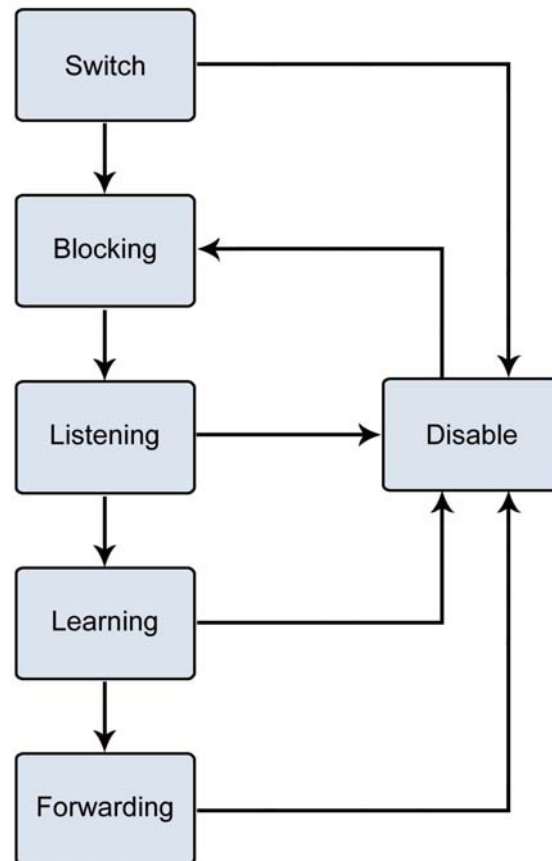


Figure 4-7-1 STP Port State Transitions

You can modify each port state by using management software. When you enable STP, every port on every switch in the network goes through the blocking state and then transitions through the states of listening and learning at power up. If properly configured, each port stabilizes to the forwarding or blocking state. No packets (except BPDUs) are forwarded from, or received by, STP enabled ports until the forwarding state is enabled for that port.

2. STP Parameters

STP Operation Levels

The Switch allows for two levels of operation: the switch level and the port level. The switch level forms a spanning tree consisting of links between one or more switches. The port level constructs a spanning tree consisting of groups of one or more ports. The STP operates in much the same way for both levels.



Note

On the switch level, STP calculates the Bridge Identifier for each switch and then sets the Root Bridge and the Designated Bridges.

On the port level, STP sets the Root Port and the Designated Ports.

The following are the user-configurable STP parameters for the switch level:

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Bridge Identifier(Not user configurable except by setting priority below)	A combination of the User-set priority and the switch's MAC address. The Bridge Identifier consists of two parts: a 16-bit priority and a 48-bit Ethernet MAC address 32768 + MAC	32768 + MAC
Priority	A relative priority for each switch – lower numbers give a higher priority and a greater chance of a given switch being elected as the root bridge	32768
Hello Time	The length of time between broadcasts of the hello message by the switch	2 seconds
Maximum Age Timer	Measures the age of a received BPDU for a port and ensures that the BPDU is discarded when its age exceeds the value of the maximum age timer.	20 seconds
Forward Delay Timer	The amount time spent by a port in the learning and listening states waiting for a BPDU that may return the port to the blocking state.	15 seconds

The following are the user-configurable STP parameters for the port or port group level:

Variable	Description	Default Value
Port Priority	A relative priority for each port –lower numbers give a higher priority and a greater chance of a given port being elected as the root port	128
Port Cost	A value used by STP to evaluate paths – STP calculates path costs and selects the path with the minimum cost as the active path	200,000-100Mbps Fast Ethernet ports 20,000-1000Mbps Gigabit Ethernet ports 0 - Auto

Default Spanning-Tree Configuration

Feature	Default Value
Enable state	STP disabled for all ports
Port priority	128
Port cost	0
Bridge Priority	32,768

User-Changeable STA Parameters

The Switch's factory default setting should cover the majority of installations. However, it is advisable to keep the default settings as set at the factory; unless, it is absolutely necessary. The user changeable parameters in the Switch are as follows:

Priority – A Priority for the switch can be set from 0 to 65535. 0 is equal to the highest Priority.

Hello Time – The Hello Time can be from 1 to 10 seconds. This is the interval between two transmissions of BPDU packets sent by the Root Bridge to tell all other Switches that it is indeed the Root Bridge. If you set a Hello Time for your Switch, and it is not the Root Bridge, the set Hello Time will be used if and when your Switch becomes the Root Bridge.



The Hello Time cannot be longer than the Max. Age. Otherwise, a configuration error will occur.

Max. Age – The Max Age can be from 6 to 40 seconds. At the end of the Max Age, if a BPDU has still not been received from the Root Bridge, your Switch will start sending its own BPDU to all other Switches for permission to become the Root Bridge. If it turns out that your Switch has the lowest Bridge Identifier, it will become the Root Bridge.

Forward Delay Timer – The Forward Delay can be from 4 to 30 seconds. This is the time any port on the Switch spends in the listening state while moving from the blocking state to the forwarding state.



Observe the following formulas when setting the above parameters:

Max. Age $\geq 2 \times (\text{Forward Delay} - 1 \text{ second})$

Max. Age $\geq 2 \times (\text{Hello Time} + 1 \text{ second})$

Port Priority – A Port Priority can be from 0 to 240. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen as the Root Port.

Port Cost – A Port Cost can be set from 0 to 200000000. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen to forward packets.

3. Illustration of STP

A simple illustration of three switches connected in a loop is depicted in the below diagram. In this example, you can anticipate some major network problems if the STP assistance is not applied.

If switch A broadcasts a packet to switch B, switch B will broadcast it to switch C, and switch C will broadcast it to back to switch A and so on. The broadcast packet will be passed indefinitely in a loop, potentially causing a network failure. In this example, STP breaks the loop by blocking the connection between switch B and C. The decision to block a particular connection is based on the STP calculation of the most current Bridge and Port settings.

Now, if switch A broadcasts a packet to switch C, then switch C will drop the packet at port 2 and the broadcast will end there. Setting-up STP using values other than the defaults, can be complex. Therefore, you are advised to keep the default factory settings and STP will automatically assign root bridges/ports and block loop connections. Influencing STP to choose a particular switch as the root bridge using the Priority setting, or influencing STP to choose a particular port to block using the Port Priority and Port Cost settings is, however, relatively straight forward.

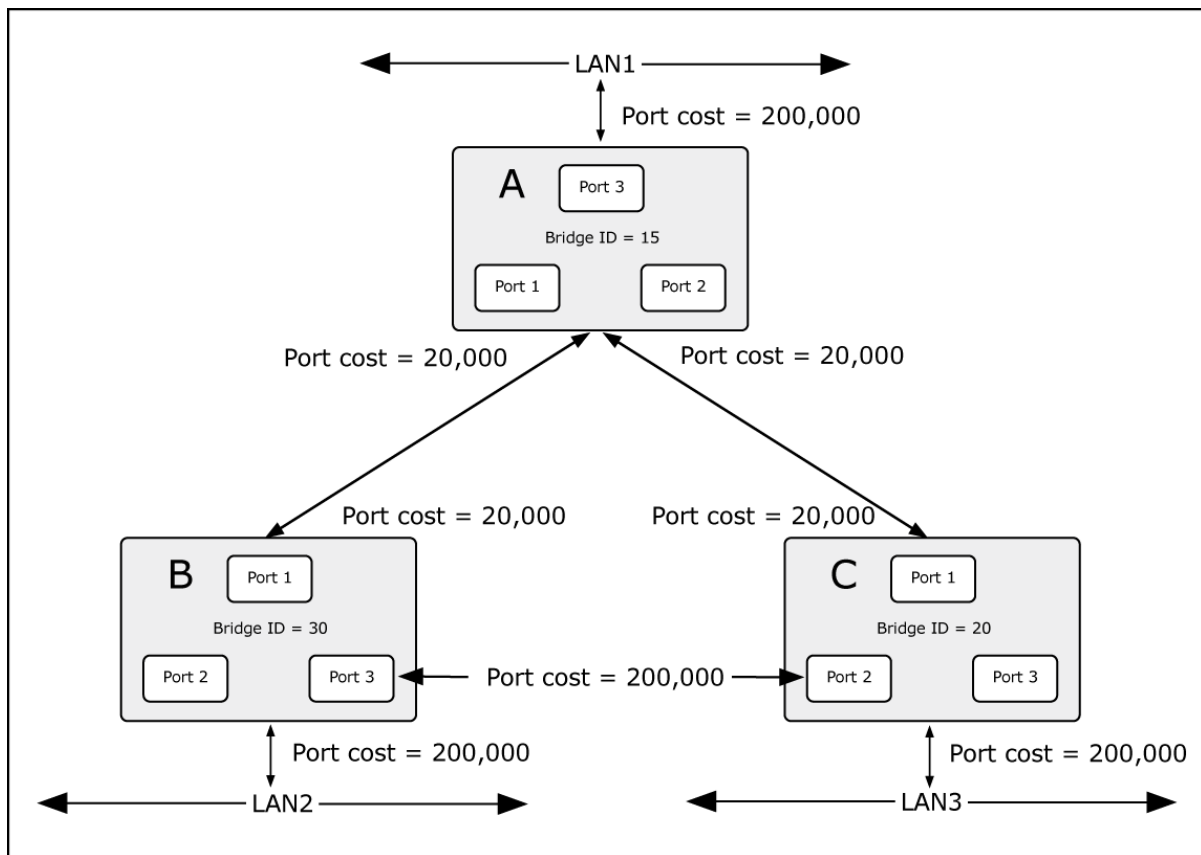


Figure 4-7-5 Before Applying the STA Rules

In this example, only the default STP values are used.

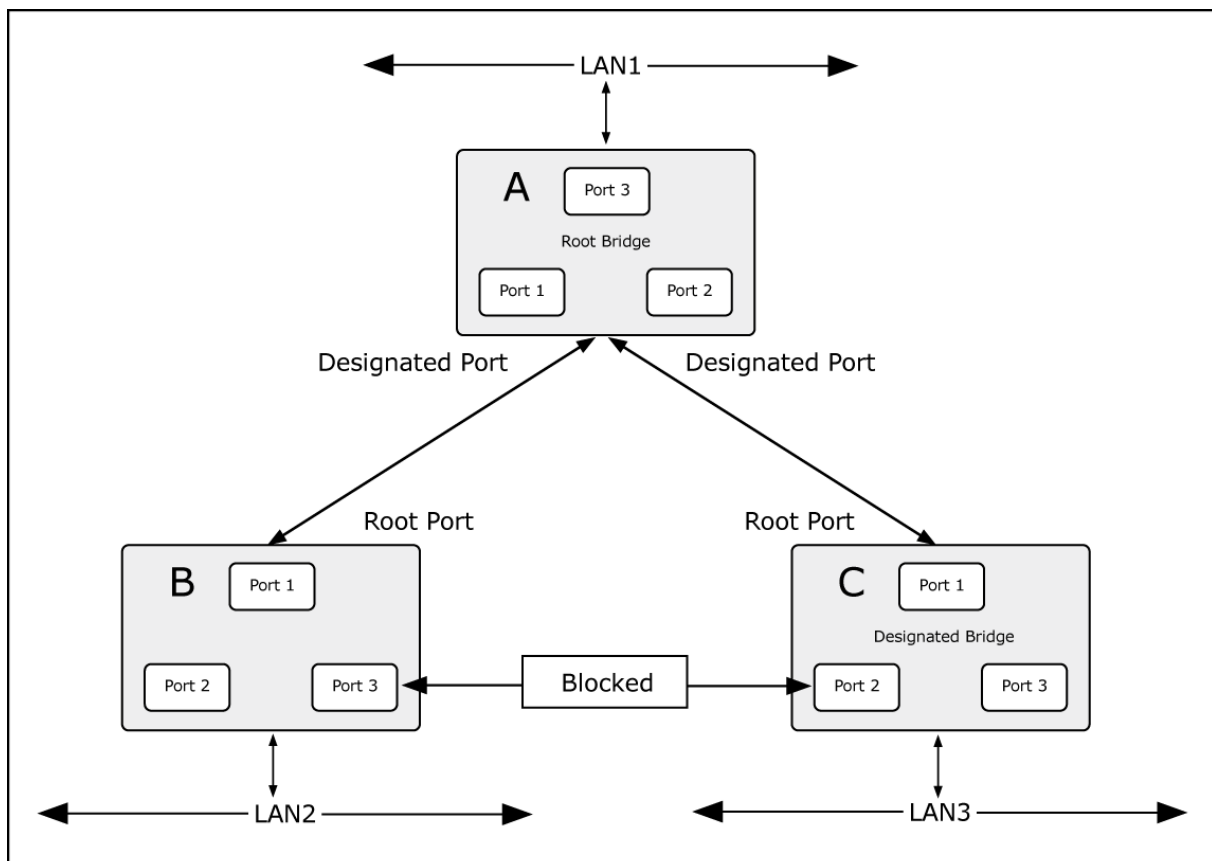


Figure 4-7-6 After Applying the STA Rules

The switch with the lowest Bridge ID (switch C) was elected the root bridge, and the ports were selected to give a high port cost between switches B and C. The two (optional) Gigabit ports (default port cost = 20,000) on switch A are connected to one (optional) Gigabit port on both switch B and C. The redundant link between switch B and C is deliberately chosen as a 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet link (default port cost = 200,000). Gigabit ports could be used, but the port cost should be increased from the default to ensure that the link between switch B and switch C is the blocked link.

4.7.2 STP System Configuration

This page allows you to configure STP system settings. The settings are used by all STP Bridge instances in the Switch or switch Stack. The Managed Switch support the following Spanning Tree protocols:

- **Compatible -- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP):** Provides a single path between end stations, avoiding and eliminating loops.
- **Normal -- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) :** Detects and uses of network topologies that provide faster spanning tree convergence, without creating forwarding loops.
- **Extension – Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) :** Defines an extension to RSTP to further develop the usefulness of virtual LANs (VLANs). This "Per-VLAN" Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol configures a separate Spanning Tree for each VLAN group and blocks all but one of the possible alternate paths within each Spanning Tree.

The STP System Configuration screen in [Figure 4-7-7](#) appears.

The screenshot displays the 'STP Bridge Configuration' interface. It is divided into two main sections: 'Basic Settings' and 'Advanced Settings'. The 'Basic Settings' section contains a table with six rows: 'Protocol Version' (set to MSTP), 'Bridge Priority' (set to 32768), 'Forward Delay' (set to 15), 'Max Age' (set to 20), 'Maximum Hop Count' (set to 20), and 'Transmit Hold Count' (set to 6). The 'Advanced Settings' section contains a table with four rows: 'Edge Port BPDU Filtering', 'Edge Port BPDU Guard', 'Port Error Recovery', and 'Port Error Recovery Timeout'. The first three rows have checkboxes, and the last row has a text input field. At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Reset' buttons.

STP Bridge Configuration	
Basic Settings	
Protocol Version	MSTP
Bridge Priority	32768
Forward Delay	15
Max Age	20
Maximum Hop Count	20
Transmit Hold Count	6
Advanced Settings	
Edge Port BPDU Filtering	☐
Edge Port BPDU Guard	☐
Port Error Recovery	☐
Port Error Recovery Timeout	
Save Reset	

Figure 4-7-7 STP Bridge Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Basic Settings

Object	Description
• Protocol Version	The STP protocol version setting. Valid values are STP , RSTP and MSTP .
• Bridge Priority	Controls the bridge priority. Lower numeric values have better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a Bridge Identifier. For MSTP operation, this is the priority of the CIST. Otherwise, this is the priority of the STP/RSTP bridge.
• Forward Delay	The delay used by STP Bridges to transition Root and Designated Ports to Forwarding (used in STP compatible mode). Valid values are in the range 4 to 30 seconds -Default: 15 -Minimum: The higher of 4 or [(Max. Message Age / 2) + 1] -Maximum: 30
• Max Age	The maximum age of the information transmitted by the Bridge when it is the Root Bridge. Valid values are in the range 6 to 40 seconds. -Default: 20 -Minimum: The higher of 6 or [2 x (Hello Time + 1)] . -Maximum: The lower of 40 or [2 x (Forward Delay - 1)]
• Maximum Hop Count	This defines the initial value of remaining Hops for MSTI information generated at the boundary of an MSTI region. It defines how many bridges a root bridge can distribute its BPDU information. Valid values are in the range 6 to 40 hops.
• Transmit Hold Count	The number of BPDU's a bridge port can send per second. When exceeded, transmission of the next BPDU will be delayed. Valid values are in the range 1 to 10 BPDU's per second.

Advanced Settings

Object	Description
• Edge Port BPDU Filtering	Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will transmit and receive BPDUs.
• Edge Port BPDU Guard	Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will disable itself upon reception of a BPDU. The port will enter the error-disabled state, and will be removed from the active topology.
• Port Error Recovery	Control whether a port in the error-disabled state automatically will be enabled after a certain time. If recovery is not enabled, ports have to be disabled and

	re-enabled for normal STP operation. The condition is also cleared by a system reboot.
• Port Error Recovery Timeout	The time that has to pass before a port in the <i>error-disabled</i> state can be enabled. Valid values are between 30 and 86400 seconds (24 hours).



Note

The Gigabit Ethernet Switch implement the Rapid Spanning Protocol as the default spanning tree protocol. While select “**Compatibles**” mode, the system use the RSTP (802.1w) to compatible and co work with another STP (802.1d)’s BPDU control packets.

Buttons



Save

: Click to save changes.



Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.7.3 Bridge Status

This page provides a status overview for all STP bridge instances.

The displayed table contains a row for each STP bridge instance, where the column displays the following information: The Bridge Status screen in [Figure 4-7-8](#) appears.

STP Bridges						
MSTI	Bridge ID	Root			Topology Flag	Topology Change Last
		ID	Port	Cost		
CIST	80:00-00:30:4F:11:22:55	80:00-00:30:4F:11:22:55	-	0	Steady	-
Auto-refresh ☐ Refresh						

Figure 4-7-8 STP Bridge Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• MSTI	The Bridge Instance. This is also a link to the STP Detailed Bridge Status.
• Bridge ID	The Bridge ID of this Bridge instance.
• Root ID	The Bridge ID of the currently elected root bridge.
• Root Port	The switch port currently assigned the <i>root</i> port role.
• Root Cost	Root Path Cost. For the Root Bridge this is zero. For all other Bridges, it is the sum of the Port Path Costs on the least cost path to the Root Bridge.

• Topology Flag	The current state of the Topology Change Flag for this Bridge instance.
• Topology Change Last	The time since last Topology Change occurred.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.7.4 CIST Port Configuration

This page allows the user to inspect the current STP CIST port configurations, and possibly change them as well. The CIST Port Configuration screen in [Figure 4-7-9](#) appears.

STP CIST Port Configuration

CIST Aggregated Port Configuration

Port	STP Enabled	Path Cost		Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restricted		BPDU Guard	Point-to-point
							Role	TCN		
-	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Forced True

CIST Normal Port Configuration

Port	STP Enabled	Path Cost		Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restricted		BPDU Guard	Point-to-point
							Role	TCN		
*	☐	<All>		<All>	<All>	☐	☐	☐	☐	<All>
1	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
2	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
3	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
4	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
5	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
6	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
7	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
8	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
9	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
10	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
11	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
12	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
13	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
14	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
15	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
16	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
17	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
18	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
19	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
20	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
21	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
22	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
23	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
24	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
25	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
26	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
27	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto
28	☐	Auto		128	Non-Edge	☒	☐	☐	☐	Auto

Figure 4-7-9 STP CIST Port Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number of the logical STP port.
• STP Enabled	Controls whether RSTP is enabled on this switch port.
• Path Cost	Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The Auto setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are in the range 1 to 200000000.
• Priority	Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost. (See above). Default: 128 Range: 0-240, in steps of 16
• AdminEdge	Controls whether the operEdge flag should start as being set or cleared. (The initial operEdge state when a port is initialized).
• AutoEdge	Controls whether the bridge should enable automatic edge detection on the bridge port. This allows operEdge to be derived from whether BPDU's are received on the port or not.
• Restricted Role	If enabled, causes the port not to be selected as Root Port for the CIST or any MSTI, even if it has the best spanning tree priority vector. Such a port will be selected as an Alternate Port after the Root Port has been selected. If set, it can cause lack of spanning tree connectivity. It can be set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network influence the spanning tree active topology, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator. This feature is also known as Root Guard .
• Restricted TCN	If enabled, causes the port not to propagate received topology change notifications and topology changes to other ports. If set it can cause temporary loss of connectivity after changes in a spanning tree's active topology as a result of persistently incorrect learned station location information. It is set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network, causing address flushing in that region, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator or the physical link state of the attached LANs transits frequently.
• BPDU Guard	If enabled, causes the port to disable itself upon receiving valid BPDU's. Contrary to the similar bridge setting, the port Edge status does not effect this setting.

	A port entering error-disabled state due to this setting is subject to the bridge Port Error Recovery setting as well.
• Point-to-point	Controls whether the port connects to a point-to-point LAN rather than a shared medium. This can be automatically determined, or forced either true or false. Transitions to the forwarding state is faster for point-to-point LANs than for shared media.

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

By default, the system automatically detects the speed and duplex mode used on each port, and configures the path cost according to the values shown below. Path cost "0" is used to indicate auto-configuration mode. When the short path cost method is selected and the default path cost recommended by the IEEE 8021w standard exceeds 65,535, the default is set to 65,535.

Port Type	IEEE 802.1D-1998	IEEE 802.1w-2001
Ethernet	50-600	200,000-20,000,000
Fast Ethernet	10-60	20,000-2,000,000
Gigabit Ethernet	3-10	2,000-200,000

Table 4-7-1 Recommended STP Path Cost Range

Port Type	Link Type	IEEE 802.1D-1998	IEEE 802.1w-2001
Ethernet	Half Duplex	100	2,000,000
	Full Duplex	95	1,999,999
	Trunk	90	1,000,000
Fast Ethernet	Half Duplex	19	200,000
	Full Duplex	18	100,000
	Trunk	15	50,000
Gigabit Ethernet	Full Duplex	4	10,000
	Trunk	3	5,000

Table 4-7-2 Recommended STP Path Costs

Port Type	Link Type	IEEE 802.1w-2001
Ethernet	Half Duplex	2,000,000
	Full Duplex	1,000,000
	Trunk	500,000
Fast Ethernet	Half Duplex	200,000
	Full Duplex	100,000

	Trunk	50,000
Gigabit Ethernet	Full Duplex	10,000
	Trunk	5,000

Table 4-7-3 Default STP Path Costs

4.7.5 MSTI Priorities

This page allows the user to inspect the current STP MSTI bridge instance priority configurations, and possibly change them as well. The MSTI Priority screen in [Figure 4-7-10](#) appears.

MSTI	Priority
*	<All>
CIST	32768
MSTI1	32768
MSTI2	32768
MSTI3	32768
MSTI4	32768
MSTI5	32768
MSTI6	32768
MSTI7	32768

Save Reset

Figure 4-7-10 MSTI Priority page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• MSTI	The bridge instance. The CIST is the default instance, which is always active.
• Priority	Controls the bridge priority. Lower numerical values have better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a Bridge Identifier.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.7.6 MSTI Configuration

This page allows the user to inspect the current STP MSTI bridge instance priority configurations, and possibly change them as well. The MSTI Configuration screen in [Figure 4-7-11](#) appears.

MSTI Configuration

Add VLANs separated by spaces or comma.

Unmapped VLANs are mapped to the CIST. (The default bridge instance).

Configuration Identification

Configuration Name	00-30-4f-10-02-00
Configuration Revision	0

MSTI Mapping

MSTI	VLANs Mapped
MSTI1	
MSTI2	
MSTI3	
MSTI4	
MSTI5	
MSTI6	
MSTI7	

Figure 4-7-11 MSTI Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Configuration Identification

Object	Description

• Configuration Name	The name identifying the VLAN to MSTI mapping. Bridges must share the name and revision (see below), as well as the VLAN-to-MSTI mapping configuration in order to share spanning trees for MSTI's. (Intra-region). The name is at most 32 characters.
• Configuration Revision	The revision of the MSTI configuration named above. This must be an integer between 0 and 65535.

MSTI Mapping

Object	Description
• MSTI	The bridge instance. The CIST is not available for explicit mapping, as it will receive the VLANs not explicitly mapped.
• VLANs Mapped	The list of VLAN's mapped to the MSTI. The VLANs must be separated with comma and/or space. A VLAN can only be mapped to <i>one</i> MSTI. A unused MSTI should just be left empty. (I.e. not having any VLANs mapped to it.)

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.7.7 MSTI Ports Configuration

This page allows the user to inspect the current STP MSTI port configurations, and possibly change them as well.

A MSTI port is a virtual port, which is instantiated separately for each active CIST (physical) port for each MSTI instance configured and applicable for the port. The MSTI instance must be selected before displaying actual MSTI port configuration options.

This page contains MSTI port settings for physical and aggregated ports. The aggregation settings are stack global. The MSTI Port Configuration screen in [Figure 4-7-12](#) & [Figure 4-7-13](#) appears.



Figure 4-7-12 MSTI Port Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

MSTI Port Configuration

Object	Description
Select MSTI	Select the bridge instance and set more detail configuration.

MST1 MSTI Port Configuration

MSTI Aggregated Ports Configuration

Port	Path Cost	Priority
-	Auto	128

MSTI Normal Ports Configuration

Port	Path Cost	Priority
*	<All>	<All>
1	Auto	128
2	Auto	128
3	Auto	128
4	Auto	128
5	Auto	128
6	Auto	128
7	Auto	128
8	Auto	128
9	Auto	128
10	Auto	128
11	Auto	128
12	Auto	128
13	Auto	128
14	Auto	128
15	Auto	128
16	Auto	128
17	Auto	128
18	Auto	128
19	Auto	128
20	Auto	128
21	Auto	128
22	Auto	128
23	Auto	128
24	Auto	128
25	Auto	128
26	Auto	128
27	Auto	128
28	Auto	128

Save Reset

Figure 4-7-13 MST1 MSTI Port Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

MSTx MSTI Port Configuration

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number of the corresponding STP CIST (and MSTI) port.
• Path Cost	Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The Auto setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are in the range 1 to 200000000.
• Priority	Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost.

Buttons

: Click to set MSTx configuration

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.7.8 Port Status

This page displays the STP CIST port status for port physical ports in the currently selected switch.

The STP Port Status screen in [Figure 4-7-14](#) appears.

STP Port Status			
Port	CIST Role	CIST State	Uptime
1	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
2	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
3	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
4	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
5	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
6	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
7	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
8	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
9	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
10	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
11	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
12	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
13	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
14	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
15	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
16	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
17	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
18	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
19	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
20	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
21	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
22	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
23	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
24	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
25	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
26	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
27	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
28	Non-STP	Forwarding	-

Auto-refresh ☐ [Refresh](#)

Figure 4-7-14 STP Port Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the logical STP port.
CIST Role	The current STP port role of the ICST port. The port role can be one of the following values: AlternatePort BackupPort RootPort DesignatedPort Disable
State	The current STP port state of the CIST port . The port state can be one of the following values: Disabled Learning Forwarding
Uptime	The time since the bridge port was last initialized.

Buttons

[Refresh](#): Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.7.9 Port Statistics

This page displays the STP port statistics counters for port physical ports in the currently selected switch.

The STP Port Statistics screen in [Figure 4-7-15](#) appears.

Port	Transmitted				Received				Discarded	
	MSTP	RSTP	STP	TCN	MSTP	RSTP	STP	TCN	Unknown	Illegal
No ports enabled										

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-7-15 STP Statistics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number of the logical RSTP port.
• MSTP	The number of MSTP Configuration BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
• RSTP	The number of RSTP Configuration BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
• STP	The number of legacy STP Configuration BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
• TCN	The number of (legacy) Topology Change Notification BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
• Discarded Unknown	The number of unknown Spanning Tree BPDU's received (and discarded) on the port.
• Discarded Illegal	The number of illegal Spanning Tree BPDU's received (and discarded) on the port.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to clear the information immediately.

4.8 Multicast

4.8.1 IGMP Snooping

The **Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)** lets host and routers share information about multicast groups memberships. IGMP snooping is a switch feature that monitors the exchange of IGMP messages and copies them to the CPU for feature processing. The overall purpose of IGMP Snooping is to limit the forwarding of multicast frames to only ports that are a member of the multicast group.

About the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping

Computers and network devices that want to receive multicast transmissions need to inform nearby routers that they will become members of a multicast group. The **Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)** is used to communicate this information. IGMP is also used to periodically check the multicast group for members that are no longer active. In the case where there is more than one multicast router on a sub network, one router is elected as the 'queried'. This router then keeps track of the membership of the multicast groups that have active members. The information received from IGMP is then used to determine if multicast packets should be forwarded to a given sub network or not. The router can check, using IGMP, to see if there is at least one member of a multicast group on a given subnet work. If there are no members on a sub network, packets will not be forwarded to that sub network.

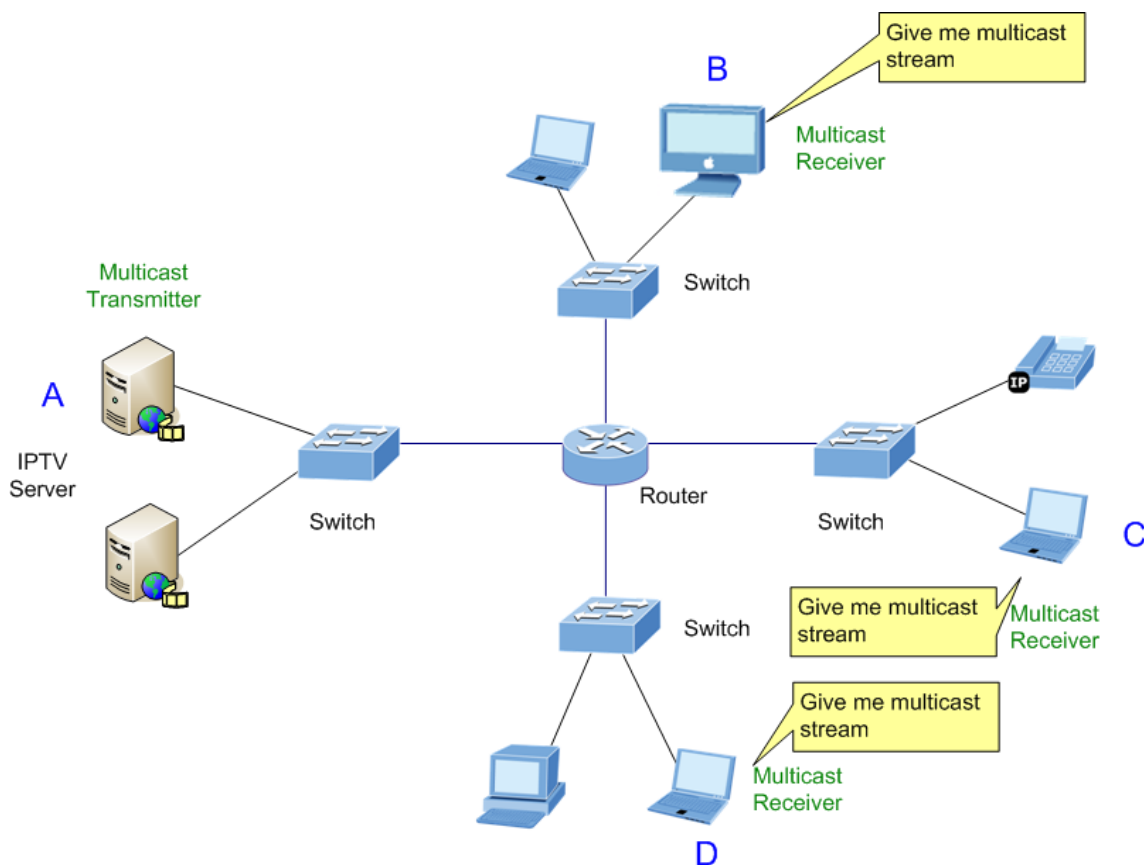


Figure 4-8-1 Multicast Service

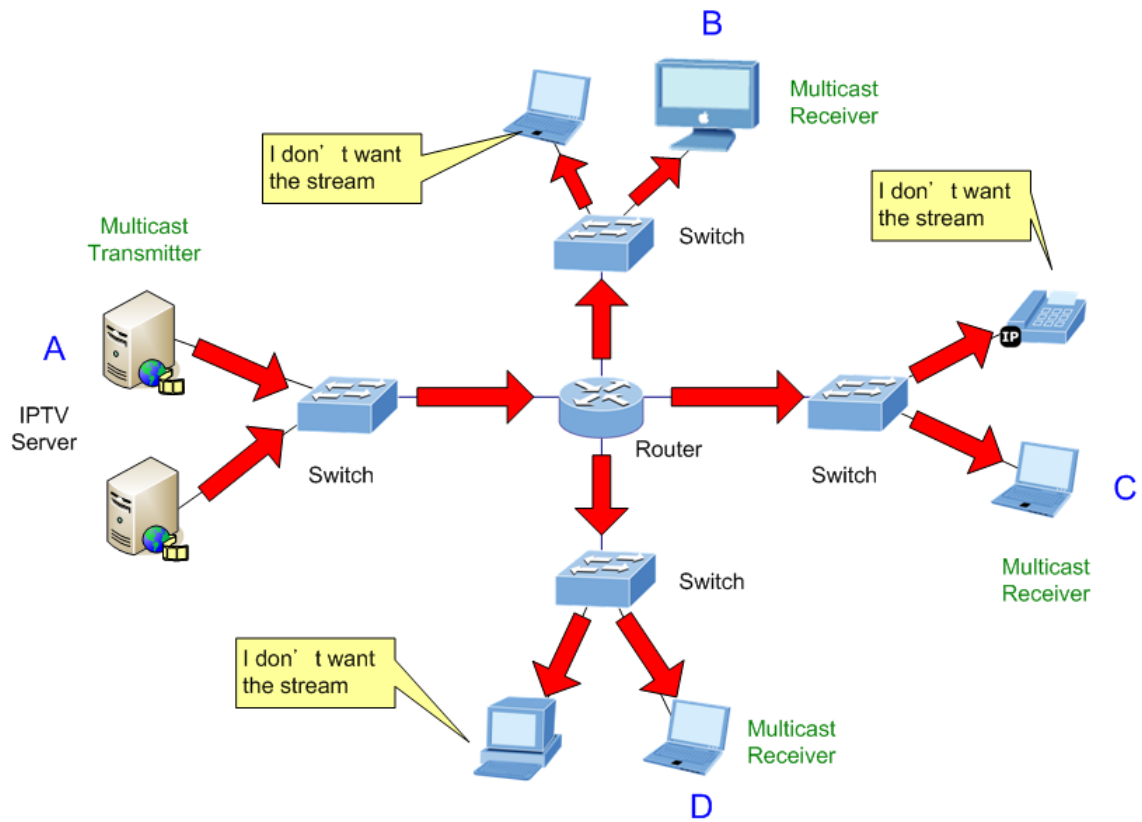


Figure 4-8-2 Multicast flooding

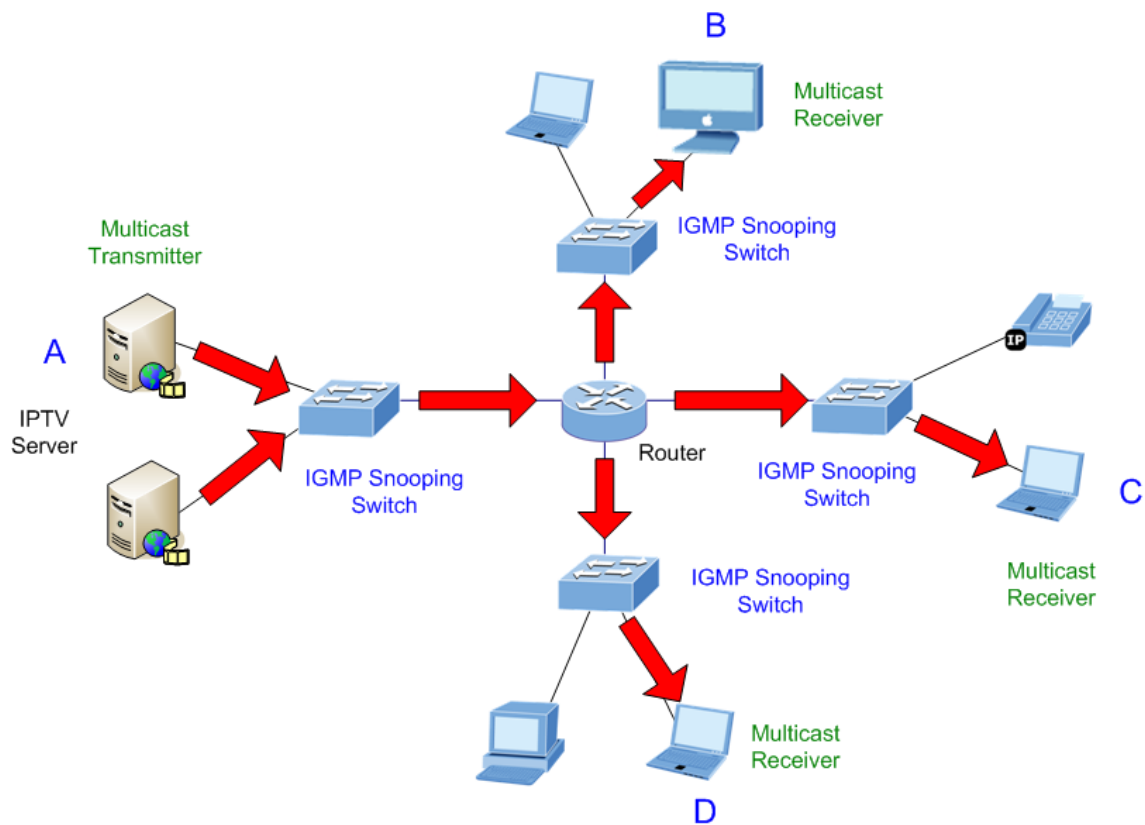


Figure 4-8-3 IGMP Snooping multicast stream control

IGMP Versions 1 and 2

Multicast groups allow members to join or leave at any time. IGMP provides the method for members and multicast routers to communicate when joining or leaving a multicast group.

IGMP version 1 is defined in RFC 1112. It has a fixed packet size and no optional data.

The format of an IGMP packet is shown below:

IGMP Message Format

Octets

0	8	16	31
Type	Response Time	Checksum	
Group Address (all zeros if this is a query)			

The IGMP Type codes are shown below:

Type	Meaning
0x11	Membership Query (if Group Address is 0.0.0.0)
0x11	Specific Group Membership Query (if Group Address is Present)
0x16	Membership Report (version 2)
0x17	Leave a Group (version 2)
0x12	Membership Report (version 1)

IGMP packets enable multicast routers to keep track of the membership of multicast groups, on their respective sub networks.

The following outlines what is communicated between a multicast router and a multicast group member using IGMP.

A host sends an IGMP **“report”** to join a group

A host will never send a report when it wants to leave a group (for version 1).

A host will send a **“leave”** report when it wants to leave a group (for version 2).

Multicast routers send IGMP queries (to the all-hosts group address: 224.0.0.1) periodically to see whether any group members exist on their sub networks. If there is no response from a particular group, the router assumes that there are no group members on the network.

The Time-to-Live (TTL) field of query messages is set to 1 so that the queries will not be forwarded to other sub networks.

IGMP version 2 introduces some enhancements such as a method to elect a multicast queried for each LAN, an explicit leave

message, and query messages that are specific to a given group.

The states a computer will go through to join or to leave a multicast group are shown below:

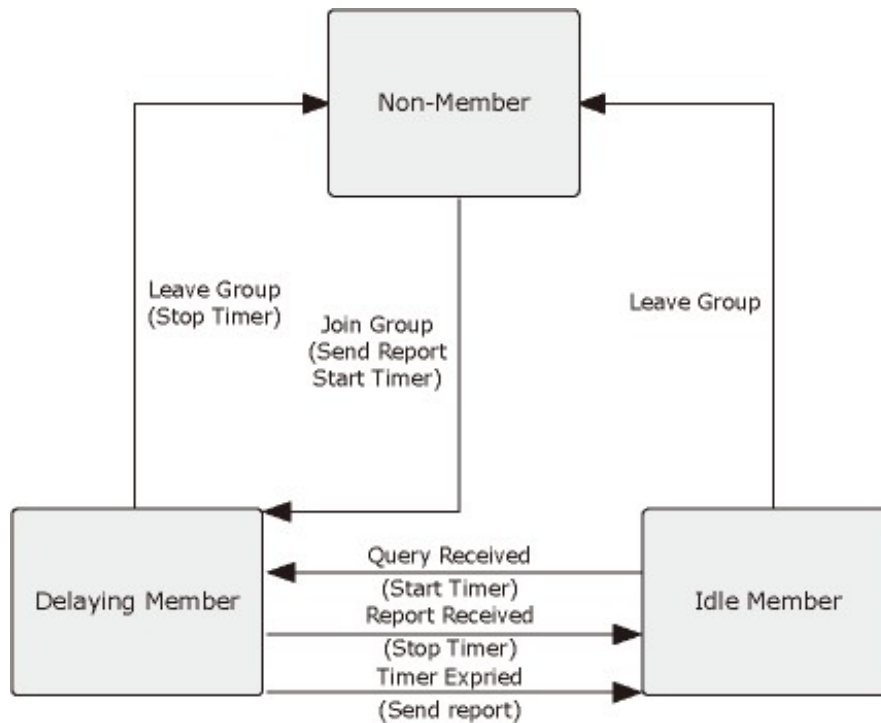


Figure 4-8-4 IGMP State Transitions

■ IGMP Querier –

A router, or multicast-enabled switch, can periodically ask their hosts if they want to receive multicast traffic. If there is more than one router/switch on the LAN performing IP multicasting, one of these devices is elected “**querier**” and assumes the role of querying the LAN for group members. It then propagates the service requests on to any upstream multicast switch/router to ensure that it will continue to receive the multicast service.



Multicast routers use this information, along with a multicast routing protocol such as DVMRP or PIM, to support IP multicasting across the Internet.

4.8.2 IGMP Snooping Configuration

This page provides IGMP Snooping related configuration. The IGMP Snooping Configuration screen in [Figure 4-8-5](#) appears.

IGMP Snooping Configuration

Global Configuration			
Snooping Enabled	☐		
Unregistered IPMCv4 Flooding Enabled	☐		
IGMP SSM Range	232.0.0.0	/	8
Leave Proxy Enabled	☐		
Proxy Enabled	☐		

Port Related Configuration

Port	Router Port	Fast Leave	Throttling
*	<All> ▼	☐	<All> ▼
1	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
2	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
3	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
4	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
5	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
6	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
7	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
8	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
9	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
10	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
11	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
12	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
13	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
14	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
15	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
16	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
17	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
18	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
19	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
20	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
21	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
22	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
23	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
24	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
25	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
26	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
27	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
28	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼

Figure 4-8-5 IGMP Snooping Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Snooping Enabled	Enable the Global IGMP Snooping.
• Unregistered IPMCv4	Enable unregistered IPMCv4 traffic flooding.

Flooding Enabled	The flooding control takes effect only when IGMP Snooping is enabled. When IGMP Snooping is disabled, unregistered IPMCv4 traffic flooding is always active in spite of this setting.
• IGMP SSM Range	SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) Range allows the SSM-aware hosts and routers run the SSM service model for the groups in the address range.
• Leave Proxy Enable	Enable IGMP Leave Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary leave messages to the router side.
• Proxy Enable	Enable IGMP Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary join and leave messages to the router side.
• Router Port	Specify which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. If an aggregation member port is selected as a router port, the whole aggregation will act as a router port. The allowed selection is Auto , Fix , Fone , default compatibility value is Auto.
• Fast Leave	Enable the fast leave on the port.
• Throtting	Enable to limit the number of multicast groups to which a switch port can belong.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.8.3 IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the VLAN table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the VLAN Table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID found in the VLAN Table.

The "VLAN" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the VLAN Table. The IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration screen in [Figure 4-8-6](#) appears.

IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

VLAN ID	Snooping Enabled	IGMP Querier	Compatibility	RV	QI (sec)	QRI (0.1 sec)	LLQI (0.1 sec)	URI (sec)
1	☐	☒	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 4-8-6 IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• IGMP Snooping Enable	Enable the per-VLAN IGMP Snooping. Only up to 64 VLANs can be selected.
• IGMP Querier	Enable the IGMP Querier in the VLAN.
• Compatibility	Compatibility is maintained by hosts and routers taking appropriate actions depending on the versions of IGMP operating on hosts and routers within a network. The allowed selection is IGMP-Auto , Forced IGMPv1 , Forced IGMPv2 , Forced IGMPv3 , default compatibility value is IGMP-Auto.
• RV	Robustness Variable. The Robustness Variable allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a network. The allowed range is 1 to 255 , default robustness variable value is 2.
• QI	Query Interval. The Query Interval is the interval between General Queries sent by the Querier. The allowed range is 1 to 31744 seconds, default query interval is 125 seconds.
• QRI	Query Response Interval. The Max Response Time used to calculate the Max Resp Code inserted into the periodic General Queries. The allowed range is 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, default query response interval is 100 in tenths of seconds (10 seconds).
• LLQI (LMQI for IGMP)	Last Member Query Interval. The Last Member Query Time is the time value represented by the Last Member Query Interval, multiplied by the Last Member Query Count. The allowed range is 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, default last member query interval is 10 in tenths of seconds (1 second).
• URI	Unsolicited Report Interval. The Unsolicited Report Interval is the time between repetitions of a host's initial report of membership in a group. The allowed range is 0 to 31744 seconds, default unsolicited report interval is 1 second.

Buttons

Refresh: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the "VLAN" input fields.

<<: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the VLAN Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID.

>>: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.8.4 IGMP Snooping Port Group Filtering

In certain switch applications, the administrator may want to control the multicast services that are available to end users. For example, an IP/TV service based on a specific subscription plan. The IGMP filtering feature fulfills this requirement by restricting access to specified multicast services on a switch port, and IGMP throttling limits the number of simultaneous multicast groups a port can join.

IGMP filtering enables you to assign a profile to a switch port that specifies multicast groups that are permitted or denied on the port. An IGMP filter profile can contain one or more, or a range of multicast addresses; but only one profile can be assigned to a port. When enabled, IGMP join reports received on the port are checked against the filter profile. If a requested multicast group is permitted, the IGMP join report is forwarded as normal. If a requested multicast group is denied, the IGMP join report is dropped.

IGMP throttling sets a maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join at the same time. When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either "deny" or "replace". If the action is set to deny, any new IGMP join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group. The IGMP Snooping Port Group Filtering Configuration screen in [Figure 4-8-7](#) appears.



Figure 4-8-7 IGMP Snooping Port Group Filtering Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Port	The logical port for the settings.
• Filtering Group	The IP Multicast Group that will be filtered.
• Add New Filtering Group	Click "Add New Filtering Group" to add a new entry to the Group Filtering table. Specify the Port, and Filtering Group of the new entry. Click "Save".

Buttons

Add new Filtering Group: Click to add a new entry to the Group Filtering table.

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

• V3 Reports Received	The number of Received V3 Reports.
• V2 Leave Received	The number of Received V2 Leave.
• Router Port	Display which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. Static denotes the specific port is configured to be a router port. Dynamic denotes the specific port is learnt to be a router port. Both denote the specific port is configured or learnt to be a router port.
• Port	Switch port number
• Status	Indicate whether specific port is a router port or not.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears all Statistics counters.

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.8.6 IGMP Group Information

Entries in the IGMP Group Table are shown on this page. The IGMP Group Table is sorted first by VLAN ID, and then by group. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the IGMP Group table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the IGMP Group Table. The "Start from VLAN", and "group" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the IGMP Group Table. The IGMP Groups Information screen in [Figure 4-8-9](#) appears.

IGMP Snooping Groups Information

Auto-refresh ☐

Start from VLAN and group address with entries per page.

		Port Members																											
VLAN ID	Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
No more entries																													

Figure 4-8-9 IGMP Snooping Groups Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
• Groups	Group address of the group displayed.
• Port Members	Ports under this group.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the input fields.

: Updates the table, starting with the first entry in the IGMP Group Table.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.8.7 IGMPv3 Information

Entries in the IGMP SSM Information Table are shown on this page. The IGMP SSM Information Table is sorted first by VLAN ID, then by group, and then by Port No. Different source addresses belong to the same group are treated as single entry.

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the IGMP SSM (Source Specific Multicast) Information table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the IGMP SSM Information Table.

The "**Start from VLAN**", and "**Group**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the IGMP SSM Information Table.

The IGMPv3 Information screen in [Figure 4-8-10](#) appears.

Figure 4-8-10 IGMP SSM Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
• Group	Group address of the group displayed.

• Port	Switch port number.
• Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either Include or Exclude.
• Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, system limits the total number of IP source addresses for filtering to be 128.
• Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either Allow or Deny.
• Hardware Filter/Switch	Indicates whether data plane destined to the specific group address from the source IPv4 address could be handled by chip or not.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Updates the table, starting with the first entry in the IGMP Group Table.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.8.8 MLD Snooping Configuration

This page provides MLD Snooping related configuration. The MLD Snooping Configuration screen in [Figure 4-8-11](#) appears.

MLD Snooping Configuration

Global Configuration	
Snooping Enabled	☐
Unregistered IPMCv6 Flooding Enabled	☐
MLD SSM Range	ff3e:: / 96
Leave Proxy Enabled	☐
Proxy Enabled	☐

Port Related Configuration

Port	Router Port	Fast Leave	Throttling
*	<All> ▼	☐	<All> ▼
1	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
2	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
3	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
4	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
5	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
6	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
7	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
8	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
9	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
10	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
11	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
12	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
13	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
14	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
15	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
16	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
17	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
18	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
19	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
20	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
21	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
22	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
23	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
24	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
25	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
26	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
27	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼
28	auto ▼	☐	unlimited ▼

Figure 4-8-11 MLD Snooping Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Snooping Enabled	Enable the Global MLD Snooping.
• Unregistered IPMCv6 Flooding enabled	Enable unregistered IPMCv6 traffic flooding. The flooding control takes effect only when MLD Snooping is enabled. When MLD Snooping is disabled, unregistered IPMCv6 traffic flooding is always active in spite of this setting.

• MLD SSM Range	SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) Range allows the SSM-aware hosts and routers run the SSM service model for the groups in the address range.
• Leave Proxy Enable	Enable MLD Leave Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary leave messages to the router side.
• Proxy Enable	Enable MLD Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary join and leave messages to the router side.
• Router Port	Specify which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or MLD querier. If an aggregation member port is selected as a router port, the whole aggregation will act as a router port. The allowed selection is Auto , Fix , Fone , default compatibility value is Auto.
• Fast Leave	Enable the fast leave on the port.
• Throtting	Enable to limit the number of multicast groups to which a switch port can belong.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.8.9 MLD Snooping VLAN Configuration

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the VLAN table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the VLAN Table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID found in the VLAN Table.

The "VLAN" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the VLAN Table. The MLD Snooping VLAN Configuration screen in [Figure 4-8-12](#) appears.

MLD Snooping VLAN Configuration

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

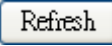
VLAN ID	Snooping Enabled	MLD Querier	Compatibility	RV	QI (sec)	QRI (0.1 sec)	LLQI (0.1 sec)	URI (sec)
1	☐	☒	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 4-8-12 IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• MLD Snooping Enable	Enable the per-VLAN MLD Snooping. Only up to 32 VLANs can be selected.
• MLD Querier	Enable the MLD Querier in the VLAN.
• Compatibility	Compatibility is maintained by hosts and routers taking appropriate actions depending on the versions of MLD operating on hosts and routers within a network. The allowed selection is MLD-Auto , Forced MLDv1 , Forced MLDv2 , default compatibility value is MLD-Auto.
• RV	Robustness Variable. The Robustness Variable allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a link. The allowed range is 1 to 255 , default robustness variable value is 2.
• QI	Query Interval. The Query Interval variable denotes the interval between General Queries sent by the Querier. The allowed range is 1 to 31744 seconds, default query interval is 125 seconds.
• QRI	Query Response Interval. The Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into the periodic General Queries. The allowed range is 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, default query response interval is 100 in tenths of seconds (10 seconds).
• LLQI	Last Listener Query Interval. The Last Listener Query Interval is the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into Multicast Address Specific Queries sent in response to Version 1 Multicast Listener Done messages. It is also the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into Multicast Address and Source Specific Query messages. The allowed range is 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, default last listener query interval is 10 in tenths of seconds (1 second).
• URI	Unsolicited Report Interval. The Unsolicited Report Interval is the time between repetitions of a node's initial report of interest in a multicast address. The allowed range is 0 to 31744 seconds, default unsolicited report interval is 1 second.

Buttons

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the "VLAN" input fields.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the VLAN Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.8.10 MLD Snooping Port Group Filtering

In certain switch applications, the administrator may want to control the multicast services that are available to end users. For example, an IP/TV service based on a specific subscription plan. The MLD filtering feature fulfills this requirement by restricting access to specified multicast services on a switch port, and MLD throttling limits the number of simultaneous multicast groups a port can join.

MLD filtering enables you to assign a profile to a switch port that specifies multicast groups that are permitted or denied on the port. A MLD filter profile can contain one or more, or a range of multicast addresses; but only one profile can be assigned to a port. When enabled, MLD join reports received on the port are checked against the filter profile. If a requested multicast group is permitted, the MLD join report is forwarded as normal. If a requested multicast group is denied, the MLD join report is dropped.

MLD throttling sets a maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join at the same time. When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either "deny" or "replace". If the action is set to deny, any new MLD join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group. The MLD Snooping Port Group Filtering Configuration screen in [Figure 4-8-13](#) appears.



Figure 4-8-13 MLD Snooping Port Group Filtering Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Port	The logical port for the settings.
• Filtering Group	The IP Multicast Group that will be filtered.
• Add New Filtering Group	Click "Add New Filtering Group" to add a new entry to the Group Filtering table. Specify the Port, and Filtering Group of the new entry. Click "Save".

Buttons

Add new Filtering Group

: Click to add a new entry to the Group Filtering table.

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.8.11 MLD Snooping Status

This page provides MLD Snooping status. The IGMP Snooping Status screen in [Figure 4-8-14](#) appears.

Auto-refresh ☐ Refresh Clear

MLD Snooping Status

Statistics

VLAN ID	Querier Version	Host Version	Querier Status	Queries Transmitted	Queries Received	V1 Reports Received	V2 Reports Received	V1 Leaves Received

Router Port

Port	Status
1	-
2	-
3	-
4	-
5	-
6	-
7	-
8	-
9	-
10	-
11	-
12	-
13	-
14	-
15	-
16	-
17	-
18	-
19	-
20	-
21	-
22	-
23	-
24	-
25	-
26	-
27	-
28	-

Figure 4-8-14 MLD Snooping Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• Querier Version	Working Querier Version currently.
• Host Version	Working Host Version currently.
• Querier Status	Shows the Querier status is "ACTIVE" or "IDLE". "DISABLE" denotes the specific interface is administratively disabled.

• Querier Transmitted	The number of Transmitted Querier.
• Querier Received	The number of Received Querier.
• V1 Reports Received	The number of Received V1 Reports.
• V2 Reports Received	The number of Received V2 Reports.
• V1 Leave Received	The number of Received V1 Leaves.
• Router Port	Display which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. Static denotes the specific port is configured to be a router port. Dynamic denotes the specific port is learnt to be a router port. Both denote the specific port is configured or learnt to be a router port.
• Port	Switch port number.
• Status	Indicate whether specific port is a router port or not.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears all Statistics counters.

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.8.12 MLD Group Information

Entries in the MLD Group Table are shown on this page. The MLD Group Table is sorted first by VLAN ID, and then by group.

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the MLD Group table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MLD Group Table.

The "Start from VLAN", and "group" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MLD Group Table.

The MLD Groups Information screen in [Figure 4-8-15](#) appears.

MLD Snooping Groups Information

Auto-refresh ☐

Start from VLAN and group address with entries per page.

VLAN ID	Groups	Port Members																											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
No more entries																													

Figure 4-8-15 MLD Snooping Groups Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
• Groups	Group address of the group displayed.
• Port Members	Ports under this group.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Updates the table, starting with the first entry in the IGMP Group Table.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.8.13 MLDv2 Information

Entries in the MLD SFM Information Table are shown on this page. The MLD SFM (Source-Filtered Multicast) Information Table also contains the SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) information. This table is sorted first by VLAN ID, then by group, and then by Port. Different source addresses belong to the same group are treated as single entry. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the MLD SFM Information table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MLD SFM Information Table.

The "Start from VLAN", and "group" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MLD SFM Information Table.

The MLDv2 Information screen in [Figure 4-8-16](#) appears.

MLD SFM Information

Auto-refresh ☐

Start from VLAN and Group with entries per page.

VLAN ID	Group	Port	Mode	Source Address	Type	Hardware Filter/Switch
No more entries						

Figure 4-8-16 MLD SSM Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description

• VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
• Group	Group address of the group displayed.
• Port	Switch port number.
• Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either Include or Exclude.
• Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, system limits the total number of IP source addresses for filtering to be 128.
• Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either Allow or Deny.
• Hardware Filter/Switch	Indicates whether data plane destined to the specific group address from the source IPv6 address could be handled by chip or not.

Buttons

Auto-refresh : Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the input fields.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MLD SFM Information Table.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.8.14 MVR

The MVR feature enables multicast traffic forwarding on the Multicast VLANs. In a multicast television application, a PC or a network television or a set-top box can receive the multicast stream. Multiple set-top boxes or PCs can be connected to one subscriber port, which is a switch port configured as an MVR receiver port. When a subscriber selects a channel, the set-top box or PC sends an IGMP/MLD report message to Switch A to join the appropriate multicast group address. Uplink ports that send and receive multicast data to and from the multicast VLAN are called MVR source ports. It is allowed to create at maximum 8 MVR VLANs with corresponding channel settings for each Multicast VLAN. There will be totally at maximum 256 group addresses for channel settings.

This page provides MVR related configuration. The MVR screen in [Figure 4-8-17](#) appears.

MVR Configurations

MVR Mode Disabled ▼

VLAN Interface Setting (Role [I:Inactive / S:Source / R:Receiver])

Delete	MVR VID	MVR Name	Mode	Tagging	Priority	LLQI	Interface Channel Setting
Add New MVR VLAN							

Immediate Leave Setting

Port	Immediate Leave
1	Disabled ▼
2	Disabled ▼
3	Disabled ▼
4	Disabled ▼
5	Disabled ▼
6	Disabled ▼
7	Disabled ▼
8	Disabled ▼
9	Disabled ▼
10	Disabled ▼
11	Disabled ▼
12	Disabled ▼
13	Disabled ▼
14	Disabled ▼
15	Disabled ▼
16	Disabled ▼
17	Disabled ▼
18	Disabled ▼
19	Disabled ▼
20	Disabled ▼
21	Disabled ▼
22	Disabled ▼
23	Disabled ▼
24	Disabled ▼
25	Disabled ▼
26	Disabled ▼
27	Disabled ▼
28	Disabled ▼

Save

Reset

Figure 4-8-17 MVR Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
MVR Mode	Enable/Disable the Global MVR. The Unregistered Flooding control depends on the current configuration in IGMP/MLD Snooping.

	It is suggested to enable Unregistered Flooding control when the MVR group table is full.
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
• MVR VID	Specify the Multicast VLAN ID. Be Caution: MVR source ports are not recommended to be overlapped with management VLAN ports.
• MVR Name	MVR Name is an optional attribute to indicate the name of the specific MVR VLAN. Maximum length of the MVR VLAN Name string is 32. MVR VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers. When the optional MVR VLAN name is given, it should contain at least one alphabet. MVR VLAN name can be edited for the existing MVR VLAN entries or it can be added to the new entries.
• Mode	Specify the MVR mode of operation. In Dynamic mode, MVR allows dynamic MVR membership reports on source ports. In Compatible mode, MVR membership reports are forbidden on source ports. The default is Dynamic mode.
• Tagging	Specify whether the traversed IGMP/MLD control frames will be sent as Untagged or Tagged with MVR VID. The default is Tagged.
• Priority	Specify how the traversed IGMP/MLD control frames will be sent in prioritized manner. The default Priority is 0.
• LLQI	Define the maximum time to wait for IGMP/MLD report memberships on a receiver port before removing the port from multicast group membership. The value is in units of tenths of a seconds. The range is from 0 to 31744. The default LLQI is 5 tenths or one-half second.
• Interface Channel Setting	When the MVR VLAN is created, click the Edit symbol to expand the corresponding multicast channel settings for the specific MVR VLAN. Summary about the Interface Channel Setting (of the MVR VLAN) will be shown besides the Edit symbol.
• Port	The logical port for the settings.
• Port Role	Configure an MVR port of the designated MVR VLAN as one of the following roles. Inactive: The designated port does not participate MVR operations. Source: Configure uplink ports that receive and send multicast data as source ports. Subscribers cannot be directly connected to source ports. Receiver: Configure a port as a receiver port if it is a subscriber port and should only receive multicast data. It does not receive data unless it becomes a member of the multicast group by issuing IGMP/MLD messages. Be Caution: MVR source ports are not recommended to be overlapped with management VLAN ports.

	Select the port role by clicking the Role symbol to switch the setting. I indicates Inactive; S indicates Source; R indicates Receiver The default Role is Inactive.
• Immediate Leave	Enable the fast leave on the port.

Buttons

Add New MVR VLAN

: Click to add new MVR VLAN. Specify the VID and configure the new entry. Click "Save"

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.8.15 MVR Status

This page provides MVR status. The MVR Status screen in [Figure 4-8-18](#) appears.

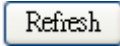
MVR Statistics						
VLAN ID	IGMP/MLD Queries Received	IGMP/MLD Queries Transmitted	IGMPv1 Joins Received	IGMPv2/MLDv1 Reports Received	IGMPv3/MLDv2 Reports Received	IGMPv2/MLDv1 Leaves Received
No more entries						
Auto-refresh ☐ Refresh Clear						

Figure 4-8-18 MVR Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	The Multicast VLAN ID.
• IGMP/MLD Queries Received	The number of Received Queries for IGMP and MLD, respectively.
• IGMP/MLD Queries Transmitted	The number of Transmitted Queries for IGMP and MLD, respectively.
• IGMPv1 Joins Received	The number of Received IGMPv1 Joins.
• IGMPv2/MLDv1 Reports Received	The number of Received IGMPv2 Joins and MLDv1 Reports, respectively.
• IGMPv3/MLDv2 Reports Received	The number of Received IGMPv1 Joins and MLDv2 Reports, respectively.
• IGMPv2/MLDv1 Leaves Received	The number of Received IGMPv2 Leaves and MLDv1 Dones, respectively.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears all Statistics counters.

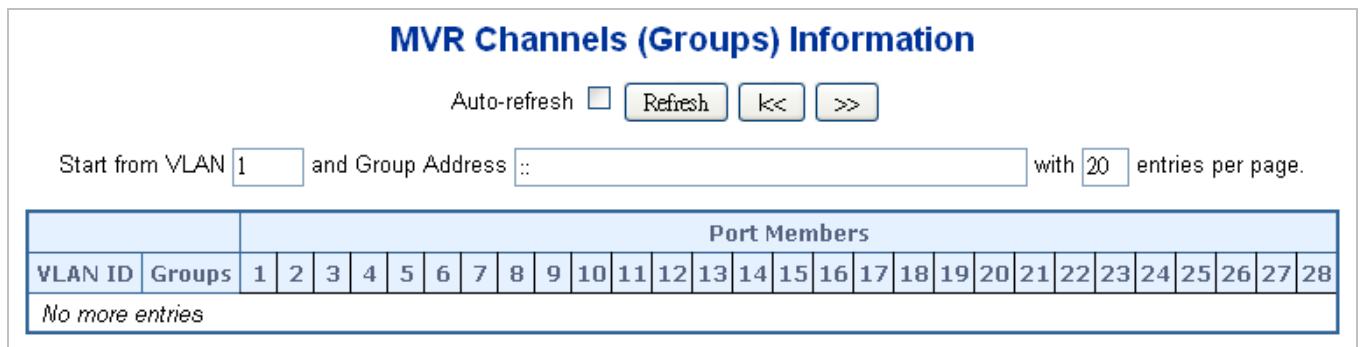
Auto-refresh : Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.8.16 MVR Groups Information

Entries in the MVR Group Table are shown on this page. The MVR Group Table is sorted first by VLAN ID, and then by group. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the MVR Group table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MVR Group Table.

The "Start from VLAN", and "group" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MVR Group Table.

The MVR Groups Information screen in [Figure 4-8-19](#) appears.



MVR Channels (Groups) Information

Auto-refresh ☐   

Start from VLAN and Group Address with entries per page.

VLAN ID	Groups
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15
	16
	17
	18
	19
	20
	21
	22
	23
	24
	25
	26
	27
	28

No more entries

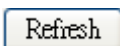
Figure 4-8-19 MVR Groups Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN	VLAN ID of the group.
• Groups	Group ID of the group displayed.
• Port Members	Ports under this group.

Buttons

Auto-refresh : Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the input fields.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MVR Channels (Groups) Information Table.



: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.8.17 MVR SFM Information

Entries in the MVR SFM Information Table are shown on this page. The MVR SFM (Source-Filtered Multicast) Information Table also contains the SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) information. This table is sorted first by VLAN ID, then by group, and then by Port. Different source addresses belong to the same group are treated as single entry.

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the MVR SFM Information Table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MVR SFM Information Table.

The "Start from VLAN", and "Group Address" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MVR SFM Information Table.

The MVR SFM Information screen in [Figure 4-8-20](#) appears.

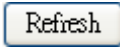
Figure 4-8-20 MVR SFM Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
• Group	Group address of the group displayed.
• Port	Switch port number.
• Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either Include or Exclude.
• Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, system limits the total number of IP source addresses for filtering to be 128. When there is no any source filtering address, the text "None" is shown in the Source Address field.
• Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either Allow or Deny.

Buttons

Auto-refresh : Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the input fields.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MVR SFM Information Table.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.9 Quality of Service

4.9.1 Understand QoS

Quality of Service (QoS) is an advanced traffic prioritization feature that allows you to establish control over network traffic. QoS enables you to assign various grades of network service to different types of traffic, such as multi-media, video, protocol-specific, time critical, and file-backup traffic.

QoS reduces bandwidth limitations, delay, loss, and jitter. It also provides increased reliability for delivery of your data and allows you to prioritize certain applications across your network. You can define exactly how you want the switch to treat selected applications and types of traffic. You can use QoS on your system to:

- Control a wide variety of network traffic by:
- Classifying traffic based on packet attributes.
- Assigning priorities to traffic (for example, to set higher priorities to time-critical or business-critical applications).
- Applying security policy through traffic filtering.
- Provide predictable throughput for multimedia applications such as video conferencing or voice over IP by minimizing delay and jitter.
- Improve performance for specific types of traffic and preserve performance as the amount of traffic grows.
- Reduce the need to constantly add bandwidth to the network.
- Manage network congestion.

QoS Terminology

- **Classifier**—classifies the traffic on the network. Traffic classifications are determined by protocol, application, source, destination, and so on. You can create and modify classifications. The Switch then groups classified traffic in order to schedule them with the appropriate service level.
- **DiffServ Code Point (DSCP)** — is the traffic prioritization bits within an IP header that are encoded by certain applications and/or devices to indicate the level of service required by the packet across a network.
- **Service Level**—defines the priority that will be given to a set of classified traffic. You can create and modify service levels.
- **Policy**—comprises a set of “rules” that are applied to a network so that a network meets the needs of the business. That is, traffic can be prioritized across a network according to its importance to that particular business type.
- **QoS Profile**—consists of multiple sets of rules (classifier plus service level combinations). The QoS profile is assigned to a port(s).
- **Rules**—comprises a service level and a classifier to define how the Switch will treat certain types of traffic. Rules are associated with a QoS Profile (see above).

To implement QoS on your network, you need to carry out the following actions:

1. Define a service level to determine the priority that will be applied to traffic.
2. Apply a classifier to determine how the incoming traffic will be classified and thus treated by the Switch.
3. Create a QoS profile which associates a service level and a classifier.
4. Apply a QoS profile to a port(s).

4.9.2 Port Policing

This page allows you to configure the Policer settings for all switch ports. The Port Policing screen in [Figure 4-9-1](#) appears.

Port	Enabled	Rate	Unit	Flow Control
*	☐	500	<All> ▼	☐
1	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
2	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
3	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
4	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
5	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
6	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
7	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
8	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
9	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
10	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
11	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
12	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
13	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
14	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
15	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
16	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
17	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
18	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
19	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
20	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
21	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
22	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
23	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
24	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
25	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
26	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
27	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
28	☐	500	kbps ▼	☐

Save Reset

Figure 4-9-1 QoS Ingress Port Policers page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
• Enable	Controls whether the policer is enabled on this switch port.
• Rate	Controls the rate for the policer. The default value is 500. This value is restricted to 100-1000000 when the "Unit" is "kbps" or "fps", and it is restricted to 1-3300 when the "Unit" is "Mbps" or "kfps".
• Unit	Controls the unit of measure for the policer rate as kbps, Mbps, fps or kfps . The default value is "kbps".

• Flow Control	If flow control is enabled and the port is in flow control mode, then pause frames are sent instead of discarding frames.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.3 Port Classification

This page allows you to configure the basic QoS Ingress Classification settings for all switch ports. The Port Classification screen in [Figure 4-9-2](#) appears.

QoS Ingress Port Classification

Port	QoS Class	DP Level	DSCP Based
*	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	☐
1	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
2	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
3	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
4	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
5	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
6	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
7	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
8	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
20	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
21	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
22	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
23	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
24	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
25	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
26	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
27	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐
28	0 ▼	0 ▼	☐

Save Reset

Figure 4-9-2 QoS Ingress Port Classification page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
• QoS Class	Controls the default QoS class, i.e., the QoS class for frames not classified in any other way. There is a one to one mapping between QoS class, queue and priority. A QoS class of 0 (zero) has the lowest priority. Note: If the QoS class has been dynamically changed, then the actual QoS class is shown in parentheses after the configured QoS class.
• DP Level	Controls the default Drop Precedence Level, i.e., the DP level for frames not classified in any other way.
• DSCP Based	Click to Enable DSCP Based QoS Ingress Port Classification.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.4 Port Scheduler

This page provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Schedulers for all switch ports. The Port Scheduler screen in [Figure 4-9-4](#) appears.

Port	Mode	Weight					
		Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
1	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 4-9-4 QoS Egress Port Schedule page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row. Click on the port number in order to configure the schedulers. For more detail, please refer to chapter 4.9.5.1.
Mode	Shows the scheduling mode for this port.
Q0 ~ Q5	Shows the weight for this queue and port.

4.9.5 Port Shaping

This page provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Shapers for all switch ports. The Port Shapping screen in [Figure 4-9-5](#) appears.

QoS Egress Port Shapers									
Port	Shapers								Port
	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	
1	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
2	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
3	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
4	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
5	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
6	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
7	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
8	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
9	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
10	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
11	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
12	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
13	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
14	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
15	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
16	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
17	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
18	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
19	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
20	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
21	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
22	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
23	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
24	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
25	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
26	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
27	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
28	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled

Figure 4-9-5 QoS Egress Port Shapers page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row. Click on the port number in order to configure the shapers. For more detail, please refer to chapter 4.9.5.1.
Q0 ~Q7	Shows "disabled" or actual queue shaper rate - e.g. "800 Mbps".
Port	Shows "disabled" or actual port shaper rate - e.g. "800 Mbps".

4.9.5.1 QoS Egress Port Schedule and Shapers

The Port Scheduler and Shapers for a specific port are configured on this page. The QoS Egress Port Schedule and Shaper screen in [Figure 4-9-6](#) appears.

Port 1 ▼

QoS Egress Port Scheduler and Shapers Port 1

Scheduler Mode Strict Priority ▼

Queue Shaper			
Enable	Rate	Unit	Excess
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐
☐	500	kbps ▼	☐

The diagram illustrates the data flow from multiple queues to a single output port. On the left, eight queues labeled Q0 through Q7 are shown, each with a small 'S' icon. Arrows from each queue point to a central vertical oval labeled 'STRICT', representing the scheduler. An arrow from the 'STRICT' scheduler points to a small 'S' icon, which then points to a 'Port Shaper' block on the right. The 'Port Shaper' block has a table with 'Enable', 'Rate', and 'Unit' fields. The 'Enable' checkbox is unchecked, 'Rate' is 500, and 'Unit' is kbps.

Port Shaper		
Enable	Rate	Unit
☐	500	kbps ▼

Figure 4-9-6 QoS Egress Port Schedule and Shapers page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Schedule Mode	Controls whether the scheduler mode is "Strict Priority" or "Weighted" on this switch port.
• Queue Shaper Enable	Controls whether the queue shaper is enabled for this queue on this switch port.
• Queue Shaper Rate	Controls the rate for the queue shaper. The default value is 500. This value is restricted to 100-1000000 when the "Unit" is "kbps", and it is restricted to 1-3300 when the "Unit" is "Mbps".
• Queue Shaper Unit	Controls the unit of measure for the queue shaper rate as "kbps" or "Mbps". The default value is "kbps".
• Queue Shaper Excess	Controls whether the queue is allowed to use excess bandwidth.
• Queue Scheduler Weight	Controls the weight for this queue. The default value is "17". This value is restricted to 1-100. This parameter is only shown if "Scheduler Mode" is set to "Weighted".
• Queue Scheduler Percent	Shows the weight in percent for this queue. This parameter is only shown if "Scheduler Mode" is set to "Weighted".
• Port Shaper Enable	Controls whether the port shaper is enabled for this switch port.
• Port Shaper Rate	Controls the rate for the port shaper. The default value is 500. This value is

	restricted to 100-1000000 when the "Unit" is "kbps", and it is restricted to 1-13200 when the "Unit" is "Mbps".
• Port Shaper Unit	Controls the unit of measure for the port shaper rate as "kbps" or "Mbps". The default value is "kbps".

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Cancel: Click to undo any changes made locally and return to the previous page.

4.9.6 Port Tag Remarking

This page provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking for all switch ports. The Port Tag Remarking screen in [Figure 4-9-7](#) appears.

Port	Mode
1	Classified
2	Classified
3	Classified
4	Classified
5	Classified
6	Classified
7	Classified
8	Classified
9	Classified
10	Classified
11	Classified
12	Classified
13	Classified
14	Classified
15	Classified
16	Classified
17	Classified
18	Classified
19	Classified
20	Classified
21	Classified
22	Classified
23	Classified
24	Classified
25	Classified
26	Classified
27	Classified
28	Classified

Figure 4-9-7 QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row. Click on the port number in order to configure tag remarking. For more detail, please refer to chapter 4.9.6.1.

• Mode	Shows the tag remarking mode for this port. Classified: Use classified PCP/DEI values. Default: Use default PCP/DEI values. Mapped: Use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level.

4.9.6.1 QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking

The QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking for a specific port are configured on this page. The QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking screen in [Figure 4-9-8](#) appears.

Figure 4-9-8 QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Mode	Controls the tag remarking mode for this port. Classified: Use classified PCP/DEI values. Default: Use default PCP/DEI values. Mapped: Use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level.
• PCP/DEI Configuration	Controls the default PCP and DEI values used when the mode is set to Default .
• DP level Configuration	Controls the Drop Precedence level translation table when the mode is set to Mapped. The purpose of this table is to reduce the 2 bit classified DP level to a 1 bit DP level used in the (QoS class, DP level) to (PCP, DEI) mapping process.
• (QoS class, DP level) to (PCP, DEI) Mapping	Controls the mapping of the classified (QoS class, DP level) to (PCP, DEI) values when the mode is set to Mapped .

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Cancel

: Click to undo any changes made locally and return to the previous page.

4.9.7 Port DSCP

This page allows you to configure the basic QoS Port DSCP Configuration settings for all switch ports. The Port DSCP screen in [Figure 4-9-9](#) appears.

Port	Ingress		Egress
	Translate	Classify	Rewrite
*	☐	<All> ▼	<All> ▼
1	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
2	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
3	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
4	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
5	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
6	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
7	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
8	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
9	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
10	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
11	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
12	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
13	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
14	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
15	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
16	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
17	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
18	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
19	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
20	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
21	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
22	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
23	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
24	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
25	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
26	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
27	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
28	☐	Disable ▼	Disable ▼

Figure 4-9-9 QoS Port DSCP Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The Port column shows the list of ports for which you can configure dscp ingress and egress settings.
• Ingress	In Ingress settings you can change ingress translation and classification settings

	for individual ports. There are two configuration parameters available in Ingress: ■ Translate ■ Classify
• Translate	To Enable the Ingress Translation click the checkbox.
• Classify	Classification for a port have 4 different values. ■ Disable: No Ingress DSCP Classification. ■ DSCP=0: Classify if incoming (or translated if enabled) DSCP is 0. ■ Selected: Classify only selected DSCP for which classification is enabled as specified in DSCP Translation window for the specific DSCP. ■ All: Classify all DSCP.
• Egress	Port Egress Rewriting can be one of - ■ Disable: No Egress rewrite. ■ Enable: Rewrite enable without remapped. ■ Remap: DSCP from analyzer is remapped and frame is remarked with remapped DSCP value.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.8 DSCP-Based QoS

This page allows you to configure the basic QoS DSCP based QoS Ingress Classification settings for all switches. The DSCP-Based QoS screen in [Figure 4-9-10](#) appears.

DSCP-Based QoS Ingress Classification

DSCP	Trust	QoS Class	DPL
*	☐	<All> ▼	<All> ▼
0 (BE)	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
1	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
2	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
3	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
4	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
5	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
6	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
7	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
8 (CS1)	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
9	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
53	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
54	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
55	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
56 (CS7)	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
57	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
58	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
59	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
60	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
61	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
62	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼
63	☐	0 ▼	0 ▼

Figure 4-9-10 DSCP-Based QoS Ingress Classification page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values are 64.
• Trust	Controls whether a specific DSCP value is trusted. Only frames with trusted DSCP values are mapped to a specific QoS class and Drop Precedence Level. Frames with untrusted DSCP values are treated as a non-IP frame.

• QoS Class	QoS Class value can be any of (0-7)
• DPL	Drop Precedence Level (0-1)

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.9 DSCP Translation

This page allows you to configure the basic QoS DSCP Translation settings for all switches. DSCP translation can be done in Ingress or Egress. The DSCP Translation screen in [Figure 4-9-11](#) appears.

DSCP Translation

DSCP	Ingress		Egress
	Translate	Classify	Remap
*	<All> v	☐	<All> v
0 (BE)	0 (BE) v	☐	0 (BE) v
1	1 v	☐	1 v
2	2 v	☐	2 v
3	3 v	☐	3 v
4	4 v	☐	4 v
5	5 v	☐	5 v
6	6 v	☐	6 v
7	7 v	☐	7 v
8 (CS1)	8 (CS1) v	☐	8 (CS1) v
9	9 v	☐	9 v
10	10 v	☐	10 v
11	11 v	☐	11 v
12	12 v	☐	12 v
13	13 v	☐	13 v
14	14 v	☐	14 v
15	15 v	☐	15 v
16	16 v	☐	16 v
17	17 v	☐	17 v
18	18 v	☐	18 v
19	19 v	☐	19 v
20	20 v	☐	20 v
21	21 v	☐	21 v
22	22 v	☐	22 v
23	23 v	☐	23 v
24	24 v	☐	24 v
25	25 v	☐	25 v
26	26 v	☐	26 v
27	27 v	☐	27 v
28	28 v	☐	28 v
29	29 v	☐	29 v
30	30 v	☐	30 v
31	31 v	☐	31 v
32	32 v	☐	32 v
33	33 v	☐	33 v
34	34 v	☐	34 v
35	35 v	☐	35 v
36	36 v	☐	36 v
37	37 v	☐	37 v
38	38 v	☐	38 v
39	39 v	☐	39 v
40	40 v	☐	40 v
41	41 v	☐	41 v
42	42 v	☐	42 v
43	43 v	☐	43 v
44	44 v	☐	44 v
45	45 v	☐	45 v
46	46 v	☐	46 v
47	47 v	☐	47 v
48	48 v	☐	48 v
49	49 v	☐	49 v
50	50 v	☐	50 v
51	51 v	☐	51 v
52	52 v	☐	52 v
53	53 v	☐	53 v
54	54 v	☐	54 v
55	55 v	☐	55 v
56 (CS7)	56 (CS7) v	☐	56 (CS7) v
57	57 v	☐	57 v
58	58 v	☐	58 v
59	59 v	☐	59 v
60	60 v	☐	60 v
61	61 v	☐	61 v
62	62 v	☐	62 v
63	63 v	☐	63 v

Figure 4-9-11 DSCP Translation page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values are 64 and valid DSCP value ranges from 0 to 63.
• Ingress	Ingress side DSCP can be first translated to new DSCP before using the DSCP for QoS class and DPL map. There are two configuration parameters for DSCP Translation - Translate Classify
• Translate	DSCP at Ingress side can be translated to any of (0-63) DSCP values.
• Classify	Click to enable Classification at Ingress side.
• Egress	There is following configurable parameter for Egress side - Remap
• Remap	Select the DSCP value from select menu to which you want to remap. DSCP value ranges form 0 to 63.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.10 DSCP Classification

This page allows you to map DSCP value to a QoS Class and DPL value. The DSCP Classification screen in [Figure 4-9-12](#) appears.

DSCP Classification

QoS Class	DSCP	
*	<All>	▼
0	0 (BE)	▼
1	0 (BE)	▼
2	0 (BE)	▼
3	0 (BE)	▼
4	0 (BE)	▼
5	0 (BE)	▼
6	0 (BE)	▼
7	0 (BE)	▼

Save
Reset

Figure 4-9-12 DSCP Classification page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• QoS Class	Available QoS Class value ranges from 0 to 7. QoS Class (0-7) can be mapped to followed parameters.
• DSCP	Select DSCP value (0-63) from DSCP menu to map DSCP to corresponding QoS Class and DPL value

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.11 QoS Control List

This page shows the QoS Control List(QCL), which is made up of the QCEs. Each row describes a QCE that is defined. The maximum number of QCEs is 256 on each switch.

Click on the lowest plus sign to add a new QCE to the list.

The QoS Control List screen in [Figure 4-9-13](#) appears.

QoS Control List Configuration											
QCE#	Port	Frame Type	SMAC	DMAC	VID	PCP	DEI	Action			
								Class	DPL	DSCP	
											

Figure 4-9-13 QoS Control List Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• QCE#	Indicates the index of QCE.
• Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE.
• Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame to look for incoming frames. Possible frame types are: Any : The QCE will match all frame type. Ethernet : Only Ethernet frames (with Ether Type 0x600-0xFFFF) are allowed. LLC : Only (LLC) frames are allowed.

	SNAP: Only (SNAP) frames are allowed. IPv4: The QCE will match only IPV4 frames. IPv6: The QCE will match only IPV6 frames.
• SMAC	Displays the OUI field of Source MAC address, i.e. first three octet (byte) of MAC address.
• DMAC	Specify the type of Destination MAC addresses for incoming frame. Possible values are: Any: All types of Destination MAC addresses are allowed. Unicast: Only Unicast MAC addresses are allowed. Multicast: Only Multicast MAC addresses are allowed. Broadcast: Only Broadcast MAC addresses are allowed. The default value is 'Any'.
• VID	Indicates (VLAN ID), either a specific VID or range of VIDs. VID can be in the range 1-4095 or 'Any'
• PCP	Priority Code Point: Valid value PCP are specific(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) or range(0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) or 'Any'.
• DEI	Drop Eligible Indicator: Valid value of DEI can be any of values between 0, 1 or 'Any'.
• Action	Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if parameters configured are matched with the frame's content. There are three action fields: Class, DPL and DSCP. Class: Classified QoS class. DPL: Classified Drop Precedence Level. DSCP: Classified DSCP value.
• Modification Buttons	You can modify each QCE in the table using the following buttons: : Inserts a new QCE before the current row. : Edits the QCE. : Moves the QCE up the list. : Moves the QCE down the list. : Deletes the QCE. : The lowest plus sign adds a new entry at the bottom of the list of QCL.

4.9.11.1 QoS Control Entry Configuration

The QCE Configuration screen in [Figure 4-9-14](#) appears.

QCE Configuration

Port Members																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Key Parameters

Tag	Any
VID	Any
PCP	Any
DEI	Any
SMAC	Any
DMAC Type	Any
Frame Type	Any

Action Parameters

Class	0
DPL	Default
DSCP	Default

Figure 4-9-14 QCE Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port Members	Check the checkbox button in case you want to make any port member of the QCL entry. By default all ports will be checked
Key Parameters	Key configuration are described as below: Tag Value of Tag field can be 'Any', 'Untag' or 'Tag' VID Valid value of VLAN ID can be any value in the range 1-4095 or 'Any'; user can enter either a specific value or a range of VIDs PCP Priority Code Point: Valid value PCP are specific(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) or range(0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) or 'Any' DEI Drop Eligible Indicator: Valid value of DEI can be any of values between 0, 1 or 'Any' SMAC Source MAC address: 24 MS bits (OUI) or 'Any' DMAC Type Destination MAC type: possible values are unicast(UC), multicast(MC), broadcast(BC) or 'Any' Frame Type Frame Type can have any of the following values Any Ethernet LLC SNAP IPv4 IPv6

	Note: all frame types are explained below.
• Any	Allow all types of frames.
• Ethernet	Ethernet Type Valid ethernet type can have value within 0x600-0xFFFF or 'Any' but excluding 0x800(IPv4) and 0x86DD(IPv6), default value is 'Any'.
• LLC	SSAP Address Valid SSAP(Source Service Access Point) can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or 'Any', the default value is 'Any' DSAP Address Valid DSAP(Destination Service Access Point) can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or 'Any', the default value is 'Any' Control Address Valid Control Address can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or 'Any', the default value is 'Any'
• SNAP	PID Valid PID(a.k.a ethernet type) can have value within 0x00-0xFFFF or 'Any', default value is 'Any'
• IPv4	Protocol IP protocol number: (0-255, TCP or UDP) or 'Any' Source IP Specific Source IP address in value/mask format or 'Any'. IP and Mask are in the format x.y.z.w where x, y, z, and w are decimal numbers between 0 and 255. When Mask is converted to a 32-bit binary string and read from left to right, all bits following the first zero must also be zero DSCP Diffserv Code Point value(DSCP): It can be specific value, range of value or 'Any'. DSCP values are in the range 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43 IP Fragment IPv4 frame fragmented option: yes no any Sport Source TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP Dport Destination TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP
• IPv6	Protocol IP protocol number: (0-255, TCP or UDP) or 'Any' Source IP IPv6 source address: (a.b.c.d) or 'Any', 32 LS bits DSCP Diffserv Code Point value(DSCP): It can be specific value, range of value or 'Any'. DSCP values are in the range 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43 Sport Source TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP Dport Destination TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP
• Action Parameters	Class QoS class: (0-7) or 'Default'. DP Valid Drop Precedence Level can be (0-3) or 'Default'. DSCP Valid DSCP value can be (0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43) or 'Default'. 'Default' means that the default classified value is not modified by this QCE.

Buttons

Save: Click to save the configuration and move to main QCL page

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values

Cancel: Return to the previous page without saving the configuration change

4.9.12 QoS Status

This page shows the QCL status by different QCL users. Each row describes the QCE that is defined. It is a conflict if a specific QCE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations. The maximum number of QCEs is **256** on each switch. The QoS Control List Status screen in [Figure 4-9-15](#) appears.

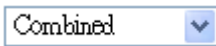
Figure 4-9-15 QoS Control List Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

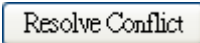
Object	Description
• User	Indicates the QCL user.
• QCE#	Indicates the index of QCE.
• Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame to look for incoming frames. Possible frame types are: Any : The QCE will match all frame type. Ethernet : Only Ethernet frames (with Ether Type 0x600-0xFFFF) are allowed. LLC : Only (LLC) frames are allowed. SNAP : Only (SNAP) frames are allowed. IPv4 : The QCE will match only IPV4 frames. IPv6 : The QCE will match only IPV6 frames.
• Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE.

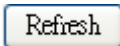
• Action	Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if parameters configured are matched with the frame's content. There are three action fields: Class, DPL and DSCP. Class: Classified QoS class; if a frame matches the QCE it will be put in the queue. DPL: Drop Precedence Level; if a frame matches the QCE then DP level will set to value displayed under DPL column. DSCP: If a frame matches the QCE then DSCP will be classified with the value displayed under DSCP column.
• Conflict	Displays Conflict status of QCL entries. As H/W resources are shared by multiple applications. It may happen that resources required to add a QCE may not be available, in that case it shows conflict status as 'Yes', otherwise it is always 'No'. Please note that conflict can be resolved by releasing the H/W resources required to add QCL entry on pressing 'Resolve Conflict' button.

Buttons

: Select the QCL status from this drop down list.

Auto-refresh : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to release the resources required to add QCL entry, in case the conflict status for any QCL entry is 'yes'.

: Click to refresh the page.

4.9.13 Storm Control Configuration

This page allows you to configure the storm control settings for all switch ports.

There is a storm rate control for unicast frames, broadcast frames and unknown (flooded) frames.

The Storm Control Configuration screen in [Figure 4-9-16](#) appears.

QoS Port Storm Control

Port	Unicast Frames			Broadcast Frames			Unknown Frames		
	Enabled	Rate	Unit	Enabled	Rate	Unit	Enabled	Rate	Unit
*	☐	500	<All> ▾	☐	500	<All> ▾	☐	500	<All> ▾
1	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
2	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
3	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
4	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
5	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
6	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
7	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
8	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
9	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
10	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
11	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
12	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
13	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
14	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
15	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
16	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
17	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
18	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
19	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
20	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
21	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
22	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
23	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
24	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
25	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
26	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
27	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾
28	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾	☐	500	kbits ▾

Figure 4-9-16 Storm Control Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
• Enable	Controls whether the storm control is enabled on this switch port.
• Rate	Controls the rate for the storm control. The default value is 500. This value is restricted to 100-1000000 when the "Unit" is "kbits" or "fps", and it is restricted to 1-13200 when the "Unit" is "Mbps" or "kfps".
• Unit	Controls the unit of measure for the storm control rate as kbits, Mbps, fps or kfps . The default value is "kbits".

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.14 WRED

This page allows you to configure the Random Early Detection (RED) settings for queue 0 to 5. RED cannot be applied to queue 6 and 7. Through different RED configuration for the queues (QoS classes) it is possible to obtain Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) operation between queues. The settings are global for all ports in the switch. The WRED screen in [Figure 4-9-17](#) appears.

Weighted Random Early Detection Configuration

Queue	Enable	Min. Threshold	Max. DP 1	Max. DP 2	Max. DP 3
0	☐	0	1	5	10
1	☐	0	1	5	10
2	☐	0	1	5	10
3	☐	0	1	5	10
4	☐	0	1	5	10
5	☐	0	1	5	10

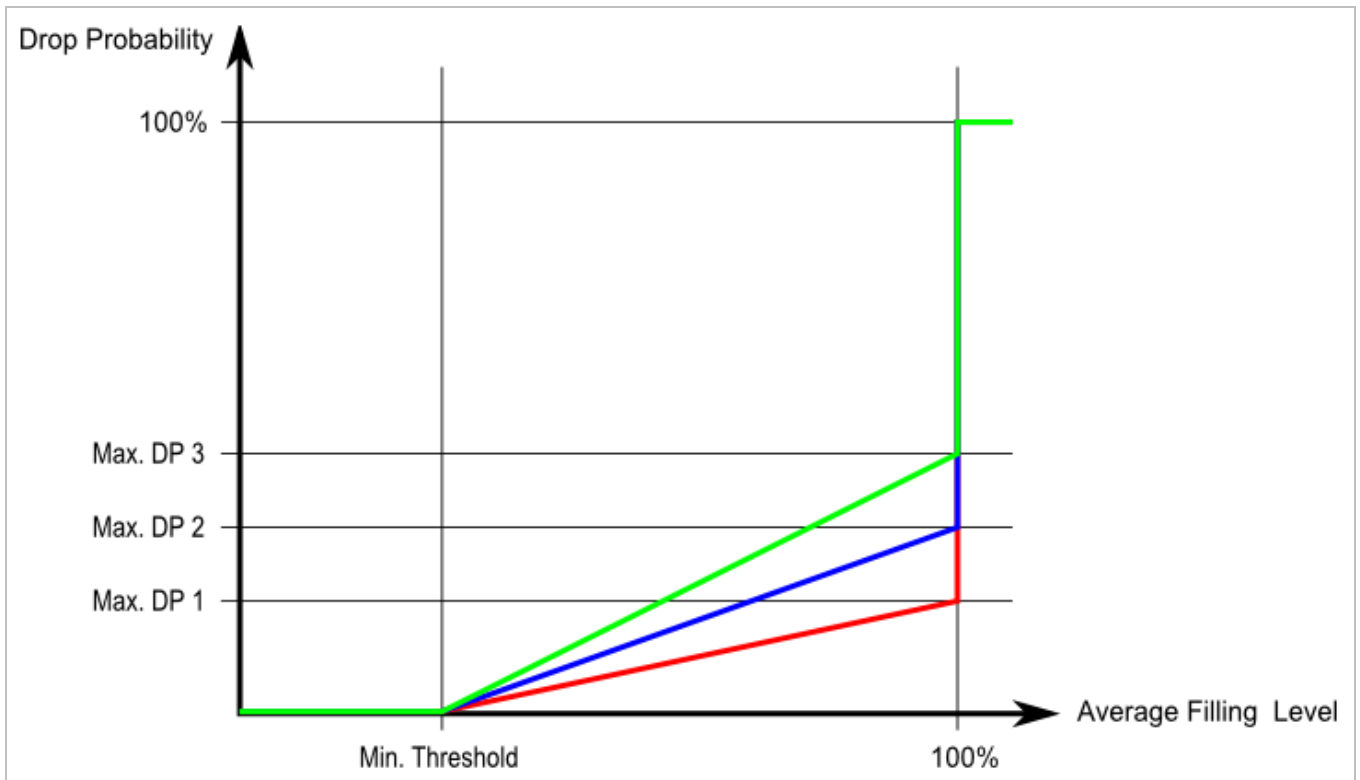
Figure 4-9-17 WRED page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Queue	The queue number (QoS class) for which the configuration below applies.
• Enable	Controls whether RED is enabled for this queue.
• Min. Threshold	Controls the lower RED threshold. If the average queue filling level is below this threshold, the drop probability is zero. This value is restricted to 0-100.
• Max. DP 1	Controls the drop probability for frames marked with Drop Precedence Level 1 when the average queue filling level is 100%. This value is restricted to 0-100.
• Max. DP2	Controls the drop probability for frames marked with Drop Precedence Level 2 when the average queue filling level is 100%. This value is restricted to 0-100.
• Max. DP3	Controls the drop probability for frames marked with Drop Precedence Level 3 when the average queue filling level is 100%. This value is restricted to 0-100.

RED Drop Probability Function

The following illustration shows the drop probability function with associated parameters.



Max. DP 1-3 is the drop probability when the average queue filling level is 100%. Frames marked with Drop Precedence Level 0 are never dropped. Min. Threshold is the average queue filling level where the queues randomly start dropping frames. The drop probability for frames marked with Drop Precedence Level n increases linearly from zero (at Min. Threshold average queue filling level) to Max. DP n (at 100% average queue filling level).

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.15 QoS Statistics

This page provides statistics for the different queues for all switch ports. The QoS Statistics screen in [Figure 4-9-18](#) appears.

Queuing Counters																
Auto-refresh ☐ Refresh Clear																
Port	Q0		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7	
	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx
1	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	776
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 4-9-18 Queuing Counters page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
• Q0 ~ Q7	There are 8 QoS queues per port. Q0 is the lowest priority queue.
• Rx/Tx	The number of received and transmitted packets per queue.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears the counters for all ports.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

4.9.16 Voice VLAN Configuration

The Voice VLAN feature enables voice traffic forwarding on the Voice VLAN, then the switch can classify and schedule network traffic. It is recommended that there be two VLANs on a port - one for voice, one for data. Before connecting the IP device to the switch, the IP phone should configure the voice VLAN ID correctly. It should be configured through its own GUI. The Voice VLAN

Configuration screen in Figure 4-9-19 appears.

Voice VLAN Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▼
VLAN ID	1000
Aging Time	86400 seconds
Traffic Class	7 (High) ▼

Port Configuration

Port	Mode	Security	Discovery Protocol
*	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	<All> ▼
1	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
2	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
3	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
4	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
5	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
6	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
7	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
8	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
9	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
10	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
11	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
12	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
13	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
14	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
15	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
16	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
17	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
18	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
19	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
20	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
21	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
22	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
23	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
24	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
25	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
26	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
27	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼
28	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	OUI ▼

Save
Reset

Figure 4-9-19 Voice VLAN Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the Voice VLAN mode operation. We must disable MSTP feature before we enable Voice VLAN. It can avoid the conflict of ingress filter. Possible modes are:

	Enabled: Enable Voice VLAN mode operation. Disabled: Disable Voice VLAN mode operation.
• VLAN ID	Indicates the Voice VLAN ID. It should be a unique VLAN ID in the system and cannot equal each port PVID. It is conflict configuration if the value equal management VID, MVR VID, PVID etc. The allowed range is 1 to 4095.
• Age Time	Indicates the Voice VLAN secure learning age time. The allowed range is 10 to 10000000 seconds. It used when security mode or auto detect mode is enabled. In other cases, it will based hardware age time. The actual age time will be situated in the [age_time; 2 * age_time] interval.
• Traffic Class	Indicates the Voice VLAN traffic class. All traffic on Voice VLAN will apply this class.
• Port Security	Indicates the Voice VLAN port security mode. When the function is enabled, all non-telephone MAC address in Voice VLAN will be blocked 10 seconds. Possible port modes are: Enabled: Enable Voice VLAN security mode operation. Disabled: Disable Voice VLAN security mode operation.
• Port Discovery Protocol	Indicates the Voice VLAN port discovery protocol. It will only work when auto detect mode is enabled. We should enable LLDP feature before configuring discovery protocol to "LLDP" or "Both". Changing the discovery protocol to "OUI" or "LLDP" will restart auto detect process. Possible discovery protocols are: OUI: Detect telephony device by OUI address. LLDP: Detect telephony device by LLDP. Both: Both OUI and LLDP.

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.9.17 Voice VLAN OUI Table

Configure VOICE VLAN OUI table on this page. The maximum entry number is 16. Modifying the OUI table will restart auto detection of OUI process. The Voice VLAN OUI Table screen in [Figure 4-9-20](#) appears.

Voice VLAN OUI Table

Delete	Telephony OUI	Description
☐	00-30-4f	PLANET phones
☐	00-03-6b	Cisco phones
☐	00-0f-e2	H3C phones
☐	00-60-b9	Philips and NEC AG phones
☐	00-d0-1e	Pingtel phones
☐	00-e0-75	Polycom phones
☐	00-e0-bb	3Com phones
☐	00-01-e3	Siemens AG phones

Figure 4-9-20 Voice VLAN OUI Table page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Telephony OUI	An telephony OUI address is a globally unique identifier assigned to a vendor by IEEE. It must be 6 characters long and the input format is "xx-xx-xx" (x is a hexadecimal digit).
• Description	The description of OUI address. Normally, it describes which vendor telephony device it belongs to. The allowed string length is 0 to 32.

Buttons

: Click to add a new access management entry.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.10 Access Control Lists

ACL is an acronym for Access Control List. It is the list table of ACEs, containing access control entries that specify individual users or groups permitted or denied to specific traffic objects, such as a process or a program.

Each accessible traffic object contains an identifier to its ACL. The privileges determine whether there are specific traffic object access rights.

ACL implementations can be quite complex, for example, when the ACEs are prioritized for the various situation. In networking, the ACL refers to a list of service ports or network services that are available on a host or server, each with a list of hosts or servers permitted or denied to use the service. ACL can generally be configured to control inbound traffic, and in this context, they are similar to firewalls.

ACE is an acronym for Access Control Entry. It describes access permission associated with a particular ACE ID.

There are three ACE frame types (Ethernet Type, ARP, and IPv4) and two ACE actions (permit and deny). The ACE also contains many detailed, different parameter options that are available for individual application.

4.10.1 Access Control List Status

This page shows the ACL status by different ACL users. Each row describes the ACE that is defined. It is a conflict if a specific ACE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations. The maximum number of ACEs is **512** on each switch. The Voice VLAN OUI Table screen in [Figure 4-10-1](#) appears.

User	Ingress Port	Frame Type	Action	Rate Limiter	Port Redirect	CPU	CPU Once	Counter	Conflict
No entries									

Combined Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-10-1 ACL Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• User	Indicates the ACL user.
• Ingress Port	Indicates the ingress port of the ACE. Possible values are: Any : The ACE will match any ingress port. Policy : The ACE will match ingress ports with a specific policy. Port : The ACE will match a specific ingress port.
• Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. Possible values are: Any : The ACE will match any frame type. EType : The ACE will match Ethernet Type frames. Note that an Ethernet Type

	based ACE will not get matched by IP and ARP frames. ARP: The ACE will match ARP/RARP frames. IPv4: The ACE will match all IPv4 frames. IPv4/ICMP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with ICMP protocol. IPv4/UDP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with UDP protocol. IPv4/TCP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with TCP protocol. IPv4/Other: The ACE will match IPv4 frames, which are not ICMP/UDP/TCP. IPv6: The ACE will match all IPv6 standard frames.
• Action	Indicates the forwarding action of the ACE. Permit: Frames matching the ACE may be forwarded and learned. Deny: Frames matching the ACE are dropped.
• Rate Limiter	Indicates the rate limiter number of the ACE. The allowed range is 1 to 16. When Disabled is displayed, the rate limiter operation is disabled.
• Port Redirect	Indicates the port redirect operation of the ACE. Frames matching the ACE are redirected to the port number. The allowed values are Disabled or a specific port number. When Disabled is displayed, the port redirect operation is disabled.
• CPU	Forward packet that matched the specific ACE to CPU.
• CPU Once	Forward first packet that matched the specific ACE to CPU.
• Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.
• Conflict	Indicates the hardware status of the specific ACE. The specific ACE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page.

4.10.2 Access Control List Configuration

This page shows the Access Control List (ACL), which is made up of the ACEs defined on this switch. Each row describes the ACE that is defined. The maximum number of ACEs is **512** on each switch.

Click on the lowest plus sign to add a new ACE to the list. The reserved ACEs used for internal protocol, cannot be edited or deleted, the order sequence cannot be changed and the priority is highest.

The Access Control List Configuration screen in [Figure 4-10-2](#) appears.

Access Control List Configuration

Ingress Port	Policy / Bitmask	Frame Type	Action	Rate Limiter	Port Redirect	Counter	

Auto-refresh ☐

Figure 4-10-2 Access Control List Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Ingress Port	Indicates the ingress port of the ACE. Possible values are: All: The ACE will match all ingress port. Port: The ACE will match a specific ingress port.
Policy / Bitmask	Indicates the policy number and bitmask of the ACE.
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. Possible values are: Any: The ACE will match any frame type. EType: The ACE will match Ethernet Type frames. Note that an Ethernet Type based ACE will not get matched by IP and ARP frames. ARP: The ACE will match ARP/RARP frames. IPv4: The ACE will match all IPv4 frames. IPv4/ICMP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with ICMP protocol. IPv4/UDP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with UDP protocol. IPv4/TCP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with TCP protocol. IPv4/Other: The ACE will match IPv4 frames, which are not ICMP/UDP/TCP. IPv6: The ACE will match all IPv6 standard frames.
Action	Indicates the forwarding action of the ACE. Permit: Frames matching the ACE may be forwarded and learned. Deny: Frames matching the ACE are dropped.
Rate Limiter	Indicates the rate limiter number of the ACE. The allowed range is 1 to 16. When Disabled is displayed, the rate limiter operation is disabled.
Port Redirect	Indicates the port redirect operation of the ACE. Frames matching the ACE are redirected to the port number. The allowed values are Disabled or a specific port number. When Disabled is displayed, the port redirect operation is disabled.
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.
Modification Buttons	You can modify each ACE (Access Control Entry) in the table using the following buttons: : Inserts a new ACE before the current row. : Edits the ACE row. : Moves the ACE up the list.

	 : Moves the ACE down the list.  : Deletes the ACE.  : The lowest plus sign adds a new entry at the bottom of the ACE listings.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page; any changes made locally will be undone.

Clear: Click to clear the counters.

Remove All: Click to remove all ACEs.

4.10.3 ACE Configuration

Configure an ACE (Access Control Entry) on this page.

An ACE consists of several parameters. These parameters vary according to the frame type that you select. First select the ingress port for the ACE, and then select the frame type. Different parameter options are displayed depending on the frame type selected.

A frame that hits this ACE matches the configuration that is defined here. The ACE Configuration screen in [Figure 4-10-3](#) appears.

ACE Configuration

Ingress Port	All ▼	Action	Permit ▼
Policy Filter	Any ▼	Rate Limiter	Disabled ▼
Frame Type	Any ▼	Port Redirect	Disabled ▼
		Logging	Disabled ▼
		Shutdown	Disabled ▼
		Counter	0

MAC Parameters

DMAC Filter	Any ▼

VLAN Parameters

VLAN ID Filter	Any ▼
Tag Priority	Any ▼

Figure 4-10-3 ACE Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Ingress Port	Select the ingress port for which this ACE applies. Any: The ACE applies to any port. Port n: The ACE applies to this port number, where n is the number of the switch port.
• Policy Filter	Specify the policy number filter for this ACE. Any: No policy filter is specified. (policy filter status is "don't-care".) Specific: If you want to filter a specific policy with this ACE, choose this value. Two field for entering an policy value and bitmask appears.
• Policy Value	When "Specific" is selected for the policy filter, you can enter a specific policy value. The allowed range is 0 to 255.
• Policy Bitmask	When "Specific" is selected for the policy filter, you can enter a specific policy bitmask. The allowed range is 0x0 to 0xff.
• Frame Type	Select the frame type for this ACE. These frame types are mutually exclusive. Any: Any frame can match this ACE. Ethernet Type: Only Ethernet Type frames can match this ACE. The IEEE 802.3 describes the value of Length/Type Field specifications to be greater than or equal to 1536 decimal (equal to 0600 hexadecimal). ARP: Only ARP frames can match this ACE. Notice the ARP frames won't match the ACE with ethernet type. IPv4: Only IPv4 frames can match this ACE. Notice the IPv4 frames won't match the ACE with ethernet type. IPv6: Only IPv6 frames can match this ACE. Notice the IPv6 frames won't match the ACE with ethernet type.
• Action	Specify the action to take with a frame that hits this ACE. Permit: The frame that hits this ACE is granted permission for the ACE operation. Deny: The frame that hits this ACE is dropped.
• Rate Limiter	Specify the rate limiter in number of base units. The allowed range is 1 to 16. Disabled indicates that the rate limiter operation is disabled.
• Port Redirect	Frames that hit the ACE are redirected to the port number specified here. The allowed range is the same as the switch port number range. Disabled indicates that the port redirect operation is disabled.
• Logging	Specify the logging operation of the ACE. The allowed values are: Enabled: Frames matching the ACE are stored in the System Log. Disabled: Frames matching the ACE are not logged. Please note that the System Log memory size and logging rate is limited.
• Shutdown	Specify the port shut down operation of the ACE. The allowed values are: Enabled: If a frame matches the ACE, the ingress port will be disabled. Disabled: Port shut down is disabled for the ACE.
• Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.

■ MAC Parameters

Object	Description
• SMAC Filter	(Only displayed when the frame type is Ethernet Type or ARP.) Specify the source MAC filter for this ACE. Any: No SMAC filter is specified. (SMAC filter status is "don't-care".) Specific: If you want to filter a specific source MAC address with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an SMAC value appears.
• SMAC Value	When "Specific" is selected for the SMAC filter, you can enter a specific source MAC address. The legal format is "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx". A frame that hits this ACE matches this SMAC value.
• DMAC Filter	Specify the destination MAC filter for this ACE. Any: No DMAC filter is specified. (DMAC filter status is "don't-care".) MC: Frame must be multicast. BC: Frame must be broadcast. UC: Frame must be unicast. Specific: If you want to filter a specific destination MAC address with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering a DMAC value appears.
• DMAC Value	When "Specific" is selected for the DMAC filter, you can enter a specific destination MAC address. The legal format is "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx". A frame that hits this ACE matches this DMAC value.

■ VLAN Parameters

Object	Description
• VLAN ID Filter	Specify the VLAN ID filter for this ACE. Any: No VLAN ID filter is specified. (VLAN ID filter status is "don't-care".) Specific: If you want to filter a specific VLAN ID with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering a VLAN ID number appears.
• VLAN ID	When "Specific" is selected for the VLAN ID filter, you can enter a specific VLAN ID number. The allowed range is 1 to 4095. A frame that hits this ACE matches this VLAN ID value.
• Tag Priority	Specify the tag priority for this ACE. A frame that hits this ACE matches this tag priority. The allowed number range is 0 to 7. The value Any means that no tag priority is specified (tag priority is "don't-care".)

■ ARP Parameters

The ARP parameters can be configured when Frame Type "ARP" is selected.

Object	Description

• ARP/RARP	Specify the available ARP/RARP opcode (OP) flag for this ACE. Any: No ARP/RARP OP flag is specified. (OP is "don't-care".) ARP: Frame must have ARP/RARP opcode set to ARP. RARP: Frame must have ARP/RARP opcode set to RARP. Other: Frame has unknown ARP/RARP Opcode flag.
• Request/Reply	Specify the available ARP/RARP opcode (OP) flag for this ACE. Any: No ARP/RARP OP flag is specified. (OP is "don't-care".) Request: Frame must have ARP Request or RARP Request OP flag set. Reply: Frame must have ARP Reply or RARP Reply OP flag.
• Sender IP Filter	Specify the sender IP filter for this ACE. Any: No sender IP filter is specified. (Sender IP filter is "don't-care".) Host: Sender IP filter is set to Host. Specify the sender IP address in the SIP Address field that appears. Network: Sender IP filter is set to Network. Specify the sender IP address and sender IP mask in the SIP Address and SIP Mask fields that appear.
• Sender IP Address	When "Host" or "Network" is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP address in dotted decimal notation.
• Sender IP Mask	When "Network" is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP mask in dotted decimal notation.
• Target IP Filter	Specify the target IP filter for this specific ACE. Any: No target IP filter is specified. (Target IP filter is "don't-care".) Host: Target IP filter is set to Host. Specify the target IP address in the Target IP Address field that appears. Network: Target IP filter is set to Network. Specify the target IP address and target IP mask in the Target IP Address and Target IP Mask fields that appear.
• Target IP Address	When "Host" or "Network" is selected for the target IP filter, you can enter a specific target IP address in dotted decimal notation.
• Target IP Mask	When "Network" is selected for the target IP filter, you can enter a specific target IP mask in dotted decimal notation.
• ARP SMAC Match	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their sender hardware address field (SHA) settings. 0: ARP frames where SHA is not equal to the SMAC address. 1: ARP frames where SHA is equal to the SMAC address. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• RARP SMAC Match	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their target hardware address field (THA) settings. 0: RARP frames where THA is not equal to the SMAC address. 1: RARP frames where THA is equal to the SMAC address. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").

• IP/Ethernet Length	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address length (HLN) and protocol address length (PLN) settings. 0: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is equal to Ethernet (0x06) and the (PLN) is equal to IPv4 (0x04). 1: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is equal to Ethernet (0x06) and the (PLN) is equal to IPv4 (0x04). Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• IP	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address space (HRD) settings. 0: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is equal to Ethernet (1). 1: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is equal to Ethernet (1). Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• Ethernet	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their ARP/RARP protocol address space (PRO) settings. 0: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is equal to IP (0x800). 1: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is equal to IP (0x800). Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").

■ IP Parameters

The IP parameters can be configured when Frame Type "IPv4" is selected.

Object	Description
• IP Protocol Filter	Specify the IP protocol filter for this ACE. Any: No IP protocol filter is specified ("don't-care"). Specific: If you want to filter a specific IP protocol filter with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an IP protocol filter appears. ICMP: Select ICMP to filter IPv4 ICMP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining ICMP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file. UDP: Select UDP to filter IPv4 UDP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining UDP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file. TCP: Select TCP to filter IPv4 TCP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining TCP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file.
• IP Protocol Value	When "Specific" is selected for the IP protocol value, you can enter a specific value. The allowed range is 0 to 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this IP protocol value.
• IP TTL	Specify the Time-to-Live settings for this ACE. zero: IPv4 frames with a Time-to-Live field greater than zero must not be able to match this entry. non-zero: IPv4 frames with a Time-to-Live field greater than zero must be able to match this entry.

	Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• IP Fragment	Specify the fragment offset settings for this ACE. This involves the settings for the More Fragments (MF) bit and the Fragment Offset (FRAG OFFSET) field for an IPv4 frame. No: IPv4 frames where the MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero must not be able to match this entry. Yes: IPv4 frames where the MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• IP Option	Specify the options flag setting for this ACE. No: IPv4 frames where the options flag is set must not be able to match this entry. Yes: IPv4 frames where the options flag is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• SIP Filter	Specify the source IP filter for this ACE. Any: No source IP filter is specified. (Source IP filter is "don't-care".) Host: Source IP filter is set to Host. Specify the source IP address in the SIP Address field that appears. Network: Source IP filter is set to Network. Specify the source IP address and source IP mask in the SIP Address and SIP Mask fields that appear.
• SIP Address	When "Host" or "Network" is selected for the source IP filter, you can enter a specific SIP address in dotted decimal notation.
• SIP Mask	When "Network" is selected for the source IP filter, you can enter a specific SIP mask in dotted decimal notation.
• DIP Filter	Specify the destination IP filter for this ACE. Any: No destination IP filter is specified. (Destination IP filter is "don't-care".) Host: Destination IP filter is set to Host. Specify the destination IP address in the DIP Address field that appears. Network: Destination IP filter is set to Network. Specify the destination IP address and destination IP mask in the DIP Address and DIP Mask fields that appear.
• DIP Address	When "Host" or "Network" is selected for the destination IP filter, you can enter a specific DIP address in dotted decimal notation.
• DIP Mask	When "Network" is selected for the destination IP filter, you can enter a specific DIP mask in dotted decimal notation.

■ ICMP Parameters

Object	Description

• ICMP Type Filter	Specify the ICMP filter for this ACE. Any: No ICMP filter is specified (ICMP filter status is "don't-care"). Specific: If you want to filter a specific ICMP filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific ICMP value. A field for entering an ICMP value appears.
• ICMP Type Value	When "Specific" is selected for the ICMP filter, you can enter a specific ICMP value. The allowed range is 0 to 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this ICMP value.
• ICMP Code Filter	Specify the ICMP code filter for this ACE. Any: No ICMP code filter is specified (ICMP code filter status is "don't-care"). Specific: If you want to filter a specific ICMP code filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific ICMP code value. A field for entering an ICMP code value appears.
• ICMP Code Value	When "Specific" is selected for the ICMP code filter, you can enter a specific ICMP code value. The allowed range is 0 to 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this ICMP code value.

■ TCP/UDP Parameters

Object	Description
• TCP/UDP Source Filter	Specify the TCP/UDP source filter for this ACE. Any: No TCP/UDP source filter is specified (TCP/UDP source filter status is "don't-care"). Specific: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP source value appears. Range: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source range filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP source value appears.
• TCP/UDP Source No.	When "Specific" is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP source value.
• TCP/UDP Source Range	When "Range" is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP source value.
• TCP/UDP Destination Filter	Specify the TCP/UDP destination filter for this ACE. Any: No TCP/UDP destination filter is specified (TCP/UDP destination filter status is "don't-care"). Specific: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP destination filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP destination value appears.

	Range: If you want to filter a specific range TCP/UDP destination filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination range value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP destination value appears.
• TCP/UDP Destination Number	When "Specific" is selected for the TCP/UDP destination filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP destination value.
• TCP/UDP Destination Range	When "Range" is selected for the TCP/UDP destination filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination range value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP destination value.
• TCP FIN	Specify the TCP "No more data from sender" (FIN) value for this ACE. 0: TCP frames where the FIN field is set must not be able to match this entry. 1: TCP frames where the FIN field is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• TCP SYN	Specify the TCP "Synchronize sequence numbers" (SYN) value for this ACE. 0: TCP frames where the SYN field is set must not be able to match this entry. 1: TCP frames where the SYN field is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• TCP RST	Specify the TCP "Reset the connection" (RST) value for this ACE. 0: TCP frames where the RST field is set must not be able to match this entry. 1: TCP frames where the RST field is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• TCP PSH	Specify the TCP "Push Function" (PSH) value for this ACE. 0: TCP frames where the PSH field is set must not be able to match this entry. 1: TCP frames where the PSH field is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• TCP ACK	Specify the TCP "Acknowledgment field significant" (ACK) value for this ACE. 0: TCP frames where the ACK field is set must not be able to match this entry. 1: TCP frames where the ACK field is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").
• TCP URG	Specify the TCP "Urgent Pointer field significant" (URG) value for this ACE. 0: TCP frames where the URG field is set must not be able to match this entry. 1: TCP frames where the URG field is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").

■ Ethernet Type Parameters

The Ethernet Type parameters can be configured when Frame Type "Ethernet Type" is selected.

Object	Description
• EtherType Filter	Specify the Ethernet type filter for this ACE. Any: No EtherType filter is specified (EtherType filter status is "don't-care").

	Specific: If you want to filter a specific EtherType filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific EtherType value. A field for entering a EtherType value appears.
• Ethernet Type Value	When "Specific" is selected for the EtherType filter, you can enter a specific EtherType value. The allowed range is 0x600 to 0xFFFF but excluding 0x800(IPv4), 0x806(ARP) and 0x86DD(IPv6). A frame that hits this ACE matches this EtherType value.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

: Return to the previous page.

4.10.4 ACL Ports Configuration

Configure the ACL parameters (ACE) of each switch port. These parameters will affect frames received on a port unless the frame matches a specific ACE.

The ACL Ports Configuration screen in [Figure 4-10-4](#) appears.

ACL Ports Configuration

Port	Policy ID	Action	Rate Limiter ID	Port Redirect	Logging	Shutdown	State	Counter
*	0	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	<All> ▼	*
1	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	1969
2	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
3	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	951
4	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
5	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
6	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
7	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
8	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
20	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
21	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
22	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
23	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
24	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
25	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
26	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
27	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0
28	0	Permit ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼	Enabled ▼	0

Save Reset

Refresh Clear

Figure 4-10-4 ACL Ports Configuration page screenshot

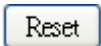
The page includes the following fields:

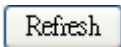
Object	Description
• Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
• Policy ID	Select the policy to apply to this port. The allowed values are 0 through 255 . The default value is 0.
• Action	Select whether forwarding is permitted ("Permit") or denied ("Deny"). The default value is "Permit".
• Rate Limiter ID	Select which rate limiter to apply on this port. The allowed values are Disabled or the values 1 through 16 . The default value is "Disabled".
• Logging	Specify the logging operation of this port. The allowed values are: Enabled : Frames received on the port are stored in the System Log. Disabled : Frames received on the port are not logged. The default value is "Disabled".

	Please note that the System Log memory size and logging rate is limited.
• Shutdown	Specify the port shut down operation of this port. The allowed values are: Enabled: If a frame is received on the port, the port will be disabled. Disabled: Port shut down is disabled. The default value is "Disabled".
• State	Specify the port state of this port. The allowed values are: Enabled: To reopen ports by changing the volatile port configuration of the ACL user module. Disabled: To close ports by changing the volatile port configuration of the ACL user module. The default value is "Enabled".
• Counter	Counts the number of frames that match this ACE.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

: Click to refresh the page; any changes made locally will be undone.

: Click to clear the counters.

4.10.5 ACL Rate Limiter Configuration

Configure the rate limiter for the ACL of the switch.

The ACL Rate Limiter Configuration screen in [Figure 4-10-5](#) appears.

ACL Rate Limiter Configuration

Rate Limiter ID	Rate (pps)
*	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1

Figure 4-10-5 ACL Rate Limiter Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Rate Limiter ID	The rate limiter ID for the settings contained in the same row.
• Rate	The allowed values are: 0-131071 in pps

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.11 Authentication

This section is to control the access of the Managed Switch, includes the user access and management control.

The Authentication section contains links to the following main topics:

- **IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Network Access Control**
- **MAC-Based Authentication**
- **User Authentication**

Overview of 802.1X (Port-Based) Authentication

In the 802.1X-world, the user is called the supplicant, the switch is the authenticator, and the RADIUS server is the authentication server. The switch acts as the man-in-the-middle, forwarding requests and responses between the supplicant and the authentication server. Frames sent between the supplicant and the switch are special 802.1X frames, known as **EAPOL (EAP Over LANs)** frames. EAPOL frames encapsulate **EAP PDUs** (RFC3748). Frames sent between the switch and the RADIUS server are RADIUS packets. RADIUS packets also encapsulate EAP PDUs together with other attributes like the switch's IP address, name, and the supplicant's port number on the switch. EAP is very flexible, in that it allows for different authentication methods, like **MD5-Challenge**, **PEAP**, and **TLS**. The important thing is that the authenticator (the switch) doesn't need to know which authentication method the supplicant and the authentication server are using, or how many information exchange frames are needed for a particular method. The switch simply encapsulates the EAP part of the frame into the relevant type (EAPOL or RADIUS) and forwards it.

When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a special packet containing a success or failure indication. Besides forwarding this decision to the supplicant, the switch uses it to open up or block traffic on the switch port connected to the supplicant.

Overview of MAC-Based Authentication

Unlike 802.1X, MAC-based authentication is not a standard, but merely a best-practices method adopted by the industry. In MAC-based authentication, users are called clients, and the switch acts as the supplicant on behalf of clients. The initial frame (any kind of frame) sent by a client is snooped by the switch, which in turn uses the client's MAC address as both username and password in the subsequent EAP exchange with the RADIUS server. The 6-byte MAC address is converted to a string on the following form "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx", that is, a dash (-) is used as separator between the lower-cased hexadecimal digits. The switch only supports the MD5-Challenge authentication method, so the RADIUS server must be configured accordingly.

When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a success or failure indication, which in turn causes the switch to open up or block traffic for that particular client, using static entries into the MAC Table. Only then will frames from the client be forwarded on the switch. There are no EAPOL frames involved in this authentication, and therefore, MAC-based Authentication has nothing to do with the 802.1X standard.

The advantage of MAC-based authentication over 802.1X is that several clients can be connected to the same port (e.g. through a 3rd party switch or a hub) and still require individual authentication, and that the clients don't need special supplicant software

to authenticate. The disadvantage is that MAC addresses can be spoofed by malicious users, equipment whose MAC address is a valid RADIUS user can be used by anyone, and only the MD5-Challenge method is supported.

The 802.1X and MAC-Based Authentication configuration consists of two sections, a system- and a port-wide.

Overview of User Authentication

It is allowed to configure the Managed Switch to authenticate users logging into the system for management access using local or remote authentication methods, such as telnet and Web browser. This Managed Switch provides secure network management access using the following options:

- **Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS)**
- **Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus (TACACS+)**
- **Local user name and Privilege Level control**

RADIUS and TACACS+ are logon authentication protocols that use software running on a central server to control access to RADIUS-aware or TACACS-aware devices on the network. An **authentication server** contains a database of multiple user name / password pairs with associated privilege levels for each user that requires management access to the Managed Switch.

4.11.1 Understanding IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Authentication

The IEEE 802.1X standard defines a client-server-based access control and authentication protocol that restricts unauthorized clients from connecting to a LAN through publicly accessible ports. The authentication server authenticates each client connected to a switch port before making available any services offered by the switch or the LAN.

Until the client is authenticated, 802.1X access control allows only **Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL)** traffic through the port to which the client is connected. After authentication is successful, normal traffic can pass through the port.

This section includes this conceptual information:

- Device Roles
- Authentication Initiation and Message Exchange
- Ports in Authorized and Unauthorized States

■ **Device Roles**

With 802.1X port-based authentication, the devices in the network have specific roles as shown below.

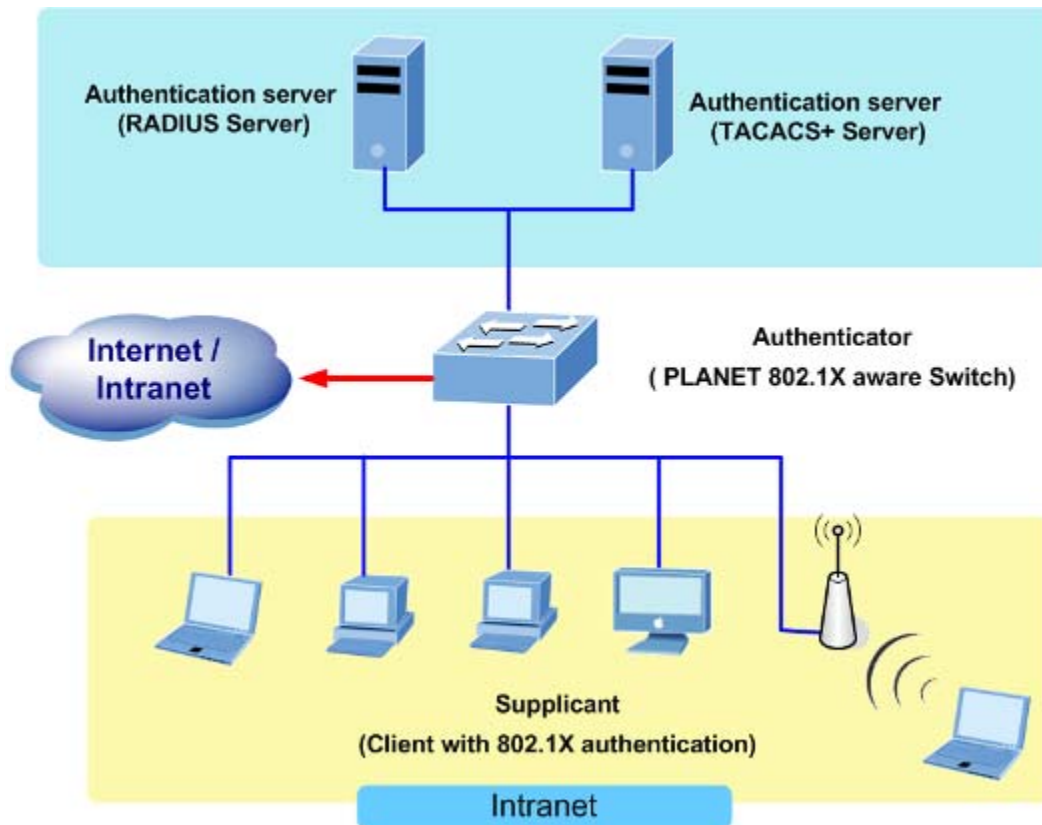


Figure 4-11-1

- Client**—the device (workstation) that requests access to the LAN and switch services and responds to requests from the switch. The workstation must be running 802.1X-compliant client software such as that offered in the Microsoft Windows XP operating system. (The client is the *supplicant* in the IEEE 802.1X specification.)
- Authentication server**—performs the actual authentication of the client. The authentication server validates the identity of the client and notifies the switch whether or not the client is authorized to access the LAN and switch services. Because the switch acts as the proxy, the authentication service is transparent to the client. In this release, the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) security system with **Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)** extensions is the only supported authentication server; it is available in Cisco Secure Access Control Server version 3.0. RADIUS operates in a client/server model in which secure authentication information is exchanged between the RADIUS server and one or more RADIUS clients.
- Switch (802.1X device)**—controls the physical access to the network based on the authentication status of the client. The switch acts as an intermediary (proxy) between the client and the authentication server, requesting identity information from the client, verifying that information with the authentication server, and relaying a response to the client. The switch includes the RADIUS client, which is responsible for encapsulating and decapsulating the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) frames and interacting with the authentication server. When the switch receives EAPOL frames and relays them to the authentication server, the Ethernet header is stripped and the remaining EAP frame is re-encapsulated in the RADIUS format. The EAP frames are not modified or examined during encapsulation, and the

authentication server must support EAP within the native frame format. When the switch receives frames from the authentication server, the server's frame header is removed, leaving the EAP frame, which is then encapsulated for Ethernet and sent to the client.

■ Authentication Initiation and Message Exchange

The switch or the client can initiate authentication. If you enable authentication on a port by using the **dot1x port-control auto** interface configuration command, the switch must initiate authentication when it determines that the port link state transitions from down to up. It then sends an EAP-request/identity frame to the client to request its identity (typically, the switch sends an initial identity/request frame followed by one or more requests for authentication information). Upon receipt of the frame, the client responds with an EAP-response/identity frame.

However, if during bootup, the client does not receive an EAP-request/identity frame from the switch, the client can initiate authentication by sending an EAPOL-start frame, which prompts the switch to request the client's identity



If 802.1X is not enabled or supported on the network access device, any EAPOL frames from the client are dropped. If the client does not receive an EAP-request/identity frame after three attempts to start authentication, the client transmits frames as if the port is in the authorized state. A port in the authorized state effectively means that the client has been successfully authenticated.

When the client supplies its identity, the switch begins its role as the intermediary, passing EAP frames between the client and the authentication server until authentication succeeds or fails. If the authentication succeeds, the switch port becomes authorized.

The specific exchange of EAP frames depends on the authentication method being used. “[Figure 4-11-2](#)” shows a message exchange initiated by the client using the One-Time-Password (OTP) authentication method with a RADIUS server.

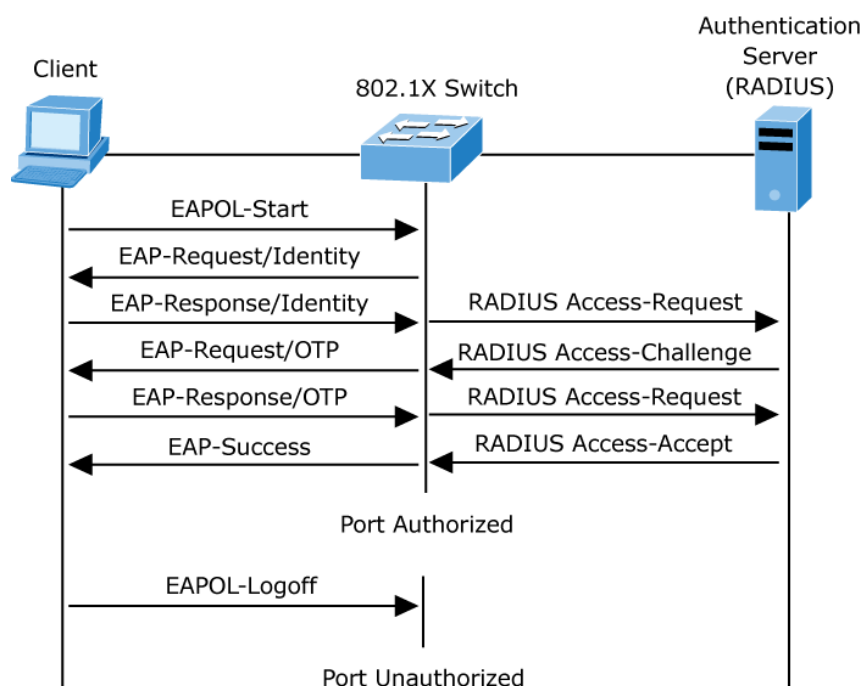


Figure 4-11-2 EAP message exchange

■ Ports in Authorized and Unauthorized States

The switch port state determines whether or not the client is granted access to the network. The port starts in the *unauthorized* state. While in this state, the port disallows all ingress and egress traffic except for 802.1X protocol packets. When a client is successfully authenticated, the port transitions to the *authorized* state, allowing all traffic for the client to flow normally.

If a client that does not support 802.1X is connected to an unauthorized 802.1X port, the switch requests the client's identity. In this situation, the client does not respond to the request, the port remains in the unauthorized state, and the client is not granted access to the network.

In contrast, when an 802.1X-enabled client connects to a port that is not running the 802.1X protocol, the client initiates the authentication process by sending the EAPOL-start frame. When no response is received, the client sends the request for a fixed number of times. Because no response is received, the client begins sending frames as if the port is in the authorized state

If the client is successfully authenticated (receives an Accept frame from the authentication server), the port state changes to authorized, and all frames from the authenticated client are allowed through the port. If the authentication fails, the port remains in the unauthorized state, but authentication can be retried. If the authentication server cannot be reached, the switch can retransmit the request. If no response is received from the server after the specified number of attempts, authentication fails, and network access is not granted.

When a client logs off, it sends an EAPOL-logoff message, causing the switch port to transition to the unauthorized state.

If the link state of a port transitions from up to down, or if an EAPOL-logoff frame is received, the port returns to the unauthorized state.

4.11.2 Authentication Configuration

This page allows you to configure how a user is authenticated when he logs into the switch via one of the management client interfaces. The Authentication Method Configuration screen in [Figure 4-11-3](#) appears.

Client	Authentication Method	Fallback
console	local ▼	☐
telnet	local ▼	☐
ssh	local ▼	☐
web	local ▼	☐

Save Reset

Figure 4-11-3 Authentication Method Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Client	The management client for which the configuration below applies.
• Authentication Method	Authentication Method can be set to one of the following values: None: authentication is disabled and login is not possible. local: use the local user database on the switch stack for authentication. radius: use a remote RADIUS server for authentication. tacacs+: use a remote TACACS+ server for authentication.
• Fallback	Enable fallback to local authentication by checking this box. If none of the configured authentication servers are alive, the local user database is used for authentication. This is only possible if the Authentication Method is set to something else than 'none' or 'local'.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.11.3 Network Access Server Configuration

This page allows you to configure the IEEE 802.1X and MAC-based authentication system and port settings.

The IEEE 802.1X standard defines a port-based access control procedure that prevents unauthorized access to a network by requiring users to first submit credentials for authentication. One or more central servers, the backend servers, determine whether the user is allowed access to the network. These backend (RADIUS) servers are configured on the "Configuration→Security→AAA" page. The IEEE802.1X standard defines port-based operation, but non-standard variants overcome security limitations as shall be explored below.

MAC-based authentication allows for authentication of more than one user on the same port, and doesn't require the user to have special 802.1X supplicant software installed on his system. The switch uses the user's MAC address to authenticate against the backend server. Intruders can create counterfeit MAC addresses, which makes MAC-based authentication less secure than 802.1X authentication. The NAS configuration consists of two sections, a system- and a port-wide. The Network Access Server Configuration screen in [Figure 4-11-4](#) appears.

Network Access Server Configuration

System Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▼
Reauthentication Enabled	☐
Reauthentication Period	3600 seconds
EAPOL Timeout	30 seconds
Aging Period	300 seconds
Hold Time	10 seconds
RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	☐
RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	☐
Guest VLAN Enabled	☐
Guest VLAN ID	1
Max. Reauth. Count	2
Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen	☐

Port Configuration

Port	Admin State	RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	Guest VLAN Enabled	Port State	Restart	
*	<All> ▼	☐	☐	☐			
1	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
2	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
3	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
4	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
5	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
6	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
7	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
8	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
20	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
21	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
22	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
23	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
24	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
25	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
26	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
27	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
28	Force Authorized ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize

Refresh

Save

Reset

Refresh



Figure 4-11-4 Network Access Server Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

System Configuration

Object	Description
• Mode	Indicates if NAS is globally enabled or disabled on the switch. If globally disabled, all ports are allowed forwarding of frames.
• Reauthentication Enabled	If checked, successfully authenticated supplicants/clients are reauthenticated after the interval specified by the Reauthentication Period. Reauthentication for 802.1X-enabled ports can be used to detect if a new device is plugged into a switch port or if a supplicant is no longer attached. For MAC-based ports, reauthentication is only useful if the RADIUS server configuration has changed. It does not involve communication between the switch and the client, and therefore doesn't imply that a client is still present on a port.
• Reauthentication Period	Determines the period, in seconds, after which a connected client must be reauthenticated. This is only active if the Reauthentication Enabled checkbox is checked. Valid values are in the range 1 to 3600 seconds.
• EAPOL Timeout	Determines the time for retransmission of Request Identity EAPOL frames. Valid values are in the range 1 to 65535 seconds. This has no effect for MAC-based ports.
• Aging Period	This setting applies to the following modes, i.e. modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses: Single 802.1X Multi 802.1X MAC-Based Auth. When the NAS module uses the Port Security module to secure MAC addresses, the Port Security module needs to check for activity on the MAC address in question at regular intervals and free resources if no activity is seen within a given period of time. This parameter controls exactly this period and can be set to a number between 10 and 1000000 seconds. If reauthentication is enabled and the port is in a 802.1X-based mode, this is not so critical, since supplicants that are no longer attached to the port will get removed upon the next reauthentication, which will fail. But if reauthentication is not enabled, the only way to free resources is by aging the entries. For ports in MAC-based Auth. mode, reauthentication doesn't cause direct communication between the switch and the client, so this will not detect whether the client is still attached or not, and the only way to free any resources is to age the entry.
• Hold Time	This setting applies to the following modes, i.e. modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses:

	Single 802.1X Multi 802.1X MAC-Based Auth. If a client is denied access - either because the RADIUS server denies the client access or because the RADIUS server request times out (according to the timeout specified on the "Configuration→Security→AAA" page) - the client is put on hold in the Unauthorized state. The hold timer does not count during an on-going authentication. In MAC-based Auth. mode, the The switch will ignore new frames coming from the client during the hold time. The Hold Time can be set to a number between 10 and 1000000 seconds.
• RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	RADIUS-assigned QoS provides a means to centrally control the traffic class to which traffic coming from a successfully authenticated supplicant is assigned on the switch. The RADIUS server must be configured to transmit special RADIUS attributes to take advantage of this feature (see RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled below for a detailed description). The "RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled" checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable RADIUS-server assigned QoS Class functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determine whether RADIUS-assigned QoS Class is enabled for that port. When unchecked, RADIUS-server assigned QoS Class is disabled for all ports.
• RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	RADIUS-assigned VLAN provides a means to centrally control the VLAN on which a successfully authenticated supplicant is placed on the switch. Incoming traffic will be classified to and switched on the RADIUS-assigned VLAN. The RADIUS server must be configured to transmit special RADIUS attributes to take advantage of this feature (see RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled below for a detailed description). The "RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled" checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable RADIUS-server assigned VLAN functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determine whether RADIUS-assigned VLAN is enabled for that port. When unchecked, RADIUS-server assigned VLAN is disabled for all ports.
• Guest VLAN Enabled	A Guest VLAN is a special VLAN - typically with limited network access - on which 802.1X-unaware clients are placed after a network administrator-defined timeout. The switch follows a set of rules for entering and leaving the Guest VLAN as listed below. The "Guest VLAN Enabled" checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable Guest VLAN functionality. When checked, the individual ports'

	ditto setting determines whether the port can be moved into Guest VLAN. When unchecked, the ability to move to the Guest VLAN is disabled for all ports.
• Guest VLAN ID	This is the value that a port's Port VLAN ID is set to if a port is moved into the Guest VLAN. It is only changeable if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled. Valid values are in the range [1; 4095].
• Max. Reauth. Count	The number of times that the switch transmits an EAPOL Request Identity frame without response before considering entering the Guest VLAN is adjusted with this setting. The value can only be changed if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled. Valid values are in the range [1; 255].
• Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen	The switch remembers if an EAPOL frame has been received on the port for the life-time of the port. Once the switch considers whether to enter the Guest VLAN, it will first check if this option is enabled or disabled. If disabled (unchecked; default), the switch will only enter the Guest VLAN if an EAPOL frame has not been received on the port for the life-time of the port. If enabled (checked), the switch will consider entering the Guest VLAN even if an EAPOL frame has been received on the port for the life-time of the port. The value can only be changed if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled.

Port Configuration

The table has one row for each port on the selected switch in the stack and a number of columns, which are:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
• Admin State	If NAS is globally enabled, this selection controls the port's authentication mode. The following modes are available: Force Authorized In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Success frame when the port link comes up, and any client on the port will be allowed network access without authentication. Force Unauthorized In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Failure frame when the port link comes up, and any client on the port will be disallowed network access.

Port-based 802.1X

In the 802.1X-world, the user is called the supplicant, the switch is the authenticator, and the RADIUS server is the authentication server. The authenticator acts as the man-in-the-middle, forwarding requests and responses between the supplicant and the authentication server. Frames sent between the supplicant and the switch are special 802.1X frames, known as EAPOL (EAP Over LANs) frames. EAPOL frames encapsulate EAP PDUs (RFC3748). Frames sent between the switch and the RADIUS server are RADIUS packets. RADIUS packets also encapsulate EAP PDUs together with other attributes like the switch's IP address, name, and the supplicant's port number on the switch. EAP is very flexible, in that it allows for different authentication methods, like MD5-Challenge, PEAP, and TLS. The important thing is that the authenticator (the switch) doesn't need to know which authentication method the supplicant and the authentication server are using, or how many information exchange frames are needed for a particular method. The switch simply encapsulates the EAP part of the frame into the relevant type (EAPOL or RADIUS) and forwards it. When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a special packet containing a success or failure indication. Besides forwarding this decision to the supplicant, the switch uses it to open up or block traffic on the switch port connected to the supplicant.

Note: Suppose two backend servers are enabled and that the server timeout is configured to X seconds (using the AAA configuration page), and suppose that the first server in the list is currently down (but not considered dead). Now, if the supplicant retransmits EAPOL Start frames at a rate faster than X seconds, then it will never get authenticated, because the switch will cancel on-going backend authentication server requests whenever it receives a new EAPOL Start frame from the supplicant. And since the server hasn't yet failed (because the X seconds haven't expired), the same server will be contacted upon the next backend authentication server request from the switch. This scenario will loop forever. Therefore, the server timeout should be smaller than the supplicant's EAPOL Start frame retransmission rate.

Single 802.1X

In port-based 802.1X authentication, once a supplicant is successfully authenticated on a port, the whole port is opened for network traffic. This allows other clients connected to the port (for instance through a hub) to piggy-back on the successfully authenticated client and get network access even though they really aren't authenticated. To overcome this security breach, use the Single 802.1X variant.

Single 802.1X is really not an IEEE standard, but features many of the same characteristics as does port-based 802.1X. In Single 802.1X, at most one supplicant can get authenticated on the port at a time. Normal EAPOL frames are used in the communication between the supplicant and the switch. If more than one supplicant is connected to a port, the one that comes first when the port's link comes up will be the first one considered. If that supplicant doesn't provide valid credentials within a certain amount of time, another supplicant will get a chance. Once a supplicant is successfully authenticated, only that supplicant will be allowed access. This is the most secure of all the supported modes. In this mode, the Port Security module is used to secure a supplicant's MAC address once successfully authenticated.

Multi 802.1X

Multi 802.1X is - like Single 802.1X - not an IEEE standard, but a variant that features many of the same characteristics. In Multi 802.1X, one or more supplicants can get authenticated on the same port at the same time. Each supplicant is authenticated individually and secured in the MAC table using the Port Security module.

In Multi 802.1X it is not possible to use the multicast BPDU MAC address as destination MAC address for EAPOL frames sent from the switch towards the supplicant, since that would cause all supplicants attached to the port to reply to requests sent from the switch. Instead, the switch uses the supplicant's MAC address, which is obtained from the first EAPOL Start or EAPOL Response Identity frame sent by the supplicant. An exception to this is when no supplicants are attached. In this case, the switch sends EAPOL Request Identity frames using the BPDU multicast MAC address as destination - to wake up any supplicants that might be on the port.

The maximum number of supplicants that can be attached to a port can be limited using the Port Security Limit Control functionality.

MAC-based Auth.

Unlike port-based 802.1X, MAC-based authentication is not a standard, but merely a best-practices method adopted by the industry. In MAC-based authentication, users are called clients, and the switch acts as the supplicant on behalf of clients. The initial frame (any kind of frame) sent by a client is snooped by the switch, which in turn uses the client's MAC address as both username and password in the subsequent EAP exchange with the RADIUS server. The 6-byte MAC address is converted to a string on the following form "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx", that is, a dash (-) is used as separator between the lower-cased hexadecimal digits. The switch only supports the MD5-Challenge authentication method, so

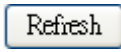
	the RADIUS server must be configured accordingly. When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a success or failure indication, which in turn causes the switch to open up or block traffic for that particular client, using the Port Security module. Only then will frames from the client be forwarded on the switch. There are no EAPOL frames involved in this authentication, and therefore, MAC-based Authentication has nothing to do with the 802.1X standard. The advantage of MAC-based authentication over port-based 802.1X is that several clients can be connected to the same port (e.g. through a 3rd party switch or a hub) and still require individual authentication, and that the clients don't need special supplicant software to authenticate. The advantage of MAC-based authentication over 802.1X-based authentication is that the clients don't need special supplicant software to authenticate. The disadvantage is that MAC addresses can be spoofed by malicious users - equipment whose MAC address is a valid RADIUS user can be used by anyone. Also, only the MD5-Challenge method is supported. The maximum number of clients that can be attached to a port can be limited using the Port Security Limit Control functionality.
• RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	When RADIUS-Assigned QoS is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch reacts to QoS Class information carried in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet transmitted by the RADIUS server when a supplicant is successfully authenticated. If present and valid, traffic received on the supplicant's port will be classified to the given QoS Class. If (re-)authentication fails or the RADIUS Access-Accept packet no longer carries a QoS Class or it's invalid, or the supplicant is otherwise no longer present on the port, the port's QoS Class is immediately reverted to the original QoS Class (which may be changed by the administrator in the meanwhile without affecting the RADIUS-assigned). This option is only available for single-client modes, i.e. • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X RADIUS attributes used in identifying a QoS Class: The User-Priority-Table attribute defined in RFC4675 forms the basis for identifying the QoS Class in an Access-Accept packet. Only the first occurrence of the attribute in the packet will be considered, and to be valid, it must follow this rule: • All 8 octets in the attribute's value must be identical and consist of ASCII characters in the range '0' - '7', which translates into the desired QoS Class in the

	range [0; 7].
• RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	When RADIUS-Assigned VLAN is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch reacts to VLAN ID information carried in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet transmitted by the RADIUS server when a supplicant is successfully authenticated. If present and valid, the port's Port VLAN ID will be changed to this VLAN ID, the port will be set to be a member of that VLAN ID, and the port will be forced into VLAN unaware mode. Once assigned, all traffic arriving on the port will be classified and switched on the RADIUS-assigned VLAN ID. If (re-)authentication fails or the RADIUS Access-Accept packet no longer carries a VLAN ID or it's invalid, or the supplicant is otherwise no longer present on the port, the port's VLAN ID is immediately reverted to the original VLAN ID (which may be changed by the administrator in the meanwhile without affecting the RADIUS-assigned). This option is only available for single-client modes, i.e. • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X For trouble-shooting VLAN assignments, use the "Monitor→VLANs→VLAN Membership and VLAN Port" pages. These pages show which modules have (temporarily) overridden the current Port VLAN configuration. RADIUS attributes used in identifying a VLAN ID: RFC2868 and RFC3580 form the basis for the attributes used in identifying a VLAN ID in an Access-Accept packet. The following criteria are used: - The Tunnel-Medium-Type, Tunnel-Type, and Tunnel-Private-Group-ID attributes must all be present at least once in the Access-Accept packet. - The switch looks for the first set of these attributes that have the same Tag value and fulfil the following requirements (if Tag == 0 is used, the Tunnel-Private-Group-ID does not need to include a Tag): - Value of Tunnel-Medium-Type must be set to "IEEE-802" (ordinal 6). - Value of Tunnel-Type must be set to "VLAN" (ordinal 13). - Value of Tunnel-Private-Group-ID must be a string of ASCII chars in the range '0' - '9', which is interpreted as a decimal string representing the VLAN ID. Leading '0's are discarded. The final value must be in the range [1; 4095].
• Guest VLAN Enabled	When Guest VLAN is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch considers moving the port into the Guest VLAN according to the

	rules outlined below. This option is only available for EAPOL-based modes, i.e.: • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X For trouble-shooting VLAN assignments, use the "Monitor→VLANs→VLAN Membership and VLAN Port" pages. These pages show which modules have (temporarily) overridden the current Port VLAN configuration. Guest VLAN Operation: When a Guest VLAN enabled port's link comes up, the switch starts transmitting EAPOL Request Identity frames. If the number of transmissions of such frames exceeds Max. Reauth. Count and no EAPOL frames have been received in the meanwhile, the switch considers entering the Guest VLAN. The interval between transmission of EAPOL Request Identity frames is configured with EAPOL Timeout. If Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen is enabled, the port will now be placed in the Guest VLAN. If disabled, the switch will first check its history to see if an EAPOL frame has previously been received on the port (this history is cleared if the port link goes down or the port's Admin State is changed), and if not, the port will be placed in the Guest VLAN. Otherwise it will not move to the Guest VLAN, but continue transmitting EAPOL Request Identity frames at the rate given by EAPOL Timeout. Once in the Guest VLAN, the port is considered authenticated, and all attached clients on the port are allowed access on this VLAN. The switch will not transmit an EAPOL Success frame when entering the Guest VLAN. While in the Guest VLAN, the switch monitors the link for EAPOL frames, and if one such frame is received, the switch immediately takes the port out of the Guest VLAN and starts authenticating the supplicant according to the port mode. If an EAPOL frame is received, the port will never be able to go back into the Guest VLAN if the "Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen" is disabled.
• Port State	The current state of the port. It can undertake one of the following values: Globally Disabled: NAS is globally disabled. Link Down: NAS is globally enabled, but there is no link on the port. Authorized: The port is in Force Authorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is authorized. Unauthorized: The port is in Force Unauthorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is not successfully authorized by the RADIUS server. X Auth/Y Unauth: The port is in a multi-supplicant mode. Currently X clients are

	authorized and Y are unauthorized.
• Restart	Two buttons are available for each row. The buttons are only enabled when authentication is globally enabled and the port's Admin State is in an EAPOL-based or MAC-based mode. Clicking these buttons will not cause settings changed on the page to take effect. Reauthenticate: Schedules a reauthentication to whenever the quiet-period of the port runs out (EAPOL-based authentication). For MAC-based authentication, reauthentication will be attempted immediately. The button only has effect for successfully authenticated clients on the port and will not cause the clients to get temporarily unauthorized. Reinitialize: Forces a reinitialization of the clients on the port and thereby a reauthentication immediately. The clients will transfer to the unauthorized state while the reauthentication is in progress.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.11.4 Network Access Overview

This page provides an overview of the current NAS port states for the selected switch. The Network Access Overview screen in Figure 4-11-5 appears.

Network Access Server Switch Status						
Port	Admin State	Port State	Last Source	Last ID	QoS Class	Port VLAN ID
1	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
2	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
3	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
4	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
5	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
6	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
7	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
20	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
21	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
22	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
23	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
24	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
25	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
26	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
27	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				
28	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled				

Auto-refresh ☐ [Refresh](#)

Figure 4-11-5 Network Access Server Switch Status page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number. Click to navigate to detailed NAS statistics for this port.
• Admin State	The port's current administrative state. Refer to NAS Admin State for a description of possible values.
• Port State	The current state of the port. Refer to NAS Port State for a description of the individual states.
• Last Source	The source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame for EAPOL-based authentication, and the most recently received frame from a new client for MAC-based authentication.
• Last ID	The user name (supplicant identity) carried in the most recently received Response Identity EAPOL frame for EAPOL-based authentication, and the source MAC address from the most recently received frame from a new client for MAC-based authentication.

• QoS Class	QoS Class assigned to the port by the RADIUS server if enabled.
• Port VLAN ID	The VLAN ID that NAS has put the port in. The field is blank, if the Port VLAN ID is not overridden by NAS. If the VLAN ID is assigned by the RADIUS server, "(RADIUS-assigned)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about RADIUS-assigned VLANs here. If the port is moved to the Guest VLAN, "(Guest)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about Guest VLANs here.

Buttons

Refresh: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.11.5 Network Access Statistics

This page provides detailed NAS statistics for a specific switch port running EAPOL-based IEEE 802.1X authentication. For MAC-based ports, it shows selected backend server (RADIUS Authentication Server) statistics, only. Use the port select box to select which port details to be displayed. The Network Access Statistics screen in [Figure 4-11-6](#) appears.

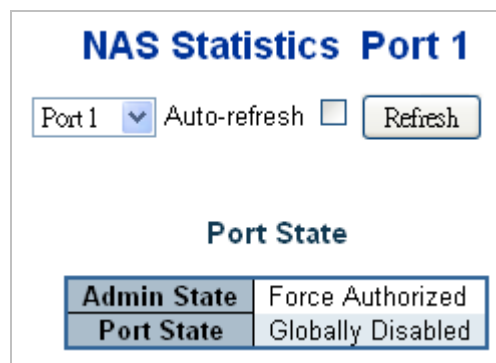


Figure 4-11-6 Network Access Statistics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Port State

Object	Description
• Admin State	The port's current administrative state. Refer to NAS Admin State for a description of possible values.
• Port State	The current state of the port. Refer to NAS Port State for a description of the individual states.
• QoS Class	The QoS class assigned by the RADIUS server. The field is blank if no QoS class

	is assigned.
• Port VLAN ID	The VLAN ID that NAS has put the port in. The field is blank, if the Port VLAN ID is not overridden by NAS. If the VLAN ID is assigned by the RADIUS server, "(RADIUS-assigned)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about RADIUS-assigned VLANs here. If the port is moved to the Guest VLAN, "(Guest)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about Guest VLANs here.

Port Counters

Object	Description																								
EAPOL Counters	These supplicant frame counters are available for the following administrative states: Force Authorized Force Unauthorized Port-based 802.1X Single 802.1X Multi 802.1X																								
	<table><thead><tr><th>Direction</th><th>Name</th><th>IEEE Name</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Rx</td><td>Total</td><td>dot1xAuthEapolFramesRx</td><td>The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by the switch.</td></tr><tr><td>Rx</td><td>Response ID</td><td>dot1xAuthEapolRespIdFramesRx</td><td>The number of valid EAPOL Response Identity frames that have been received by the switch.</td></tr><tr><td>Rx</td><td>Responses</td><td>dot1xAuthEapolRespFramesRx</td><td>The number of valid EAPOL response frames (other than Response Identity frames) that have been received by the switch.</td></tr><tr><td>Rx</td><td>Start</td><td>dot1xAuthEapolStartFramesRx</td><td>The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by the switch.</td></tr><tr><td>Rx</td><td>Logoff</td><td>dot1xAuthEapolLogoffFramesRx</td><td>The number of valid EAPOL Logoff frames that have</td></tr></tbody></table>	Direction	Name	IEEE Name	Description	Rx	Total	dot1xAuthEapolFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by the switch.	Rx	Response ID	dot1xAuthEapolRespIdFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL Response Identity frames that have been received by the switch.	Rx	Responses	dot1xAuthEapolRespFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL response frames (other than Response Identity frames) that have been received by the switch.	Rx	Start	dot1xAuthEapolStartFramesRx	The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by the switch.	Rx	Logoff	dot1xAuthEapolLogoffFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL Logoff frames that have
	Direction	Name	IEEE Name	Description																					
	Rx	Total	dot1xAuthEapolFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by the switch.																					
	Rx	Response ID	dot1xAuthEapolRespIdFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL Response Identity frames that have been received by the switch.																					
	Rx	Responses	dot1xAuthEapolRespFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL response frames (other than Response Identity frames) that have been received by the switch.																					
	Rx	Start	dot1xAuthEapolStartFramesRx	The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by the switch.																					
Rx	Logoff	dot1xAuthEapolLogoffFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL Logoff frames that have																						

		amesRx	been received by the switch.
	Rx	Invalid Type dot1xAuthInvalidEapolFramesRx	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by the switch in which the frame type is not recognized.
	Rx	Invalid Length dot1xAuthEapLengthErrorFramesRx	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by the switch in which the Packet Body Length field is invalid.
	Tx	Total dot1xAuthEapolFramesTx	The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by the switch.
	Tx	Request ID dot1xAuthEapolReqIdFramesTx	The number of EAPOL Request Identity frames that have been transmitted by the switch.
Backend Server Counters		Requests dot1xAuthEapolReqFramesTx	The number of valid EAPOL Request frames (other than Request Identity frames) that have been transmitted by the switch.
	These backend (RADIUS) frame counters are available for the following administrative states: Port-based 802.1X Single 802.1X Multi 802.1X MAC-based Auth.		
	Direction	Name	IEEE Name
	Rx	Access Challenges	dot1xAuthBackendAccessChallenges
			802.1X-based: Counts the number of times that the switch receives the first request from the backend

			server following the first response from the supplicant. Indicates that the backend server has communication with the switch. MAC-based: Counts all Access Challenges received from the backend server for this port (left-most table) or client (right-most table).
Rx	Other Requests	dot1xAuthBackendOtherRequestsToSupplicant	802.1X-based: Counts the number of times that the switch sends an EAP Request packet following the first to the supplicant. Indicates that the backend server chose an EAP-method. MAC-based: Not applicable.
Rx	Auth. Successes	dot1xAuthBackendAuthSuccesses	802.1X- and MAC-based: Counts the number of times that the switch receives a success indication. Indicates that the supplicant/client has successfully authenticated to the backend server.
Rx	Auth. Failures	dot1xAuthBackendAuthFails	802.1X- and MAC-based: Counts the number of times that the switch receives a failure message. This indicates that the supplicant/client has not authenticated to the backend server.
Tx	Responses	dot1xAuthBackendResponses	802.1X-based: Counts the number of times that the switch attempts to

send a supplicant's first response packet to the backend server. Indicates the switch attempted communication with the backend server. Possible retransmissions are not counted.

MAC-based:

Counts all the backend server packets sent from the switch towards the backend server for a given port (left-most table) or client (right-most table). Possible retransmissions are not counted.

• **Last Supplicant/Client Info**

Information about the last supplicant/client that attempted to authenticate. This information is available for the following administrative states:

Port-based 802.1X

Single 802.1X

Multi 802.1X

MAC-based Auth.

Name	IEEE Name	Description
MAC Address	dot1xAuthLastEapolFrameSource	The MAC address of the last supplicant/client.
VLAN ID	-	The VLAN ID on which the last frame from the last supplicant/client was received.
Version	dot1xAuthLastEapolFrameVersion	802.1X-based: The protocol version number carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame. MAC-based: Not applicable.
Identity	-	802.1X-based: The user name (supplicant identity) carried in the most recently received Response Identity EAPOL frame.

	MAC-based: Not applicable.

Selected Counters

Object	Description
Selected Counters	The Selected Counters table is visible when the port is one of the following administrative states: Multi 802.1X MAC-based Auth. The table is identical to and is placed next to the Port Counters table, and will be empty if no MAC address is currently selected. To populate the table, select one of the attached MAC Addresses from the table below.

Attached MAC Address

Object	Description
Identity	Shows the identity of the supplicant, as received in the Response Identity EAPOL frame. Clicking the link causes the supplicant's EAPOL and Backend Server counters to be shown in the Selected Counters table. If no supplicants are attached, it shows No supplicants attached. This column is not available for MAC-based Auth.
MAC Address	For Multi 802.1X, this column holds the MAC address of the attached supplicant. For MAC-based Auth., this column holds the MAC address of the attached client. Clicking the link causes the client's Backend Server counters to be shown in the Selected Counters table. If no clients are attached, it shows No clients attached.
VLAN ID	This column holds the VLAN ID that the corresponding client is currently secured through the Port Security module.
State	The client can either be authenticated or unauthenticated. In the authenticated state, it is allowed to forward frames on the port, and in the unauthenticated state, it is blocked. As long as the backend server hasn't successfully authenticated the client, it is unauthenticated. If an authentication fails for one or the other reason, the client will remain in the unauthenticated state for Hold Time seconds.
Last Authentication	Shows the date and time of the last authentication of the client (successful as well as unsuccessful).

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Clear

: This button is available in the following modes:

- Force Authorized
- Force Unauthorized
- Port-based 802.1X
- Single 802.1X

Click to clear the counters for the selected port.

Clear All

: This button is available in the following modes:

- Multi 802.1X
- MAC-based Auth.X

Click to clear both the port counters and all of the attached client's counters. The "Last Client" will not be cleared, however.

Clear This

: This button is available in the following modes:

- Multi 802.1X
- MAC-based Auth.X

Click to clear only the currently selected client's counters.

4.11.6 Authentication Server Configuration

This page allows you to configure the Authentication Servers. The Authentication Server Configuration screen in [Figure 4-11-7](#) appears.

Authentication Server Configuration

Common Server Configuration

Timeout	15	seconds
Dead Time	300	seconds

RADIUS Authentication Server Configuration

#	Enabled	IP Address/Hostname	Port	Secret
1	☐		1812	
2	☐		1812	
3	☐		1812	
4	☐		1812	
5	☐		1812	

RADIUS Accounting Server Configuration

#	Enabled	IP Address/Hostname	Port	Secret
1	☐		1813	
2	☐		1813	
3	☐		1813	
4	☐		1813	
5	☐		1813	

TACACS+ Authentication Server Configuration

#	Enabled	IP Address/Hostname	Port	Secret
1	☐		49	
2	☐		49	
3	☐		49	
4	☐		49	
5	☐		49	

Figure 4-11-7 Authentication Server Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Port State

These setting are common for all of the Authentication Servers.

Object	Description
Timeout	The Timeout, which can be set to a number between 3 and 3600 seconds, is the maximum time to wait for a reply from a server.

	If the server does not reply within this timeframe, we will consider it to be dead and continue with the next enabled server (if any). RADIUS servers are using the UDP protocol, which is unreliable by design. In order to cope with lost frames, the timeout interval is divided into 3 subintervals of equal length. If a reply is not received within the subinterval, the request is transmitted again. This algorithm causes the RADIUS server to be queried up to 3 times before it is considered to be dead.
• Dead Time	The Dead Time, which can be set to a number between 0 and 3600 seconds, is the period during which the switch will not send new requests to a server that has failed to respond to a previous request. This will stop the switch from continually trying to contact a server that it has already determined as dead. Setting the Dead Time to a value greater than 0 (zero) will enable this feature, but only if more than one server has been configured.

RADIUS Authentication Server Configuration

The table has one row for each RADIUS Authentication Server and a number of columns, which are:

Object	Description
• #	The RADIUS Authentication Server number for which the configuration below applies.
• Enabled	Enable the RADIUS Authentication Server by checking this box.
• IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the RADIUS Authentication Server. IP address is expressed in dotted decimal notation.
• Port	The UDP port to use on the RADIUS Authentication Server. If the port is set to 0 (zero), the default port (1812) is used on the RADIUS Authentication Server.
• Secret	The secret - up to 29 characters long - shared between the RADIUS Authentication Server and the switch.

RADIUS Accounting Server Configuration

The table has one row for each RADIUS Accounting Server and a number of columns, which are:

Object	Description
• #	The RADIUS Accounting Server number for which the configuration below

	applies.
• Enabled	Enable the RADIUS Accounting Server by checking this box.
• IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the RADIUS Accounting Server. IP address is expressed in dotted decimal notation.
• Port	The UDP port to use on the RADIUS Accounting Server. If the port is set to 0 (zero), the default port (1813) is used on the RADIUS Accounting Server.
• Secret	The secret - up to 29 characters long - shared between the RADIUS Accounting Server and the switch.

TACACS+ Authentication Server Configuration

The table has one row for each TACACS+ Authentication Server and a number of columns, which are:

Object	Description
• #	The TACACS+ Authentication Server number for which the configuration below applies.
• Enabled	Enable the TACACS+ Authentication Server by checking this box.
• IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the TACACS+ Authentication Server. IP address is expressed in dotted decimal notation.
• Port	The TCP port to use on the TACACS+ Authentication Server. If the port is set to 0 (zero), the default port (49) is used on the TACACS+ Authentication Server.
• Secret	The secret - up to 29 characters long - shared between the TACACS+ Authentication Server and the switch.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.11.7 RADIUS Overview

This page provides an overview of the status of the RADIUS servers configurable on the Authentication configuration page. The RADIUS Authentication/Accounting Server Overview screen in [Figure 4-11-8](#) appears.

RADIUS Authentication Server Status Overview		
#	IP Address	Status
1	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
2	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
3	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
4	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
5	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled

RADIUS Accounting Server Status Overview		
#	IP Address	Status
1	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
2	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
3	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
4	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
5	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled

Auto-refresh ☐ [Refresh](#)

Figure 4-11-8 RADIUS Authentication/Accounting Server Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

RADIUS Authentication Servers

Object	Description
• #	The RADIUS server number. Click to navigate to detailed statistics for this server.
• IP Address	The IP address and UDP port number (in <IP Address>:<UDP Port> notation) of this server.
• State	The current state of the server. This field takes one of the following values: Disabled: The server is disabled. Not Ready: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. Ready: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts. Dead (X seconds left): Access attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left

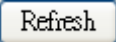
	before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.

RADIUS Accounting Servers

Object	Description
• #	The RADIUS server number. Click to navigate to detailed statistics for this server.
• IP Address	The IP address and UDP port number (in <IP Address>:<UDP Port> notation) of this server.
• State	The current state of the server. This field takes one of the following values: Disabled: The server is disabled. Not Ready: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. Ready: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept accounting attempts. Dead (X seconds left): Accounting attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

4.11.8 RADIUS Details

This page provides detailed statistics for a particular RADIUS server. The RADIUS Authentication/Accounting for Server Overview screen in [Figure 4-11-9](#) appears.

RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server #1

Server #1

▼

Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Access Accepts	0	Access Requests	0
Access Rejects	0	Access Retransmissions	0
Access Challenges	0	Pending Requests	0
Malformed Access Responses	0	Timeouts	0
Bad Authenticators	0		
Unknown Types	0		
Packets Dropped	0		
Other Info			
IP Address		0.0.0.0:1812	
State		Disabled	
Round-Trip Time		0 ms	

RADIUS Accounting Statistics for Server #1

Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Responses	0	Requests	0
Malformed Responses	0	Retransmissions	0
Bad Authenticators	0	Pending Requests	0
Unknown Types	0	Timeouts	0
Packets Dropped	0		
Other Info			
IP Address		0.0.0.0:1813	
State		Disabled	
Round-Trip Time		0 ms	

Auto-refresh ☐

Refresh

Clear

Figure 4-11-9 RADIUS Authentication/Accounting for Server Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

RADIUS Authentication Servers

The statistics map closely to those specified in RFC4668 - RADIUS Authentication Client MIB.

Use the server select box to switch between the backend servers to show details for.

Object	Description			
Packet Counters	RADIUS authentication server packet counter. There are seven receive and four transmit counters.			
	Direction	Name	RFC4668 Name	Description
	Rx	Access	radiusAuthClientExtA	The number of RADIUS
		Accepts	ccessAccepts	Access-Accept packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.

	Rx	Access Rejects	radiusAuthClientExtAccessRejects	The number of RADIUS Access-Reject packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
	Rx	Access Challenges	radiusAuthClientExtAccessChallenges	The number of RADIUS Access-Challenge packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
	Rx	Malformed Access Responses	radiusAuthClientExtMalformedAccessResponses	The number of malformed RADIUS Access-Response packets received from the server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.
	Rx	Bad Authenticators	radiusAuthClientExtBadAuthenticators	The number of RADIUS Access-Response packets containing invalid authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes received from the server.
	Rx	Unknown Types	radiusAuthClientExtUnknownTypes	The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.
	Rx	Packets Dropped	radiusAuthClientExtPacketsDropped	The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.

	Tx	Access Requests	radiusAuthClientExtAccessRequests	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.
	Tx	Access Retransmissions	radiusAuthClientExtAccessRetransmissions	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets retransmitted to the RADIUS authentication server.
	Tx	Pending Requests	radiusAuthClientExtPendingRequests	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets destined for the server that have not yet timed out or received a response. This variable is incremented when an Access-Request is sent and decremented due to receipt of an Access-Accept, Access-Reject, Access-Challenge, timeout, or retransmission.
	Tx	Timeouts	radiusAuthClientExtTimeouts	The number of authentication timeouts to the server. After a timeout, the client may retry to the same server, send to a different server, or give up. A retry to the same server is counted as a retransmit as well as a timeout. A send to a different server is counted as a Request as well as a timeout.
• Other Info	This section contains information about the state of the server and the latest round-trip time.			
	Name	RFC4668 Name	Description	
	IP Address	-	IP address and UDP port for the authentication server in question.	

	State	-	Shows the state of the server. It takes one of the following values: Disabled: The selected server is disabled. Not Ready: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. Ready: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts. Dead (X seconds left): Access attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.
	Round-Trip Time	radiusAuthClientExtRoundTripTime	The time interval (measured in milliseconds) between the most recent Access-Reply/Access-Challenge and the Access-Request that matched it from the RADIUS authentication server. The granularity of this measurement is 100 ms. A value of 0 ms indicates that there hasn't been round-trip communication with the server yet.

RADIUS Accounting Servers

The statistics map closely to those specified in RFC4670 - RADIUS Accounting Client MIB.

Use the server select box to switch between the backend servers to show details for.

Object	Description			
Packet Counters	RADIUS accounting server packet counter. There are five receive and four transmit counters.			
	Direction	Name	RFC4670 Name	Description
	Rx	Responses	radiusAccClientExtResponses	The number of RADIUS packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
	Rx	Malformed Responses	radiusAccClientExtMalformedResponses	The number of malformed RADIUS packets received from the server. Malformed

				packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.
Rx	Bad Authenticators	radiusAcctClientExt BadAuthenticators		The number of RADIUS packets containing invalid authenticators received from the server.
Rx	Unknown Types	radiusAccClientExt UnknownTypes		The number of RADIUS packets of unknown types that were received from the server on the accounting port.
Rx	Packets Dropped	radiusAccClientExt PacketsDropped		The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the accounting port and dropped for some other reason.
Tx	Requests	radiusAccClientExt Requests		The number of RADIUS packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.
Tx	Retransmissions	radiusAccClientExt Retransmissions		The number of RADIUS packets retransmitted to the RADIUS accounting server.
Tx	Pending Requests	radiusAccClientExt PendingRequests		The number of RADIUS packets destined for the server that have not yet timed out or received a response. This variable is incremented when a Request is sent and decremented due to receipt of a Response, timeout, or retransmission.
Tx	Timeouts	radiusAccClientExt Timeouts		The number of accounting timeouts to the server. After a

timeout, the client may retry to the same server, send to a different server, or give up. A retry to the same server is counted as a retransmit as well as a timeout. A send to a different server is counted as a Request as well as a timeout.

- **Other Info**

This section contains information about the state of the server and the latest round-trip time.

Name	RFC4670 Name	Description
IP Address	-	IP address and UDP port for the accounting server in question.
State	-	Shows the state of the server. It takes one of the following values: Disabled: The selected server is disabled. Not Ready: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. Ready: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept accounting attempts. Dead (X seconds left): Accounting attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.
Round-Trip Time	radiusAccClientExtRoundTripTime	The time interval (measured in milliseconds) between the most recent Response and the Request that matched it from the RADIUS accounting server. The granularity of this measurement is 100 ms. A value of 0 ms indicates that there hasn't been round-trip

communication with the server yet.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Clear

: Clears the counters for the selected server. The "Pending Requests" counter will not be cleared by this operation.

4.11.9 Windows Platform RADIUS Server Configuration

Setup the RADIUS server and assign the client IP address to the Managed switch. In this case, field in the default IP Address of the Managed Switch with 192.168.0.100. And also make sure the shared **secret key** is as same as the one you had set at the Managed Switch's 802.1x system configuration – **12345678** at this case.

1. Configure the IP Address of remote RADIUS server and secret key.

Authentication Server Configuration

Common Server Configuration

Timeout	15	seconds
Dead Time	300	seconds

RADIUS Authentication Server Configuration

#	Enabled	IP Address/Hostname	Port	Secret
1	☒	192.168.0.253	1812	●●●●●●●●
2	☐		1812	
3	☐		1812	
4	☐		1812	
5	☐		1812	

Figure 4-11-10 RADIUS Server Configuration screenshot

2. Add New RADIUS Client on the Windows 2003 server

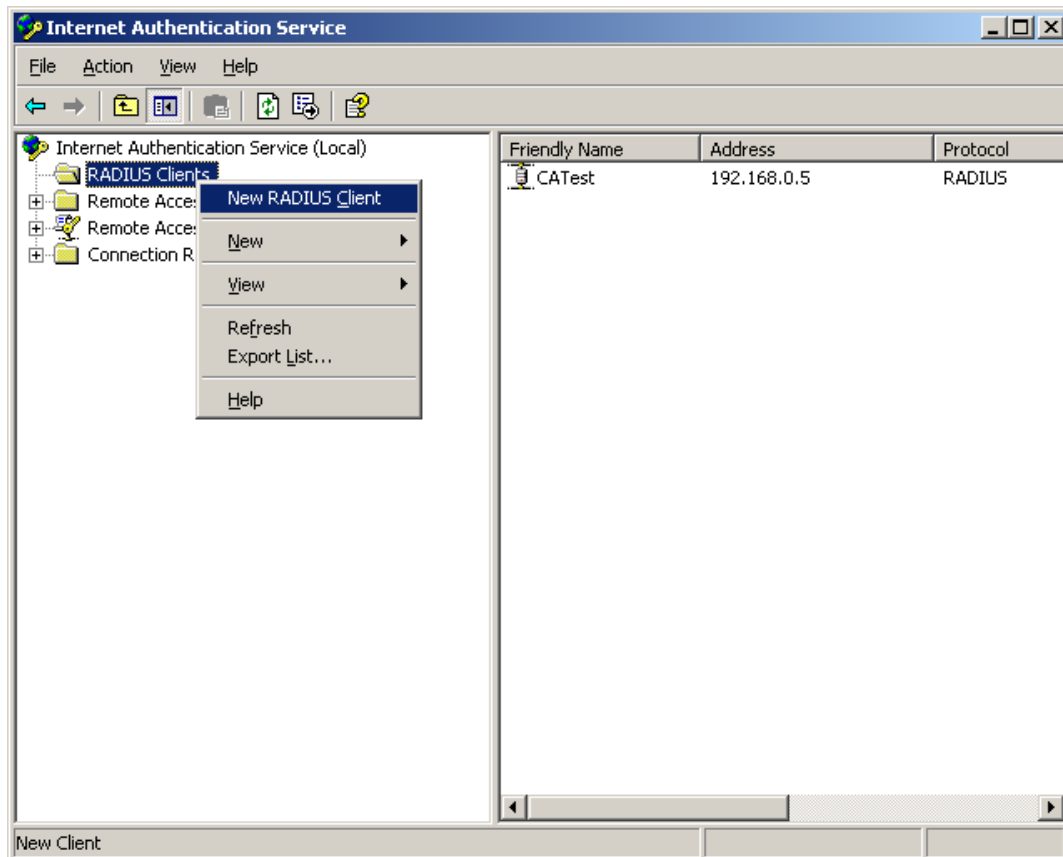


Figure 4-11-11 Windows Server – add new RADIUS client setting

3. Assign the client IP address to the Managed switch

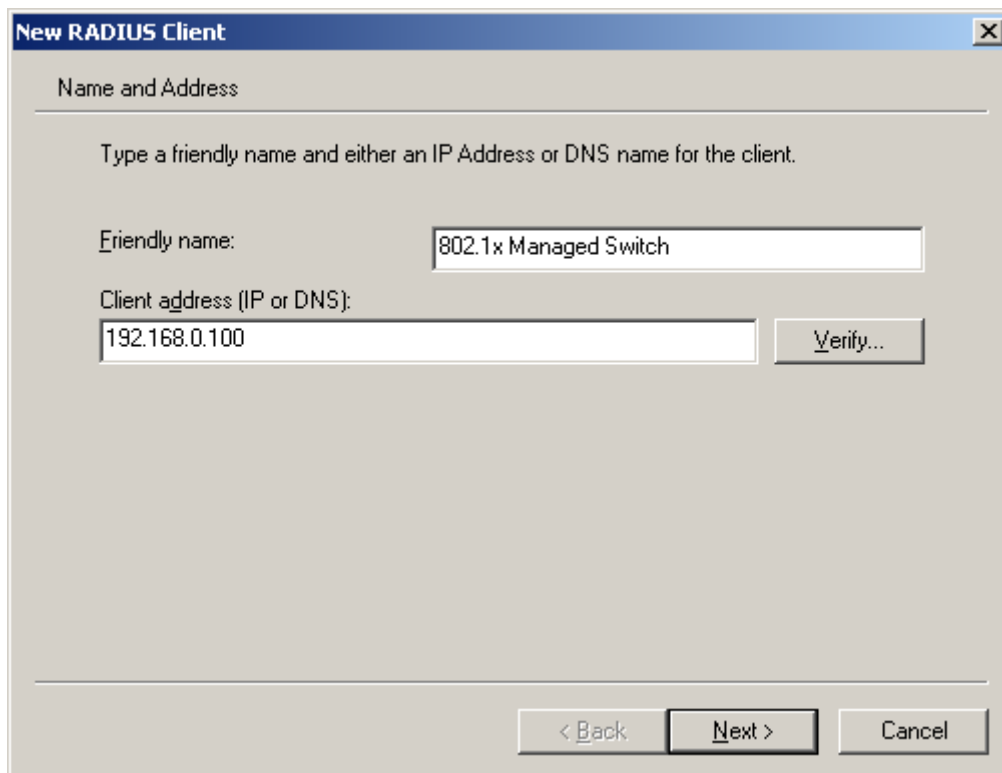


Figure 4-11-12 Windows Server RADIUS Server setting

4. The shared **secret key** should be as same as the key configured on the Managed Switch.

Figure 4-11-13 Windows Server RADIUS Server setting

5. Configure ports attribute of 802.1X, the same as “802.1X Port Configuration”.

Port	Admin State	RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	Guest VLAN Enabled	Port State	Restart	
1	Port-based 802.1X ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
2	Port-based 802.1X ▼	☐	☐	☐	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize

Figure 4-11-14 802.1x Port Configuration

6. Create user data. The establishment of the user data needs to be created on the Radius Server PC. For example, the Radius Server founded on Win2003 Server, and then:

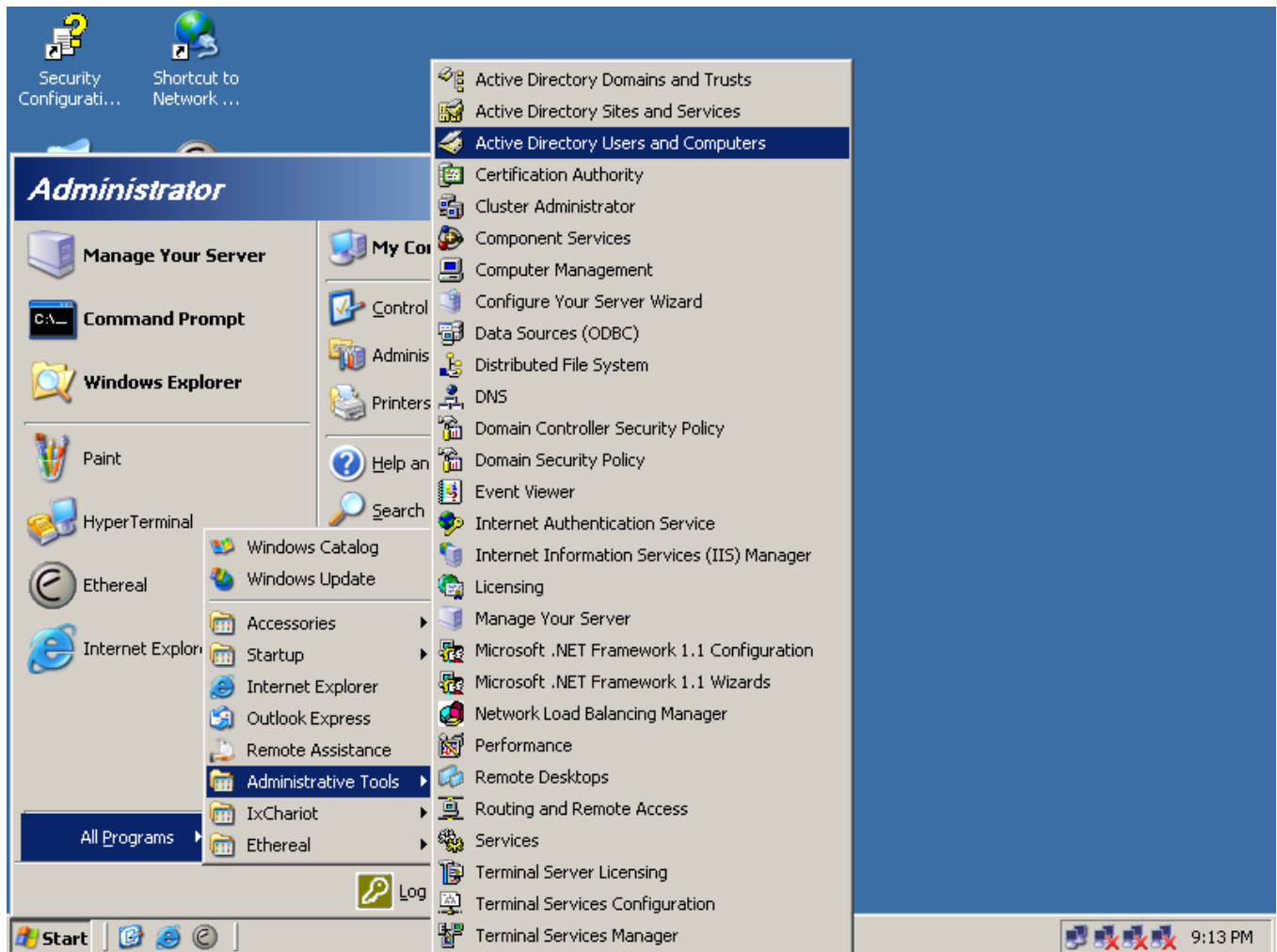
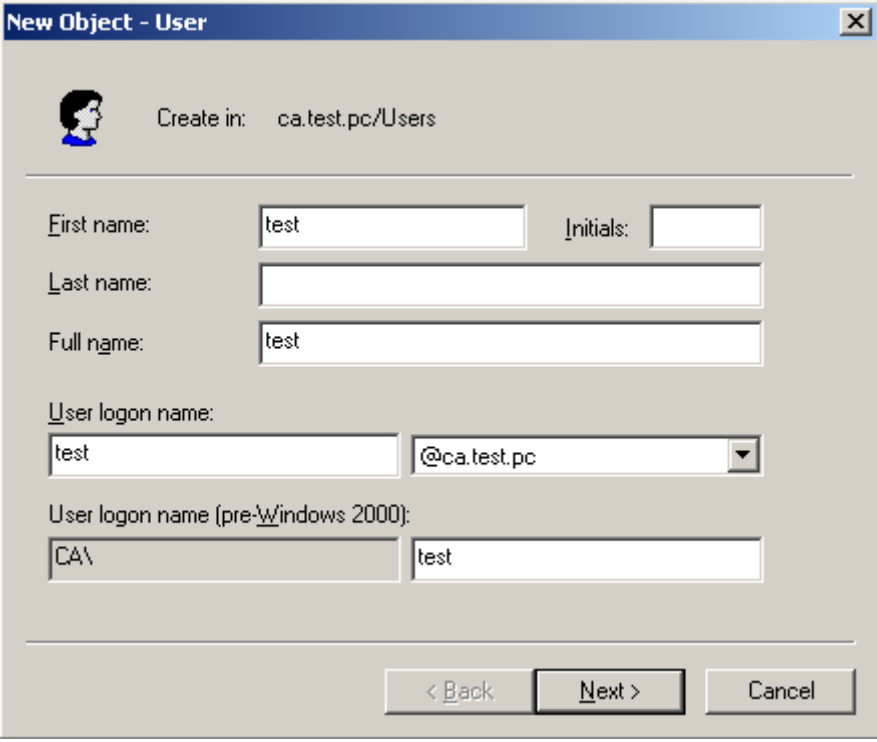


Figure 4-11-15 Windows 2003 AD server setting path

7. Enter " **Active Directory Users and Computers**", create legal user data, the next, right-click a user what you created to enter properties, and what to be noticed:



New Object - User

Create in: ca.test.pc/Users

First name: test Initials:

Last name:

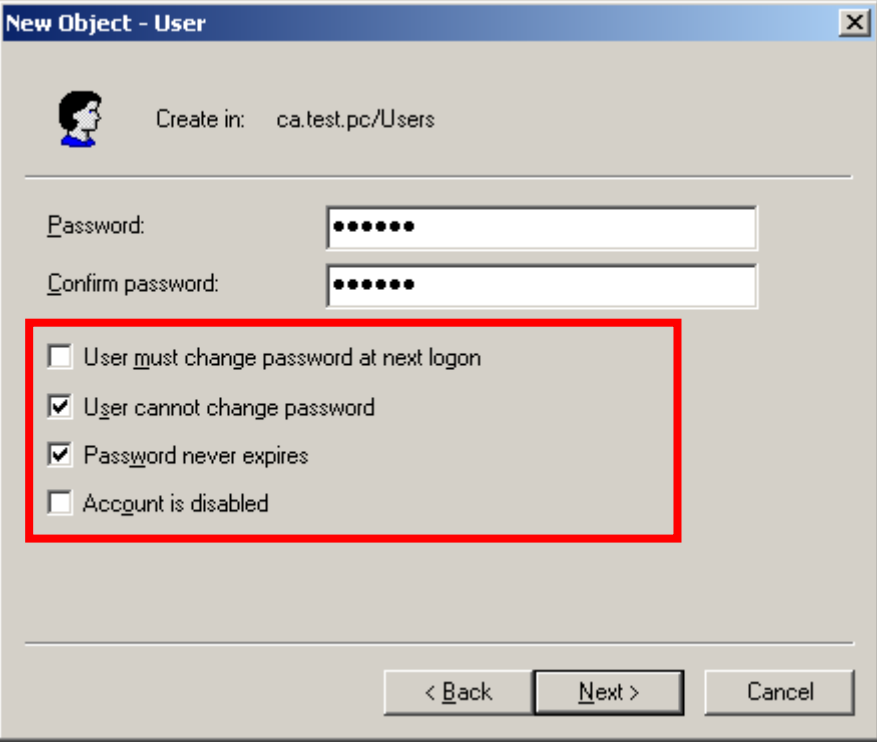
Full name: test

User logon name: test @ca.test.pc

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000): CA\ test

< Back Next > Cancel

Figure 4-11-16 Add User Properties screen



New Object - User

Create in: ca.test.pc/Users

Password:

Confirm password:

☐ User must change password at next logon

☒ User cannot change password

☒ Password never expires

☐ Account is disabled

< Back Next > Cancel

Figure 4-11-17 Add User Properties screen



Set the Ports Authenticate Status to **“Force Authorized”** if the port is connected to the RADIUS server or the port is a uplink port that is connected to another switch. Or once the 802.1X stat to work, the switch might not be able to access the RADIUS server.

4.11.10 802.1X Client Configuration

Windows XP is originally 802.1X support. As to other operating systems (windows 98SE, ME, 2000), an 802.1X client utility is needed. The following procedures show how to configure 802.1X Authentication in Windows XP.

Please note that if you want to change the 802.1x authentication type of a wireless client, i.e. switch to EAP-TLS from EAP-MD5, you must remove the current existing wireless network from your preferred connection first, and add it in again.

■ Configure Sample: EAP-MD5 Authentication

1. Go to **Start > Control Panel**, double-click on "**Network Connections**".
2. Right-click on the Local Network Connection.
3. Click "**Properties**" to open up the Properties setting window.

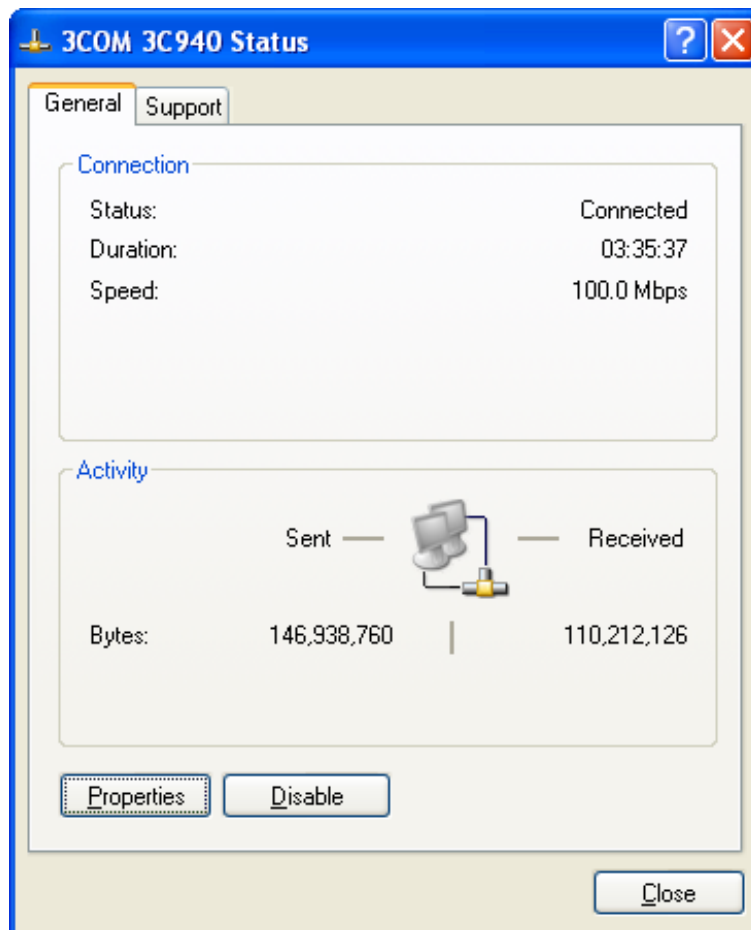


Figure 4-11-18

4. Select "**Authentication**" tab.
5. Select "**Enable network access control using IEEE 802.1X**" to enable 802.1x authentication.
6. Select "**MD-5 Challenge**" from the drop-down list box for EAP type.

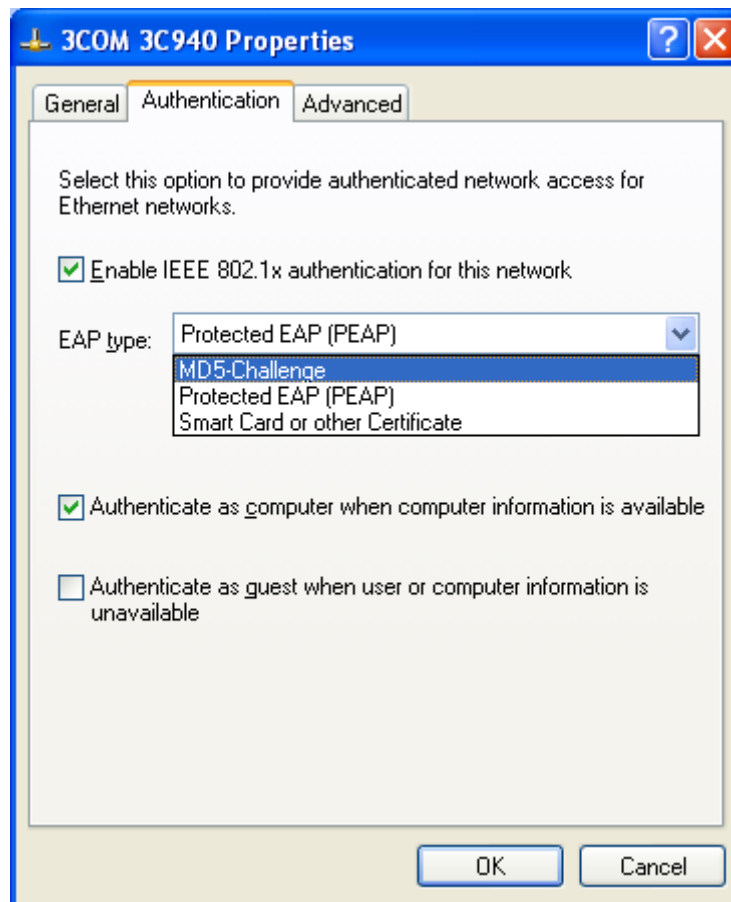


Figure 4-11-19

7. Click "OK".
8. When client has associated with the Managed Switch, a user authentication notice appears in system tray. Click on the notice to continue.



Figure 4-11-20 Windows client popup login request message

9. Enter the user name, password and the logon domain that your account belongs.
10. Click **“OK”** to complete the validation process.

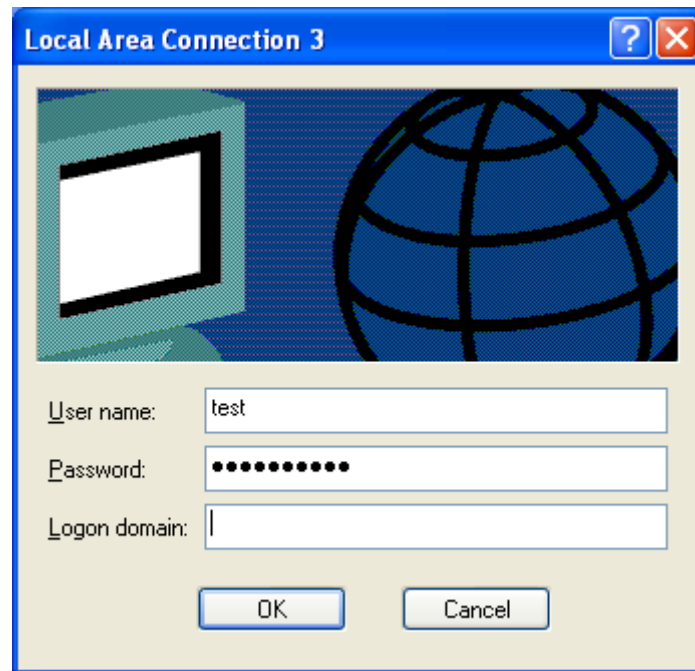


Figure 4-11-21

4.12 Security

This section is to control the access of the Managed Switch, includes the user access and management control.

The Security page contains links to the following main topics:

- **Port Limit Control**
- **Access Management**
- **HTTPs / SSH**
- **DHCP Snooping**
- **IP Source Guard**
- **ARP Inspection**

4.12.1 Port Limit Control

This page allows you to configure the Port Security Limit Control system and port settings.

Limit Control allows for limiting the number of users on a given port. A user is identified by a MAC address and VLAN ID. If Limit Control is enabled on a port, the limit specifies the maximum number of users on the port. If this number is exceeded, an action is taken. The action can be one of the four different actions as described below.

The Limit Control module utilizes a lower-layer module, Port Security module, which manages MAC addresses learnt on the port.

The Limit Control configuration consists of two sections, a system- and a port-wide.

The Port Limit Control Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-1](#) appears.

Port Security Limit Control Configuration

System Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▼
Aging Enabled	☐
Aging Period	3600 seconds

Port Configuration

Port	Mode	Limit	Action	State	Re-open
*	<All> ▼	4	<All> ▼		
1	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
2	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
3	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
4	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
5	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
6	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
7	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
8	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
9	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
10	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
11	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
12	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
13	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
14	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
15	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
16	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
17	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
18	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
19	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
20	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
21	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
22	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
23	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
24	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
25	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
26	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
27	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen
28	Disabled ▼	4	None ▼	Disabled	Reopen

Save
Reset

Refresh

Figure 4-12-1 Port Limit Control Configuration Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

System Configuration

Object	Description

• Mode	Indicates if Limit Control is globally enabled or disabled on the switchstack. If globally disabled, other modules may still use the underlying functionality, but limit checks and corresponding actions are disabled.
• Aging Enabled	If checked, secured MAC addresses are subject to aging as discussed under Aging Period.
• Aging Period	If Aging Enabled is checked, then the aging period is controlled with this input. If other modules are using the underlying port security for securing MAC addresses, they may have other requirements to the aging period. The underlying port security will use the shorter requested aging period of all modules that use the functionality. The Aging Period can be set to a number between 10 and 10,000,000 seconds. To understand why aging may be desired, consider the following scenario: Suppose an end-host is connected to a 3rd party switch or hub, which in turn is connected to a port on this switch on which Limit Control is enabled. The end-host will be allowed to forward if the limit is not exceeded. Now suppose that the end-host logs off or powers down. If it wasn't for aging, the end-host would still take up resources on this switch and will be allowed to forward. To overcome this situation, enable aging. With aging enabled, a timer is started once the end-host gets secured. When the timer expires, the switch starts looking for frames from the end-host, and if such frames are not seen within the next Aging Period, the end-host is assumed to be disconnected, and the corresponding resources are freed on the switch.

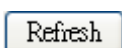
Port Configuration

The table has one row for each port on the selected switch in the stack and a number of columns, which are:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
• Mode	Controls whether Limit Control is enabled on this port. Both this and the Global Mode must be set to Enabled for Limit Control to be in effect. Notice that other modules may still use the underlying port security features without enabling Limit Control on a given port.
• Limit	The maximum number of MAC addresses that can be secured on this port. This number cannot exceed 1024. If the limit is exceeded, the corresponding action is taken. The stackswitch is "born" with a total number of MAC addresses from which all

	ports draw whenever a new MAC address is seen on a Port Security-enabled port. Since all ports draw from the same pool, it may happen that a configured maximum cannot be granted, if the remaining ports have already used all available MAC addresses.
• Action	If Limit is reached, the switch can take one of the following actions: None: Do not allow more than Limit MAC addresses on the port, but take no further action. Trap: If Limit + 1 MAC addresses is seen on the port, send an SNMP trap. If Aging is disabled, only one SNMP trap will be sent, but with Aging enabled, new SNMP traps will be sent everytime the limit gets exceeded. Shutdown: If Limit + 1 MAC addresses is seen on the port, shut down the port. This implies that all secured MAC addresses will be removed from the port, and no new will be learned. Even if the link is physically disconnected and reconnected on the port (by disconnecting the cable), the port will remain shut down. There are three ways to re-open the port: 1) Boot the stack or elect a new masterthe switch, 2) Disable and re-enable Limit Control on the port or the stackswitch, 3) Click the Reopen button. Trap & Shutdown: If Limit + 1 MAC addresses is seen on the port, both the "Trap" and the "Shutdown" actions described above will be taken.
• State	This column shows the current state of the port as seen from the Limit Control's point of view. The state takes one of four values: Disabled: Limit Control is either globally disabled or disabled on the port. Ready: The limit is not yet reached. This can be shown for all actions. Limit Reached: Indicates that the limit is reached on this port. This state can only be shown if Action is set to None or Trap. Shutdown: Indicates that the port is shut down by the Limit Control module. This state can only be shown if Action is set to Shutdown or Trap & Shutdown.
• Re-open Button	If a port is shutdown by this module, you may reopen it by clicking this button, which will only be enabled if this is the case. For other methods, refer to Shutdown in the Action section. Note, that clicking the reopen button causes the page to be refreshed, so non-committed changes will be lost.

Buttons



: Click to refresh the page. Note that non-committed changes will be lost.



: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.12.2 Access Management

Configure access management table on this page. The maximum entry number is 16. If the application's type match any one of the access management entries, it will allow access to the switch. The Access Management Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-2](#) appears.

Figure 4-12-2 Access Management Configuration Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the access management mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled : Enable access management mode operation. Disabled : Disable access management mode operation.
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Start IP address	Indicates the start IP address for the access management entry.
End IP address	Indicates the end IP address for the access management entry.
HTTP/HTTPS	Indicates the host can access the switch from HTTP/HTTPS interface that the host IP address matched the entry.
SNMP	Indicates the host can access the switch from SNMP interface that the host IP address matched the entry.
TELNET/SSH	Indicates the host can access the switch from TELNET/SSH interface that the host IP address matched the entry.

Buttons**Add New Entry**

: Click to add a new access management entry.

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.12.3 Access Management Statistics

This page provides statistics for access management. The Access Management Statistics screen in [Figure 4-12-3](#) appears.

Access Management Statistics			
Interface	Received Packets	Allowed Packets	Discarded Packets
HTTP	0	0	0
HTTPS	0	0	0
SNMP	0	0	0
TELNET	0	0	0
SSH	0	0	0

Auto-refresh ☐ **Refresh** **Clear**

Figure 4-12-3 Access Management Statistics Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Interface	The interface that allowed remote host can access the switch.
• Receive Packets	The received packets number from the interface under access management mode is enabled.
• Allow Packets	The allowed packets number from the interface under access management mode is enabled.
• Discard Packets	The discarded packets number from the interface under access management mode is enabled.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Clear

: Clear all statistics.

4.12.4 HTTPS

Configure HTTPS on this page. The HTTPS Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-4](#) appears.

Figure 4-12-4 HTTPS Configuration screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the HTTPS mode operation. When the current connection is HTTPS, to apply HTTPS disabled mode operation will automatically redirect web browser to an HTTP connection. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable HTTPS mode operation. Disabled: Disable HTTPS mode operation.
Automatic Redirect	Indicates the HTTPS redirect mode operation. It only significant if HTTPS mode "Enabled" is selected. Automatically redirects web browser to an HTTPS connection when both HTTPS mode and Automatic Redirect are enabled or redirects web browser to an HTTP connection when both are disabled. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable HTTPS redirect mode operation. Disabled: Disable HTTPS redirect mode operation.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

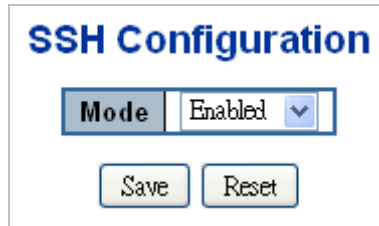
: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.12.5 SSH

Configure SSH on this page. This page shows the Port Security status. Port Security is a module with no direct configuration. Configuration comes indirectly from other modules - the user modules. When a user module has enabled port security on a port, the port is set-up for software-based learning. In this mode, frames from unknown MAC addresses are passed on to the port security module, which in turn asks all user modules whether to allow this new MAC address to forward or block it. For a MAC address to be set in the forwarding state, all enabled user modules must unanimously agree on allowing the MAC address to forward. If only one chooses to block it, it will be blocked until that user module decides otherwise.

The status page is divided into two sections - one with a legend of user modules and one with the actual port status. The SSH

Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-5](#) appears.



The screenshot shows a window titled "SSH Configuration". Inside, there is a label "Mode" followed by a dropdown menu currently set to "Enabled". Below the dropdown are two buttons: "Save" and "Reset".

Figure 4-12-5 SSH Configuration screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Mode	Indicates the SSH mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable SSH mode operation. Disabled: Disable SSH mode operation.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.12.6 Port Security Status

This page shows the Port Security status. Port Security is a module with no direct configuration. Configuration comes indirectly from other modules - the user modules. When a user module has enabled port security on a port, the port is set-up for software-based learning. In this mode, frames from unknown MAC addresses are passed on to the port security module, which in turn asks all user modules whether to allow this new MAC address to forward or block it. For a MAC address to be set in the forwarding state, all enabled user modules must unanimously agree on allowing the MAC address to forward. If only one chooses to block it, it will be blocked until that user module decides otherwise.

The status page is divided into two sections - one with a legend of user modules and one with the actual port status. The Port Security Status screen in [Figure 4-12-6](#) appears.

Port Security Switch Status

User Module Legend

User Module Name	Abbr
Limit Control	L
802.1X	8
DHCP Snooping	D
Voice VLAN	V

Port Status

Port	Users	State	MAC Count	
			Current	Limit
1	----	Disabled	-	-
2	----	Disabled	-	-
3	----	Disabled	-	-
4	----	Disabled	-	-
5	----	Disabled	-	-
6	----	Disabled	-	-
7	----	Disabled	-	-
8	----	Disabled	-	-
9	----	Disabled	-	-
10	----	Disabled	-	-
11	----	Disabled	-	-
12	----	Disabled	-	-
13	----	Disabled	-	-
14	----	Disabled	-	-
15	----	Disabled	-	-
16	----	Disabled	-	-
17	----	Disabled	-	-
18	----	Disabled	-	-
19	----	Disabled	-	-
20	----	Disabled	-	-
21	----	Disabled	-	-
22	----	Disabled	-	-
23	----	Disabled	-	-
24	----	Disabled	-	-
25	----	Disabled	-	-
26	----	Disabled	-	-
27	----	Disabled	-	-
28	----	Disabled	-	-

Auto-refresh ☐

Refresh

Figure 4-12-6 Port Security Status screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

User Module Legend

The legend shows all user modules that may request Port Security services.

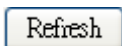
Object	Description
• User Module Name	The full name of a module that may request Port Security services.
• Abbr	A one-letter abbreviation of the user module. This is used in the Users column in the port status table.

Port Status

The table has one row for each port on the selected switch in the switch and a number of columns, which are:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the status applies. Click the port number to see the status for this particular port.
• Users	Each of the user modules has a column that shows whether that module has enabled Port Security or not. A '-' means that the corresponding user module is not enabled, whereas a letter indicates that the user module abbreviated by that letter has enabled port security.
• State	Shows the current state of the port. It can take one of four values: Disabled : No user modules are currently using the Port Security service. Ready : The Port Security service is in use by at least one user module, and is awaiting frames from unknown MAC addresses to arrive. Limit Reached : The Port Security service is enabled by at least the Limit Control user module, and that module has indicated that the limit is reached and no more MAC addresses should be taken in. Shutdown : The Port Security service is enabled by at least the Limit Control user module, and that module has indicated that the limit is exceeded. No MAC addresses can be learned on the port until it is administratively re-opened on the Limit Control configuration Web-page.
• MAC Count (Current, Limit)	The two columns indicate the number of currently learned MAC addresses (forwarding as well as blocked) and the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on the port, respectively. If no user modules are enabled on the port, the Current column will show a dash (-). If the Limit Control user module is not enabled on the port, the Limit column will show a dash (-).

Buttons



: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.12.7 Port Security Detail

This page shows the MAC addresses secured by the Port Security module. Port Security is a module with no direct configuration. Configuration comes indirectly from other modules - the user modules. When a user module has enabled port security on a port, the port is set-up for software-based learning. In this mode, frames from unknown MAC addresses are

passed on to the port security module, which in turn asks all user modules whether to allow this new MAC address to forward or block it. For a MAC address to be set in the forwarding state, all enabled user modules must unanimously agree on allowing the MAC address to forward. If only one chooses to block it, it will be blocked until that user module decides otherwise. The Port Security Detail screen in [Figure 4-12-7](#) appears.

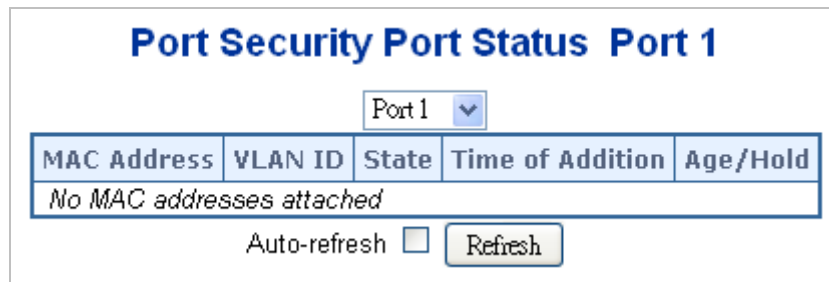
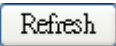


Figure 4-12-7 Port Security Detail screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
MAC Address & VLAN ID	The MAC address and VLAN ID that is seen on this port. If no MAC addresses are learned, a single row stating "No MAC addresses attached" is displayed.
State	Indicates whether the corresponding MAC address is blocked or forwarding. In the blocked state, it will not be allowed to transmit or receive traffic.
Time of Adding	Shows the date and time when this MAC address was first seen on the port.
Age/Hold	If at least one user module has decided to block this MAC address, it will stay in the blocked state until the hold time (measured in seconds) expires. If all user modules have decided to allow this MAC address to forward, and aging is enabled, the Port Security module will periodically check that this MAC address still forwards traffic. If the age period (measured in seconds) expires and no frames have been seen, the MAC address will be removed from the MAC table. Otherwise a new age period will begin. If aging is disabled or a user module has decided to hold the MAC address indefinitely, a dash (-) will be shown.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.12.8 DHCP Snooping

DHCP Snooping is used to block intruder on the untrusted ports of DUT when it tries to intervene by injecting a bogus DHCP reply packet to a legitimate conversation between the DHCP client and server. Configure DHCP Snooping on this page. The

DHCP Snooping Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-8](#) appears.

DHCP Snooping Configuration

Snooping Mode | Disabled ▼

Port Mode Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<All> ▼
1	Trusted ▼
2	Trusted ▼
3	Trusted ▼
4	Trusted ▼
5	Trusted ▼
6	Trusted ▼
7	Trusted ▼
8	Trusted ▼
9	Trusted ▼
10	Trusted ▼
11	Trusted ▼
12	Trusted ▼
13	Trusted ▼
14	Trusted ▼
15	Trusted ▼
16	Trusted ▼
17	Trusted ▼
18	Trusted ▼
19	Trusted ▼
20	Trusted ▼
21	Trusted ▼
22	Trusted ▼
23	Trusted ▼
24	Trusted ▼
25	Trusted ▼
26	Trusted ▼
27	Trusted ▼
28	Trusted ▼

Save Reset

Figure 4-12-8 DHCP Snooping Configuration screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Snooping Mode	Indicates the DHCP snooping mode operation. Possible modes are: Enabled: Enable DHCP snooping mode operation. When enable DHCP snooping mode operation, the request DHCP messages will be forwarded to trusted ports and only allowed reply packets from trusted ports. Disabled: Disable DHCP snooping mode operation.

• Port Mode	Indicates the DHCP snooping port mode. Possible port modes are: Trusted: Configures the port as trusted sources of the DHCP message. Untrusted: Configures the port as untrusted sources of the DHCP message.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.12.9 DHCP Snooping Statistics

This page provides statistics for DHCP snooping. The statistics only counter packet under DHCP snooping mode is enabled and relay mode is disabled. And it doesn't count the DHCP packets for system DHCP client. The DHCP Snooping Port Statistics screen in [Figure 4-12-9](#) appears.

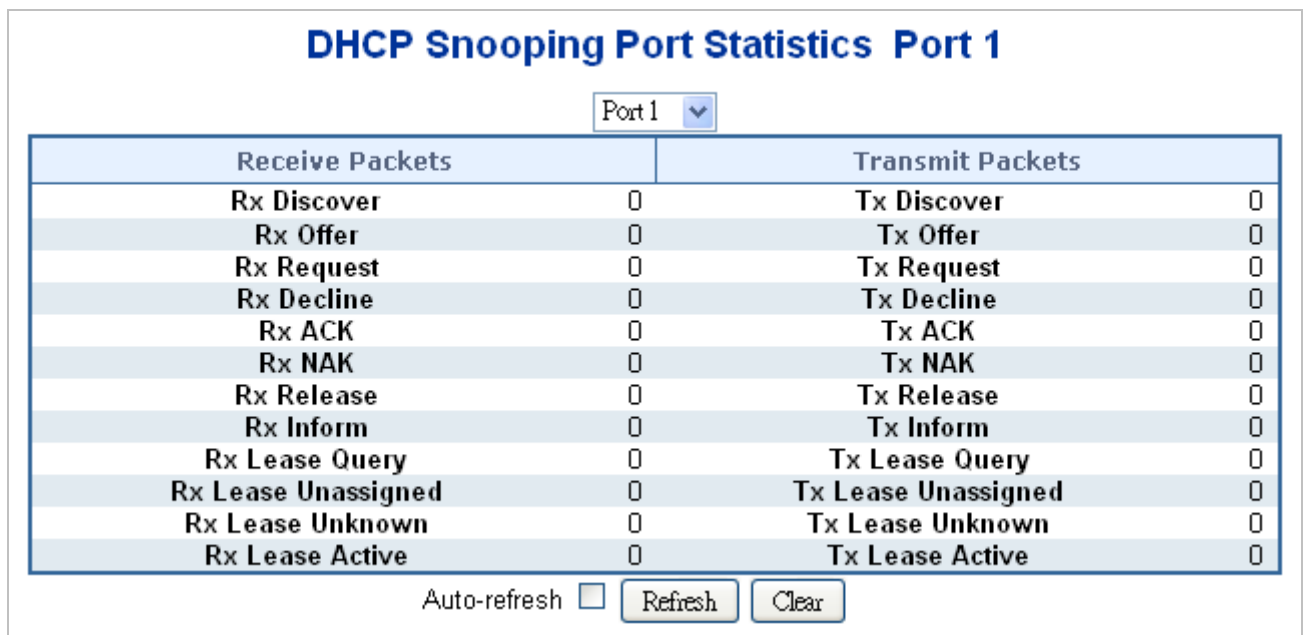


Figure 4-12-9 DHCP Snooping Port Statistics screen page screenshot

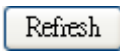
The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Rx and Tx Discover	The number of discover (option 53 with value 1) packets received and transmitted.

• Rx and Tx Offer	The number of offer (option 53 with value 2) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Request	The number of request (option 53 with value 3) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Decline	The number of decline (option 53 with value 4) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx ACK	The number of ACK (option 53 with value 5) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx NAK	The number of NAK (option 53 with value 6) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Release	The number of release (option 53 with value 7) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Inform	The number of inform (option 53 with value 8) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Lease Query	The number of lease query (option 53 with value 10) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Lease Unassigned	The number of lease unassigned (option 53 with value 11) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Lease Unknown	The number of lease unknown (option 53 with value 12) packets received and transmitted.
• Rx and Tx Lease Active	The number of lease active (option 53 with value 13) packets received and transmitted.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears the counters for the selected port.

4.12.10 IP Source Guard Configuration

IP Source Guard is a secure feature used to restrict IP traffic on DHCP snooping untrusted ports by filtering traffic based on the DHCP Snooping Table or manually configured IP Source Bindings. It helps prevent IP spoofing attacks when a host tries to spoof and use the IP address of another host. This page provides IP Source Guard related configuration. The IP Source Guard Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-10](#) appears.

IP Source Guard Configuration

Mode Disabled ▾

Port Mode Configuration

Port	Mode	Max Dynamic Clients
*	<All> ▾	<All> ▾
1	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
2	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
3	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
4	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
5	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
6	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
7	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
8	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
9	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
10	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
11	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
12	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
13	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
14	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
15	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
16	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
17	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
18	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
19	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
20	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
21	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
22	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
23	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
24	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
25	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
26	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
27	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
28	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾

Figure 4-12-10 IP Source Guard Configuration screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode of IP Source Guard Configuration	Enable the Global IP Source Guard or disable the Global IP Source Guard. All configured ACEs will be lost when the mode is enabled.
Port Mode Configuration	Specify IP Source Guard is enabled on which ports. Only when both Global Mode and Port Mode on a given port are enabled, IP Source Guard is enabled on this given port.

• Max Dynamic Clients	Specify the maximum number of dynamic clients can be learned on given ports. This value can be 0, 1, 2 and unlimited. If the port mode is enabled and the value of max dynamic client is equal 0, it means only allow the IP packets forwarding that are matched in static entries on the specific port.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Translate dynamic to static: Click to translate all dynamic entries to static entries.

4.12.11 IP Source Guard Static Table

This page provides Static IP Source Guard Table. The Static IP Source Guard Table screen in [Figure 4-12-11](#) appears.

Figure 4-12-11 Static IP Source Guard Table screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Port	The logical port for the settings.
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the settings.
• IP Address	Allowed Source IP address.
• IP Mask	It can be used for calculating the allowed network with IP address.

Buttons

Add New Entry: Click to add a new entry to the Static IP Source Guard table.



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.12.12 ARP Inspection

ARP Inspection is a secure feature. Several types of attacks can be launched against a host or devices connected to Layer 2 networks by "poisoning" the ARP caches. This feature is used to block such attacks. Only valid ARP requests and responses can go through DUT. This page provides ARP Inspection related configuration. The ARP Inspection Configuration screen in [Figure 4-12-12](#) appears.

ARP Inspection Configuration

Mode Disabled ▼

Translate dynamic to static

Port Mode Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<All> ▼
1	Disabled ▼
2	Disabled ▼
3	Disabled ▼
4	Disabled ▼
5	Disabled ▼
6	Disabled ▼
7	Disabled ▼
8	Disabled ▼
20	Disabled ▼
21	Disabled ▼
22	Disabled ▼
23	Disabled ▼
24	Disabled ▼
25	Disabled ▼
26	Disabled ▼
27	Disabled ▼
28	Disabled ▼

Save Reset

Figure 4-12-12 ARP Inspection Configuration screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Mode of ARP Inspection Configuration	Enable the Global ARP Inspection or disable the Global ARP Inspection.
Port Mode Configuration	Specify ARP Inspection is enabled on which ports. Only when both Global Mode and Port Mode on a given port are enabled, ARP Inspection is enabled on this given port.

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Translate dynamic to static: Click to translate all dynamic entries to static entries.

4.12.13 ARP Inspection Static Table

This page provides Static ARP Inspection Table. The Static ARP Inspection Table screen in [Figure 4-12-13](#) appears.

Static ARP Inspection Table

Delete	Port	VLAN ID	MAC Address	IP Address
Add New Entry Save Reset				

Figure 4-12-13 Static ARP Inspection Table screen page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Port	The logical port for the settings.
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the settings.
• MAC Address	Allowed Source MAC address in ARP request packets.
• IP Address	Allowed Source IP address in ARP request packets.

Buttons

Add New Entry: Click to add a new entry.

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.13 Address Table

Switching of frames is based upon the DMAC address contained in the frame. The Managed Switch builds up a table that maps MAC addresses to switch ports for knowing which ports the frames should go to (based upon the DMAC address in the frame). This table contains both static and dynamic entries. The static entries are configured by the network administrator if the administrator wants to do a fixed mapping between the DMAC address and switch ports.

The frames also contain a MAC address (SMAC address), which shows the MAC address of the equipment sending the frame. The SMAC address is used by the switch to automatically update the MAC table with these dynamic MAC addresses. Dynamic entries are removed from the MAC table if no frame with the corresponding SMAC address have been seen after a configurable age time.

4.13.1 MAC Address Table Configuration

The MAC Address Table is configured on this page. Set timeouts for entries in the dynamic MAC Table and configure the static MAC table here. The MAC Address Table Configuration screen in [Figure 4-13-1](#) appears.

MAC Address Table Configuration

Aging Configuration

Disable Automatic Aging	☐
Aging Time	300 seconds

MAC Table Learning

	Port Members																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Auto	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Disable	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Secure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Static MAC Table Configuration

			Port Members																											
Delete	VLAN ID	MAC Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Add New Static Entry																														
Save Reset																														

Figure 4-13-1 MAC Address Table Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Aging Configuration

By default, dynamic entries are removed from the MAC table after 300 seconds. This removal is also called aging.

Object	Description
• Disable Automatic Aging	Enables/disables the the automatic aging of dynamic entries
• Aging Time	The time after which a learned entry is discarded. By default, dynamic entries are removed from the MAC after 300 seconds. This removal is also called aging. (Range: 10-10000000 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)

MAC Table Learning

If the learning mode for a given port is greyed out, another module is in control of the mode, so that it cannot be changed by the user. An example of such a module is the MAC-Based Authentication under 802.1X.

Object	Description
• Auto	Learning is done automatically as soon as a frame with unknown SMAC is received.
• Disable	No learning is done.
• Secure	Only static MAC entries are learned, all other frames are dropped. Note: Make sure that the link used for managing the switch is added to the Static Mac Table before changing to secure learning mode, otherwise the management link is lost and can only be restored by using another non-secure port or by connecting to the switch via the serial interface.

Static MAC Table Configuration

The static entries in the MAC table are shown in this table. The static MAC table can contain 64 entries. The MAC table is sorted first by VLAN ID and then by MAC address.

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• MAC Address	The MAC address of the entry.
• Port Members	Checkmarks indicate which ports are members of the entry. Check or uncheck as needed to modify the entry.
• Adding a New Static Entry	Click "Add New Static Entry" to add a new entry to the static MAC table. Specify the VLAN ID, MAC address, and port members for the new entry. Click "Save".

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.13.2 MAC Address Table Status

Dynamic MAC Table

Entries in the MAC Table are shown on this page. The MAC Table contains up to **8192** entries, and is sorted first by VLAN ID, then by MAC address. The MAC Address Table screen in [Figure 4-13-2](#) appears.

MAC Address Table

Auto-refresh ☐

Refresh

Clear

<<

>>

Start from VLAN and MAC address with entries per page.

			Port Members																												
Type	VLAN	MAC Address	CPU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Static	1	00-30-4F-11-22-55	✓																												
Static	1	33-33-00-00-00-01	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Static	1	33-33-00-00-00-02	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Static	1	33-33-FF-11-22-55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Static	1	33-33-FF-A8-00-64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic	1	40-61-86-04-18-69		✓																											
Static	1	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure 4-13-2 MAC Address Table Status

Navigating the MAC Table

Each page shows up to 999 entries from the MAC table, default being 20, selected through the **"entries per page"** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MAC Table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID and the lowest MAC address found in the MAC Table.

The **"Start from MAC address"** and **"VLAN"** input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MAC Table. Clicking the **"Refresh"** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MAC Table match.

In addition, the two input fields will - upon a **"Refresh"** button click - assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The **">>"** will use the last entry of the currently displayed VLAN/MAC address pairs as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached the text "no more entries" is shown in the displayed table. Use the **"<<"** button to start over.

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Type	Indicates whether the entry is a static or dynamic entry.
• VLAN	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• MAC address	The MAC address of the entry.

• Port Members	The ports that are members of the entry.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the "Start from MAC address" and "VLAN" input fields.

Clear: Flushes all dynamic entries.

<<: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MAC Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID and MAC address.

>>: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.13.3 Dynamic ARP Inspection Table

Entries in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table are shown on this page. The Dynamic ARP Inspection Table contains up to 1024 entries, and is sorted first by port, then by VLAN ID, then by MAC address, and then by IP address. The Dynamic ARP Inspection Table screen in [Figure 4-13-3](#) appears.

Figure 4-13-3 Dynamic ARP Inspection Table screenshot

Navigating the ARP Inspection Table

Each page shows up to 999 entries from the Dynamic ARP Inspection table, default being 20, selected through the "**entries per page**" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table.

The "**Start from port address**", "**VLAN**", "**MAC address**" and "**IP address**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. Clicking the "**Refresh**" button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next Dynamic ARP Inspection Table match. In addition, the two input fields will - upon a "**Refresh**" button click - assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The ">>" will use the last entry of the currently displayed as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached the text "No more entries" is shown in the displayed table. Use the "<<" button to start over.

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description

• Port	The port number for which the status applies. Click the port number to see the status for this particular port.
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• MAC Address	The MAC address of the entry.
• IP Address	The IP address of the entry.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

Refresh: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the "Start from MAC address" and "VLAN" input fields.

Clear: Flushes all dynamic entries.

<<: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MAC Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID and MAC address.

>>: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.13.4 Dynamic IP Source Guard Table

Entries in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table are shown on this page. The Dynamic IP Source Guard Table is sorted first by port, then by VLAN ID, then by IP address, and then by IP mask. The Dynamic IP Source Guard Table screen in [Figure 4-13-4](#) appears.

Dynamic IP Source Guard Table

Start from , VLAN and IP address with entries per page.

Port	VLAN ID	IP Address	MAC Address
No more entries			

Auto-refresh ☐ **Refresh** **<<** **>>**

Figure 4-13-4 Dynamic IP Source Guard Table screenshot

Navigating the ARP Inspection Table

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Dynamic IP Source Guard table, default being 20, selected through the "**entries per page**" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table.

The "**Start from port address**", "**VLAN**", "**IP address**" and "**IP mask**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table. Clicking the "**Refresh**" button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next Dynamic IP Source Guard Table match. In addition, the two input fields will - upon a "**Refresh**" button click - assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The ">>" will use the last entry of the currently displayed as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached the text "No more entries" is shown in the displayed table. Use the "<<" button to start over.

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the status applies. Click the port number to see the status for this particular port.
• VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
• MAC address	The MAC address of the entry.
• IP Address	The IP address of the entry.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Refreshes the displayed table starting from the "Start from MAC address" and "VLAN" input fields.

: Flushes all dynamic entries.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the MAC Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest VLAN ID and MAC address.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.14 LLDP

4.14.1 Link Layer Discovery Protocol

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is used to discover basic information about neighboring devices on the local broadcast domain. LLDP is a Layer 2 protocol that uses periodic broadcasts to advertise information about the sending device. Advertised information is represented in **Type Length Value (TLV)** format according to the IEEE 802.1ab standard, and can include details such as device identification, capabilities and configuration settings. LLDP also defines how to store and maintain information gathered about the neighboring network nodes it discovers.

Link Layer Discovery Protocol - Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) is an extension of LLDP intended for managing endpoint devices such as Voice over IP phones and network switches. The LLDP-MED TLVs advertise information such as network policy, power, inventory, and device location details. LLDP and LLDP-MED information can be used by SNMP applications to simplify troubleshooting, enhance network management, and maintain an accurate network topology.

4.14.2 LLDP Configuration

This page allows the user to inspect and configure the current LLDP port settings. The LLDP Configuration screen in [Figure 4-14-1](#) appears.

LLDP Configuration

LLDP Parameters

Tx Interval	30	seconds
Tx Hold	4	times
Tx Delay	2	seconds
Tx Reinit	2	seconds

LLDP Port Configuration

Port	Mode	CDP Aware	Optional TLVs				
			Port Description	System Name	System Description	System Capabilities	Management Address
*	<All>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
2	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
3	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
4	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
5	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
6	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
7	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
8	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
9	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
10	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
11	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
12	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
13	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
14	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
15	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
16	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
17	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
18	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
19	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
20	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
21	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
22	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
23	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
24	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
25	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
26	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
27	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
28	Disabled	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Figure 4-14-1 LLDP Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

LLDP Parameters

Object	Description
Tx Interval	The switch is periodically transmitting LLDP frames to its neighbors for having the network discovery information up-to-date. The interval between each LLDP frame is determined by the Tx Interval value. Valid values are restricted to 5 - 32768 seconds. Default: 30 seconds This attribute must comply with the following rule: (Transmission Interval * Hold Time Multiplier) ≤ 65536, and Transmission Interval ≥ (4 * Delay Interval)
Tx Hold	Each LLDP frame contains information about how long the information in the

	LLDP frame shall be considered valid. The LLDP information valid period is set to Tx Hold multiplied by Tx Interval seconds. Valid values are restricted to 2 - 10 times. TTL in seconds is based on the following rule: $(\text{Transmission Interval} * \text{Holdtime Multiplier}) \leq 65536$. Therefore, the default TTL is $4 * 30 = 120$ seconds.
• Tx Delay	If some configuration is changed (e.g. the IP address) a new LLDP frame is transmitted, but the time between the LLDP frames will always be at least the value of Tx Delay seconds. Tx Delay cannot be larger than 1/4 of the Tx Interval value. Valid values are restricted to 1 - 8192 seconds. This attribute must comply with the rule: $(4 * \text{Delay Interval}) \leq \text{Transmission Interval}$
• Tx Reinit	When a port is disabled, LLDP is disabled or the switch is rebooted a LLDP shutdown frame is transmitted to the neighboring units, signaling that the LLDP information isn't valid anymore. Tx Reinit controls the amount of seconds between the shutdown frame and a new LLDP initialization. Valid values are restricted to 1 - 10 seconds.

LLDP Port Configuration

The LLDP port settings relate to the currently selected stack unit, as reflected by the page header.

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number of the logical LLDP port.
• Mode	Select LLDP mode. Rx only The switch will not send out LLDP information, but LLDP information from neighbor units is analyzed. Tx only The switch will drop LLDP information received from neighbors, but will send out LLDP information. Disabled The switch will not send out LLDP information, and will drop LLDP information received from neighbors. Enabled The switch will send out LLDP information, and will analyze LLDP information received from neighbors.
• CDP Aware	Select CDP awareness. The CDP operation is restricted to decoding incoming CDP frames (The switch doesn't transmit CDP frames). CDP frames are only decoded if LLDP on the port is enabled. Only CDP TLVs that can be mapped to a corresponding field in the LLDP

	neighbours' table are decoded. All other TLVs are discarded (Unrecognized CDP TLVs and discarded CDP frames are not shown in the LLDP statistics.). CDP TLVs are mapped onto LLDP neighbours' table as shown below. CDP TLV "Device ID" is mapped to the LLDP "Chassis ID" field. CDP TLV "Address" is mapped to the LLDP "Management Address" field. The CDP address TLV can contain multiple addresses, but only the first address is shown in the LLDP neighbours table. CDP TLV "Port ID" is mapped to the LLDP "Port ID" field. CDP TLV "Version and Platform" is mapped to the LLDP "System Description" field. Both the CDP and LLDP support "system capabilities", but the CDP capabilities cover capabilities that are not part of the LLDP. These capabilities are shown as "others" in the LLDP neighbours' table. If all ports have CDP awareness disabled the switch forwards CDP frames received from neighbour devices. If at least one port has CDP awareness enabled all CDP frames are terminated by the switch. Note: When CDP awareness on a port is disabled the CDP information isn't removed immediately, but gets removed when the hold time is exceeded.
• Port Descr	Optional TLV: When checked the "port description" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
• Sys Name	Optional TLV: When checked the "system name" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
• Sys Descr	Optional TLV: When checked the "system description" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
• Sys Capa	Optional TLV: When checked the "system capability" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
• Mgmt Addr	Optional TLV: When checked the "management address" is included in LLDP information transmitted.

Buttons



: Click to save changes.



: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.14.3 LLDPMED Configuration

This page allows you to configure the LLDP-MED. The LLDPMED Configuration screen in [Figure 4-14-2](#) appears.

LLDP-MED Configuration

Fast Start Repeat Count

Fast start repeat count

Coordinates Location

Latitude ° North Longitude ° East Altitude Meters Map Datum WGS84

Civic Address Location

Country code		State		County	
City		City district		Block (Neighbourhood)	
Street		Leading street direction		Trailing street suffix	
Street suffix		House no.		House no. suffix	
Landmark		Additional location info		Name	
Zip code		Building		Apartment	
Floor		Room no.		Place type	
Postal community name		P.O. Box		Additional code	

Emergency Call Service

Emergency Call Service

Policies

Delete	Policy ID	Application Type	Tag	VLAN ID	L2 Priority	DSCP
No entries present						

Figure 4-14-2 LLDPMED Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Fast start repeat count

Object	Description
Fast start repeat count	Rapid startup and Emergency Call Service Location Identification Discovery of endpoints is a critically important aspect of VoIP systems in general. In addition, it is best to advertise only those pieces of information which are specifically relevant to particular endpoint types (for example only advertise the voice network policy to permitted voice-capable devices), both in order to conserve the limited LLDPDU space and to reduce security and system integrity issues that can come with inappropriate knowledge of the network policy. With this in mind LLDP-MED defines an LLDP-MED Fast Start interaction between the protocol and the application layers on top of the protocol, in order to achieve these related properties. Initially, a Network Connectivity Device will only transmit LLDP TLVs in an LLDPDU. Only after an LLDP-MED Endpoint Device is detected, will an LLDP-MED capable Network Connectivity Device start to

	advertise LLDP-MED TLVs in outgoing LLDPDUs on the associated port. The LLDP-MED application will temporarily speed up the transmission of the LLDPDU to start within a second, when a new LLDP-MED neighbour has been detected in order share LLDP-MED information as fast as possible to new neighbours. Because there is a risk of an LLDP frame being lost during transmission between neighbours, it is recommended to repeat the fast start transmission multiple times to increase the possibility of the neighbours receiving the LLDP frame. With Fast start repeat count it is possible to specify the number of times the fast start transmission would be repeated. The recommended value is 4 times, given that 4 LLDP frames with a 1 second interval will be transmitted, when an LLDP frame with new information is received. It should be noted that LLDP-MED and the LLDP-MED Fast Start mechanism is only intended to run on links between LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Devices and Endpoint Devices, and as such does not apply to links between LAN infrastructure elements, including Network Connectivity Devices, or other types of links.

Coordinates Location

Object	Description
• Latitude	Latitude SHOULD be normalized to within 0-90 degrees with a maximum of 4 digits. It is possible to specify the direction to either North of the equator or South of the equator.
• Longitude	Longitude SHOULD be normalized to within 0-180 degrees with a maximum of 4 digits. It is possible to specify the direction to either East of the prime meridian or West of the prime meridian.
• Altitude	Altitude SHOULD be normalized to within -32767 to 32767 with a maximum of 4 digits. It is possible to select between two altitude types (floors or meters). Meters: Representing meters of Altitude defined by the vertical datum specified. Floors: Representing altitude in a form more relevant in buildings which have different floor-to-floor dimensions. An altitude = 0.0 is meaningful even outside a building, and represents ground level at the given latitude and longitude. Inside a building, 0.0 represents the floor level associated with ground level at the main entrance.
• Map Datum	The Map Datum used for the coordinates given in this Option

	WGS84: (Geographical 3D) - World Geodesic System 1984, CRS Code 4327, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich. NAD83/NAVD88: North American Datum 1983, CRS Code 4269, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich; The associated vertical datum is the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). This datum pair is to be used when referencing locations on land, not near tidal water (which would use Datum = NAD83/MLLW). NAD83/MLLW: North American Datum 1983, CRS Code 4269, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich; The associated vertical datum is Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW). This datum pair is to be used when referencing locations on water/sea/ocean.

Civic Address Location

IETF Geopriv Civic Address based Location Configuration Information (Civic Address LCI).

Object	Description
• Country code	The two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters - Example: DK, DE or US.
• State	National subdivisions (state, canton, region, province, prefecture).
• County	County, parish, gun (Japan), district.
• City	City, township, shi (Japan) - Example: Copenhagen
• City district	City division, borough, city district, ward, chou (Japan)
• Block (Neighborhood)	Neighborhood, block
• Street	Street - Example: Poppelvej
• Leading street direction	Leading street direction - Example: N
• Trailing street suffix	Trailing street suffix - Example: SW
• Street suffix	Street suffix - Example: Ave, Platz
• House no.	House number - Example: 21
• House no. suffix	House number suffix - Example: A, 1/2
• Landmark	Landmark or vanity address - Example: Columbia University
• Additional location info	Additional location info - Example: South Wing
• Name	Name (residence and office occupant) - Example: Flemming Jahn
• Zip code	Postal/zip code - Example: 2791

• Building	Building (structure) - Example: Low Library
• Apartment	Unit (Apartment, suite) - Example: Apt 42
• Floor	Floor - Example: 4
• Room no.	Room number - Example: 450F
• Place type	Place type - Example: Office
• Postal community name	Postal community name - Example: Leonia
• P.O. Box	Post office box (P.O. BOX) - Example: 12345
• Additional code	Additional code - Example: 1320300003

Emergency Call Service

Emergency Call Service (e.g. E911 and others), such as defined by TIA or NENA.

Object	Description
• Emergency Call Service	Emergency Call Service ELIN identifier data format is defined to carry the ELIN identifier as used during emergency call setup to a traditional CAMA or ISDN trunk-based PSAP. This format consists of a numerical digit string, corresponding to the ELIN to be used for emergency calling.

Policies

Network Policy Discovery enables the efficient discovery and diagnosis of mismatch issues with the VLAN configuration, along with the associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes, which apply for a set of specific protocol applications on that port. Improper network policy configurations are a very significant issue in VoIP environments that frequently result in voice quality degradation or loss of service.

Policies are only intended for use with applications that have specific 'real-time' network policy requirements, such as interactive voice and/or video services.

The network policy attributes advertised are:

1. Layer 2 VLAN ID (IEEE 802.1Q-2003)
2. Layer 2 priority value (IEEE 802.1D-2004)
3. Layer 3 Diffserv code point (DSCP) value (IETF RFC 2474)

This network policy is potentially advertised and associated with multiple sets of application types supported on a given port.

The application types specifically addressed are:

1. Voice
2. Guest Voice
3. Softphone Voice

4. Video Conferencing
5. Streaming Video
6. Control / Signaling (conditionally support a separate network policy for the media types above)

A large network may support multiple VoIP policies across the entire organization, and different policies per application type. LLDP-MED allows multiple policies to be advertised per port, each corresponding to a different application type. Different ports on the same Network Connectivity Device may advertise different sets of policies, based on the authenticated user identity or port configuration.

It should be noted that LLDP-MED is not intended to run on links other than between Network Connectivity Devices and Endpoints, and therefore does not need to advertise the multitude of network policies that frequently run on an aggregated link interior to the LAN.

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the policy. It will be deleted during the next save.
• Policy ID	ID for the policy. This is auto generated and shall be used when selecting the policies that shall be mapped to the specific ports.
• Application Type	Intended use of the application types: Voice - for use by dedicated IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. These devices are typically deployed on a separate VLAN for ease of deployment and enhanced security by isolation from data applications. Voice Signaling (conditional) - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the voice signaling than for the voice media. This application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the Voice application policy. Guest Voice - support a separate 'limited feature-set' voice service for guest users and visitors with their own IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. Guest Voice Signaling (conditional) - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the guest voice signaling than for the guest voice media. This application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the Guest Voice application policy. Softphone Voice - for use by softphone applications on typical data centric devices, such as PCs or laptops. This class of endpoints frequently does not support multiple VLANs, if at all, and are typically configured to use an 'untagged' VLAN or a single 'tagged' data specific VLAN. When a network policy is defined for use with an 'untagged' VLAN (see Tagged flag below), then the L2 priority field is ignored and only the DSCP value has relevance. Video Conferencing - for use by dedicated Video Conferencing equipment and

	other similar appliances supporting real-time interactive video/audio services. Streaming Video - for use by broadcast or multicast based video content distribution and other similar applications supporting streaming video services that require specific network policy treatment. Video applications relying on TCP with buffering would not be an intended use of this application type. Video Signaling (conditional) - for use in network topologies that require a separate policy for the video signaling than for the video media. This application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the Video Conferencing application policy.
• Tag	Tag indicating whether the specified application type is using a 'tagged' or an 'untagged' VLAN. Untagged indicates that the device is using an untagged frame format and as such does not include a tag header as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003. In this case, both the VLAN ID and the Layer 2 priority fields are ignored and only the DSCP value has relevance. Tagged indicates that the device is using the IEEE 802.1Q tagged frame format, and that both the VLAN ID and the Layer 2 priority values are being used, as well as the DSCP value. The tagged format includes an additional field, known as the tag header. The tagged frame format also includes priority tagged frames as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003.
• VLAN ID	VLAN identifier (VID) for the port as defined in IEEE 802.1Q-2003
• L2 Priority	L2 Priority is the Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type. L2 Priority may specify one of eight priority levels (0 through 7), as defined by IEEE 802.1D-2004. A value of 0 represents use of the default priority as defined in IEEE 802.1D-2004.
• DSCP	DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type as defined in IETF RFC 2474. DSCP may contain one of 64 code point values (0 through 63). A value of 0 represents use of the default DSCP value as defined in RFC 2475.
• Adding a new policy	Click "Add New Policy" to add a new policy. Specify the Application type, Tag, VLAN ID, L2 Priority and DSCP for the new policy. Click "Save". The number of policies supported is 32

Port Policies Configuration

Every port may advertise a unique set of network policies or different attributes for the same network policies, based on the authenticated user identity or port configuration.

Object	Description

• Port	The port number for which the configuration applies.
• Policy ID	The set of policies that shall apply for a given port. The set of policies is selected by checkmarking the checkboxes that corresponds to the policies

Buttons

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.14.4 LLDP-MED Neighbor

This page provides a status overview for all LLDP-MED neighbors. The displayed table contains a row for each port on which an LLDP neighbor is detected. The LLDP-MED Neighbor Information screen in [Figure 4-14-3](#) appears. The columns hold the following information:



Figure 4-14-3 LLDP-MED Neighbor Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Fast start repeat count

Object	Description
• Port	The port on which the LLDP frame was received.
• Device Type	LLDP-MED Devices are comprised of two primary Device Types: Network Connectivity Devices and Endpoint Devices. LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Device Definition LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Devices, as defined in TIA-1057, provide access to the IEEE 802 based LAN infrastructure for LLDP-MED Endpoint Devices. An LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Device is a LAN access device based on any of the following technologies: 1. LAN Switch/Router 2. IEEE 802.1 Bridge 3. IEEE 802.3 Repeater (included for historical reasons) 4. IEEE 802.11 Wireless Access Point

5. Any device that supports the IEEE 802.1AB and MED extensions defined by TIA-1057 and can relay IEEE 802 frames via any method.

LLDP-MED Endpoint Device Definition

Within the LLDP-MED Endpoint Device category, the LLDP-MED scheme is broken into further Endpoint Device Classes, as defined in the following.

Each LLDP-MED Endpoint Device Class is defined to build upon the capabilities defined for the previous Endpoint Device Class. For example, will any LLDP-MED Endpoint Device claiming compliance as a Media Endpoint (Class II) also support all aspects of TIA-1057 applicable to Generic Endpoints (Class I), and any LLDP-MED Endpoint Device claiming compliance as a Communication Device (Class III) will also support all aspects of TIA-1057 applicable to both Media Endpoints (Class II) and Generic Endpoints (Class I).

LLDP-MED Generic Endpoint (Class I)

The LLDP-MED Generic Endpoint (Class I) definition is applicable to all endpoint products that require the base LLDP discovery services defined in TIA-1057, however do not support IP media or act as an end-user communication appliance. Such devices may include (but are not limited to) IP Communication Controllers, other communication related servers, or any device requiring basic services as defined in TIA-1057.

Discovery services defined in this class include LAN configuration, device location, network policy, power management, and inventory management.

LLDP-MED Media Endpoint (Class II)

The LLDP-MED Media Endpoint (Class II) definition is applicable to all endpoint products that have IP media capabilities however may or may not be associated with a particular end user. Capabilities include all of the capabilities defined for the previous Generic Endpoint Class (Class I), and are extended to include aspects related to media streaming. Example product categories expected to adhere to this class include (but are not limited to) Voice / Media Gateways, Conference Bridges, Media Servers, and similar.

Discovery services defined in this class include media-type-specific network layer policy discovery.

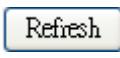
LLDP-MED Communication Endpoint (Class III)

The LLDP-MED Communication Endpoint (Class III) definition is applicable to all endpoint products that act as end user communication appliances supporting IP media. Capabilities include all of the capabilities defined for the previous Generic Endpoint (Class I) and Media Endpoint (Class II) classes, and are extended to include aspects related to end user devices. Example product categories expected to adhere to this class include (but are not limited to) end user communication appliances, such as IP Phones, PC-based softphones, or other communication appliances that directly support the end user.

	Discovery services defined in this class include provision of location identifier (including ECS / E911 information), embedded L2 switch support, inventory management
• LLDP-MED Capabilities	LLDP-MED Capabilities describes the neighbor unit's LLDP-MED capabilities. The possible capabilities are: 1. LLDP-MED capabilities 2. Network Policy 3. Location Identification 4. Extended Power via MDI - PSE 5. Extended Power via MDI - PD 6. Inventory 7. Reserved
• Application Type	Application Type indicating the primary function of the application(s) defined for this network policy, advertised by an Endpoint or Network Connectivity Device. The possible application types are shown below. Voice - for use by dedicated IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. These devices are typically deployed on a separate VLAN for ease of deployment and enhanced security by isolation from data applications. Voice Signaling - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the voice signaling than for the voice media. Guest Voice - to support a separate limited feature-set voice service for guest users and visitors with their own IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. Guest Voice Signaling - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the guest voice signaling than for the guest voice media. Softphone Voice - for use by softphone applications on typical data centric devices, such as PCs or laptops. Video Conferencing - for use by dedicated Video Conferencing equipment and other similar appliances supporting real-time interactive video/audio services. Streaming Video - for use by broadcast or multicast based video content distribution and other similar applications supporting streaming video services that require specific network policy treatment. Video applications relying on TCP with buffering would not be an intended use of this application type. Video Signaling - for use in network topologies that require a separate policy for the video signaling than for the video media.
• Policy	Policy indicates that an Endpoint Device wants to explicitly advertise that the policy is required by the device. Can be either Defined or Unknown Unknown: The network policy for the specified application type is currently unknown.

	Defined: The network policy is defined.
• TAG	TAG is indicating whether the specified application type is using a tagged or an untagged VLAN. Can be Tagged or Untagged Untagged: The device is using an untagged frame format and as such does not include a tag header as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003. Tagged: The device is using the IEEE 802.1Q tagged frame format
• VLAN ID	VLAN ID is the VLAN identifier (VID) for the port as defined in IEEE 802.1Q-2003. A value of 1 through 4094 is used to define a valid VLAN ID. A value of 0 (Priority Tagged) is used if the device is using priority tagged frames as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003, meaning that only the IEEE 802.1D priority level is significant and the default PVID of the ingress port is used instead.
• Priority	Priority is the Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type. One of eight priority levels (0 through 7)
• DSCP	DSCP is the DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type as defined in IETF RFC 2474. Contain one of 64 code point values (0 through 63).
• Auto-negotiation	Auto-negotiation identifies if MAC/PHY auto-negotiation is supported by the link partner.
• Auto-negotiation status	Auto-negotiation status identifies if auto-negotiation is currently enabled at the link partner. If Auto-negotiation is supported and Auto-negotiation status is disabled, the 802.3 PMD operating mode will be determined the operational MAU type field value rather than by auto-negotiation.
• Auto-negotiation Capabilities	Auto-negotiation Capabilities shows the link partners MAC/PHY capabilities.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.14.5 Neighbor

This page provides a status overview for all LLDP neighbors. The displayed table contains a row for each port on which an LLDP neighbor is detected. The LLDP Neighbor Information screen in [Figure 4-14-4](#) appears.

LLDP Neighbour Information

Local Port	Chassis ID	Remote Port ID	System Name	Port Description	System Capabilities	Management Address
No LLDP neighbour information found						

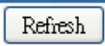
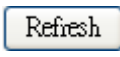
Auto-refresh ☐ 

Figure 4-14-4 LLDP Neighbor Information page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Local Port	The port on which the LLDP frame was received.
• Chassis ID	The Chassis ID is the identification of the neighbor's LLDP frames.
• Remote Port ID	The Remote Port ID is the identification of the neighbor port.
• System Name	System Name is the name advertised by the neighbor unit.
• Port Description	Port Description is the port description advertised by the neighbor unit.
• System Capabilities	System Capabilities describes the neighbor unit's capabilities. The possible capabilities are: 1. Other 2. Repeater 3. Bridge 4. WLAN Access Point 5. Router 6. Telephone 7. DOCSIS cable device 8. Station only 9. Reserved When a capability is enabled, the capability is followed by (+). If the capability is disabled, the capability is followed by (-).
• Management Address	Management Address is the neighbor unit's address that is used for higher layer entities to assist the discovery by the network management. This could for instance hold the neighbor's IP address.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.14.6 Port Statistics

This page provides an overview of all LLDP traffic. Two types of counters are shown. Global counters are counters that refer to the whole stack, switch, while local counters refers to counters for the currently selected switch. The LLDP Statistics screen in Figure 4-14-5 appears.

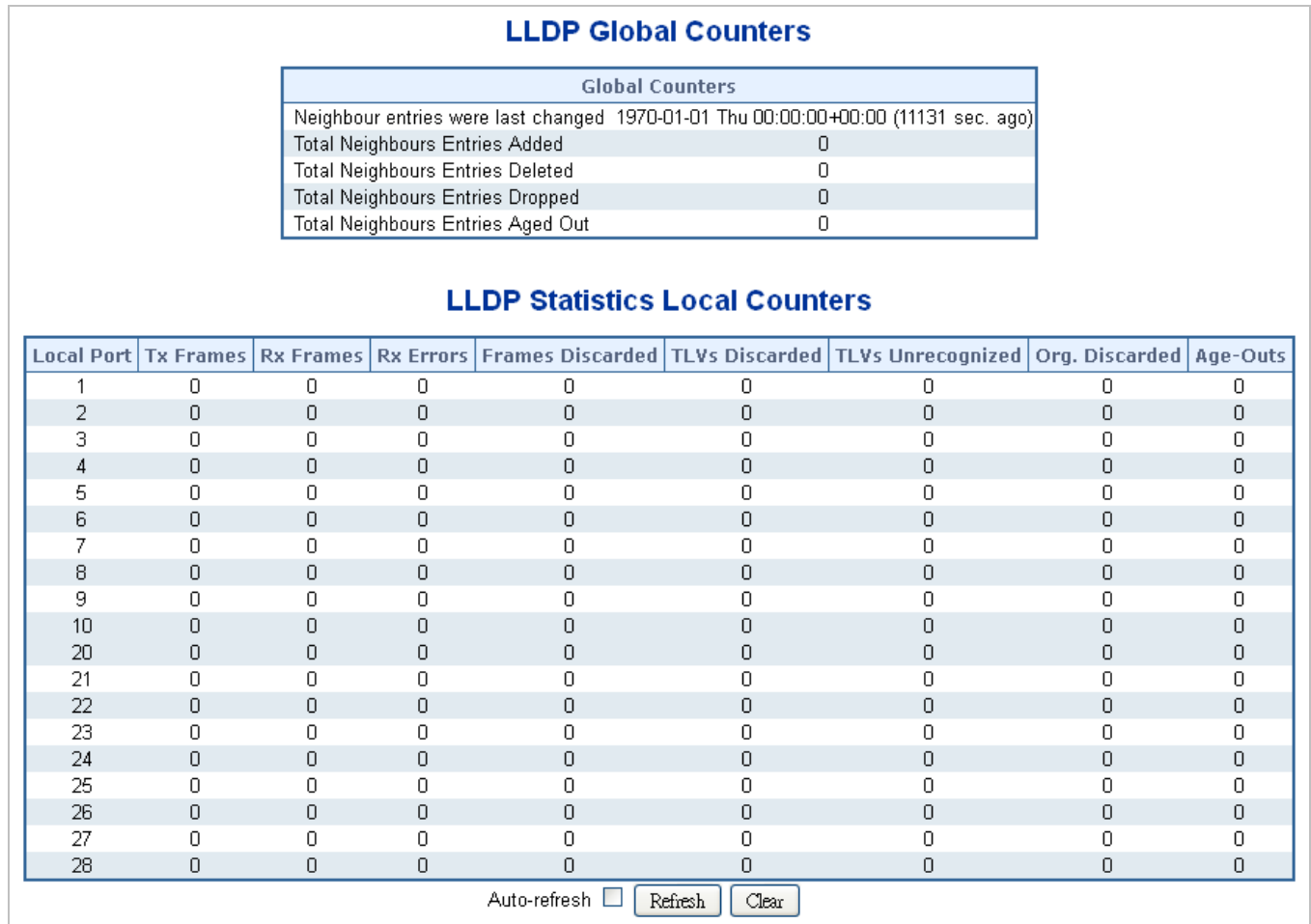


Figure 4-14-5 LLDP Statistics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Global Counters

Object	Description
• Neighbor entries were last changed	It also shows the time when the last entry was last deleted or added. It also shows the time elapsed since the last change was detected.
• Total Neighbors Entries Added	Shows the number of new entries added since switch reboot.
• Total Neighbors Entries Deleted	Shows the number of new entries deleted since switch reboot.
• Total Neighbors Entries Dropped	Shows the number of LLDP frames dropped due to that the entry table was full.

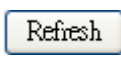
• Total Neighbors Entries Aged Out	Shows the number of entries deleted due to Time-To-Live expiring.

Local Counters

The displayed table contains a row for each port. The columns hold the following information:

Object	Description
• Local Port	The port on which LLDP frames are received or transmitted.
• Tx Frames	The number of LLDP frames transmitted on the port.
• Rx Frames	The number of LLDP frames received on the port.
• Rx Errors	The number of received LLDP frames containing some kind of error.
• Frames Discarded	If an LLDP frame is received on a port, and the switch's internal table has run full, the LLDP frame is counted and discarded. This situation is known as "Too Many Neighbors" in the LLDP standard. LLDP frames require a new entry in the table when the Chassis ID or Remote Port ID is not already contained within the table. Entries are removed from the table when a given port links down, an LLDP shutdown frame is received, or when the entry ages out.
• TLVs Discarded	Each LLDP frame can contain multiple pieces of information, known as TLVs (TLV is short for "Type Length Value"). If a TLV is malformed, it is counted and discarded.
• TLVs Unrecognized	The number of well-formed TLVs, but with an unknown type value.
• Org. Discarded	The number of organizationally TLVs received.
• Age-Outs	Each LLDP frame contains information about how long time the LLDP information is valid (age-out time). If no new LLDP frame is received within the age out time, the LLDP information is removed, and the Age-Out counter is incremented.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

: Clears the local counters. All counters (including global counters) are cleared upon reboot.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.15 Network Diagnostics

This section provide the Physical layer and IP layer network diagnostics tools for troubleshoot. The diagnostic tools are designed for network manager to help them quickly diagnose problems between point to point and better service customers.

Use the Diagnostics menu items to display and configure basic administrative details of the Managed Switch. Under System the following topics are provided to configure and view the system information:

This section has the following items:

- Ping
- IPv6 Ping
- Remote IP Ping
- Cable Diagnostic

PING

The ping and IPv6 ping allow you to issue ICMP PING packets to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues. The Managed Switch transmit ICMP packets, and the sequence number and roundtrip time are displayed upon reception of a reply.

Cable Diagnostics

The Cable Diagnostics performing tests on copper cables. These functions have the ability to identify the cable length and operating conditions, and to isolate a variety of common faults that can occur on the Cat5 twisted-pair cabling. There might be two statuses as follow:

- If the link is established on the twisted-pair interface in 1000Base-T mode, the Cable Diagnostics can run without disruption of the link or of any data transfer.
- If the link is established in 100Base-TX or 10Base-T, the Cable Diagnostics cause the link to drop while the diagnostics are running.

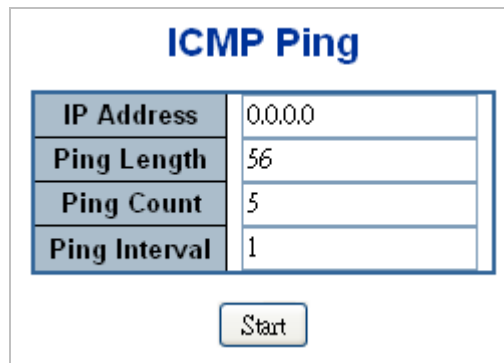
After the diagnostics are finished, the link is reestablished. And the following functions are available.

- Coupling between cable pairs.
- Cable pair termination
- Cable Length

4.15.1 Ping

This page allows you to issue ICMP PING packets to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues.

After you press **"Start"**, 5 ICMP packets are transmitted, and the sequence number and roundtrip time are displayed upon reception of a reply. The page refreshes automatically until responses to all packets are received, or until a timeout occurs. The ICMP Ping screen in [Figure 4-15-1](#) appears.



ICMP Ping	
IP Address	0.0.0.0
Ping Length	56
Ping Count	5
Ping Interval	1

Start

Figure 4-15-1 ICMP Ping page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• IP Address	The destination IP Address.
• Ping Length	The payload size of the ICMP packet. Values range from 2 bytes to 1452 bytes.
• Ping Count	The count of the ICMP packet. Values range from 1 time to 60 times.
• Ping Interval	The interval of the ICMP packet. Values range from 0 second to 30 seconds.



Be sure the target IP Address is within the same network subnet of the switch, or you had setup the correct gateway IP address.

Buttons



: Click to transmit ICMP packets.



: Click to re-start diagnostics with PING.

4.15.2 IPv6 Ping

This page allows you to issue ICMPv6 PING packets to troubleshoot IPv6 connectivity issues.

After you press “**Start**”, 5 ICMPv6 packets are transmitted, and the sequence number and roundtrip time are displayed upon reception of a reply. The page refreshes automatically until responses to all packets are received, or until a timeout occurs. The ICMPv6 Ping screen in [Figure 4-15-2](#) appears.

ICMPv6 Ping	
IP Address	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
Ping Length	56
Ping Count	5
Ping Interval	1

Start

Figure 4-15-2 ICMPv6 Ping page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• IP Address	The destination IP Address.
• Ping Length	The payload size of the ICMP packet. Values range from 2 bytes to 1452 bytes.
• Ping Count	The count of the ICMP packet. Values range from 1 time to 60 times.
• Ping Interval	The interval of the ICMP packet. Values range from 0 second to 30 seconds.

Buttons

Start: Click to transmit ICMP packets.

New Ping: Click to re-start diagnostics with PING.

4.15.3 Remote IP Ping Test

This page allows you to issue ICMP PING packets to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues on special port.

After you press **Test**, 5 ICMP packets are transmitted, and the sequence number and roundtrip time are displayed upon reception of a reply. The page refreshes automatically until responses to all packets are received, or until a timeout occurs. The ICMP Ping screen in [Figure 4-15-3](#) appears.

Remote IP Ping Test

Port	Remote IP Address	Ping Size	Ping Button	Result
1	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
2	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
3	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
4	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
5	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
6	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
7	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
8	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
9	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
10	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
11	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
12	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
13	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
14	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
15	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
16	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
17	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
18	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
19	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
20	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
21	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
22	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
23	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
24	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
25	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
26	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
27	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	
28	0.0.0.0	64	Ping	

Figure 4-15-3 Remote IP Ping Test page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The logical port for the settings.
• Remote IP Address	The destination IP Address.
• Ping Size	The payload size of the ICMP packet. Values range from 8 bytes to 1400 bytes.
• Result	Display the ping result.

4.15.4 Cable Diagnostics

This page is used for running the Cable Diagnostics.

Press to run the diagnostics. This will take approximately 5 seconds. If all ports are selected, this can take approximately 15 seconds. When completed, the page refreshes automatically, and you can view the cable diagnostics results in the cable status table. Note that Cable Diagnostics is only accurate for cables of length 7 - 140 meters.

10 and 100 Mbps ports will be linked down while running cable diagnostic. Therefore, running cable diagnostic on a 10 or 100 Mbps management port will cause the switch to stop responding until VeriPHY is complete. The ports belong to the currently selected stack unit, as reflected by the page header. The VeriPHY Cable Diagnostics screen in [Figure 4-15-4](#) appears.

Cable Status								
Port	Pair A	Length A	Pair B	Length B	Pair C	Length C	Pair D	Length D
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 4-15-4 VeriPHY Cable Diagnostics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
Port	The port where you are requesting Cable Diagnostics.

• Cable Status	Port: Port number. Pair: The status of the cable pair. OK - Correctly terminated pair Open - Open pair Short - Shorted pair Short A - Cross-pair short to pair A Short B - Cross-pair short to pair B Short C - Cross-pair short to pair C Short D - Cross-pair short to pair D Cross A - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair A Cross B - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair B Cross C - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair C Cross D - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair D Length: The length (in meters) of the cable pair. The resolution is 3 meters

Buttons

: Click to run the diagnostics.

4.16 Loop Protection

This chapter describes enabling loop protection function that provides loop protection to prevent broadcast loops in XGSW-28040.

4.16.1 Configuration

This page allows the user to inspect the current Loop Protection configurations, and possibly change them as well; screen in Figure 4-16-1 appears.

General Settings

Global Configuration			
Enable Loop Protection	Disable ▾		
Transmission Time	5		seconds
Shutdown Time	180		seconds

Port Configuration

Port	Enable	Action	Tx Mode
*	☐	<All> ▾	<All> ▾
1	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
2	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
3	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
4	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
5	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
6	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
7	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
8	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
9	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
10	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
11	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
12	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
13	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
14	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
15	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
16	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
17	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
18	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
19	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
20	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
21	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
22	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
23	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
24	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
25	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
26	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
27	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
28	☒	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾

Figure 4-16-1 Loop protection configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

General Settings

Object	Description
• Enable Loop Protection	Controls whether loop protections is enabled (as a whole).
• Transmission Time	The interval between each loop protection PDU sent on each port. valid values are 1 to 10 seconds.
• Shutdown Time	The period (in seconds) for which a port will be kept disabled in the event of a loop is detected (and the port action shuts down the port). Valid values are 0 to 604800 seconds (7 days). A value of zero will keep a port disabled (until next device restart).

Port Configuration

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number of the port.
• Enable	Controls whether loop protection is enabled on this switch port.
• Action	Configures the action performed when a loop is detected on a port. Valid values are Shutdown Port , Shutdown Port and Log or Log Only .
• Tx Mode	Controls whether the port is actively generating loop protection PDU's, or whether it is just passively looking for looped PDU's.

Buttons

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.16.2 Loop Protection Status

This page displays the loop protection port status the ports of the switch, screen in [Figure 4-16-2](#) appears.

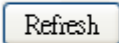
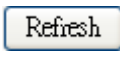
Loop Protection Status						
Auto-refresh ☐						
Port	Action	Transmit	Loops	Status	Loop	Time of Last Loop
No ports enabled						

Figure 4-16-2 Loop protection status screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Port	The switch port number of the logical port.
• Action	The currently configured port action.
• Transmit	The currently configured port transmit mode.
• Loops	The number of loops detected on this port.
• Status	The current loop protection status of the port.
• Loop	Whether a loop is currently detected on the port.
• Time of Last Loop	The time of the last loop event detected.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

4.17 sFlow

The sFlow (RFC 3176) is a protocol based on standard network export and used on monitoring the network traffic information developed by the InMon Company. The monitored switch or router sends data to the client analyzer through its main operations such as sampling and statistic, then the analyzer will analyze according to the user requirements so to monitor the network.

A sFlow monitor system includes: sFlow proxy, central data collector and sFlow analyzer. The sFlow proxy collects data from the switch using sampling technology. The sFlow collector is for formatting the sample data statistic which is to be forwarded to the sFlow analyzer which will analyze the sample data and perform corresponding measure according to the result. Our switch here acts as the proxy and central data collector in the sFlow system. We have achieved data sampling and statistic targeting physical port.

Our data sample includes the IPv4 and IPv6 packets. Extensions of other types are not supported so far. As for non IPv4 and IPv6 packet, the unify HEADER mode will be adopted following the requirements in RFC3176, copying the head information of the packet based on analyzing the type of its protocol.

The latest sFlow protocol presented by InMon Company is the version 5. Since it is the version 4 which is realized in the RFC3176, version conflict might exist in some case such as the structure and the packet format. This is because the version 5 has not become the official protocol, so, in order to be compatible with current applications, we will continue to follow the RFC3176.

4.17.1 sFlow Configuration

This page allows for configuring sFlow. The configuration is divided into two parts: Configuration of the sFlow receiver (a.k.a. sFlow collector) and configuration of per-port flow and counter samplers.

sFlow configuration is not persisted to non-volatile memory, which means that a reboot will disable sFlow sampling, screen in [Figure 4-17-1](#) appears.

sFlow Configuration

Receiver Configuration

Owner	<none>	Release
IP Address/Hostname	0.0.0.0	
UDP Port	6343	
Timeout	0	seconds
Max. Datagram Size	1400	bytes

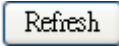
Port Configuration

Port	Flow Sampler			Counter Poller	
	Enabled	Sampling Rate	Max. Header	Enabled	Interval
*	☐	0	128	☐	0
1	☐	0	128	☐	0
2	☐	0	128	☐	0
3	☐	0	128	☐	0
4	☐	0	128	☐	0
5	☐	0	128	☐	0
6	☐	0	128	☐	0
7	☐	0	128	☐	0
8	☐	0	128	☐	0
9	☐	0	128	☐	0
10	☐	0	128	☐	0
11	☐	0	128	☐	0
12	☐	0	128	☐	0
13	☐	0	128	☐	0
14	☐	0	128	☐	0
15	☐	0	128	☐	0
16	☐	0	128	☐	0
17	☐	0	128	☐	0
18	☐	0	128	☐	0
19	☐	0	128	☐	0
20	☐	0	128	☐	0
21	☐	0	128	☐	0
22	☐	0	128	☐	0
23	☐	0	128	☐	0
24	☐	0	128	☐	0
25	☐	0	128	☐	0
26	☐	0	128	☐	0
27	☐	0	128	☐	0
28	☐	0	128	☐	0

Figure 4-17-1 sFlow Configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Receiver Configuration

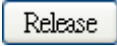
Object	Description
Owner	Basically, sFlow can be configured in two ways: Through local management using the Web or CLI interface or through SNMP. This read-only field shows the owner of the current sFlow configuration and assumes values as follows: - If sFlow is currently unconfigured/unclaimed, Owner contains <none>. - If sFlow is currently configured through Web or CLI, Owner contains <Configured through local management>. - If sFlow is currently configured through SNMP, Owner contains a string identifying the sFlow receiver. If sFlow is configured through SNMP, all controls - except for the Release-button - are disabled to avoid inadvertent reconfiguration. The  button allows for releasing the current owner and disable sFlow sampling. The button is disabled if sFlow is currently unclaimed. If configured through SNMP, the release must be confirmed (a confirmation request will appear).
IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the sFlow receiver. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.
UDP Port	The UDP port on which the sFlow receiver listens to sFlow datagrams. If set to 0 (zero), the default port (6343) is used.
Timeout	The number of seconds remaining before sampling stops and the current sFlow owner is released. While active, the current time left can be updated with a click on the Refresh-button. If locally managed, the timeout can be changed on the fly without affecting any other settings.
Max. Datagram Size	The maximum number of data bytes that can be sent in a single sample datagram. This should be set to a value that avoids fragmentation of the sFlow datagrams. Valid range is 200 to 1468 bytes with default being 1400 bytes.

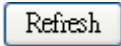
Port Configuration

Object	Description
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
Flow Sampler Enabled	Enables/disables flow sampling on this port.
Flow Sampler	The statistical sampling rate for packet sampling. Set to N to sample on average

Sampling Rate	1/Nth of the packets transmitted/received on the port. Not all sampling rates are achievable. If an unsupported sampling rate is requested, the switch will automatically adjust it to the closest achievable. This will be reported back in this field.
• Flow Sampler Max. Header	The maximum number of bytes that should be copied from a sampled packet to the sFlow datagram. Valid range is 14 to 200 bytes with default being 128 bytes. If the maximum datagram size does not take into account the maximum header size, samples may be dropped.
• Counter Poller Enabled	Enables/disables counter polling on this port.
• Counter Poller Interval	With counter polling enabled, this specifies the interval - in seconds - between counter poller samples.

Buttons

: See description under Owner.

: Click to refresh the page. Note that unsaved changes will be lost.

: Click to save changes. Note that sFlow configuration is not persisted to non-volatile memory.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.17.2 sFlow Status

This page shows receiver and per-port sFlow statistics, screen in [Figure 4-17-2](#) appears.

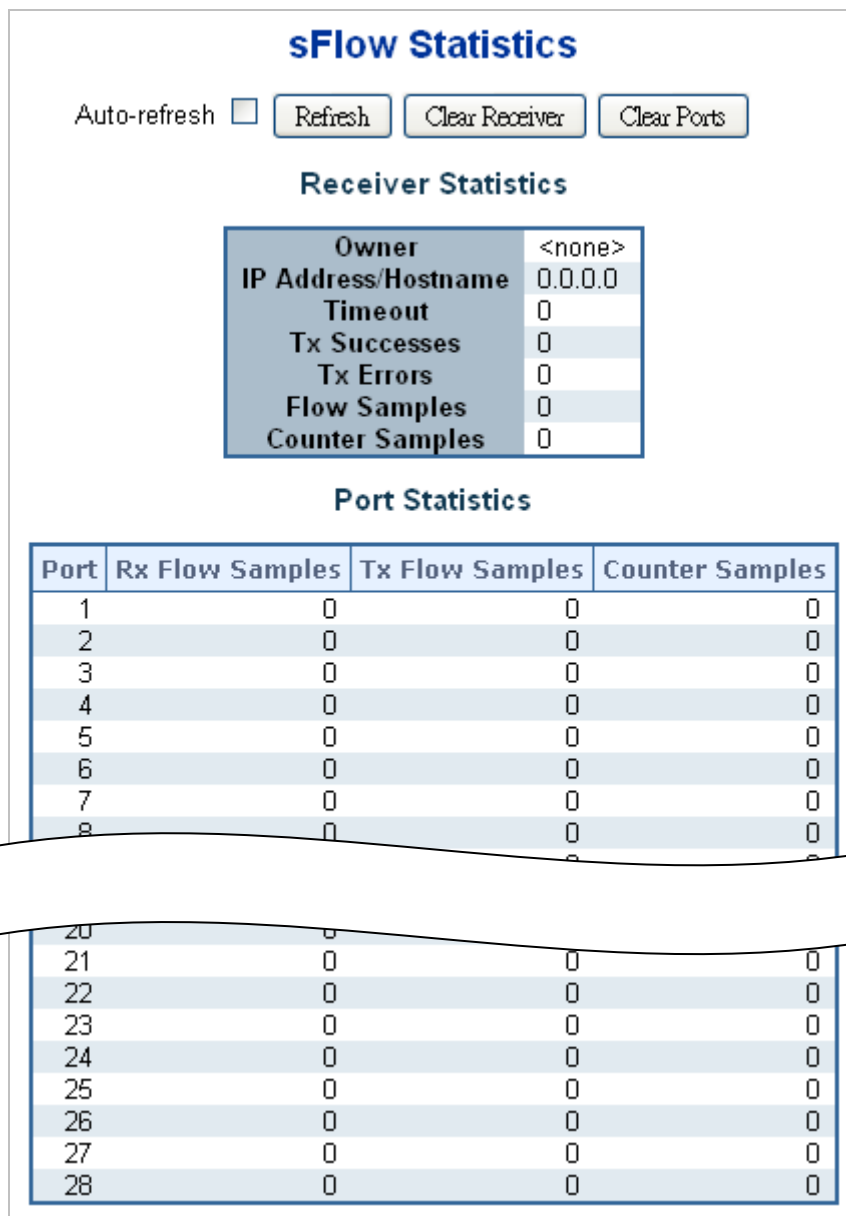


Figure 4-17-2 sFlow Statistics page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Receiver Statistics

Object	Description
Owner	This field shows the current owner of the sFlow configuration. It assumes one of three values as follows: - If sFlow is currently unconfigured/unclaimed, Owner contains <none>. - If sFlow is currently configured through Web or CLI, Owner contains <Configured through local management>. - If sFlow is currently configured through SNMP, Owner contains a string

	identifying the sFlow receiver.
• IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the sFlow receiver.
• Timeout	The number of seconds remaining before sampling stops and the current sFlow owner is released.
• Tx Successes	The number of UDP datagrams successfully sent to the sFlow receiver.
• Tx Errors	The number of UDP datagrams that has failed transmission. The most common source of errors is invalid sFlow receiver IP/hostname configuration. To diagnose, paste the receiver's IP address/hostname into the Ping Web page (Diagnostics → Ping/Ping6).
• Flow Samples	The total number of flow samples sent to the sFlow receiver.
• Counter Samples	The total number of counter samples sent to the sFlow receiver.

Port Statistics

Object	Description
• Port	The port number for which the following statistics applies.
• Rx and Tx Flow Samples	The number of flow samples sent to the sFlow receiver originating from this port. Here, flow samples are divided into Rx and Tx flow samples, where Rx flow samples contains the number of packets that were sampled upon reception (ingress) on the port and Tx flow samples contains the number of packets that were sampled upon transmission (egress) on the port.
• Counter Samples	The total number of counter samples sent to the sFlow receiver originating from this port.

Buttons

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Click to refresh the page.

: Clears the sFlow receiver counters.

: Clears the per-port counters.

4.18 RMON

RMON is the most important expansion of the standard SNMP. RMON is a set of MIB definitions, used to define standard network monitor functions and interfaces, enabling the communication between SNMP management terminals and remote monitors. RMON provides a highly efficient method to monitor actions inside the subnets.

MID of RMON consists of 10 groups. The switch supports the most frequently used group 1, 2, 3 and 9:

- **Statistics:** Maintain basic usage and error statistics for each subnet monitored by the Agent.
- **History:** Record periodical statistic samples available from Statistics.
- **Alarm:** Allow management console users to set any count or integer for sample intervals and alert thresholds for RMON Agent records.
- **Event:** A list of all events generated by RMON Agent.

Alarm depends on the implementation of Event. Statistics and History display some current or history subnet statistics. Alarm and Event provide a method to monitor any integer data change in the network, and provide some alerts upon abnormal events (sending Trap or record in logs).

4.18.1 RMON Alarm Configuration

Configure RMON Alarm table on this page. The entry index key is **ID**.; screen in [Figure 4-18-1](#) appears.

Delete	ID	Interval	Variable	Sample Type	Value	Startup Alarm	Rising Threshold	Rising Index	Falling Threshold	Falling Index
Add New Entry Save Reset										

Figure 4-18-1 RMON Alarm configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.
• Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold. The range is from 1 to 2 ³¹ -1.
• Variable	Indicates the particular variable to be sampled, the possible variables are: InOctets : The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing

	characters. InUcastPkts: The number of uni-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. InNUcastPkts: The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. InDiscards: The number of inbound packets that are discarded even the packets are normal. InErrors: The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. InUnknownProtos: the number of the inbound packets that were discarded because of the unknown or un-support protocol. OutOctets: The number of octets transmitted out of the interface , including framing characters. OutUcastPkts: The number of uni-cast packets that request to transmit. OutNUcastPkts: The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets that request to transmit. OutDiscards: The number of outbound packets that are discarded event the packets is normal. OutErrors: The The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. OutQLen: The length of the output packet queue (in packets).
• Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, possible sample types are: Absolute: Get the sample directly. Delta: Calculate the difference between samples (default).
• Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.
• Startup Alarm	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, possible sample types are: Rising Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold. Falling Trigger alarm when the first value is less than the falling threshold. RisingOrFalling Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold or less than the falling threshold (default).
• Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value (-2147483648-2147483647).
• Rising Index	Rising event index (1-65535).
• Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value (-2147483648-2147483647)
• Falling Index	Falling event index (1-65535).

Buttons

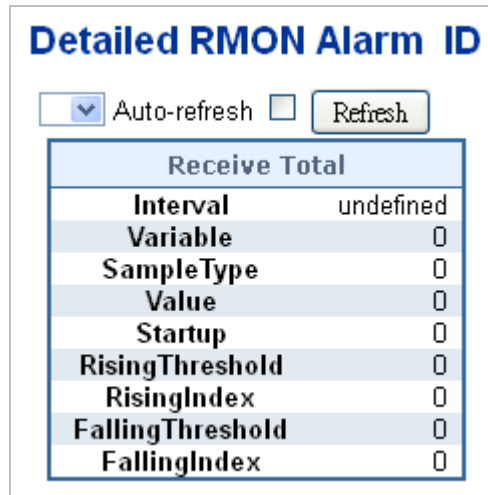
Add New Entry: Click to add a new community entry.

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.18.2 RMON Alarm Detail

This page provides an Detail of a specific RMON statistics entry; screen in [Figure 4-18-2](#) appears.



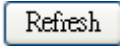
Receive Total	
Interval	undefined
Variable	0
SampleType	0
Value	0
Startup	0
RisingThreshold	0
RisingIndex	0
FallingThreshold	0
FallingIndex	0

Figure 4-18-2 Detailed RMON Alarm ID page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold.
• Variable	Indicates the particular variable to be sampled
• Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds.
• Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.
• Startup Alarm	The alarm that may be sent when this entry is first set to valid.
• Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value.
• Rising Index	Rising event index.
• Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value.
• Falling Index	Falling event index.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

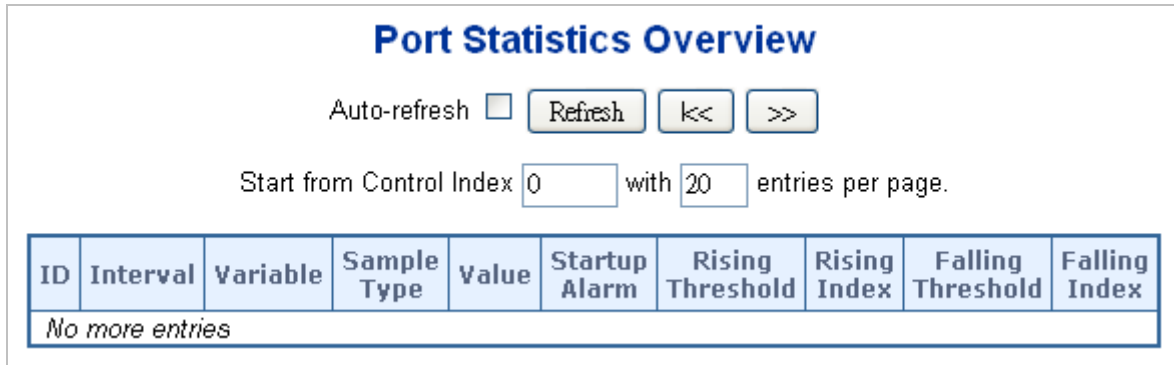
Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the Alarm Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.18.3 RMON Alarm Status

This page provides an overview of RMON Alarm entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Alarm table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Alarm table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest ID found in the Alarm table; screen in [Figure 4-18-3](#) appears.



ID	Interval	Variable	Sample Type	Value	Startup Alarm	Rising Threshold	Rising Index	Falling Threshold	Falling Index
No more entries									

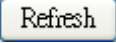
Figure 4-18-3 Port Statistics Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• ID	Indicates the index of Alarm control entry.
• Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold.
• Variable	Indicates the particular variable to be sampled
• Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds.
• Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.
• Startup Alarm	The alarm that may be sent when this entry is first set to valid.
• Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value.

• Rising Index	Rising event index.
• Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value.
• Falling Index	Falling event index.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the Alarm Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.18.4 RMON Event Configuration

Configure RMON Event table on this page. The entry index key is **ID**; screen in [Figure 4-18-4](#) appears.

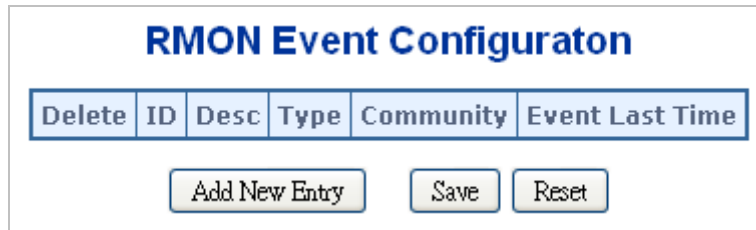


Figure 4-18-4 RMON event configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.
• Desc	Indicates this event, the string length is from 0 to 127, default is a null string.
• Type	Indicates the notification of the event, the possible types are: none : The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters. log : The number of uni-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. snmptrap : The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. logandtrap : The number of inbound packets that are discarded even the packets are normal.

• Community	Specify the community when trap is sent, the string length is from 0 to 127, default is "public".
• Event Last Time	Indicates the value of sysUpTime at the time this event entry last generated an event.

Buttons

Add New Entry

: Click to add a new community entry.

Save

: Click to save changes.

Reset

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.18.5 RMON Event Detail

This page provides an overview of RMON event entries; screen in [Figure 4-18-5](#) appears.

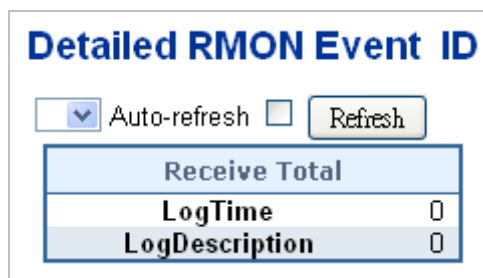


Figure 4-18-5 Detailed RMON Event ID page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Event Index	Indicates the index of the event entry.
• Log Index	Indicates the index of the log entry.
• LogTime	Indicates Event log time
• LogDescription	Indicates the Event description.

Buttons

Refresh

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.18.6 RMON Event Status

This page provides an overview of RMON Event table entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Event table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Event table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest Event Index and Log Index found in the Event table; screen in [Figure 4-18-6](#) appears.

RMON Event Overview

Auto-refresh ☐

Start from Control Index and Sample Index with entries per page.

Event Index	LogIndex	LogTime	LogDescription
No more entries			

Figure 4-18-6 RMON Event Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Event Index	Indicates the index of the event entry.
• Log Index	Indicates the index of the log entry.
• LogTime	Indicates Event log time
• LogDescription	Indicates the Event description.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the Alarm Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.18.7 RMON History Configuration

Configure RMON History table on this page. The entry index key is **ID**; screen in [Figure 4-18-7](#) appears.

Delete	ID	Data Source	Interval	Buckets	Buckets Granted

Figure 4-18-7 RMON history configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.
• Data Source	Indicates the port ID which wants to be monitored. If in stacking switch, the value must add 1000*(switch ID-1), for example, if the port is switch 3 port 5, the value is 2005.
• Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling the history statistics data. The range is from 1 to 3600, default value is 1800 seconds.
• Buckets	Indicates the maximum data entries associated this History control entry stored in RMON. The range is from 1 to 3600, default value is 50.
• Buckets Granted	The number of data shall be saved in the RMON.

Buttons

: Click to add a new community entry.

: Click to save changes.

: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.18.8 RMON History Detail

This page provides an detail of RMON history entries; screen in [Figure 4-18-8](#) appears.

Receive Total	
SampleStart	0
Drops	0
Octets	0
Pkts	0
Broadcast	0
Multicast	0
CRC/Alignment	0
Undersize	0
Oversize	0
Fragments	0
Jabber	0
Collisions	0
Utilization	0

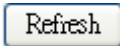
Figure 4-18-8 RMON history Detail page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• History Index	Indicates the index of History control entry.
• Sample Index	Indicates the index of the data entry associated with the control entry
• Sample Start	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
• Drops	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
• Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
• Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
• Broadcast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
• Multicast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
• CRCErrors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets.
• Undersize	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
• Oversize	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.

• Fragments	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Jabber	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Collisions	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
• Utilization	The best estimate of the mean physical layer network utilization on this interface during this sampling interval, in hundredths of a percent.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.18.9 RMON History Status

This page provides an overview of RMON History entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the History table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the History table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest History Index and Sample Index found in the History table; screen in [Figure 4-18-9](#) appears.

RMON History Overview

Auto-refresh ☐   

Start from Control Index and Sample Index with entries per page.

History Index	Sample Index	Sample Start	Drop	Octets	Pkts	Broad-cast	Multi-cast	CRC Errors	Under-size	Over-size	Frag.	Jabb.	Coll.	Utilization
No more entries														

Figure 4-18-9 RMON history overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• History Index	Indicates the index of History control entry.
• Sample Index	Indicates the index of the data entry associated with the control entry
• Sample Start	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.

• Drops	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
• Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
• Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
• Broadcast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
• Multicast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
• CRCErrors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets.
• Undersize	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
• Oversize	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.
• Frag.	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Jabb.	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Coll.	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
• Utilization	The best estimate of the mean physical layer network utilization on this interface during this sampling interval, in hundredths of a percent.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the Alarm Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

4.18.10 RMON Statistics Configuration

Configure RMON Statistics table on this page. The entry index key is **ID**; screen in [Figure 4-18-10](#) appears.

Figure 4-18-10 RMON Statistics configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
• ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.
• Data Source	Indicates the port ID which wants to be monitored. If in stacking switch, the value must add 1000*(switch ID-1), for example, if the port is switch 3 port 5, the value is 2005

Buttons

Add New Entry: Click to add a new community entry.

Save: Click to save changes.

Reset: Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.18.11 RMON Statistics Detail

This page provides an Detail of a specific RMON statistics entry; screen in [Figure 4-18-11](#) appears.

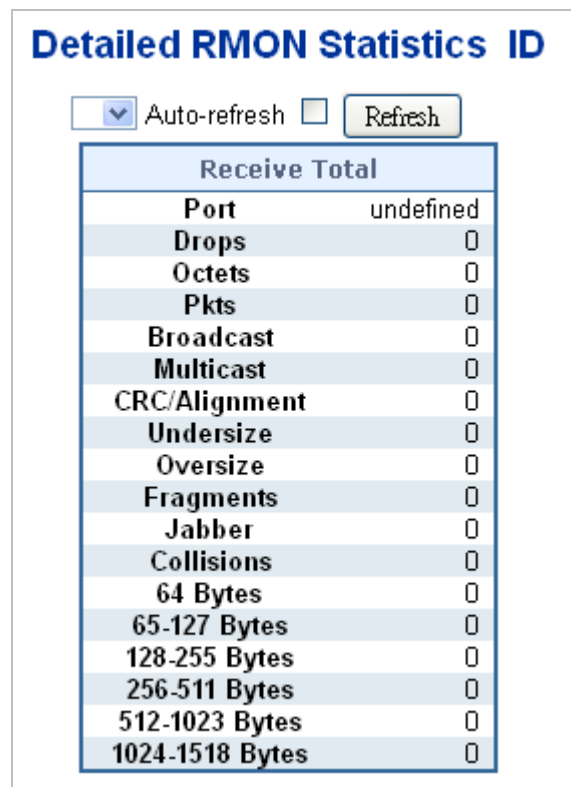


Figure 4-18-11 Loop protection configuration page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• Data Source	The port ID which wants to be monitored.
• Drop	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
• Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
• Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
• Broad-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
• Multi-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
• CRC Errors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets.
• Under-size	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
• Over-size	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.
• Frag.	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid

	CRC.
• Jabb.	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Coll.	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
• 64	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 64 octets in length.
• 65~127	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 65 to 127 octets in length.
• 128~255	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 128 to 255 octets in length.
• 256~511	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 256 to 511 octets in length.
• 512~1023	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 512 to 1023 octets in length.
• 1024~1588	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 1024 to 1588 octets in length.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh ☐: Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

4.18.12 RMON Statistics Status

This page provides an overview of RMON Statistics entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Statistics table, default being 20, selected through the "entries per page" input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Statistics table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest ID found in the Statistics table; screen in [Figure 4-18-12](#) appears.

RMON Statistics Status Overview

Auto-refresh ☐

Start from Control Index with entries per page.

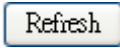
ID	Data Source (ifIndex)	Drop	Octets	Pkts	Broad-cast	Multi-cast	CRC Errors	Under-size	Over-size	Frag.	Jabb.	Coll.	64 Bytes	65 ~ 127	128 ~ 255	256 ~ 511	512 ~ 1023	1024 ~ 1588
No more entries																		

Figure 4-18-12 RMON Statistics Status Overview page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• ID	Indicates the index of Statistics entry.
• Data Source (ifIndex)	The port ID which wants to be monitored.
• Drop	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
• Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
• Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
• Broad-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
• Multi-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
• CRC Errors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets.
• Under-size	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
• Over-size	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.
• Frag.	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Jabb.	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
• Coll.	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
• 64	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 64 octets in length.
• 65~127	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 65 to 127 octets in length.
• 128~255	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 128 to 255 octets in length.
• 256~511	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 256 to 511 octets in length.
• 512~1023	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 512 to 1023 octets in length.
• 1024~1588	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 1024 to 1588 octets in length.

Buttons

: Click to refresh the page immediately.

Auto-refresh : Check this box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

: Updates the table starting from the first entry in the Alarm Table, i.e. the entry with the lowest ID.

: Updates the table, starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

5. COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

5.1 Accessing the CLI

When accessing the management interface for the switch over a direct connection to the server's console port, or via a Telnet connection, the switch can be managed by entering command keywords and parameters at the prompt. Using the switch's command-line interface (CLI) is very similar to entering commands on a UNIX system.

This chapter describes how to use the Command Line Interface (CLI).

Logon to the Console

Once the terminal has connected to the device, power on the Managed Switch, the terminal will display that it is running testing procedures.

Then, the following message asks the login username & password. The factory default password as following and the login screen in [Figure 5-1](#) appears.

```
Username: admin
Password: admin
```

```
COM1:115200baud - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Resize Help
RedBoot(tm) bootstrap and debug environment [ROMRAM]
Non-certified release, version 1_12-Vitesse - built 19:44:24, Oct 26 2011
Copyright (C) 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009
Free Software Foundation, Inc.
RedBoot is free software, covered by the eCos license, derived from the
GNU General Public License. You are welcome to change it and/or distribute
copies of it under certain conditions. Under the license terms, RedBoot's
source code and full license terms must have been made available to you.
Redboot comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.

Platform: VCore-III (MIPS32 24KEc) JAGUAR
RAM: 0x80000000-0x88000000 [0x800208f8-0x87fe1000 available]
FLASH: 0x40000000-0x40ffffff, 256 x 0x10000 blocks
== Executing boot script in 3.000 seconds - enter ^C to abort
RedBoot> fis load -d managed
Image loaded from 0x80040000-0x809103d8
RedBoot> go
----- XGSW-28040 -----
| 2| 4| 6| 8| |10|12|14|16| |18|20|22|24| |22|24| |27|28|
| 1| 3| 5| 7| | 9|11|13|15| |17|19|21|23| |21|23| |25|26|
+-----+
Username: admin
Password:
Login in progress...
XGSW-28040: />
```

Figure 5-1 Managed Switch Console Login screen



1. For security reason, please change and memorize the new password after this first setup.
2. Only accept command in lowercase letter under console interface.

Configure IP address

The SGSW Managed Switch is shipped with default IP address as following.

IP Address: **192.168.0.100**
Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**

To check the current IP address or modify a new IP address for the Switch, please use the procedures as follow:

■ Show the current IP address

1. On "XGSW-28040/>" prompt, enter "ip configuration".
2. The screen displays the current IP address, Subnet Mask and Gateway. As show in [Figure 5-2](#).

```

COM1:115200baud - Tera Term YI
File Edit Setup Control Window Resize Help
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| 2| 4| 6| 8| |10|12|14|16| |18|20|22|24| |22|24| |27|28|
| 1| 3| 5| 7| | 9|11|13|15| |17|19|21|23| |21|23| |25|26|
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
Username: admin
Password:
Login in progress...
XGSW-28040:/>ip configuration
IP Configuration:
DHCP Client      : Disabled
IP Address       : 192.168.0.100
IP Mask          : 255.255.255.0
IP Router        : 192.168.0.1
DNS Server       : 0.0.0.0
VLAN ID          : 1
DNS Proxy        : Disabled
IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode : Disabled
IPv6 Link-Local Address: fe80::230:4fff:fe11:2233
IPv6 Address     : ::192.168.0.100
IPv6 Prefix      : 96
IPv6 Router      : ::
Active Configuration for IPv6: (Static with Stateless)
IPv6 Address: fe80:2::230:4fff:fe11:2233/64 Scope:Link
Status:UP/RUNNING(Enabled)/MTU 1500/LinkMTU is 1500
IPv6 Address: ::192.168.0.100/96 Scope:Global
Status:UP/RUNNING(Enabled)/MTU 1500/LinkMTU is 1500
XGSW-28040:/>
  
```

Figure 5-2 Show IP information screen

■ Configure IP address

3. On "XGSW-28040/>" prompt, enter the following command and press <Enter>. As show in [Figure 5-3](#).

```
XGSW-28040/> ip setup 192.168.0.101 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.253 1
```

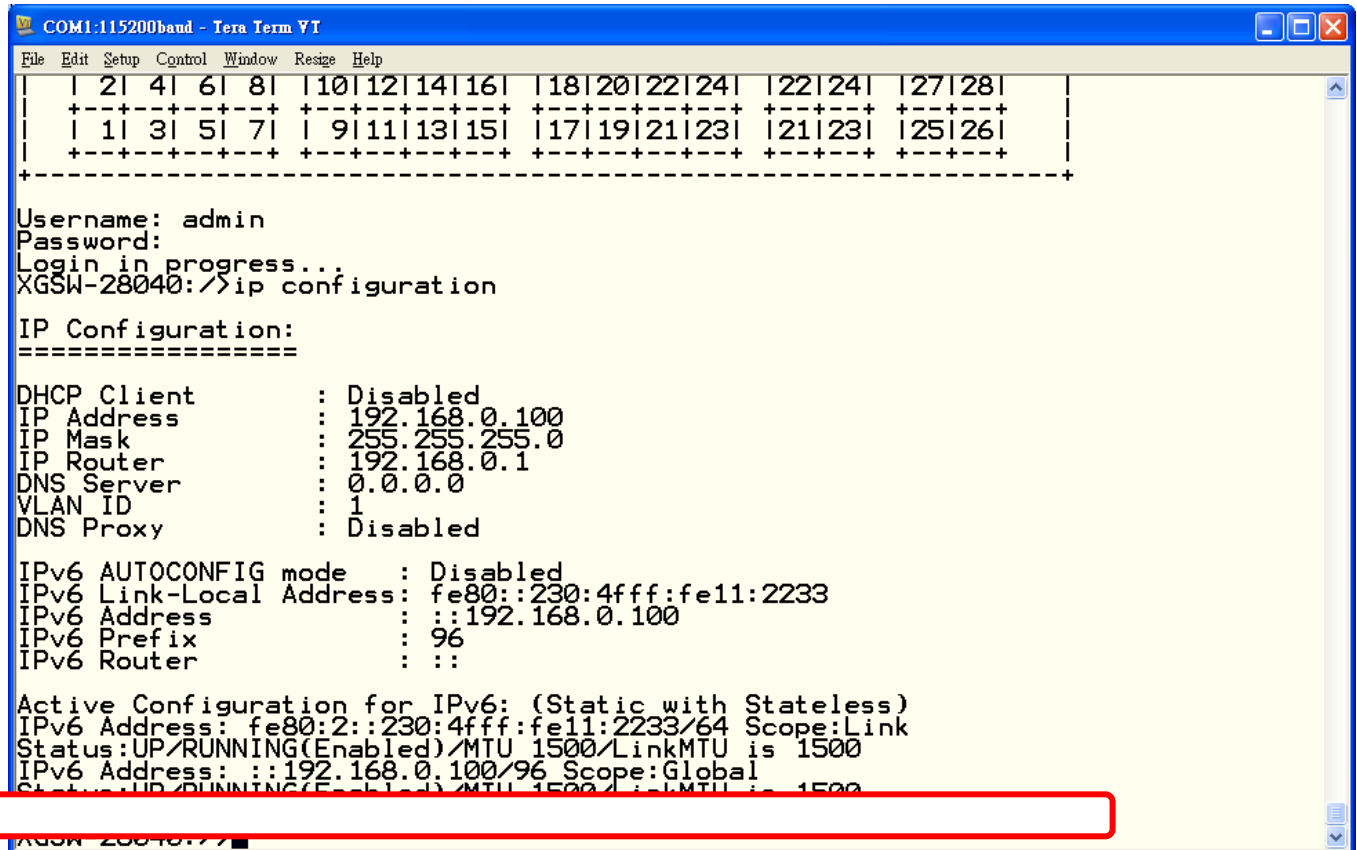
The previous command would apply the follow settings for the Switch.

IP: 192.168.0.101

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.0.253

VLAN ID: 1



```
COM1:115200baud - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Resize Help
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2| 4| 6| 8| 10|12|14|16| 18|20|22|24| 22|24| 27|28|
|+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| 1| 3| 5| 7| 9|11|13|15| 17|19|21|23| 21|23| 25|26|
|+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Username: admin
Password:
Login in progress...
XGSW-28040:/>ip configuration

IP Configuration:
=====
DHCP Client      : Disabled
IP Address       : 192.168.0.100
IP Mask          : 255.255.255.0
IP Router        : 192.168.0.1
DNS Server       : 0.0.0.0
VLAN ID          : 1
DNS Proxy        : Disabled

IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode : Disabled
IPv6 Link-Local Address: fe80::230:4fff:fe11:2233
IPv6 Address      : ::192.168.0.100
IPv6 Prefix       : 96
IPv6 Router       : ::

Active Configuration for IPv6: (Static with Stateless)
IPv6 Address: fe80:2::230:4fff:fe11:2233/64 Scope:Link
Status:UP/RUNNING(Enabled)/MTU 1500/LinkMTU is 1500
IPv6 Address: ::192.168.0.100/96 Scope:Global
Status:UP/RUNNING(Enabled)/MTU 1500/LinkMTU is 1500

XGSW-28040:/>
```

Figure 5-3 Set IP address screen

4. Repeat Step 1 to check if the IP address is changed.

If the IP address is successfully configured, the Managed Switch will apply the new IP address setting immediately. You can access the Web interface of Managed Switch through the new IP address.

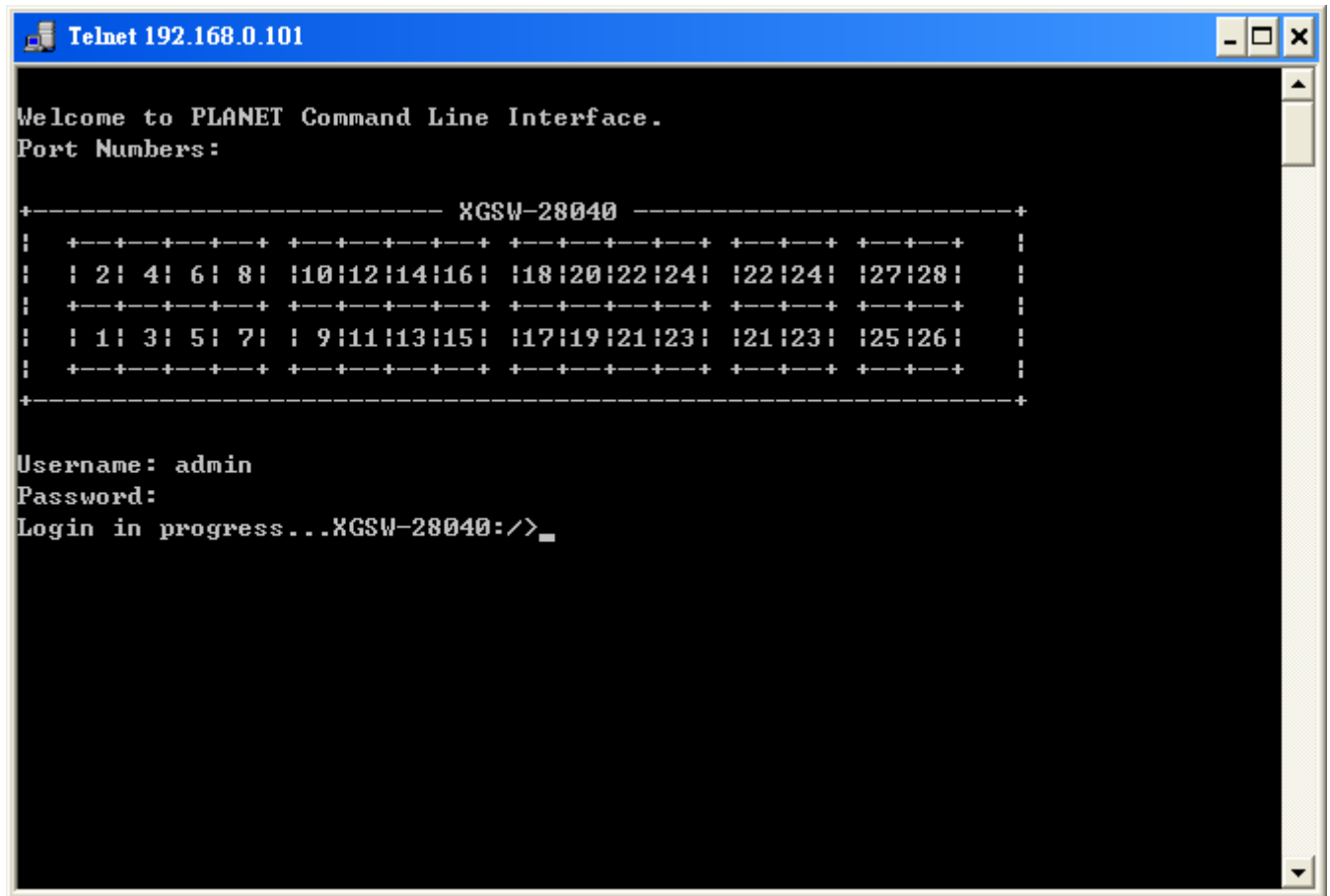


If you do not familiar with console command or the related parameter, enter **"help"** anytime in console to get the help description.

You can change these settings, if desired, after you log on. This management method is often preferred because you can remain connected and monitor the system during system reboots. Also, certain error messages are sent to the serial port, regardless of the interface through which the associated action was initiated. A Macintosh or PC attachment can use any terminal-emulation program for connecting to the terminal serial port. A workstation attachment under UNIX can use an emulator such as TIP

5.2 Telnet Login

The Managed Switch also supports telnet for remote management. The switch asks for user name and password for remote login when using telnet, please use “**admin**” for username & password.



```

Telnet 192.168.0.101

Welcome to PLANET Command Line Interface.
Port Numbers:

+----- XGSW-28040 -----+
| 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 |
| 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 26 |
+-----+

Username: admin
Password:
Login in progress...XGSW-28040:/>_

```

6. Command Line Mode

The CLI groups all the commands in appropriate modes according to the nature of the command. A sample of the CLI command modes are described below. Each of the command modes supports specific software commands.

Command Groups:

System	System settings and reset options
IP	IP configuration and Ping
Port	Port management
MAC	MAC address table
VLAN	Virtual LAN
PVLAN	Private VLAN
Security	Security management
STP	Spanning Tree Protocol
Aggr	Link Aggregation
LACP	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
LLDP	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
LLDPMED	Link Layer Discovery Protocol Media
QoS	Quality of Service
Mirror	Port mirroring
Config	Load/Save of configuration via TFTP
Firmware	Download of firmware via TFTP
UPnP	Universal Plug and Play
MVR	Multicast VLAN Registration
Voice VLAN	Specific VLAN for voice traffic
Loop Protection	Loop Protection
IPMC	MLD/IGMP Snooping
VLC	VLAN Control List
SMTP	SMTP Control Configure

6.1 System Command

System Configuration

Description:

Show system configuration.

Syntax:

System Configuration [all | (port <port_list>)]

Parameters:

all : Show all switch configuration, default: Show system configuration

port : Show switch port configuration

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

To display system information:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System configuration
System Contact :
System Name    : XGSW-28040
System Location :
Timezone Offset : 0
MAC Address    : 00-30-4f-11-22-33
System Time    : 1970-01-01 Thu 00:24:39+00:00
System Uptime   : 00:24:39
Software Version: Beta1205281742
Software Date   : 2012-05-28T17:42:57+0800
Previous Restart: Cold
XGSW-28040:/>
```

System Log Configuration**Description:**

Show system log configuration.

Syntax:

System Log Configuration

Example:

To display system log information:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System log configuration
System Log Configuration:
=====
System Log Server Mode    : Disabled
```

```
System Log Server Address :
System Log Level          : Info
XGSW-28040:/>
```

System Version

Description:

Show system version information.

Syntax:

System Version

Example:

To display system version:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System version
Version      : Beta1205281742
Build Date   : 2012-05-28T17:42:57+0800
XGSW-28040:/>
```

System Log Server Mode

Description:

Show or set the system log server mode.

Syntax:

System Log Server Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable system log server mode

disable: Disable system log server mode

(default: Show system Log server mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

To show the log server mode:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System log server mode
System Log Server Mode      : Disabled
```

System Name

Description:

Set or show the system name.

Syntax:

System Name [<name>]

Parameters:

<name>: System name string. (1-255)

Use "" to clear the string

System name is a text string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), minus sign (-).

No blank or space characters are permitted as part of a name.

The first character must be an alpha character, and the first or last character must not be a minus sign.

Example:

To set device title:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System name XGSW-28040-LAB
```

System Contact

Description:

Set or show the system contact.

Syntax:

System Contact [<contact>]

Parameters:

<contact>: System contact string. (1-255)

Use "" to clear the string

In CLI, No blank or space characters are permitted as part of a contact.

Default Setting:

empty

Example:

To set device contact:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System contact XGSW-28040-Test
```

System Log Server Address

Description:

Show or set the system log server address.

Syntax:

System Log Server Address [<ip_addr_string>]

Parameters:

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

Default Setting:

empty

Example:

To set log server address:

```
XGSW-28040:/> log server address 192.168.0.21
```

System Location

Description:

Set or show the system location.

Syntax:

System Location [<location>]

Parameters:

<location>: System location string. (1-255)

Use "" to clear the string

In CLI, no blank or space characters are permitted as part of a location.

Default Setting:

empty

Example:

To set device location:

```
XGSW-28040:/>System location 9F-LAB
```

System Log Level

Description:

Show or set the system log level.

It uses to determine what kind of message will send to syslog server.

Syntax:

System Log Level [info|warning|error]

Parameters:

info : Send informations, warnings and errors

warning : Send warnings and errors

error : Send errors

Default Setting:

info

Example:

To set log level:

```
XGSW-28040:/> log level warning
```

System Timezone

Description:

Set or show the system timezone offset.

Syntax:

System Timezone [<offset>]

Parameters:

<offset>: Time zone offset in minutes (-720 to 720) relative to UTC

Default Setting:

0

Example:

To set timezone:

```
XGSW-28040:/>system timezone 120
```

System Log Lookup**Description:**

Show or clear the system log.

Syntax:

System Log Lookup [<log_id>] [all|info|warning|error]

Parameters:

<log_id>: System log ID or range (default: All entries)

all : Show all levels (default)

info : Show informations

warning : Show warnings

error : Show errors

Example:

To show system log:

```
XGSW-28040:/>system log lookup
Number of entries:
Info   : 2
Warning: 0
Error  : 0
All    : 2

ID    Level  Time                               Message
-----
  1  Info   1970-01-01 Thu 00:00:02+00:00  Switch just made a cold boot.
  2  Info   1970-01-01 Thu 00:00:06+00:00  Link up on port 23
XGSW-28040:/>
```

System Log Clear**Description:**

Clear the system log.

Syntax:

System Log Clear [all|info|warning|error]

Parameters:

all : Show all levels (default)

info : Show informations

warning : Show warnings

error : Show errors

Example:

To sclear the system log:

```
XGSW-28040:/>system log clear
XGSW-28040:/>
```

System Reboot

Description:

Reboot the system.

Syntax:

System Reboot

Example:

To reboot device without changing any of the settings:

```
XGSW-28040:/>system reboot
```

System Restore Default

Description:

Restore factory default configuration.

Syntax:

System Restore Default [keep_ip]

Parameters:

keep_ip: Keep IP configuration, default: Restore full configuration

Example:

To restore default value but not reset IP address:

```
XGSW-28040:/>system restore default keep_ip
```

System Load**Description:**

Show current CPU load: 100ms, 1s and 10s running average (in percent, zero is idle).

Syntax:

System Load

Example:

To show current CPU load:

```
XGSW-28040:/>system load
Load average(100ms, 1s, 10s):  1%,  1%,  1%
```

6.2 IP Command

IP Configuration

Description:

Show IP configuration.

Syntax:

IP Configuration

Example:

Show IP configuration:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip configuration

IP Configuration:
=====

DHCP Client      : Disabled
IP Address       : 192.168.0.101
IP Mask          : 255.255.255.0
IP Router        : 192.168.0.254
DNS Server       : 0.0.0.0
VLAN ID          : 1
DNS Proxy        : Disabled

IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode : Disabled
IPv6 Link-Local Address: fe80::230:4fff:fe11:2233
IPv6 Address      : ::192.168.0.100
IPv6 Prefix       : 96
IPv6 Router       : ::

Active Configuration for IPv6: (Static with Stateless)
IPv6 Address: fe80::230:4fff:fe11:2233/64 Scope:Link
Status:UP/RUNNING(Enabled)/MTU 1500/LinkMTU is 1500
IPv6 Address: ::192.168.0.100/96 Scope:Global
Status:UP/RUNNING(Enabled)/MTU 1500/LinkMTU is 1500
XGSW-28040:/>
```

IP DHCP

Description:

Set or show the DHCP client mode.

Syntax:

IP DHCP [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable or renew DHCP client

disable: Disable DHCP client

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Disable DHCP sever:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip dhcp disable
```

IP Setup

Description:

Set or show the IP setup.

Syntax:

IP Setup [<ip_addr>] [<ip_mask>] [<ip_router>] [<vid>]

Parameters:

<ip_addr> : IP address (a.b.c.d), default: Show IP address

<ip_mask> : IP subnet mask (a.b.c.d), default: Show IP mask

<ip_router>: IP router (a.b.c.d), default: Show IP router

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095), default: Show VLAN ID

Default Setting:

IP Address : 192.168.0.100

IP Mask : 255.255.255.0

IP Router : 192.168.0.1

DNS Server : 0.0.0.0

VLAN ID : 1

Example:

Set IP address:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip setup 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.0
```

IP Ping

Description:

Ping IP address (ICMP echo).

Syntax:

IP Ping <ip_addr_string> [(Length <ping_length>)] [(Count <ping_count>)] [(Interval <ping_interval>)]

Parameters:

<ip_addr_string>: IPv4 host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

length : PING Length keyword

<ping_length> : Ping ICMP data length (2-1452; Default is 56), excluding MAC, IP and ICMP headers

count : PING Count keyword

<ping_count> : Transmit ECHO_REQUEST packet count (1-60; Default is 5)

interval : PING Interval keyword

<ping_interval> : Ping interval (0-30; Default is 0)

Example:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ping 192.168.0.21
PING server 192.168.0.21
60 bytes from 192.168.0.21: icmp_seq=0, time=0ms
60 bytes from 192.168.0.21: icmp_seq=1, time=0ms
60 bytes from 192.168.0.21: icmp_seq=2, time=0ms
60 bytes from 192.168.0.21: icmp_seq=3, time=10ms
60 bytes from 192.168.0.21: icmp_seq=4, time=0ms
Sent 5 packets, received 5 OK, 0 bad
```

IP DNS

Description:

Set or show the DNS server address.

Syntax:

IP DNS [<ip_addr>]

Parameters:

<ip_addr>: IP address (a.b.c.d), default: Showdne IP address

Default Setting:

0.0.0.0

Example:

Set DNS IP address:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip dns 168.95.1.1
```

IP DNS Proxy

Description:

Set or show the IP DNS Proxy mode.

Syntax:

IP DNS_Proxy [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable DNS Proxy

disable: Disable DNS Proxy

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable DNS proxy function:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip dns_proxy enable
```

IPv6 AUTOCINFIG

Description:

Set or show the IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode.

Syntax:

IP IPv6 AUTOCONFIG [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode

disable: Disable IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IPv6 autoconfig function:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ipv6 autoconfig enable
```

IPv6 Setup**Description:**

Set or show the IPv6 setup.

Syntax:

IP IPv6 Setup [<ipv6_addr>] [<ipv6_prefix>] [<ipv6_router>]

Parameters:

<ipv6_addr> : IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.

<ipv6_prefix>: IPv6 subnet mask , default: Show IPv6 prefix

<ipv6_router>: IPv6 router , default: Show IPv6 router. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.

Default Setting:

IPv6 AUTOCONFIG mode : Disabled

IPv6 Link-Local Address: fe80::6082:cdb9:19ab:c0e2

IPv6 Address : ::192.168.0.100

IPv6 Prefix : 96
 IPv6 Router : ::

Example:

Set IPv6 address:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ipv6 setup 2001::0002 64 2100::0001
```

IPv6 Ping**Description:**

Ping IPv6 address (ICMPv6 echo).

Syntax:

IP IPv6 Ping6 <ipv6_addr> [(Length <ping_length>)] [(Count <ping_count>)] [(Interval <ping_interval>)]

Parameters:

<ipv6_addr> : IPv6 host address. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.

length : PING Length keyword

<ping_length> : Ping ICMP data length (2-1452; Default is 56), excluding MAC, IP and ICMP headers

count : PING Count keyword

<ping_count> : Transmit ECHO_REQUEST packet count (1-60; Default is 5)

interval : PING Interval keyword

<ping_interval>: Ping interval (0-30; Default is 0)

Example:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ipv6 ping 2001::0002
PING6 server 2001::2
68 bytes from 2001::2: icmp_seq=0, time=0ms
68 bytes from 2001::2: icmp_seq=1, time=0ms
68 bytes from 2001::2: icmp_seq=2, time=0ms
68 bytes from 2001::2: icmp_seq=3, time=0ms
68 bytes from 2001::2: icmp_seq=4, time=0ms
Sent 5 packets, received 5 OK, 0 bad
```

IP NTP Configuration

Description:

Show NTP configuration.

Syntax:

IP NTP Configuration

Default Setting:

IP NTP Configuration:

=====

NTP Mode : Disabled

Idx	Server IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string
1	pool.ntp.org
2	europa.pool.ntp.org
3	north-america.pool.ntp.org
4	asia.pool.ntp.org
5	oceania.pool.ntp.org

IP NTP Mode

Description:

Set or show the NTP mode.

Syntax:

IP NTP Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable NTP mode

disable : Disable NTP mode

(default: Show NTP mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable NTP mode:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ntp mode enable
```

IP NTP Server Add

Description:

Add NTP server entry.

Syntax:

IP NTP Server Add <server_index> <ip_addr_string>

Parameters:

<server_index> : The server index (1-5)

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

Example:

To add NTP server:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ntp server add 1 60.249.136.151
```

IP NTP Server IPv6 Add

Description:

Add NTP server IPv6 entry.

Syntax:

IP NTP Server Ipv6 Add <server_index> <server_ipv6>

Parameters:

<server_index>: The server index (1-5)

<server_ipv6> : IPv6 server address. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.

Example:

To add IPv6 NTP server:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ntp server ipv6 add 1 2001:7b8:3:2c::123
```

IP NTP Server Delete

Description:

Delete NTP server entry.

Syntax:

IP NTP Server Delete <server_index>

Parameters:

<server_index>: The server index (1-5)

Example:

To delete NTP server:

```
XGSW-28040:/>ip ntp server delete 1
```

6.3 Port Management Command

Port Configuration

Description:

Show port configuration.

Syntax:

Port Configuration [<port_list>] [up|down]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

up : Show ports, which are up

down : Show ports, which are down

(default: Show all ports)

Example:

Display port1~4 status

```
XGSW-28040:/>port configuration 1-4
```

Port Configuration:

=====

Port	State	Mode	Flow Control	MaxFrame	Power	Excessive	Link
Description							
1	Enabled	Auto	Disabled	10056	Disabled	Discard	Down
2	Enabled	Auto	Disabled	10056	Disabled	Discard	Down
3	Enabled	Auto	Disabled	10056	Disabled	Discard	Down
4	Enabled	Auto	Disabled	10056	Disabled	Discard	Down

Port Mode

Description:

Set or show the port speed and duplex mode.

Syntax:

Port Mode [<port_list>] [auto|10hdx|10fdx|100hdx|100fdx|1000fdx|10gfdx]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

auto : Auto negotiation of speed and duplex

10hdx : 10 Mbps, half duplex

10fdx : 10 Mbps, full duplex

100hdx : 100 Mbps, half duplex

100fdx : 100 Mbps, full duplex

1000fdx : 1 Gbps, full duplex

10gfdx : 10 Gbps, full duplex

(default: Show configured and current mode)

Default Setting:

Auto

Example:

Set 10Mbps (half duplex) speed for port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>port mode 1 10hdx
```

Port Flow Control**Description:**

Set or show the port flow control mode.

Syntax:

Port Flow Control [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable flow control

disable : Disable flow control

(default: Show flow control mode)

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Enable flow control function for port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>port flow control 1 enable
```


Port State

Description:

Set or show the port administrative state.

Syntax:

Port State [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable port

disable : Disable port

(default: Show administrative mode)

Default Setting:

Enable

Example:

Disable port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>port state 1 disable
```

Port Maximum Frame

Description:

Set or show the port maximum frame size.

Syntax:

Port MaxFrame [<port_list>] [<max_frame>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<max_frame>: Port maximum frame size (1518-10056), default: Show maximum frame size

Default Setting:

10056

Example:

Set 2048 frame size for port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>port maxframe 1 2048
```

Port Power

Description:

Set or show the port PHY power mode.

Syntax:

Port Power [<port_list>] [enable|disable|actiphy|dynamic]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable all power control

disable: Disable all power control

actiphy: Enable ActiPHY power control

dynamic: Enable Dynamic power control

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Disable port power function for port1-4

```
XGSW-28040:/>port power 1-4 enable
```

Port Excessive

Description:

Set or show the port excessive collision mode.

Syntax:

Port Excessive [<port_list>] [discard|restart]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

discard : Discard frame after 16 collisions

restart : Restart backoff algorithm after 16 collisions

(default: Show mode)

Default Setting:

Discard

Example:

```
XGSW-28040:/>port excessive 1 restart
```

Port Statistics**Description:**

Show port statistics.

Syntax:

Port Statistics [<port_list>] [<command>] [up|down]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<command> : The command parameter takes the following values:

clear : Clear port statistics

packets : Show packet statistics

bytes : Show byte statistics

errors : Show error statistics

discards : Show discard statistics

filtered : Show filtered statistics

0..7 : Show priority statistics

(default: Show all port statistics)

up : Show ports, which are up

down : Show ports, which are down

Port VeriPHY**Description:**

Run cable diagnostics.

Syntax:

Port VeriPHY [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Port SFP

Description:

Show SFP port information.

Syntax:

Port SFP [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show SFP information for port21-22

XGSW-28040:/>port sfp				
Port	Type	Speed	Wave Length(nm)	Distance(m)
21	1000Base-LX	1000-Base	1310	10000
22	1000Base-LX	1000-Base	1310	10000

Port Description

Description:

Set or show Port Description.

Syntax:

Port Description [<port_list>] [<descr_text>]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<descr_text>: Text of port description

Default Setting:

empty

6.4 MAC Address Table Command

MAC Configuration

Description:

Show MAC address table configuration.

Syntax:

MAC Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show Mac address state

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac configuration 1

MAC Configuration:
=====

MAC Address      : 00-30-4f-24-04-d1
MAC Age Time: 300

Port  Learning
----  -
1      Auto
```

MAC Add

Description:

Add MAC address table entry.

Syntax:

MAC Add <mac_addr> <port_list> [<vid>]

Parameters:

<mac_addr> : MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all' or 'none'

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095), default: 1

Example:

Add Mac address 00-30-4F-01-01-02 in port1 and vid1

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac add 00-30-4f-01-01-02 1 1
```

MAC Delete**Description:**

Delete MAC address entry.

Syntax:

MAC Delete <mac_addr> [<vid>]

Parameters:

<mac_addr>: MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit)

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095), default: 1

Example:

Delete Mac address 00-30-4F-01-01-02 in vid1

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac delete 00-30-4f-01-01-02 1
```

MAC Lookup**Description:**

Lookup MAC address entry.

Syntax:

MAC Lookup <mac_addr> [<vid>]

Parameters:

<mac_addr>: MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit)

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095), default: 1

Example:

Lookup state of Mac address 00-30-4F-01-01-02

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac lookup 00-30-4f-01-01-02
```

MAC Age Time

Description:

Set or show the MAC address age timer.

Syntax:

MAC Agetime [<age_time>]

Parameters:

<age_time>: MAC address age time (0,10-1000000) 0=disable,
(default: Show age time)

Default Setting:

300

Example:

Set agetime value in 30

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac agetime 30
```

MAC Learning

Description:

Set or show the port learn mode.

Syntax:

MAC Learning [<port_list>] [auto|disable|secure]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

auto : Automatic learning

disable: Disable learning

secure : Secure learning

(default: Show learn mode)

Default Setting:

Auto

Example:

Set secure learning mode in port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac learning 1 secure
```

MAC Dump

Description:

Show sorted list of MAC address entries.

Syntax:

MAC Dump [<mac_max>] [<mac_addr>] [<vid>]

Parameters:

<mac_max> : Maximum number of MAC addresses 1-8192, default: Show all addresses

<mac_addr>: First MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit),
default: MAC address zero

<vid> : First VLAN ID (1-4095), default: 1

Example:

Show all of MAC table

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac dump
```

Type	VID	MAC Address	Ports
Static	1	00-30-4f-11-22-33	None,CPU
Static	1	33-33-00-00-00-01	1-28,CPU
Static	1	33-33-00-00-00-02	1-28,CPU
Static	1	33-33-ff-11-22-33	1-28,CPU
Static	1	33-33-ff-a8-00-64	1-28,CPU
Dynamic	1	40-61-86-04-18-69	23
Static	1	ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	1-28,CPU

MAC Statistics

Description:

Show MAC address table statistics.

Syntax:

MAC Statistics [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Set all of MAC statistics

```
XGSW-28040:/>mac statistics
```

Port	Dynamic Addresses

-----	-----

1	0

Total Dynamic Addresses: 1

Total Static Addresses : 6

MAC Flush**Description:**

Flush all learned entries.

Syntax:

MAC Flush

6.5 VLAN Configuration Command

VLAN Configuration

Description:

Show VLAN configuration.

Syntax:

VLAN Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show VLAN status of port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan configuration 1

VLAN Configuration:
=====

Mode : IEEE 802.1Q
Port  PVID  IngrFilter  FrameType  LinkType  Q-in-Q Mode  Eth type
-----
1      1      Disabled    All         UnTag     Disable      N/A

VID    VLAN Name                Ports
-----
1      default                  1-28

VID    VLAN Name                Ports
-----
VLAN forbidden table is empty
```

VLAN PVID

Description:

Set or show the port VLAN ID.

Syntax:

VLAN PVID [<port_list>] [<vid>|none]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<vid>|none : Port VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'none', default: Show port VLAN ID

Default Setting:

1

Example:

Set PVID2 for port10

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan pvid 10 2
```

VLAN Frame Type**Description:**

Set or show the port VLAN frame type.

Syntax:

VLAN FrameType [<port_list>] [all|tagged]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

all : Allow tagged and untagged frames

tagged : Allow tagged frames only

(default: Show accepted frame types)

Default Setting:

All

Example:

Set port10 that allow tagged frames only

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan frametype 10 tagged
```

VLAN Ingress Filter

Description:

Set or show the port VLAN ingress filter.

Syntax:

VLAN IngressFilter [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable VLAN ingress filtering

disable : Disable VLAN ingress filtering

(default: Show VLAN ingress filtering)

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Enable VLAN ingress filtering for port10

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan ingressfilter 10 enable
```

VLAN Mode

Description:

Set or show the VLAN Mode.

Syntax:

VLAN Mode [portbased|dot1q]

Parameters:

portbased : Port-Based VLAN Mode

dot1q : 802.1Q VLAN Mode

(default: Show VLAN Mode)

Default Setting:

IEEE 802.1Q

Example:

Set VLAN mode in port base

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan mode portbased
```

VLAN Link Type

Description:

Set or show the port VLAN link type.

Syntax:

VLAN LinkType [<port_list>] [untagged|tagged]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

untagged : VLAN Link Type Tagged

tagged : VLAN Link Type Untagged

(default: Show VLAN link type)

Default Setting:

Un-tagged

Example:

Enable tagged frame for port2

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan linktype 2 tagged
```

VLAN Q-in-Q Mode

Description:

Set or show the port Q-in-Q mode.

Syntax:

VLAN QinQ [<port_list>] [disable|man|customer]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

disable : Disable Q-in-Q VLAN Mode

man : Q-in-Q MAN Port Mode

customer : Q-in-Q Customer Port Mode

(default: Show VLAN QinQ Mode)

Example:

Set port2 in man port

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan qinq 2 man
```

VLAN Ethernet Type**Description:**

Set or show out layer VLAN tag ether type in Q-in-Q VLAN mode.

Syntax:

VLAN Ethtype [<port_list>] [man|dot1q]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

man : Set out layer VLAN tag ether type : MAN

dot1q : Set out layer VLAN tag ether type : 802.1Q

(default: Show VLAN out layer VLAN tag ether type)

Default Setting:

N/A

Example:

Set out layer VLAN tag Ethernet type for port 10 in man Ethernet type

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan ethtype 10 man
```

VLAN Add**Description:**

Add or modify VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VLAN Add <vid>|<name> [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<vid>|<name>: VLAN ID (1-4095) or VLAN Name

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Default Setting:

1

Example:

Add port1 to port4 in VLAN10

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan add 10 1-4
```

VLAN Forbidden Add**Description:**

Add or modify VLAN entry in forbidden table.

Syntax:

VLAN Forbidden Add <vid>|<name> [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<vid>|<name>: VLAN ID (1-4095) or VLAN Name

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Forbidden add port1 to port4 in VLAN10

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan forbidden add 10 1-4
```

VLAN Delete**Description:**

Delete VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VLAN Delete <vid>|<name>

Parameters:

<vid>|<name>: VLAN ID (1-4095) or VLAN Name

Example:

Delete VLAN10

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan delete 10
```

VLAN Forbidden Delete

Description:

Delete VLAN entry.

Syntax:

LAN Forbidden Delete <vid>|<name>

Parameters:

<vid>|<name>: VLAN ID (1-4095) or VLAN Name

Example:

Forbidden delete VLAN10

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan forbidden delete 10
```

VLAN Forbidden Lookup

Description:

Lookup VLAN Forbidden port entry.

Syntax:

VLAN Forbidden Lookup [<vid>] [(name <name>)]

Parameters:

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095), default: Show all VLANs

name : VLAN name string

<name>: VLAN name - Maximum of 32 characters. VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers.

VLAN name should contain atleast one alphabet.

VLAN Lookup

Description:

Lookup VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VLAN Lookup [<vid>] [(name <name>)] [combined|static|nas|mvr|voice_vlan|all]

Parameters:

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095), default: Show all VLANs

name : VLAN name string

<name>: VLAN name - Maximum of 32 characters. VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers.

VLAN name should contain atleast one alphabet.

combined : Shows All the Combined VLAN database

static : Shows the VLAN entries configured by the administrator

nas : Shows the VLANs configured by NAS

mvr : Shows the VLANs configured by MVR

voice_vlan : Shows the VLANs configured by Voice VLAN

all : Shows all VLANs configuration

(default: combined VLAN Users configuration)

Example:

Show VLAN status

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan lookup
```

VID	VLAN Name	Ports
1	default	1-10

VLAN Name Add

Description:

Add VLAN Name to a VLAN ID Mapping.

Syntax:

VLAN Name Add <name> <vid>

Parameters:

<name>: VLAN name - Maximum of 32 characters. VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers.

VLAN name should contain atleast one alphabet.

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

Example:

Add VLAN name for VLAN 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan name add test 1
```

VLAN Name Delete

Description:

Delete VLAN Name to VLAN ID Mapping.

Syntax:

VLAN Name Delete <name>

Parameters:

<name>: VLAN name - Maximum of 32 characters. VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers.

VLAN name should contain atleast one alphabet.

Example:

Delete VLAN name

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan name delete test
```

VLAN Name Lookup

Description:

Show VLAN Name table.

Syntax:

VLAN Name Lookup [<name>]

Parameters:

<name>: VLAN name - Maximum of 32 characters. VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers.

VLAN name should contain atleast one alphabet.

Example:

To show VLAN Name table

```
XGSW-28040:/>vlan name lookup
```

VLAN NAME	vid
test	1

VLAN Status

Description:

VLAN Port Configuration Status.

Syntax:

VLAN Status [<port_list>] [combined|static|nas|mvr|voice_vlan|mstp|all|conflicts]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

combined : combined VLAN Users configuration

static : static port configuration

nas : NAS port configuration

mvr : MVR port configuration

voice_vlan : Voice VLAN port configuration

mstp : MSTP port configuration

vcl : VCL port configuration

all : All VLAN Users configuration

(default: all VLAN Users configuration)

Example:

Show VLAN configuration of port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>status 1
```

Port	VLAN User	PortType	PVID	Frame Type	Ing Filter	Tx Tag	UVID
Conflicts							
1	Static	Unaware	1	All	Disabled	Untag This	1
No	NAS						
No	MVR						
No	Voice VLAN						
No	MSTP						
No	VCL						
1	Combined	Unaware	1	All	Disabled	Untag This	1
No							

6.6 Private VLAN Configuration Command

PVLAN Configuration

Description:

Show Private VLAN configuration.

Syntax:

PVLAN Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show private VLAN configuration

```
XGSW-28040:/> pvlan configuration

Private VLAN Configuration:
=====

Port  Isolation
-----
1      Disabled

PVLAN ID  Ports
-----
1          1-28
```

PVLAN Add

Description:

Add or modify Private VLAN entry.

Syntax:

PVLAN Add <pvlan_id> [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<pvlan_id> : Private VLAN ID. The allowed range for a Private VLAN ID is the same as the switch port number range.

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Add port1 to port4 in PVLAN10

```
XGSW-28040:/>pvlan add 10 1-4
```

PVLAN Delete**Description:**

Delete Private VLAN entry.

Syntax:

PVLAN Delete <pvlan_id>

Parameters:

<pvlan_id>: Private VLAN ID. The allowed range for a Private VLAN ID is the same as the switch port number range.

Example:

Delete PVLAN10

```
XGSW-28040:/>pvlan delete 10
```

PVLAN Lookup**Description:**

Lookup Private VLAN entry.

Syntax:

PVLAN Lookup [<pvlan_id>]

Parameters:

<pvlan_id>: Private VLAN ID, default: Show all PVLANS. The allowed range for a Private VLAN ID is the same as the switch port number range.

Example:

Lookup PVLAN

```
XGSW-28040:/>pvlan lookup
```

PVLAN ID	Ports
-----	-----
1	1-10

PVLAN Isolate

Description:

Set or show the port isolation mode.

Syntax:

PVLAN Isolate [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable port isolation

disable : Disable port isolation

(default: Show port isolation port list)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable isolate for port10

```
XGSW-28040:/>pvlan isolate 10 enable
```

6.7 Security Command

Security Switch User Configuration

Description:

Show users configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch Users Configuration

Default Setting:

User Name	Privilege
admin	15

Example:

Show users configuration

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch user configuration
```

Users Configuration:

=====

User Name	Privilege Level
-----	-----
admin	15

Security Switch User Add

Description:

Add or modify users entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch Users Add <user_name> <password> <privilege_level>

Parameters:

- <user_name>** : A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is (1-32). The valid user name is a combination of letters, numbers and underscores
- <password>** : The password for this user name. The allowed string length is (0-32). Use 'clear' or "" as null string
- <privilege_level>**: User privilege level (1-15)

Example:

Add new user: username: test, password: test & privilege: 10

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch users add test test 10
```

Security Switch User Delete**Description:**

Delete users entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch Users Delete <user_name>

Parameters:

<user_name>: A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is (1-32). The valid user name is a combination of letters, numbers and underscores

Example:

Delete test account.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch users delete user
```

Security Switch Privilege Level Configuration**Description:**

Show privilege configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch Privilege Level Configuration

Example:

Show privilege level

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch privilege level configuration
```

Privilege Level Configuration:

```
=====
```

Privilege Current Level: 15

Group Name	Privilege Level

	CRO	CRW	SRO	SRW

Aggregation	5	10	5	10
Diagnostics	5	10	5	10
IP	5	10	5	10
LACP	5	10	5	10
LLDP	5	10	5	10
LLDP_MED	5	10	5	10
Loop_Protect	5	10	5	10
MAC_Table	5	10	5	10
MVR	5	10	5	10
Maintenance	15	15	15	15
Mirroring	5	10	5	10
Multicast	5	10	5	10
Port_Security	5	10	5	10
Ports	5	10	1	10
Private_VLANs	5	10	5	10
Protocol_based_VLAN	5	10	5	10
QoS	5	10	5	10
SFlow	5	10	5	10
SNMP	5	10	5	10
Security	5	10	5	10
Spanning_Tree	5	10	5	10
System	5	10	1	10
Timer	5	10	5	10
UPnP	5	10	5	10
VLANs	5	10	5	10
Voice_VLAN	5	10	5	10

Security Switch Privilege Level Group

Description:

Configure a privilege level group.

Syntax:

Security Switch Privilege Level Group <group_name> [<cro>] [<crw>] [<sro>] [<srw>]

Parameters:

<group_name>: Privilege group name

<cro> : Configuration read-only privilege level (1-15)
<crw> : Configuration/Execute read-write privilege level (1-15)
<sro> : Status/Statistics read-only privilege level (1-15)
<srw> : Status/Statistics read-write privilege level (1-15)

Example:

Change privilege level of MVR group.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch privilege level group mvr 15 15 15 15
```

Security Switch Privilege Level Current**Description:**

Show the current privilege level.

Syntax:

Security Switch Privilege Level Current

Default Setting:

15

Security Switch Authentication Configuration**Description:**

Show Auth configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch Auth Configuration

Example:

Show authentication configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch auth configuration
```

Auth Configuration:

```
=====
```

Client	Authentication Method	Local Authentication Fallback
-----	-----	-----

console	local	Disabled
telnet	local	Disabled
ssh	local	Disabled
web	local	Disabled

Security Switch Authentication Method

Description:

Set or show Auth method. (default: Show Auth method).

Syntax:

Security Switch Auth Method [console|telnet|ssh|web] [none|local|radius|tacacs+] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

console : Settings for console

telnet : Settings for telnet

ssh : Settings for ssh

web : Settings for web

(default: Set or show the specific client authentication method)

none : Authentication disabled

local : Use local authentication

radius : Use remote RADIUS authentication

tacacs+ : Use remote TACACS+ authentication

(default: Show client authentication method)

enable : Enable local authentication if remote authentication fails

disable : Disable local authentication if remote authentication fails

(The parameter is effective when it is typed)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Use RADIUS authentication method for telnet.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch auth method telnet radius enable
```

Security Switch SSH Configuration

Description:

Show SSH configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch SSH Configuration

Example:

Show SSH configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch ssh configuration

SSH Configuration:
=====

SSH Mode : Enable
```

Security Switch SSH Mode

Description:

Set or show the SSH mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SSH Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SSH

disable: Disable SSH

(default: Show SSH mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Enable SSH function.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch ssh mode enable
```

Security Switch HTTPS Configuration

Description:

Show HTTPS configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch HTTPS Configuration

Example:

Show HTTPS configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch https configuration

HTTPS Configuration:
=====

HTTPS Mode           : Enable
HTTPS Redirect Mode  : Disabled
```

Security Switch HTTPS Mode

Description:

Set or show the HTTPS mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch HTTPS Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable HTTPS

disable: Disable HTTPS

(default: Show HTTPS mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Enable HTTPS function.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch https mode enable
```

Security Switch HTTPS Redirect

Description:

Set or show the HTTPS redirect mode.

Automatic redirect web browser to HTTPS during HTTPS mode enabled.

Syntax:

Security Switch HTTPS Redirect [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable HTTPS redirect

disable: Disable HTTPS redirect

(default: Show HTTPS redirect mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable HTTPS redirect function.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch https redirect enable
```

Security Switch Access Configuration

Description:

Show access management configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Configuration

Example:

Show access management configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch access configuration
```

```
Access Mgmt Configuration:
```

```
=====
```

```
System Access Mode : Disabled
```

W: WEB/HTTPS

S: SNMP

T: TELNET/SSH

Idx Start IP Address

End IP Address

W S T

Security Switch Access Mode

Description:

Set or show the access management mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable access management

disable: Disable access management

(default: Show access management mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable access management function.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch access mode enable
```

Security Switch Access Add

Description:

Add access management entry, default: Add all supported protocols.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Add <access_id> <start_ip_addr> <end_ip_addr> [web] [snmp] [telnet]

Parameters:

<access_id> : entry index (1-16)

<start_ip_addr>: Start IP address (a.b.c.d)
<end_ip_addr> : End IP address (a.b.c.d)
web : Indicates that the host can access the switch from HTTP/HTTPS
snmp : Indicates that the host can access the switch from SNMP
telnet : Indicates that the host can access the switch from TELNET/SSH

Example:

Add access management list from 192.168.0.1 to 192.168.0.200 via web interface.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch access add 1 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.200 web
```

Security Switch Access IPv6 Add**Description:**

Add access management IPv6 entry, default: Add all supported protocols.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Ipv6 Add <access_id> <start_ipv6_addr> <end_ipv6_addr> [web] [snmp] [telnet]

Parameters:

<access_id> : entry index (1-16)

<start_ipv6_addr>: Start IPv6 address.

IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, ':::192.1.2.34'.

<end_ipv6_addr> : End IPv6 address.

IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, ':::192.1.2.34'.

web : Indicates that the host can access the switch from HTTP/HTTPS

snmp : Indicates that the host can access the switch from SNMP

telnet : Indicates that the host can access the switch from TELNET/SSH

Example:

Add access management list from 2001::0001 to 2001::0100 via web interface.


```
XGSW-28040:/> security switch access add 2001::0001 2001::0100 web
```

Security Switch Access Delete

Description:

Delete access management entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Delete <access_id>

Parameters:

<access_id>: entry index (1-16)

Example:

Delete access management ID 1

```
XGSW-28040:/> security switch access delete 1
```

Security Switch Access Lookup

Description:

Lookup access management entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Lookup [<access_id>]

Parameters:

<access_id> : entry index (1-16)

Example:

Lookup access management entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/> security switch access lookup 1
```

Security Switch Access Clear

Description:

Clear access management entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Clear

Example:

Clear access management entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch access clear
```

Security Switch Access Statistics**Description:**

Show or clear access management statistics.

Syntax:

Security Switch Access Statistics [clear]

Parameters:**clear:** Clear access management statistics**Example:**

Show access management statistics.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch access statistics
```

Access Management Statistics:

HTTP	Receive:	0	Allow:	0	Discard:	0
HTTPS	Receive:	0	Allow:	0	Discard:	0
SNMP	Receive:	0	Allow:	0	Discard:	0
TELNET	Receive:	0	Allow:	0	Discard:	0
SSH	Receive:	0	Allow:	0	Discard:	0

Security Switch SNMP Configuration**Description:**

Show SNMP configuration.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Configuration

Security Switch SNMP Mode

Description:

Set or show the SNMP mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SNMP

disable: Disable SNMP

(default: Show SNMP mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Disable SNMP mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp mode disable
```

Security Switch SNMP Version

Description:

Set or show the SNMP protocol version.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Version [1|2c|3]

Parameters:

1 : SNMP version 1

2c: SNMP version 2c

3 : SNMP version 3

(default: Show SNMP version)

Default Setting:

2c

Example:

Set SNMP in version 3.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp version 3
```

Security Switch SNMP Read Community

Description:

Set or show the community string for SNMP read access.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Read Community [<community>]

Parameters:

<community>: Community string. Use 'clear' or "" to clear the string

Maximum length allowed is upto 256 characters.

(default: Show SNMP read community)

Default Setting:

public

Example:

Set SNMP read community private.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp read community private
```

Security Switch SNMP Write Community

Description:

Set or show the community string for SNMP write access.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Write Community [<community>]

Parameters:

<community>: Community string. Use 'clear' or "" to clear the string

Maximum length allowed is upto 256 characters.

(default: Show SNMP write community)

Default Setting:

private

Example:

Set public value in SNMP write community.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp write community public
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Mode**Description:**

Set or show the SNMP trap mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SNMP traps

disable: Disable SNMP traps

(default: Show SNMP trap mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable SNMP trap mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap mode enable
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Version**Description:**

Set or show the SNMP trap protocol version.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Version [1|2c|3]

Parameters:

1 : SNMP version 1

2c: SNMP version 2c

3 : SNMP version 3

(default: Show SNMP trap version)

Default Setting:

1

Example:

Set SNMP trap version in version 2c.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap version 2c
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Community**Description:**

Set or show the community string for SNMP traps.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Community [<community>]

Parameters:

<community>: Community string. Use 'clear' or "" to clear the string

Maximum length allowed is upto 256 characters.

(default: Show SNMP trap community)

Default Setting:

public

Example:

Set private value for SNMP trap community.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap community private
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Destination**Description:**

Set or Show the SNMP trap destination address.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Destination [<ip_addr_string>]

Parameters:

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

Example:

Set SNMP trap destination address for 192.168.0.20

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap destination 192.168.0.20
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap IPv6 Destination**Description:**

Set or Show the SNMP trap destination IPv6 address.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap IPv6 Destination [<ipv6_addr>]

Parameters:

<ipv6_addr>: IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, four hexadecimal digits with a colon separates each field (:). For example, fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can only appear once. It also used a following legally IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.

Example:

Set SNMP trap IPv6 destination address for 2001::0001

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap ipv6 destination 2001::0001
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Authentication Failure**Description:**

Set or show the SNMP authentication failure trap mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Authentication Failure [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SNMP trap authentication failure

disable: Disable SNMP trap authentication failure

(default: Show SNMP trap authentication failure mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Disable SNMP trap authentication failure

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap authentication failure disable
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Link-up

Description:

Set or show the port link-up and link-down trap mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Link-up [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SNMP trap link-up and link-down

disable: Disable SNMP trap link-up and link-down

(default: Show SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Disable SNMP trap link-up

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap link-up disable
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Mode

Description:

Set or show the SNMP trap inform mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SNMP trap inform

disable: Disable SNMP trap inform
(default: Show SNMP inform mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Disable SNMP trap inform mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap inform mode disable
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Timeout

Description:

Set or show the SNMP trap inform timeout (usecs).

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Timeout [<timeout>]

Parameters:

<timeout>: SNMP trap inform timeout (0-2147 seconds)

Default Setting:

1

Example:

Set SNMP trap inform timeout in 20sec.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap inform timeout 20
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Retry Times

Description:

Set or show the SNMP trap inform retry times.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Inform Retry Times [<retries>]

Parameters:

<retries>: SNMP trap inform retransmitted times (0-255)

(default: Show SNMP trap inform retry times)

Default Setting:

5

Example:

Set SNMP trap inform retry times in 10.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap inform retry times 10
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Probe Security Engine ID

Description:

Show SNMP trap security engine ID probe mode.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Probe Security Engine ID [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SNMP trap security engine ID probe

disable: Disable SNMP trap security engine ID probe

(default: Show SNMP trap security engine ID probe mode)

Default Setting:

enable

Example:

Disable SNMP trap probe security engine ID

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap probe security engine id disable
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Security Engine ID

Description:

Set or show SNMP trap security engine ID.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Security Engine ID [<engineid>]

Parameters:

<engineid>: Engine ID, the format may not be all zeros or all 'ff'H and is restricted to 5 - 32 octet string

Example:

Set the SNMP trap security engine ID

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap security engine id 800007e5017f000011
```

Security Switch SNMP Trap Security Name

Description:

Set or show SNMP trap security name.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Trap Security Name [<security_name>]

Parameters:

<security_name>: A string representing the security name for a principal (default: Show SNMP trap security name). The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

Example:

Set the SNMP trap security name

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp trap security name 12345678
```

Security Switch SNMP Engine ID

Description:

Set or show SNMPv3 local engine ID.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Engine ID [<engineid>]

Parameters:

<engineid>: Engine ID, the format may not be all zeros or all 'ff'H and is restricted to 5 - 32 octet string

Default Setting:

800007e5017f000001

Example:

Set 800007e5017f000002 for SNMPv3 local engine ID

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp engine id 800007e5017f000002
```

Security Switch SNMP Community Add

Description:

Add or modify SNMPv3 community entry.

The entry index key is <community>.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Community Add <community> [<ip_addr>] [<ip_mask>]

Parameters:

<community>: Community string

<ip_addr> : IP address (a.b.c.d), default: Show IP address

<ip_mask> : IPv4 subnet mask (a.b.c.d), default: Show IP mask

Example:

Add SNMPv3 community entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp community add public 192.168.0.20 255.255.255.0
```

Security Switch SNMP Community Delete

Description:

Delete SNMPv3 community entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Community Delete <index>

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Delete SNMPv3 community entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp community delete 3
```

Security Switch SNMP Community Lookup

Description:

Lookup SNMPv3 community entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Community Lookup [<index>]

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Lookup SNMPv3 community entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp community lookup
```

Idx	Community	Source IP	Source Mask
1	public	192.168.0.20	255.255.255.0
2	private	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Number of entries: 2

Security Switch SNMP User Add

Description:

Add SNMPv3 user entry.

The entry index key are <engineid> and <user_name> and it doesn't allow modify.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP User Add <engineid> <user_name> [MD5|SHA] [<auth_password>] [DES] [<priv_password>]

Parameters:

- <engineid>** : Engine ID, the format may not be all zeros or all 'ff' and is restricted to 5 - 32 octet string
- <user_name>** : A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The name of "None" is reserved.
The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126
- md5** : An optional flag to indicate that this user using MD5 authentication protocol. The allowed length is (8-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

sha : An optional flag to indicate that this user using SHA authentication protocol. The allowed length is (8-40), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

<auth_password>: A string identifying the authentication pass phrase

des : An optional flag to indicate that this user using DES privacy protocol privacy protocol should belong to. The allowed string length is (8-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

<priv_password>: A string identifying the privacy pass phrase.

The allowed string length is (8-40), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

Example:

Add SNMPv3 user entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp user add 800007e5017f000003 admin_snmpv3 md5
12345678 des abcdefgh
```

Security Switch SNMP User Delete

Description:

Delete SNMPv3 user entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP User Delete <index>

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Delete SNMPv3 user entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp user delete 1
```

Security Switch SNMP User Changekey

Description:

Change SNMPv3 user password.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP User Changekey <engineid> <user_name> <auth_password> [<priv_password>]

Parameters:

- <engineid>** : Engine ID, the format may not be all zeros or all 'ff'H and is restricted to 5 - 32 octet string
- <user_name>** : A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The name of "None" is reserved.
The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126
- <auth_password>**: A string identifying the authentication pass phrase
- <priv_password>**: A string identifying the privacy pass phrase.
The allowed string length is (8-40), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

Example:

Delete SNMPv3 user entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp user changekey 800007e5017f000003 admin_snmpv3
87654321 12345678
```

Security Switch SNMP User Lookup**Description:**

Lookup SNMPv3 user entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP User Lookup [<index>]

Parameters:**<index>**: entry index (1-64)**Example:**

Lookup SNMPv3 user entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp user lookup
```

Idx	Engine ID	User Name	Level	Auth	Priv
1	Remote	admin_snmpv3	Auth, Priv	MD5	DES

Number of entries: 1

Security Switch SNMP Group Add**Description:**

Add or modify SNMPv3 group entry.

The entry index key are <security_model> and <security_name>.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Group Add <security_model> <security_name> <group_name>

Parameters:

<security_model>: v1 - Reserved for SNMPv1

v2c - Reserved for SNMPv2c

usm - User-based Security Model (USM)

<security_name> : A string identifying the security name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

<group_name> : A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

Example:

Add SNMPv3 group entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp group add usm admin_snmpv3 group_snmpv3
```

Security Switch SNMP Group Delete**Description:**

Delete SNMPv3 group entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Group Delete <index>

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Delete SNMPv3 group entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp group delete 1
```

Security Switch SNMP Group Lookup**Description:**

Lookup SNMPv3 group entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Group Lookup [<index>]

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Lookup SNMPv3 group entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp group lookup
```

Idx	Model	Security Name	Group Name
1	v1	public	default_ro_group
2	v1	private	default_rw_group
3	v2c	public	default_ro_group
4	v2c	private	default_rw_group
5	usm	default_user	default_rw_group

Number of entries: 5

Security Switch SNMP View Add**Description:**

Add or modify SNMPv3 view entry.

The entry index key are <view_name> and <oid_subtree>.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP View Add <view_name> [included|excluded] <oid_subtree>

Parameters:

<view_name> : A string identifying the view name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

included : An optional flag to indicate that this view subtree should included

excluded : An optional flag to indicate that this view subtree should excluded

<oid_subtree>: The OID defining the root of the subtree to add to the named view

Example:

Add SNMPv3 view entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp view add snmpv3_view include .1
```

Security Switch SNMP View Delete

Description:

Delete SNMPv3 view entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP View Delete <index>

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Delete SNMPv3 view entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp view delete 3
```

Security Switch SNMP View Lookup

Description:

Lookup SNMPv3 view entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP View Lookup [<index>]

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Lookup SNMPv3 view entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp view lookup
```

Idx	View Name	View Type	OID Subtree
1	default_view	included	.1
2	snmpv3_viwe	included	.1

Number of entries: 2

Security Switch SNMP Access Add

Description:

Add or modify SNMPv3 access entry.

The entry index key are <group_name>, <security_model> and <security_level>.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Access Add <group_name> <security_model> <security_level> [<read_view_name>]
[<write_view_name>]

Parameters:

<group_name> : A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

<security_model> : any - Accepted any security model (v1|v2c|usm)

v1 - Reserved for SNMPv1

v2c - Reserved for SNMPv2c

usm - User-based Security Model (USM)

<security_level> : noAuthNoPriv - None authentication and none privacy

AuthNoPriv - Authentication and none privacy

AuthPriv - Authentication and privacy

<read_view_name> : The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may request the current values.

The name of "None" is reserved.

The allowed string length is (1-32), and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126

Example:

Add SNMPv3 access entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp access add group_snmpv3 usm authpriv
snmpv3_view snmpv3_view
```

Security Switch SNMP Access Delete

Description:

Delete SNMPv3 access entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Access Delete <index>

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Delete SNMPv3 access entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp access delete 3
```

Security Switch SNMP Access Lookup

Description:

Lookup SNMPv3 access entry.

Syntax:

Security Switch SNMP Access Lookup [<index>]

Parameters:

<index>: entry index (1-64)

Example:

Lookup SNMPv3 access entry

```
XGSW-28040:/>security switch snmp access lookup
```

Idx	Group Name	Model Level	
1	default_ro_group	any	NoAuth, NoPriv
2	default_rw_group	any	NoAuth, NoPriv

Number of entries: 2

Security Switch RMON Statistics Add

Description:

Add or modify RMON Statistics entry. The entry index key is <stats_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Statistics Add <stats_id> <data_source>

Parameters:

<stats_id> : Statistics ID (1-65535).

<data_source>: The OID that indicates that the ifIndex in ifEntry.

The value should be like .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.xxx.

Security Switch RMON Statistics Delete

Description:

Delete RMON Statistics entry. The entry index key is <stats_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Statistics Delete <stats_id>

Parameters:

<stats_id>: Statistics ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON Statistics Lookup

Description:

Show RMON Statistics entries.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Statistics Lookup [<stats_id>]

Parameters:

<stats_id>: Statistics ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON History Add

Description:

Add or modify RMON History entry. The entry index key is <history_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON History Add <history_id> <data_source> [<interval>] [<buckets>]

Parameters:

<history_id> : History ID (1-65535).

<data_source>: The OID that indicates that the ifIndex in ifEntry.

The value should be like .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.xxx.

<interval> : Sampling interval (1-3600) (default: 1800).

<buckets> : The maximum data entries associated this History control entry stored in RMON(1-65535) (default: 50).

Security Switch RMON History Delete

Description:

Delete RMON History entry. The entry index key is <history_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON History Delete <history_id>

Parameters:

<history_id> : History ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON History Lookup

Description:

Show RMON History entries.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON History Lookup [<history_id>]

Parameters:

<history_id> : History ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON Alarm Add

Description:

Add or modify RMON Alarm entry. The entry index key is <alarm_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Alarm Add <alarm_id> <interval> <alarm_vairable> [absolute|delta] <rising_threshold>
<rising_event_index> <falling_threshold> <falling_event_index> [rising|falling|both]

Parameters:

<alarm_id> : Alarm ID (1-65535).

- <interval>** : Sampling interval (1-2147483647) (default: 30).
- <alarm_vairable>** : The MIB OID that need to be referenced.
- .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.xxx – ifInOctets
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.11.xxx – ifInUcastPkts
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.12.xxx – ifInNUcastPkts
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.13.xxx – ifInDiscards
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.14.xxx – ifInErrors
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.15.xxx – ifInUnkownProtos
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.16.xxx – ifOutOctets
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.17.xxx – ifOutUcastPkts
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.18.xxx – ifOutNUcastPkts
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.19.xxx – ifOutDiscards
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.20.xxx – ifOutErrors
 - .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.21.xxx – ifOutQLen
- "xxx" means the interface identified by a particular value of this index is the same interface as identified by the same value of OID 'ifIndex'.
- absolute** : Get the sample directly.
- delta** : Calculate the difference between samples (default).
- <rising_threshold>** : Rising threshold value (-2147483648–2147483647).
- <rising_event_index>** : Rising event index (1-65535).
- <falling_threshold>** : Falling threshold value (-2147483648–2147483647).
- <falling_event_index>**: Falling event index (1-65535).
- rising** : Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold.
- falling** : Trigger alarm when the first value is less than the falling threshold.
- both** : Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold or less than the falling threshold (default)

Security Switch RMON Alarm Delete

Description:

Delete RMON Alarm entry. The entry index key is <alarm_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Alarm Delete <alarm_id>

Parameters:

<alarm_id>: Alarm ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON Alarm Lookup

Description:

Show RMON Alarm entries.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Alarm Lookup [<alarm_id>]

Parameters:

<alarm_id>: Alarm ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON Event Add

Description:

Add or modify RMON Event entry. The entry index key is <event_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Event Add <event_id> [none|log|trap|log_trap] [<community>] [<description>]

Parameters:

<event_id> : Event ID (1-65535).

none : Get the sample directly.

log : Get the sample directly.

trap : Get the sample directly.

log_trap : Calculate the difference between samples (default).

<community> : Specify the community when trap is sent (the string length is 0~127) (default: public).

<description>: The string for describing this event (the string length is 0~127) (default: null string).

Security Switch RMON Event Delete

Description:

Delete RMON Event entry. The entry index key is <event_id>.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Event Delete <event_id>

Parameters:

<event_id> : Event ID (1-65535).

Security Switch RMON Event Lookup

Description:

Show RMON Event entries.

Syntax:

Security Switch RMON Event Lookup [<event_id>]

Parameters:

<event_id> : Event ID (1-65535).

Security Network Psec Switch

Description:

Show Port Security status.

Syntax:

Security Network Psec Switch [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show port security status.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network psec switch
Users:
L = Limit Control
8 = 802.1X
D = DHCP Snooping
V = Voice VLAN

Port  Users  State      MAC Cnt
----  ----  -
1     ----  No users   0
```

Security Network Psec Port

Description:

Show MAC Addresses learned by Port Security.

Syntax:

Security Network Psec Port [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show MAC address learned on port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network psec port 1

Port 1:
-----

MAC Address      VID   State   Added           Age/Hold Time
-----
<none>
```

Security Network Limit Configuration

Description:

Show Limit Control configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show Limit Control configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit configuration

Port Security Limit Control Configuration:
=====

Mode      : Disabled
```

Aging : Disabled

Age Period: 3600

Port	Mode	Limit	Action
---	-----	----	-----
1	Disabled	4	None

Security Network Limit Mode

Description:

Set or show global state.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Globally enable port security

disable : Globally disable port security

(default: Show current global enabledness of port security limit control)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable the limit mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit mode enable
```

Security Network Limit Aging

Description:

Set or show aging state.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Aging [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable aging

disable : Disable aging

(default: Show current enabledness of aging)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable limit aging

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit aging enable
```

Security Network Limit Agetime

Description:

Time in seconds between check for activity on learned MAC addresses.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Agetime [<age_time>]

Parameters:

<age_time>: Time in seconds between checks for activity on a MAC address (10-10000000 seconds)

(default: Show current age time)

Default Setting:

3600

Example:

Set age time in 100sec.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit agetime 100
```

Security Network Limit Port

Description:

Set or show per-port enabledness.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Port [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable port security on this port

disable : Disable port security on this port

(default: Show current port enabledness of port security limit control)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable port limit for port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit port 1 enable
```

Security Network Limit Limit

Description:

Set or show the max. number of MAC addresses that can be learned on this set of ports.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Limit [<port_list>] [<limit>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<limit> : Max. number of MAC addresses on this port

(default: Show current limit)

Default Setting:

4

Example:

Set limit in 5

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit limit 1-10 5
```

Security Network Limit Action

Description:

Set or show the action involved with exceeding the limit.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Action [<port_list>] [none|trap|shut|trap_shut]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

none|trap|shut|trap_shut: Action to be taken in case the number of MAC addresses exceeds the limit

none : Don't do anything

trap : Send an SNMP trap

shut : Shutdown the port

trap_shut: Send an SNMP trap and shutdown the port

(default: Show current action)

Default Setting:

none

Example:

Set trap mode for limit action for port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit action 1 trap
```

Security Network Limit Reopen**Description:**

Reopen one or more ports whose limit is exceeded and shut down.

Syntax:

Security Network Limit Reopen [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Reopen port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network limit reopen 1
```

Security Network NAS Configuration

Description:

Show 802.1X configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show 802.1X configuration of port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas configuration 1

802.1X Configuration:
=====

Mode           : Disabled
Reauth.        : Disabled
Reauth. Period : 3600
EAPOL Timeout  : 30
Age Period     : 300
Hold Time      : 10
RADIUS QoS     : Disabled
RADIUS VLAN    : Disabled
Guest VLAN     : Disabled
Guest VLAN ID  : 1
Max. Reauth Count: 2
Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Frame Seen: Disabled

Port  Admin State      Port State      Last Source      Last ID
-----
1      Force Authorized  Globally Disabled -                  -
```

Security Network NAS Mode

Description:

Set or show the global NAS state.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Globally enable 802.1X

disable: Globally disable 802.1X

(default: Show current 802.1X global enabledness)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IEEE802.1X function

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas mode enable
```

Security Network NAS State**Description:**

Set or show the port security state.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS State [<port_list>] [auto|authorized|unauthorized|single|multi|macbased]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

auto : Port-based 802.1X Authentication

authorized : Port access is allowed

unauthorized: Port access is not allowed

single : Single Host 802.1X Authentication

multi : Multiple Host 802.1X Authentication

macbased : Switch authenticates on behalf of the client

(default: Show 802.1X state)

Default Setting:

none

Example:

Show the port 1 security state.


```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas state 1
```

Port	Admin State	Port State	Last Source	Last ID
1	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled	-	-

Security Network NAS Reauthentication

Description:

Set or show Reauthentication state.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Reauthentication [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable reauthentication

disable: Disable reauthentication

(default: Show current reauthentication mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable reauthentication function.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas reauthentication enable
```

Security Network NAS ReauthPeriod

Description:

Set or show the period between reauthentication attempts.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS ReauthPeriod [<reauth_period>]

Parameters:

<reauth_period>: Period between reauthentication attempts (1-3600 seconds)

(default: Show current reauthentication period)

Default Setting:

3600

Example:

To show the period between reauthentication attempts.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas reauthperiod
```

Security Network NAS EapolTimeout**Description:**

Set or show the time between EAPOL retransmissions.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS EapolTimeout [<eapol_timeout>]

Parameters:

<eapol_timeout>: Time between EAPOL retransmissions (1-65535 seconds)

(default: Show current EAPOL retransmission timeout)

Default Setting:

30

Example:

Set the time between EAPOL retransmissions for 100sec.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas eapoltimeout 100
```

Security Network NAS Agetime**Description:**

Time in seconds between check for activity on successfully authenticated MAC addresses.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Agetime [<age_time>]

Parameters:

<age_time>: Time between checks (10-1000000 seconds)

(default: Show current age time)

Default Setting:

300

Example:

Set NAS age time in 1000sec

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas agetime 1000
```

Security Network NAS Holdtime**Description:**

Time in seconds before a MAC-address that failed authentication gets a new authentication chance.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Holdtime [<hold_time>]

Parameters:

<hold_time>: Time on hold (10-1000000 seconds)

(default: Show current hold time)

Default Setting:

10

Example:

Set NAS hold time in 100sec

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas holdtime 100
```

Security Network NAS RADIUS_QoS**Description:**

Set or show either global state (use the global keyword) or per-port state of RADIUS-assigned QoS.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS RADIUS_QoS [global|<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

global : Select the global RADIUS-assigned QoS setting

<port_list>: Select the per-port RADIUS-assigned QoS setting

(default: Show current per-port RADIUS-assigned QoS state)

enable : Enable RADIUS-assigned QoS either globally or on one or more ports

disable: Disable RADIUS-assigned QoS either globally or on one or more ports

(default: Show current RADIUS-assigned QoS state)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable NAS RADIUS QoS

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas radius_qos enable
```

Security Network NAS RADIUS_VLAN

Description:

Set or show either global state (use the global keyword) or per-port state of RADIUS-assigned VLAN.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS RADIUS_VLAN [global|<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

global : Select the global RADIUS-assigned VLAN setting

<port_list>: Select the per-port RADIUS-assigned VLAN setting

(default: Show current per-port RADIUS-assigned VLAN state)

enable : Enable RADIUS-assigned VLAN either globally or on one or more ports

disable: Disable RADIUS-assigned VLAN either globally or on one or more ports

(default: Show current RADIUS-assigned VLAN state)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable NAS RADIUS VLAN

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas radius_vlan enable
```

Security Network NAS Guest_VLAN

Description:

Set or show either global state and parameters (use the global keyword) or per-port state of Guest VLAN.

Unless the 'global' keyword is used, the <reauth_max> and <allow_if_eapol_seen> parameters will not be unused.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Guest_VLAN [global|<port_list>] [enable|disable] [<vid>] [<reauth_max>] [<allow_if_eapol_seen>]

Parameters:

global : Select the global Guest VLAN setting

<port_list>: Select the per-port Guest VLAN setting

(default: Show current per-port Guest VLAN state)

enable|disable : enable : Enable Guest VLAN either globally or on one or more ports

disable: Disable Guest VLAN either globally or on one or more ports

(default: Show current Guest VLAN state)

<vid> : Guest VLAN ID used when entering the Guest VLAN. Use the 'global' keyword to change it

(default: Show current Guest VLAN ID)

<reauth_max> : The value can only be set if you use the 'global' keyword in the beginning of the command.

The number of times a Request Identity EAPOL frame is sent without response before considering entering the Guest VLAN

(default: Show current Maximum Reauth Count value)

<allow_if_eapol_seen>: The value can only be set if you use the 'global' keyword in the beginning of the command.

disable:The Guest VLAN can only be entered if no EAPOL frames have been received on a port for the lifetime of the port

enable :The Guest VLAN can be entered even if an EAPOL frame has been received during the lifetime of the port

(default: Show current setting)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable NAS guest VLAN

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas guest_vlan enable
```

Security Network NAS Authenticate**Description:**

Refresh (restart) 802.1X authentication process.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Authenticate [<port_list>] [now]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

now : Force reauthentication immediately
(default: Schedule a reauthentication)

Example:

Start NAS authentication now for port 1.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas authenticate 1 now
```

Security Network NAS Statistics

Description:

Show or clear 802.1X statistics.

Syntax:

Security Network NAS Statistics [<port_list>] [clear|eapol|radius]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

clear : Clear statistics

eapol : Show EAPOL statistics

radius : Show Backend Server statistics

(default: Show all statistics)

Example:

Show 802.1X statistics in port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network nas statistics 1

Rx Total:                0   Tx Total:                0
Rx Response/Id:          0   Tx Request/Id:          0
Rx Response:             0   Tx Request:            0
Rx Start:                0
Rx Logoff:               0
Rx Invalid Type:         0
Rx Invalid Length:       0

Port 1 Backend Server Statistics:

Rx Access Challenges:    0   Tx Responses:          0
Rx Other Requests:       0
Rx Auth. Successes:      0
Rx Auth. Failures:       0
```

Security Network ACL Configuration

Description:

Show ACL Configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Security Network ACL Action

Description:

Set or show the ACL port default action.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Action [<port_list>] [permit|deny] [<rate_limiter>] [<port_redirect>] [<logging>] [<shutdown>]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

permit : Permit forwarding (default)

deny : Deny forwarding

<rate_limiter>: Rate limiter number (1-15) or 'disable'

<port_copy> : Port number for copy of frames or 'disable'

<logging> : System logging of frames: log|log_disable

<shutdown> : Shut down ingress port: shut|shut_disable

Example:

Show ACL action in port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl action 1
```

Port	Action	Rate Limiter	Port Copy	Mirror	Logging	Shutdown	Counter
1	Permit	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	0

Security Network ACL Policy

Description:

Set or show the ACL port policy.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Policy [<port_list>] [<policy>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<policy> : Policy number (0-255)

Default Setting:

0

Example:

Set ACL policy 2 for port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl policy 1 2
```

Security Network ACL Rate

Description:

Set or show the ACL rate limiter.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Rate [<rate_limiter_list>] [<rate>]

Parameters:

<rate_limiter_list>: Rate limiter list (1-16), default: All rate limiters

<rate> : Rate in pps (0-131071)

Default Setting:

1

Example:

Set rate limit value in 100 for port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl rate 1 100
```


Security Network ACL Add

Description:

Add or modify Access Control Entry (ACE).

If the ACE ID parameter <ace_id> is specified and an entry with this ACE ID already exists, the ACE will be modified. Otherwise, a new ACE will be added. If the ACE ID is not specified, the next available ACE ID will be used.

If the next ACE ID parameter <ace_id_next> is specified, the ACE will be placed before this ACE in the list. If the next ACE ID is not specified, the ACE will be placed last in the list.

If the Switch keyword is used, the rule applies to all ports. If the Port keyword is used, the rule applies to the specified port only. If the Policy keyword is used, the rule applies to all ports configured with the specified policy. The default is that the rule applies to all ports.

Syntax:

```
Security Network ACL Add [<ace_id>] [<ace_id_next>] [(port <port>)] [(policy <policy> <policy_bitmask>)] [<vid>]
[<tag_prio>] [<dmac_type>] [(etype [<etype>] [<smac>] [<dmac>]) | (arp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<smac>] [<arp_opcode>]
[<arp_flags>]) | (ip [<sip>] [<dip>] [<protocol>] [<ip_flags>]) | (icmp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<icmp_type>] [<icmp_code>]
[<ip_flags>]) | (udp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<sport>] [<dport>] [<ip_flags>]) | (tcp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<sport>] [<dport>] [<ip_flags>]
[<tcp_flags>])]) [permit|deny] [<rate_limiter>] [<port_redirect>] [<logging>] [<shutdown>]
```

Parameters:

<ace_id>	: ACE ID (1-512), default: Next available ID
<ace_id_next>	: Next ACE ID (1-512), default: Add ACE last
port	: Port ACE keyword
<port>	: Port number or 'all'
policy	: Policy ACE keyword
<policy>	: Policy number (0-255)
<policy_bitmask>	: Policy number bitmask (0x0-0xFF)
<vid>	: VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any'
<tag_prio>	: VLAN tag priority (0-7) or 'any'
<dmac_type>	: DMAC type: any unicast multicast broadcast
etype	: Ethernet Type keyword
<etype>	: Ethernet Type: 0x600 - 0xFFFF or 'any' but excluding 0x800(IPv4) 0x806(ARP) and 0x86DD(IPv6)
<smac>	: Source MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit) or 'any'
<dmac>	: Destination MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit) or 'any'
arp	: ARP keyword

<sip>	: Source IP address (a.b.c.d/n) or 'any'
<dip>	: Destination IP address (a.b.c.d/n) or 'any'
<arp_opcode>	: ARP operation code: any arp rarp other
<arp_flags>	: ARP flags: request smac tmac len ip ether [0 1 any]
ip	: IP keyword
<protocol>	: IP protocol number (0-255) or 'any'
<ip_flags>	: IP flags: ttl options fragment [0 1 any]
icmp	: ICMP keyword
<icmp_type>	: ICMP type number (0-255) or 'any'
<icmp_code>	: ICMP code number (0-255) or 'any'
udp	: UDP keyword
<sport>	: Source UDP/TCP port range (0-65535) or 'any'
<dport>	: Destination UDP/TCP port range (0-65535) or 'any'
tcp	: TCP keyword
<tcp_flags>	: TCP flags: fin syn rst psh ack urg [0 1 any]
permit	: Permit forwarding (default)
deny	: Deny forwarding
<rate_limiter>	: Rate limiter number (1-15) or 'disable'
<port_redirect>	: Port number for copy of frames or 'disable'
<logging>	: System logging of frames: log log_disable
<shutdown>	: Shut down ingress port: shut shut_disable

Security Network ACL Delete

Description:

Delete ACE.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Delete <ace_id>

Parameters:

<ace_id>: ACE ID (1-512)

Example:

Delete ACE 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl delete 1
```

Security Network ACL Lookup

Description:

Show ACE, default: All ACEs.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Lookup [<ace_id>]

Parameters:

<ace_id>: ACE ID (1-512)

Example:

Lookup ACE 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl lookup 1
```

Security Network ACL Clear

Description:

Clear all ACL counters.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Clear

Example:

Clear all ACL counters.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl clear
```

Security Network ACL Status

Description:

Show ACL status.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Status [combined|static|loop_protect|dhcp|upnp|arp_inspection|ipmc|ip_source_guard|conflicts]

Parameters:

combined : Show combined status

static : Show static user configured status

loop_protect : Shows the status by Loop Protect
dhcp : Show DHCP status
upnp : Show UPnP status
arp_inspection : Show ARP Inspection status
ipmc : Show IPMC status
ip_source_guard : Show IP Source Guard status
conflicts : Show conflict status
 (default : Show combined status)

Example:

Show ACL status.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network acl status
```

Security Network ACL Port State

Description:

Set or show the ACL port state.

Syntax:

Security Network ACL Port State [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable|disable: ACL port state

Default Setting:

Enable

Security Network DHCP Relay Configuration

Description:

Show DHCP relay configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Relay Configuration

Example:

Show DHCP relay configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp relay configuration
```

DHCP Relay Configuration:

```
=====
```

```
DHCP Relay Mode           : Disabled
```

```
DHCP Relay Server         : NULL
```

```
DHCP Relay Information Mode : Disabled
```

```
DHCP Relay Information Policy : replace
```

Security Network DHCP Relay Mode

Description:

Set or show the DHCP relay mode.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Relay Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable DHCP relay mode. When enable DHCP relay mode operation, the agent forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain. And the DHCP broadcast message won't flood for security considered.

disable: Disable DHCP relay mode

(default: Show flow DHCP relay mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable DHCP relay mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp relay mode enable
```

Security Network DHCP Relay Server

Description:

Show or set DHCP relay server.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Relay Server [<ip_addr>]

Parameters:

<ip_addr>: IP address (a.b.c.d), default: Show IP address

Default Setting:

null

Example:

Set DHCP relay server in 192.168.0.20

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp relay server 192.168.0.20
```

Security Network DHCP Relay Information Mode**Description:**

Set or show DHCP relay agent information option mode.

When enable DHCP relay information mode operation, the agent insert specific information (option 82) into a DHCP message when forwarding to DHCP server and remote it from a DHCP message when transferring to DHCP client. It only works under DHCP relay operation mode enabled.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Relay Information Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable DHCP relay agent information option mode

disable: Disable DHCP relay agent information option mode

(default: Show DHCP relay agent information option mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable DHCP relay agent information option mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp relay information mode enable
```

Security Network DHCP Relay Information Policy

Description:

Set or show the DHCP relay mode.

When enable DHCP relay information mode operation, if agent receive a DHCP message that already contains relay agent information. It will enforce the policy.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Relay Information Policy [replace|keep|drop]

Parameters:

replace : Replace the original relay information when receive a DHCP message that already contains it

keep : Keep the original relay information when receive a DHCP message that already contains it

drop : Drop the package when receive a DHCP message that already contains relay information

(default: Show DHCP relay information policy)

Default Setting:

replace

Example:

Keep the original relay information when receive a DHCP message that already contains it

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp relay information policy keep
```

Security Network DHCP Relay Statistics

Description:

Show or clear DHCP relay statistics.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Relay Statistics [clear]

Parameters:

clear: Clear DHCP relay statistics

Example:

Show DHCP relay statistics.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp relay statistics
```

Security Network DHCP Snooping Configuration

Description:

Show DHCP snooping configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Snooping Configuration

Security Network DHCP Snooping Mode

Description:

Set or show the DHCP snooping mode.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Snooping Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable DHCP snooping mode.

When enable DHCP snooping mode operation, the request DHCP messages will be forwarded to trusted ports and only allowed reply packets from trusted ports.

disable: Disable DHCP snooping mode

(default: Show flow DHCP snooping mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable DHCP snooping mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp snooping mode enable
```

Security Network DHCP Snooping Port Mode

Description:

Set or show the DHCP snooping port mode.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Snooping Port Mode [<port_list>] [trusted|untrusted]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

trusted : Configures the port as trusted sources of the DHCP message

untrusted: Configures the port as untrusted sources of the DHCP message

(default: Show flow DHCP snooping port mode)

Default Setting:

trusted

Example:

Set untrusted DHCP snooping port mode in port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp snooping port mode 1 untrusted
```

Security Network DHCP Snooping Statistics**Description:**

Show or clear DHCP snooping statistics.

Syntax:

Security Network DHCP Snooping Statistics [<port_list>] [clear]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

clear : Clear DHCP snooping statistics

Example:

Show DHCP snooping statistics of port 1.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network dhcp snooping statistics 1
```

Port 1 Statistics:

Rx Discover:	0	Tx Discover:	0
Rx Offer:	0	Tx Offer:	0
Rx Request:	0	Tx Request:	0
Rx Decline:	0	Tx Decline:	0
Rx ACK:	0	Tx ACK:	0
Rx NAK:	0	Tx NAK:	0
Rx Release:	0	Tx Release:	0
Rx Inform:	0	Tx Inform:	0

Rx Lease Query:	0	Tx Lease Query:	0
Rx Lease Unassigned:	0	Tx Lease Unassigned:	0
Rx Lease Unknown:	0	Tx Lease Unknown:	0
Rx Lease Active:	0	Tx Lease Active:	0

Security Network IP Source Guard Configuration

Description:

Show IP source guard configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard Configuration

Security Network IP Source Guard Mode

Description:

Set or show IP source guard mode.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable IP Source Guard

disable: Disable IP Source Guard

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IP source guard mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network ip source guard mode enable
```

Security Network IP Source Guard Port Mode

Description:

Set or show the IP Source Guard port mode.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable IP Source Guard

disable: Disable IP Source Guard

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IP source guard port mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network ip source guard port mode enable
```

Security Network IP Source Guard Limit**Description:**

Set or show the IP Source Guard port limitation for dynamic entries.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard limit [<port_list>] [<dynamic_entry_limit>|unlimited]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<dynamic_entry_limit>|unlimited: dynamic entry limit (0-2) or unlimited

Default Setting:

unlimited

Example:

Set IP source guard limit

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network ip source guard 1 1
```

Security Network IP Source Guard Entry**Description:**

Add or delete IP source guard static entry.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard Entry [<port_list>] add|delete <vid> <allowed_ip> <ip_mask>

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

add : Add new port IP source guard static entry

delete : Delete existing port IP source guard static entry

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

<allowed_ip>: IPv4 address (a.b.c.d), IP address allowed for doing IP source guard

<ip_mask> : IPv4 mask (a.b.c.d), IP mask for allowed IP address

Example:

Add IP source guard static entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network ip source guard entry 1 add 1 192.168.0.20
```

Security Network IP Source Guard Status**Description:**

Show IP source guard static and dynamic entries.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard Status [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show IP source guard static and dynamic entries.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network ip source guard status
```

Security Network IP Source Guard Translation**Description:**

Translate IP source guard dynamic entries into static entries.

Syntax:

Security Network IP Source Guard Translation

Security Network ARP Inspection Configuration

Description:

Show ARP inspection configuration.

Syntax:

Security Network ARP Inspection Configuration

Example:

Show ARP inspection configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network arp inspection configuration
```

Security Network ARP Inspection Mode

Description:

Set or show ARP inspection mode.

Syntax:

Security Network ARP Inspection Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable ARP Inspection

disable: Disable ARP Inspection

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable ARP inspection mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network arp inspection mode enable
```

Security Network ARP Inspection Port Mode

Description:

Set or show the ARP Inspection port mode.

Syntax:

Security Network ARP Inspection Port Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable ARP Inspection port

disable : Disable ARP Inspection port

(default: Show ARP Inspection port mode)

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Enable the ARP inspection mode of port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network arp inspection port mode 1
```

Security Network ARP Inspection Entry

Description:

Add or delete ARP inspection static entry.

Syntax:

Security Network ARP Inspection Entry [<port_list>] add|delete <vid> <allowed_mac> <allowed_ip>

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

add : Add new port ARP inspection static entry

delete : Delete existing port ARP inspection static entry

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

<allowed_mac>: MAC address ('xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx' or 'xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx' or 'xxxxxxxxxxx', x is a hexadecimal digit), MAC address allowed for doing ARP request

<allowed_ip> : IPv4 address (a.b.c.d), IP address allowed for doing ARP request

Example:

Add ARP inspection static entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network arp inspection entry 1 add 1 00-30-4f-00-00-11 192.168.0.11
```

Security Network ARP Inspection Status

Description:

Show ARP inspection static and dynamic entries.

Syntax:

Security Network ARP Inspection Status [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show ARP inspection static and dynamic entries.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security network arp inspection status
```

Security Network ARP Inspection Translation

Description:

Translate ARP inspection dynamic entries into static entries.

Syntax:

Security Network ARP Inspection Translation

Security AAA Configuration

Description:

Show Auth configuration.

Syntax:

Security AAA Configuration

Example:

Show Auth configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security aaa configuration
```

```
AAA Configuration:
```

```
=====
```

Server Timeout : 15 seconds

Server Dead Time : 300 seconds

RADIUS Authentication Server Configuration:

=====				
Server	Mode	IP Address	Secret	Port
----	-----	-----	-----	----
1	Disabled			1812
2	Disabled			1812
3	Disabled			1812
4	Disabled			1812
5	Disabled			1812

RADIUS Accounting Server Configuration:

=====				
Server	Mode	IP Address	Secret	Port
----	-----	-----	-----	----
1	Disabled			1813
2	Disabled			1813
3	Disabled			1813
4	Disabled			1813
5	Disabled			1813

TACACS+ Authentication Server Configuration:

=====				
Server	Mode	IP Address	Secret	Port
----	-----	-----	-----	----
1	Disabled			49
2	Disabled			49
3	Disabled			49
4	Disabled			49
5	Disabled			49

Security AAA Timeout

Description:

Set or show server timeout.

Syntax:

Security AAA Timeout [<timeout>]

Parameters:

<timeout>: Server response timeout (3-3600 seconds)

(default: Show server timeout configuration)

Default Setting:

15

Example:

Set 30sec for server timeout

```
XGSW-28040:/>security aaa timeout 30
```

Security AAA Deadtime

Description:

Set or show server dead time.

Syntax:

Security AAA Deadtime [<dead_time>]

Parameters:

<dead_time>: Time that a server is considered dead if it doesn't answer a request (0-3600 seconds)

(default: Show server dead time configuration)

Default Setting:

300

Example:

Set 1000sec for server dead time

```
XGSW-28040:/>security aaa deadtime 1000
```

Security AAA RADIUS

Description:

Set or show RADIUS authentication server setup.

Syntax:

Security AAA RADIUS [<server_index>] [enable|disable] [<ip_addr_string>] [<secret>] [<server_port>]

Parameters:

The server index (1-5)

(default: Show RADIUS authentication server configuration)

enable : Enable RADIUS authentication server

disable : Disable RADIUS authentication server

(default: Show RADIUS server mode)

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

<secret> : Secret shared with external authentication server.

To set an empty secret, use two quotes ("").

To use spaces in secret, enquote the secret.

Quotes in the secret are not allowed.

<server_port> : Server UDP port. Use 0 to use the default RADIUS port (1812)

Example:

Set RADIUS authentication server configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security aaa radius 1 enable 192.168.0.20 12345678 1812
```

Security AAA ACCT_RADIUS

Description:

Set or show RADIUS accounting server setup.

Syntax:

Security AAA ACCT_RADIUS [<server_index>] [enable|disable] [<ip_addr_string>] [<secret>] [<server_port>]

Parameters:

The server index (1-5)

(default: Show RADIUS accounting server configuration)

enable : Enable RADIUS accounting server

disable : Disable RADIUS accounting server

(default: Show RADIUS server mode)

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

<secret> : Secret shared with external accounting server.

To set an empty secret, use two quotes ("").

To use spaces in secret, enquote the secret.

Quotes in the secret are not allowed.

<server_port> : Server UDP port. Use 0 to use the default RADIUS port (1813)

Example:

Set RADIUS accounting server configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security acct_radius 1 enable 192.168.0.20 12345678 1813
```

Security AAA TACACS+

Description:

Set or show TACACS+ authentication server setup.

Syntax:

Security AAA TACACS+ [<server_index>] [enable|disable] [<ip_addr_string>] [<secret>] [<server_port>]

Parameters:

The server index (1-5)

(default: Show TACACS+ authentication server configuration)

enable : Enable TACACS+ authentication server

disable : Disable TACACS+ authentication server

(default: Show TACACS+ server mode)

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

<secret> : Secret shared with external authentication server.

To set an empty secret, use two quotes ("").

To use spaces in secret, enquote the secret.

Quotes in the secret are not allowed.

<server_port> : Server TCP port. Use 0 to use the default TACACS+ port (49)

Example:

Set TACACS+ authentication server configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security aaa tacacs+ 1 enable 192.168.0.20 12345678 49
```

Security AAA Statistics

Description:

Show RADIUS statistics.

Syntax:

Security AAA Statistics [<server_index>]

Parameters:

The server index (1-5)

(default: Show statistics for all servers)

Example:

Show RADIUS statistics.

```
XGSW-28040:/>security aaa statistics
```

6.8 Spanning Tree Protocol Command

STP Configuration

Description:

Show STP Bridge configuration.

Syntax:

STP Configuration

Example:

Show STP configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp configuration
```

```
STP Configuration:
```

```
=====
```

```
Protocol Version: MSTP
```

```
Max Age          : 20
```

```
Forward Delay    : 15
```

```
Tx Hold Count    : 6
```

```
Max Hop Count    : 20
```

```
BPDU Filtering   : Disabled
```

```
BPDU Guard       : Disabled
```

```
Error Recovery   : Disabled
```

STP Version

Description:

Set or show the STP Bridge protocol version.

Syntax:

STP Version [<stp_version>]

Parameters:

<stp_version>: mstp|rstp|stp

Default Setting:

MSTP

Example:

Set the STP Bridge protocol version.

```
XGSW-28040:/> stp version rstp
```

STP Tx Hold**Description:**

Set or show the STP Bridge Transmit Hold Count parameter.

Syntax:

STP Txhold [<holdcount>]

Parameters:

<holdcount>: STP Transmit Hold Count (1-10)

Default Setting:

6

Example:

Set STP Tx hold in 10

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp txhold 10
```

STP MaxHops**Description:**

Set or show the MSTP Bridge Max Hop Count parameter.

Syntax:

STP MaxHops [<maxhops>]

Parameters:

<maxhops>: STP BPDU MaxHops (6-40)

Default Setting:

20

Example:

Set STP maximum hops in 25

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp maxhops 25
```

STP MaxAge**Description:**

Set or show the bridge instance maximum age.

Syntax:

STP MaxAge [<max_age>]

Parameters:

<max_age>: STP maximum age time (6-40, and $\text{max\_age} \leq (\text{forward\_delay}-1)*2$)

Default Setting:

20

Example:

Set STP maximum age time in 10

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp maxage 10
```

STP FwdDelay**Description:**

Set or show the bridge instance forward delay.

Syntax:

STP FwdDelay [<delay>]

Parameters:

<delay>: MSTP forward delay (4-30, and $\text{max\_age} \leq (\text{forward\_delay}-1)*2$)

Default Setting:

15

Example:

Set STP forward delay value in 25

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp fwddelay 25
```

STP CName

Description:

Set or Show MSTP configuration name and revision.

Syntax:

STP CName [<config-name>] [<integer>]

Parameters:

<config-name>: MSTP Configuration name. A text string up to 32 characters long.

Use quotes (") to embed spaces in name.

<integer> : Integer value

Default Setting:

Configuration name: MAC address

Configuration rev.: 0

Example:

Set MSTP configuration name and revision.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp cname 9f_XGSW-28040 1
```

STP BPDU Filter

Description:

Set or show edge port BPDU Filtering.

Syntax:

STP bpduFilter [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable|disable: enable or disable BPDU Filtering for Edge ports

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Set edge port BPDU filtering

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp bpdupfilter enable
```

STP BPDU Guard**Description:**

Set or show edge port BPDU Guard.

Syntax:

STP bpduguard [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable|disable: enable or disable BPDU Guard for Edge ports

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Set edge port BPDU guard

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp bpduguard enable
```

STP Recovery**Description:**

Set or show edge port error recovery timeout.

Syntax:

STP recovery [<timeout>]

Parameters:

<timeout>: Time before error-disabled ports are reenabled (30-86400 seconds, 0 disables)

(default: Show recovery timeout)

Default Setting:

Disable

Example:

Set STP recovery value in 30 sec.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp recovery 30
```

STP Status**Description:**

Show STP Bridge status.

Syntax:

STP Status [<msti>] [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<msti> : STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show STP Bridge status.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp status

CIST Bridge STP Status
Bridge ID      : 80:00-00:30:4F:24:04:D1
Root ID       : 80:00-00:30:4F:24:04:D1
Root Port      : -
Root PathCost: 0
Regional Root: 80:00-00:30:4F:24:04:D1
Int. PathCost: 0
Max Hops       : 20
TC Flag        : Steady
TC Count       : 0
TC Last        : -

Port    Port Role    State    Pri  PathCost  Edge  P2P  Uptime
-----
10      DesignatedPort Forwarding 128  20000     Yes  Yes  0d 00:10:32
```

STP MSTI Priority**Description:**

Set or show the bridge instance priority.

Syntax:

STP Msti Priority [<msti>] [<priority>]

Parameters:

<msti> : STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

<priority> : STP bridge priority (0/4096/8192/12288/.../53248/57344/61440)

Default:

32768

Example:

Set MST1 priority value in 4096.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp msti priority 1 4096
```

STP MSTI Map**Description:**

Show or clear MSTP MSTI VLAN mapping configuration.

Syntax:

STP Msti Map [<msti>] [clear]

Parameters:

<msti>: STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

Clear : Clear VID to MSTI mapping

STP MSTI Add**Description:**

Add a VLAN (single or range) to a MSTI.

Syntax:

STP Msti Add <msti> <vid-range>

Parameters:

<msti> : STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

<vid-range>: Single VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'xx-yy' VLAN ID range

Example:

Add MST1 in vlan1.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp msti add 1 1
```

STP Port Configuration**Description:**

Show STP Port configuration.

Syntax:

STP Port Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all'. Port zero means aggregations.

Example:

Show STP status of Port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port configuration 1
```

Port	Mode	AdminEdge	AutoEdge	restrRole	restrTcn	Point2point
1	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Auto

STP Port Mode**Description:**

Set or show the STP enabling for a port.

Syntax:

STP Port Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all'. Port zero means aggregations.

Enable : Enable MSTP protocol

Disable : Disable MSTP protocol

Default:

disable

Example:

Enable STP function on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port mode 1 enable
```

STP Port Edge

Description:

Set or show the STP adminEdge port parameter.

Syntax:

STP Port Edge [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Enable : Configure MSTP adminEdge to Edge

Disable : Configure MSTP adminEdge to Non-edge

Default:

disable

Example:

Enable STP edge function on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port edge 1 enable
```

STP Port AutoEdge

Description:

Set or show the STP autoEdge port parameter.

Syntax:

STP Port AutoEdge [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Enable : Enable MSTP autoEdge

Disable : Disable MSTP autoEdge

Default:

enable

Example:

Disable STP edge function on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port autoedge 1 disable
```

STP Port P2P

Description:

Set or show the STP point2point port parameter.

Syntax:

STP Port P2P [<port_list>] [enable|disable|auto]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable MSTP point2point

disable : Disable MSTP point2point

auto : Automatic MSTP point2point detection

Default:

auto

Example:

Disable STP P2P function on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port p2p 1 disable
```

STP Port RestrictedRole

Description:

Set or show the MSTP restrictedRole port parameter.

Syntax:

STP Port RestrictedRole [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable MSTP restricted role

disable : Disable MSTP restricted role

Default:

disable

Example:

Enable STP restricted role on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port restrictedrole 1 enable
```

STP Port RestrictedTcn**Description:**

Set or show the MSTP restrictedTcn port parameter.

Syntax:

STP Port RestrictedTcn [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable MSTP restricted TCN

disable : Disable MSTP restricted TCN

Default:

disable

Example:

Enable STP restricted TCN on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port restrictedtcn 1 enable
```

STP Port bpduGuard**Description:**

Set or show the bpduGuard port parameter.

Syntax:

STP Port bpduGuard [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable port BPDU Guard

disable : Disable port BPDU Guard

Default:

disable

Example:

Enable BPDU guard on port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port bpduguard 1 enable
```

STP Port Statistic**Description:**

Show STP port statistics.

Syntax:

STP Port Statistics [<port_list>] [clear]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

clear : Clear the selected port statistics

Example:

Show STP port statistics.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port statistics
Port      Rx MSTP  Tx MSTP  Rx RSTP  Tx RSTP  Rx STP   Tx STP   Rx TCN
Tx TCN    Rx III.  Rx Unk.
-----  -
```

STP Port Mcheck**Description:**

Set the STP mCheck (Migration Check) variable for ports.

Syntax:

STP Port Mcheck [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Set the STP mCheck (Migration Check) variable for port 1.

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp port mcheck 1
```

STP MSTI Port Configuration**Description:**

Show the STP port instance configuration.

Syntax:

STP Msti Port Configuration [<msti>] [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<msti> : STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Default:

auto

STP MSTI Port Cost**Description:**

Set or show the STP port instance path cost.

Syntax:

STP Msti Port Cost [<msti>] [<port_list>] [<path_cost>]

Parameters:

<msti> : STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all'. Port zero means aggregations.

<path_cost>: STP port path cost (1-200000000) or 'auto'

Default:

auto

Example:

Set MSTI7 in port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>stp msti port cost 7 1
```

MSTI	Port	Path Cost
----	----	-----
MST7	1	Auto

STP MSTI Port Priority

Description:

Set or show the STP port instance priority.

Syntax:

STP Msti Port Priority [<msti>] [<port_list>] [<priority>]

Parameters:

<msti> : STP bridge instance no (0-7, CIST=0, MSTI1=1, ...)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all'. Port zero means aggregations.

<priority> : STP port priority (0/16/32/48/.../224/240)

Default:

128

6.9 Link Aggregation Command

Aggregation Configuration

Description:

Show link aggregation configuration.

Syntax:

Aggr Configuration

Aggregation Add

Description:

Add or modify link aggregation.

Syntax:

Aggr Add <port_list> [<aggr_id>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<aggr_id> : Aggregation ID: 1-14

Example:

Add port 1~4 in Group1

```
XGSW-28040:/>aggr add 1-4 1
```

Aggregation Delete

Description:

Delete link aggregation.

Syntax:

Aggr Delete <aggr_id>

Parameters:

<aggr_id>: Aggregation ID: 1-14

Example:

Delete Group2

```
XGSW-28040:/>aggr delete 2
```

Aggregation Lookup

Description:

Lookup link aggregation.

Syntax:

Aggr Lookup [<aggr_id>]

Parameters:

<aggr_id>: Aggregation ID: 1-14

Aggregation Mode

Description:

Set or show the link aggregation traffic distribution mode.

Syntax:

Aggr Mode [smac|dmac|ip|port] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

smac : Source MAC address

dmac : Destination MAC address

ip : Source and destination IP address

port : Source and destination UDP/TCP port

enable : Enable field in traffic distribution

disable: Disable field in traffic distribution

Default Setting:

SMAC : Enabled

DMAC : Disabled

IP : Enabled

Port : Enabled

Example:

Disable SMAC mode

XGSW-28040: /> **Aggr mode smac disable**

6.10 Link Aggregation Control Protocol Command

LACP Configuration

Description:

Show LACP configuration.

Syntax:

LACP Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show LACP configuration

```
XGSW-28040:/>lacp configuration
```

Port	Mode	Key	Role
----	-----	----	-----
1	Disabled	Auto	Active
2	Disabled	Auto	Active
3	Disabled	Auto	Active
4	Disabled	Auto	Active
5	Disabled	Auto	Active
6	Disabled	Auto	Active
7	Disabled	Auto	Active
8	Disabled	Auto	Active
9	Disabled	Auto	Active
10	Disabled	Auto	Active

LACP Mode

Description:

Set or show LACP mode.

Syntax:

LACP Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable LACP protocol

disable: Disable LACP protocol

(default: Show LACP mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable LACP for port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lacp mode 1-4 enable
```

LACP Key

Description:

Set or show the LACP key.

Syntax:

LACP Key [<port_list>] [<key>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<key> : LACP key (1-65535) or 'auto'

Default Setting:

auto

Example:

Set key1 for port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lacp key 1-4 1
```

LACP Role

Description:

Set or show the LACP role.

Syntax:

LACP Role [<port_list>] [active|passive]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

active : Initiate LACP negotiation

passive: Listen for LACP packets

(default: Show LACP role)

Default Setting:

active

Example:

Set passive for port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lacp role 1-4 passive
```

LACP Status

Description:

Show LACP Status.

Syntax:

LACP Status [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show LACP status of port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lacp status 1-4
```

Port	Mode	Key	Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Port
----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
1	Disabled	1	-	-	-
2	Disabled	1	-	-	-
3	Disabled	1	-	-	-
4	Disabled	1	-	-	-

LACP Statistics

Description:

Show LACP Statistics.

Syntax:

LACP Statistics [<port_list>] [clear]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

clear : Clear LACP statistics

Example:

Show LACP statistics of port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lacp statistics 1-4
```

Port	Rx Frames	Tx Frames	Rx Unknown	Rx Illegal
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0

6.11 LLDP Command

LLDP Configuration

Description:

Show LLDP configuration.

Syntax:

LLDP Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show LLDP configuration of port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp configuration 1-4

LLDP Configuration:
=====

Interval      : 30
Hold          : 3
Tx Delay      : 2
Reinit Delay: 2

Port Mode      Port Descr System Name System Descr System Capa Mgmt Addr CDP awareness
-----
1  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Disabled
2  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Disabled
3  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Disabled
4  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Enabled  Disabled
```

LLDP Mode

Description:

Set or show LLDP mode.

Syntax:

LLDP Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable|rx|tx]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports
enable : Enable LLDP reception and transmission
disable: Disable LLDP
rx : Enable LLDP reception only
tx : Enable LLDP transmission only
 (default: Show LLDP mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable port1 LLDP function.

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp mode 1 enable
```

LLDP Optional TLV**Description:**

Show or Set LLDP Optional TLVs.

Syntax:

LLDP Optional_TLV [<port_list>] [port_descr|sys_name|sys_descr|sys_capa|mgmt_addr] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports
port_descr : Description of the port
sysm_name : System name
sys_descr : Description of the system
sys_capa : System capabilities
mgmt_addr : Master's IP address
 (default: Show optional TLV's configuration)
enable : Enables TLV
disable : Disable TLV
 (default: Show optional TLV's configuration)

Default Setting:

Description of the port: Enable
 System name: Enable
 Description of the system: Enable

System capabilities: Enable
Master's IP address: Enable

Example:

Disable description of the port for port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp optional_tlv 1 port_descr disable
```

LLDP Interval**Description:**

Set or show LLDP Tx interval.

Syntax:

LLDP Interval [<interval>]

Parameters:

<interval>: LLDP transmission interval (5-32768)

Default Setting:

30

Example:

Set transmission interval in 10

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp interval 10
```

LLDP Hold**Description:**

Set or show LLDP Tx hold value.

Syntax:

LLDP Hold [<hold>]

Parameters:

<hold>: LLDP hold value (2-10)

Default Setting:

3

Example:

Set LLDP hold value in 10

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp hold 10
```

LLDP Delay

Description:

Set or show LLDP Tx delay.

Syntax:

LLDP Delay [<delay>]

Parameters:

<delay>: LLDP transmission delay (1-8192)

Default Setting:

2

Example:

Set LLDP delay value in 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp delay 1
```

LLDP Reinit

Description:

Set or show LLDP reinit delay.

Syntax:

LLDP Reinit [<reinit>]

Parameters:

<reinit>: LLDP reinit delay (1-10)

Default Setting:

2

Example:

Set LLDP reinit delay value in 3

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp reinit 3
```

LLDP Statistics**Description:**

Show LLDP Statistics.

Syntax:

LLDP Statistics [<port_list>] [clear]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

clear : Clear LLDP statistics

Example:

Show LLDP Statistics of port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldp statistics 1
```

LLDP global counters

Neighbor entries was last changed at - (18819 sec. ago).

Total Neighbors Entries Added 0.

Total Neighbors Entries Deleted 0.

Total Neighbors Entries Dropped 0.

Total Neighbors Entries Aged Out 0.

LLDP local counters

	Rx	Tx	Rx	Rx	Rx TLV	Rx TLV	Rx TLV	
Port	Frames	Frames	Errors	Discards	Errors	Unknown	Organz.	Aged
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LLDP Info

Description:

Show LLDP neighbor device information.

Syntax:

LLDP Info [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

LLDP CDP Aware

Description:

Set or show if discovery information from received CDP (Cisco Discovery Protocol) frames is added to the LLDP neighbor table.

Syntax:

LLDP cdp_aware [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable CDP awareness (CDP discovery information is added to the LLDP neighbor table)

disable: Disable CDP awareness

(default: Show CDP awareness configuration)

6.12 LLDPMED Command

LLDPMED Configuration

Description:

Show LLDP-MED configuration.

Syntax:

LLDPMED Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show LLDP-MED configuration of port1~4

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldpmed configuration 1-4

LLDP-MED Configuration:
=====

Fast Start Repeat Count : 4
Location Coordinates   : Latitude       - 0.0000 North
                        : Longitude      - 0.0000 East
                        : Altitude       - 0.0000 meter(s)
                        : Map datum      - WGS84
Civic Address Location :

Port    Policies
1       none
2       none
3       none
4       none
```

LLDPMED Civic

Description:

Set or show LLDP-MED Civic Address Location.

Syntax:

LLDPMED Civic

[country|state|county|city|district|block|street|leading_street_direction|trailing_street_suffix|str_suf|house_no|house_no_s
 uffix|landmark|additional_info|name|zip_code|building|apartment|floor|room_number|place_type|postal_com_name|p_o_
 box|additional_code] [<civic_value>]

Parameters:

country	: Country
state	: National subdivisions (state, caton, region, province, prefecture)
county	: County, parish,gun (JP), district(IN)
city	: City, township, shi (JP)
district	: City division,borough, city, district, ward,chou (JP)
block	: Neighborhood, block
street	: Street
leading_street_direction	: Leading street direction
trailing_street_suffix	: Trailing street suffix
str_suf	: Street Suffix
house_no	: House Number
house_no_suffix	: House number suffix
landmark	: Landmark or vanity address
additional_info	: Additional location information
name	: Bame(residence and office occupant)
zip_code	: Postal/zip code
building	: Building (structure)
apartment	: Unit (apartment, suite)
floor	: Floor
room_number	: Room number
place_type	: Placetype
postal_com_name	: Postal community name
p_o_box	: Post office box (P.O. Box)
additional_code	: Additional code

(default: Show Civic Address Location configuration)

<civic_value>: lldpmmed The value for the Civic Address Location entry.

LLDPMED ECS**Description:**

Set or show LLDP-MED Emergency Call Service.

Syntax:

LLDPMED ecs [<ecs_value>]

Parameters:

<ecs_value>: lldpmed The value for the Emergency Call Service

LLDPMED Policy Delete**Description:**

Delete the selected policy.

Syntax:

LLDPMED policy delete [<policy_list>]

Parameters:

<policy_list>: List of policies to delete

Example:

Delete the policy 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>lldpmed policy delete 1
```

LLDPMED Policy Add**Description:**

Adds a policy to the list of policies.

Syntax:

LLDPMED policy add <policy_type> [tagged|untagged] [<vlan_id>] [<l2_priority>] [<dscp>]

Parameters:

<policy_type>: The policy_type parameter takes the following values:

voice : Voice for use by dedicated IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. These devices are typically deployed on a separate VLAN for ease of deployment and enhanced security by isolation from data applications

voice_signaling : Voice Signaling (conditional) for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the voice signaling than for the voice media.

guest_voice : Guest Voice to support a separate limited feature-set voice service for guest users and visitors with their own IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting

interactive voice services.

guest_voice_signaling : Guest Voice Signaling (conditional) for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the guest voice signaling than for the guest voice media.

softphone_voice : Softphone Voice for use by softphone applications on typical data centric devices, such as PCs or laptops. This class of endpoints frequently does not support multiple VLANs, if at all, and are typically configured to use an untagged VLAN or a single tagged data specific VLAN.

video_conferencing : Video Conferencing for use by dedicated Video Conferencing equipment and other similar appliances supporting real-time interactive video/audio services.

streaming_video : Streaming Video for use by broadcast or multicast based video content distribution and other similar applications supporting streaming video services that require specific network policy treatment. Video applications relying on TCP with buffering would not be an intended use of this application type.

video_signaling : Video Signaling (conditional) for use in network topologies that require a separate policy for the video signaling than for the video media.

tagged : The device is using tagged frames

untagged : The device is using untagged frames

<vlan_id> : VLAN id

<l2_priority>: This field may specify one of eight priority levels (0 through 7), as defined by IEEE 802.1D-2004 [3].

<dscp> : This field shall contain the DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type as defined in IETF RFC 2474 [5]. This 6 bit field may contain one of 64 code point values (0 through 63). A value of 0 represents use of the default DSCP value as defined in RFC 2475.

LLDPMED Port Policy

Description:

Set or show LLDP-MED port policies.

Syntax:

LLDPMED port policies [<port_list>] [<policy_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<policy_list>: List of policies to delete

LLDPMED Coordinates

Description:

Set or show LLDP-MED Location.

Syntax:

LLDPMED Coordinates [<tude_type>] [<direction>] [coordinate_value]

Parameters:

<tude_type> : The tude_type parameter takes the following values:

latitude : Latitude, 0 to 90 degrees with max. 4 digits (Positive numbers are north of the equator and negative numbers are south of the equator).

longitude : Longitude, 0 to 180 degrees with max. 4 digits (Positive values are East of the prime meridian and negative numbers are West of the prime meridian).

altitude : Altitude, -32767 to 32767 Meters or floors with max. 4 digits.

<direction> : The direction parameter takes the following values:

North : North (Valid for latitude)

South : South (Valid for latitude)

West : West (Valid for longitude)

East : East (Valid for longitude)

Meters : Meters (Valid for altitude)

Floor : Floor (Valid for altitude)

coordinate_value: Coordinate value

LLDPMED Datum

Description:

Set or show LLDP-MED Coordinates map datum.

Syntax:

LLDPMED Datum [<datum_type>]

Parameters:

<datum_type>: The datum_type parameter takes the following values:

wgs84 : WGS84

nad83_navd88 : NAD83_NAVD88

nad83_mllw : NAD83_MLLW

LLDPMED Fast

Description:

Set or show LLDP-MED Fast Start Repeat Count.

Syntax:

LLDPMED Fast [<count>]

Parameters:

<count>: The number of times the fast start LLDPDU are being sent during the activation of the fast start mechanism defined by LLDP-MED (1-10).

LLDPMED Info

Description:

Show LLDP-MED neighbor device information.

Syntax:

LLDPMED Info [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

6.13 Quality of Service Command

QoS Configuration

Description:

Show QoS Configuration.

Syntax:

QoS Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

QoS Port Classification Class

Description:

Set or show the default QoS class.

If the QoS class has been dynamically changed, then the actual QoS class is shown in parentheses after the configured QoS class.

Syntax:

QoS Port Classification Class [<port_list>] [<class>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<class> : QoS class (0-7)

Default Setting:

0

Example:

Set default QoS class in 1 for port 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Classification Class 1 1
```

QoS Port Classification DPL

Description:

Set or show the default Drop Precedence Level.

Syntax:

QoS Port Classification DPL [<port_list>] [<dpl>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<dpl> : Drop Precedence Level (0-3)

Default Setting:

0

Example:

Set the default Drop Precedence Level in 1 for port1

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Classification dpl 1 1
```

QoS Port Classification Tag**Description:**

Set or show if the classification is based on the PCP and DEI values in tagged frames.

Syntax:

QoS Port Classification Tag [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable tag classification

disable : Disable tag classification

(default: Show tag classification mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable QoS port classification Tag.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Classification tag 1-10 enable
```

QoS Port Classification Map

Description:

Set or show the port classification map.

This map is used when port classification tag is enabled, and the purpose is to translate the Priority Code Point (PCP) and Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) from a tagged frame to QoS class and DP level.

Syntax:

QoS Port Classification Map [<port_list>] [<pcp_list>] [<dei_list>] [<class>] [<dpl>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<pcp_list> : PCP list or 'all', default: All PCPs (0-7)

<dei_list> : DEI list or 'all', default: All DEIs (0-1)

<class> : QoS class (0-7)

<dpl> : Drop Precedence Level (0-3)

QoS Port Classification DSCP

Description:

Set or show if the classification is based on DSCP value in IP frames.

Syntax:

QoS Port Classification DSCP [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable DSCP based classification

disable : Disable DSCP based classification

(default: Show DSCP based classification mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable QoS port classification DSCP.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Classification dscp 1-10 enable
```


QoS Port Policer Mode

Description:

Set or show the port policer mode

Syntax:

QoS Port Policer Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable port policer

disable : Disable port policer

(default: Show port policer mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable QoS port policer

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Policer Mode 1-10 enable
```

QoS Port Policer Rate

Description:

Set or show the port policer rate.

Syntax:

QoS Port Policer Rate [<port_list>] [<rate>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<rate> : Rate in kbps or fps (100-13200000)

Default Setting:

500

Example:

Set the port policer rate in 1000

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Policer Rate 1-10 1000
```

QoS Port Policer Unit

Description:

Set or show the port policer unit.

Syntax:

QoS Port Policer Unit [<port_list>] [kbps|fps]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

kbps : Unit is kilo bits per second

fps : Unit is frames per second

(default: Show port policer unit)

Default Setting:

kbps

Example:

Set the port policer unit in fps

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Policer unit 1-10 fps
```

QoS Port Scheduler Mode

Description:

Set or show the port scheduler mode.

Syntax:

QoS Port Scheduler Mode [<port_list>] [strict|weighted]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

strict : Strict mode

weighted: Weighted mode

(default: Show port scheduler mode)

Default Setting:

strict

Example:

Set the port schedule mode in weighted mode

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port Scheduler Mode 1-10 weighted
```

QoS Port Scheduler Weight**Description:**

Set or show the port scheduler weight.

Syntax:

QoS Port Scheduler Weight [<port_list>] [<queue_list>] [<weight>]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<queue_list>: Weighted queue list or 'all', default: All weighted queues (0-5)

<weight> : Scheduler weight (1-100)

QoS Port QueueShaper Mode**Description:**

Set or show the port queue shaper mode.

Syntax:

QoS Port QueueShaper Mode [<port_list>] [<queue_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<queue_list>: Queue list or 'all', default: All queues (0-7)

enable : Enable port queue shaper**disable** : Disable port queue shaper

(default: Show port queue shaper mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable port queue shaper for all port & queue

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port QueueShaper Mode 1-10 0-7 enable
```

QoS Port QueueShaper Rate**Description:**

Set or show the port queue shaper rate.

Syntax:

QoS Port QueueShaper Rate [<port_list>] [<queue_list>] [<bit_rate>]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<queue_list>: Queue list or 'all', default: All queues (0-7)

<bit_rate> : Rate in kilo bits per second (100-13200000)

Default Setting:

500kbps

Example:

Set the port queue shaper rate in 1000

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port QueueShaper rate 1-10 0-7 1000
```

QoS Port QueueShaper Excess**Description:**

Set or show the port queue excess bandwidth mode.

Syntax:

QoS Port QueueShaper Excess [<port_list>] [<queue_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<queue_list>: Queue list or 'all', default: All queues (0-7)

enable : Enable use of excess bandwidth

disable : Disable use of excess bandwidth

(default: Show port queue excess bandwidth mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable the port queue excess bandwidth mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port QueueShaper Excess 1-10 0-7 enable
```

QoS Port TagRemarking Mode

Description:

Set or show the port tag remarking mode.

Syntax:

QoS Port TagRemarking Mode [<port_list>] [classified|default|mapped]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

classified: Use classified PCP/DEI values

default : Use default PCP/DEI values

mapped : Use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level

(default: Show port tag remarking mode)

Default Setting:

classified

Example:

Set the port tag remarking mode in mapped.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port TagRemarking Mode 1-10 mapped
```

QoS Port TagRemarking PCP

Description:

Set or show the default PCP. This value is used when port tag remarking mode is set to 'default'.

Syntax:

QoS Port TagRemarking PCP [<port_list>] [<pcp>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<pcp> : Priority Code Point (0-7)

Default Setting:

0

Example:

Set the default PCP in 1.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port TagRemarking PCP 1-10 1
```

QoS Port TagRemarking DEI

Description:

Set or show the default DEI. This value is used when port tag remarking mode is set to 'default'.

Syntax:

QoS Port TagRemarking DEI [<port_list>] [<dei>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<dei> : Drop Eligible Indicator (0-1)

Default Setting:

0

Example:

Set the default EDI in 1.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port TagRemarking EDI 1-10 1
```

QoS Port TagRemarking DPL

Description:

Set or show the 'Drop Precedence level' translation table.

This table is used when port tag remarking mode is set to 'mapped', and the purpose is to translate the internal 2 bit 'Drop

Precedence level' to a 1 bit 'Drop Precedence level' used in the mapping process. Up to four values (0 or 1) in increasing order is accepted. Example: 'QoS Port TagRemarking DPL 4 0 0 1 1' sets the table for port 4 to:

DP level 0 -> 0, DP level 1 -> 0, DP level 2 -> 1, DP level 3 -> 1.

Syntax:

QoS Port TagRemarking DPL [<port_list>] [<dpl>] [<dpl>] [<dpl>] [<dpl>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<dpl> : Drop Precedence Level (0-1)

Default Setting:

0

QoS Port TagRemarking Map

Description:

Set or show the port tag remarking map. This map is used when port tag remarking mode is set to 'mapped', and the purpose is to translate the classified QoS class (0-7) and DP level (0-1) to PCP and DEI.

Syntax:

QoS Port TagRemarking Map [<port_list>] [<class_list>] [<dpl_list>] [<pcp>] [<dei>]

Parameters:

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<class_list>: QoS class list or 'all', default: All QoS classes (0-7)

<dpl_list> : DP level list or 'all', default: All DP levels (0-1)

<pcp> : Priority Code Point (0-7)

<dei> : Drop Eligible Indicator (0-1)

QoS Port DSCP Translation

Description:

Set or show DSCP ingress translation mode.

If translation is enabled for a port, incoming frame DSCP value is translated and translated value is used for QoS classification.

Syntax:

QoS Port DSCP Translation [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable DSCP ingress translation

disable : Disable DSCP ingress translation

(default: Show DSCP ingress translation mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable DSCP ingress translation on all port.

```
XGSW-28040:/>qos Port DSCP Translation 1-10 enable
```

QoS Port DSCP Classification

Description:

Set or show DSCP classification based on QoS class.

This enables per port to map new DSCP value based on QoS class.

Syntax:

QoS Port DSCP Classification [<port_list>] [none|zero|selected|all]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

none : No DSCP ingress classification

zero : Classify DSCP if DSCP = 0

selected : Classify DSCP for which class. mode is 'enable'

all : Classify all DSCP

(default: Show port DSCP ingress classification mode)

Default Setting:

none

Example:

Set DSCP classification based on QoS class and DP level in zero

```
XGSW-28040:/> QoS Port DSCP Classification 1-10 zero
```


QoS Port DSCP EgressRemark

Description:

Set or show the port DSCP remarking mode.

Syntax:

QoS Port DSCP EgressRemark [<port_list>] [disable|enable|remap]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

disable : Disable DSCP egress rewrite

enable : Enable DSCP egress rewrite with the value received from analyzer

remap : Rewrite DSCP in egress frame with remapped DSCP

(default: Show port DSCP egress remarking mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable DSCP egress rewrite

```
XGSW-28040:/> QoS Port DSCP EgressRemark 1-10 enable
```

QoS DSCP Map

Description:

Set or show DSCP mapping table.

This table is used to map QoS class and DP level based on DSCP value.

DSCP value used to map QoS class and DPL is either translated DSCP value or incoming frame DSCP value.

Syntax:

QoS DSCP Map [<dscp_list>] [<class>] [<dpl>]

Parameters:

<dscp_list>: DSCP (0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43) list or 'all'

(default: Show DSCP ingress map table i.e. DSCP->(class, DPL))

<class> : QoS class (0-7)

<dpl> : Drop Precedence Level (0-3)

QoS DSCP Translation

Description:

Set or show global ingress DSCP translation table.

If port DSCP translation is enabled, translation table is used to translate incoming frames DSCP value and translated value is used to map QoS class and DP level.

Syntax:

QoS DSCP Translation [<dscp_list>] [<trans_dscp>]

Parameters:

<dscp_list> : DSCP (0-63) list or 'all'

(default: Show DSCP translation table)

<trans_dscp>: Translated DSCP: 0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43

QoS DSCP Trust

Description:

Set or show trusted DSCP value which is used for QoS classification.

The DSCP value to be checked for trust is either translated value if DSCP translation is enabled for the ingress port or incoming frame DSCP value if translation is disabled for the port. Trusted DSCP value is only used for QoS classification.

Syntax:

QoS DSCP Trust [<dscp_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<dscp_list>: DSCP (0-63) list or 'all'

enable : Set DSCP as trusted DSCP

disable : Set DSCP as un-trusted DSCP

(default: Show DSCP Trust status)

Default Setting:

disable

QoS DSCP Classification Mode

Description:

Set or show DSCP ingress classification mode.

If port DSCP classification is 'selected', DSCP will be classified based on QoS class and DP level only for DSCP value with classification mode 'enabled'. DSCP may be translated DSCP if translation is enabled for the port.

Syntax:

QoS DSCP Classification Mode [<dscp_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<dscp_list>: DSCP (0-63) list or 'all'

enable : Enable DSCP ingress classification

disable : Disable DSCP ingress classification

(default: Show DSCP classification mode)

Default Setting:

disable

QoS DSCP EgressRemap**Description:**

Set or show DSCP egress remap table. This table is used if the port egress remarking mode is 'remap' and the purpose is to map the classified DSCP to a new DSCP value.

Syntax:

QoS DSCP EgressRemap [<dscp_list>] [<dscp>]

Parameters:

<dscp_list>: DSCP (0-63) list or 'all'

<dscp> : Egress remapped DSCP: 0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43

QoS Port Storm Unicast**Description:**

Set or show the port storm rate limiter for unicast frames.

Syntax:

QoS Port Storm Unicast [<port_list>] [enable|disable] [<rate>] [kbps|fps]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable storm policing of unicast frames
disable : Disable storm policing of unicast frames
<rate> : Rate in kbps or fps (100-13200000)
kbps : Unit is kilo bits per second
fps : Unit is frames per second

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable unicast storm control in 2kbps

```
XGSW-28040:/> QoS Port Storm Unicast enable 2
```

QoS Port Storm Multicast**Description:**

Set or show the port storm rate limiter for broadcast frames.

Syntax:

QoS Port Storm Broadcast [<port_list>] [enable|disable] [<rate>] [kbps|fps]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable storm policing of broadcast frames

disable : Disable storm policing of broadcast frames

<rate> : Rate in kbps or fps (100-13200000)

kbps : Unit is kilo bits per second

fps : Unit is frames per second

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable multicast storm control in 2kbps

```
XGSW-28040:/> QoS Port Storm multicast enable 2
```

QoS Port Storm Unknownt

Description:

Set or show the port storm mode for unknown frames.

Syntax:

QoS Port Storm Unknownt [<port_list>] [enable|disable] [<rate>] [kbps|fps]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable storm policing of broadcast frames

disable : Disable storm policing of broadcast frames

<rate> : Rate in kbps or fps (100-13200000)

kbps : Unit is kilo bits per second

fps : Unit is frames per second

Default Setting:

disable

QoS WRED

Description:

Set or show the Weighted Random Early Detection parameters.

Syntax:

QoS WRED [<queue_list>] [enable|disable] [<min_th>] [<mdp_1>] [<mdp_2>] [<mdp_3>]

Parameters:

<queue_list>: WRED queue list or 'all', default: All WRED queues (0-5)

enable : Enable WRED

disable : Disable WRED

<min_th> : Minimum threshold (0-100)

<mdp_1> : Maximum Drop Probability for DP level 1 (0-100)

<mdp_2> : Maximum Drop Probability for DP level 2 (0-100)

<mdp_3> : Maximum Drop Probability for DP level 3 (0-100)

Default Setting:

disable

QoS QCL Add

Description:

Add or modify QoS Control Entry (QCE).

If the QCE ID parameter <qce_id> is specified and an entry with this QCE ID already exists, the QCE will be modified. Otherwise, a new QCE will be added. If the QCE ID is not specified, the next available QCE ID will be used. If the next QCE ID parameter <qce_id_next> is specified, the QCE will be placed before this QCE in the list. If the next QCE ID is not specified and if it is a new entry added, the QCE will be placed last in the list. Otherwise if the next QCE ID is not specified and if existing QCE is modified, QCE will be in the same location in the list. To modify and move the entry to last in the list, use the word 'last' for <qce_id_next>.

Syntax:

```
QoS QCL Add [<qce_id>] [<qce_id_next>] [<port_list>] [<tag>] [<vid>] [<pcp>] [<dei>] [<smac>] [<dmac_type>]
[(etype [<etype>])] | (LLC [<DSAP>] [<SSAP>] [<control>]) | (SNAP [<PID>]) | (ipv4 [<protocol>] [<sip>] [<dscp>]
[<fragment>] [<sport>] [<dport>]) | (ipv6 [<protocol>] [<sip_v6>] [<dscp>] [<sport>] [<dport>])) [<class>] [<dp>]
[<classified_dscp>]
```

Parameters:

<qce_id>	: QCE ID (1-256), default: Next available ID
<qce_id_next>	: Next QCE ID: "next_id (1-256) or 'last'"
<port_list>	: Port List: "port <port_list> or 'all'", default: All ports
<tag>	: Frame tag: untag tag any
<vid>	: VID: 1-4095 or 'any', either a specific VID or range of VIDs
<pcp>	: Priority Code Point: specific(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) or range(0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) or 'any'
<dei>	: Drop Eligible Indicator: 0-1 or 'any'
<smac>	: Source MAC address: (xx-xx-xx) or 'any', 24 MS bits (OUI)
<dmac_type>	: Destination MAC type: unicast multicast broadcast any
etype	: Ethernet Type keyword
<etype>	: Ethernet Type: 0x600-0xFFFF or 'any' but excluding 0x800(IPv4) and 0x86DD(IPv6)
llc	: LLC keyword
<dsap>	: Destination Service Access Point: 0x00-0xFF or 'any'
<ssap>	: Source Service Access Point: 0x00-0xFF or 'any'
<control>	: LLC control: 0x00-0xFF or 'any'
snap	: SNAP keyword
<pid>	: Protocol ID (EtherType) or 'any'
ipv4	: IPv4 keyword
<protocol>	: IP protocol number: (0-255, TCP or UDP) or 'any'
<sip>	: Source IP address: (a.b.c.d/n) or 'any'
<dscp>	: DSCP: (0-63,BE,CS1-CS7,EF or AF11-AF43) or 'any', specific or range

<fragment> : IPv4 frame fragmented: yes|no|any
<sport> : Source TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'any', specific or port range
<dport> : Dest. TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'any', specific or port range
ipv6 : IPv6 keyword
<sip_v6> : IPv6 source address: (a.b.c.d/n) or 'any', 32 LS bits
<class> : QoS Class: "class (0-7)", default: basic classification
<dp> : DP Level: "dp (0-3)", default: basic classification
<classified_dscp>: DSCP: "dscp (0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43)"

QoS QCL Delete

Description:

Delete QCE entry from QoS Control list.

Syntax:

QoS QCL Delete <qce_id>

Parameters:

<qce_id>: QCE ID (1-256), default: Next available ID

QoS QCL Lookup

Description:

Lookup QoS Control List.

Syntax:

QoS QCL Lookup [<qce_id>]

Parameters:

<qce_id>: QCE ID (1-256), default: Next available ID

QoS QCL Status

Description:

Show QCL status. This can be used to display if there is any conflict in QCE for different user types.

Syntax:

QoS QCL status [combined|static|voice_vlan|conflicts]

Parameters:

combined|static|voice_vlan|conflicts: combined : Shows the combined status
static : Shows the static user configured status
voice_vlan : Shows the status by Voice VLAN
conflicts : Shows all conflict status
 (default : Shows the combined status)

QoS QCL Refresh

Description:

Resolve QCE conflict status. Same H/W resource is shared by multiple applications and it may not be available even before MAX QCE entry. So user can release the resource in use by other applications and use this command to acquire the resource.

Syntax:

QoS QCL refresh

6.14 Mirror Command

Mirror Configuration

Description:

Show mirror configuration.

Syntax:

Mirror Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Show mirror configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>mirror configuration
```


Mirror Port

Description:

Set or show the mirror port.

Syntax:

Mirror Port [<port>|disable]

Parameters:

<port>|disable: Mirror port or 'disable', default: Show port

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Set port 2 for the mirror port.

```
XGSW-28040:/>mirror port 2
```

Mirror Mode

Description:

Set or show the mirror mode.

Syntax:

Mirror Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable|rx|tx]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable Rx and Tx mirroring

disable: Disable Mirroring

rx : Enable Rx mirroring

tx : Enable Tx mirroring

(default: Show mirror mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable the mirror mode for port 1-4.

```
XGSW-28040:/>mirror mode 1-4 enable
```

6.15 Configuration Command

Configuration Save

Description:

Save configuration to TFTP server.

Syntax:

Config Save <ip_server> <file_name>

Parameters:

<ip_server>: TFTP server IP address (a.b.c.d)

<file_name>: Configuration file name

Configuration Load

Description:

Load configuration from TFTP server.

Syntax:

Config Load <ip_server> <file_name> [check]

Parameters:

<ip_server>: TFTP server IP address (a.b.c.d)

<file_name>: Configuration file name

check : Check configuration file only, default: Check and apply file

6.16 Firmware Command

Firmware Load

Description:

Load new firmware from TFTP server.

Syntax:

Firmware Load <ip_addr_string> <file_name>

Parameters:

<ip_addr_string>: IP host address (a.b.c.d) or a host name string

<file_name> : Firmware file name

Firmware IPv6 Load

Description:

Load new firmware from IPv6 TFTP server.

Syntax:

Firmware IPv6 Load <ipv6_server> <file_name>

Parameters:

<ipv6_server>: TFTP server IPv6 address

<file_name> : Firmware file name

Firmware Information

Description:

Display information about active and alternate firmware images.

Syntax:

Firmware Information

Firmware Swap

Description:

Activate the alternate firmware image.

Syntax:

Firmware Swap

6.17 UPnP Command

UPnP Configuration

Description:

Show UPnP configuration.

Syntax:

UPnP Configuration

Example:

Show UPnP configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>upnp configuration

UPnP Configuration:
=====

UPnP Mode           : Disabled
UPnP TTL            : 4
UPnP Advertising Duration : 100
```

UPnP Mode

Description:

Set or show the UPnP mode.

Syntax:

UPnP Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable UPnP

disable: Disable UPnP

(default: Show UPnP mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable the UPnP mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>upnp mode enable
```

UPnP TTL

Description:

Set or show the TTL value of the IP header in SSDP messages.

Syntax:

UPnP TTL [<ttd>]

Parameters:

<ttd>: ttd range (1..255), default: Show UPnP TTL

Default Setting:

4

Example:

Set the value 10 for TTL value of the IP header in SSDP messages.

```
XGSW-28040:/>upnp ttl 10
```

UPnP Advertising Duration

Description:

Set or show UPnP Advertising Duration.

Syntax:

UPnP Advertising Duration [<duration>]

Parameters:

<duration>: duration range (100..86400), default: Show UPnP duration range

Default Setting:

100

Example:

Set value 1000 for UPnP Advertising Duration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>upnp advertising duration 1000
```

6.18 MVR Command

MVR Configuration

Description:

Show the MVR configuration.

Syntax:

MVR Configuration

Example:

Show the MVR configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>mvr configuration
```

MVR Configuration:

=====

MVR Mode: Disabled

Muticast VLAN ID: 100

Port	Port Mode	Port Type	Immediate Leave

1	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
2	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
3	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
4	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
5	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
6	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
7	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
8	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
9	Disabled	Receive	Disabled
10	Disabled	Receive	Disabled

MVR Mode

Description:

Set or show the MVR mode.

Syntax:

MVR Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable MVR mode

disable : Disable MVR mode

(default: Show MVR mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable MVR mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>mvr mode enable
```

MVR VLAN Setup

Description:

Set or show per MVR VLAN configuration.

Syntax:

MVR VLAN Setup [<mvid>] [add|del|upd] [(Name <mvr_name>)]

Parameters:

<mvid> : MVR VLAN ID (1-4095)

add : Add operation

del : Delete operation

upd : Update operation

name : MVR Name keyword

<mvr_name>: MVR VLAN name (Maximum of 32 characters)

MVR VLAN Port

Description:

Set or show per MVR VLAN port role.

Syntax:

MVR VLAN Port [<vid>|<mvr_name>] [<port_list>] [source|receiver|inactive]

Parameters:

<vid>|<mvr_name>: MVR VLAN ID (1-4095) or Name (Maximum of 32 characters)
<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports
source : MVR source port
receiver : MVR receiver port
inactive : Disable MVR
 (default: Show MVR port role)

MVR VLAN LLQI**Description:**

Set or show per MVR VLAN LLQI (Last Listener Query Interval).

Syntax:

MVR VLAN LLQI [<vid>|<mvr_name>] [mvr_param_llqi]

Parameters:

<vid>|<mvr_name>: MVR VLAN ID (1-4095) or Name (Maximum of 32 characters)
mvr_param_llqi :
-1 : Default Value (5)
0~31744 : Last Listener Query Interval in tenths of seconds
 (default: Show MVR Interface Last Listener Query Interval)

MVR VLAN Channel**Description:**

Set or show per MVR VLAN channel.

Syntax:

MVR VLAN Channel [<vid>|<mvr_name>] [add|del|upd] [channel] [channel_bound] [(Name <grp_name>)]

Parameters:

<vid>|<mvr_name>: MVR VLAN ID (1-4095) or Name (Maximum of 32 characters)
add : Add operation
del : Delete operation
upd : Update operation
channel : IPv4/IPv6 multicast group address
channel_bound : The boundary IPv4/IPv6 multicast group address for the channel

name : MVR Name keyword
<grp_name> : MVR Channel name. (Maximum of 32 characters)

MVR VLAN Priority

Description:

Set or show per MVR VLAN priority and VLAN tag.

Syntax:

MVR VLAN Priority [<vid>|<mvr_name>] [priority] [tagged|untagged]

Parameters:

<vid>|<mvr_name>: MVR VLAN ID (1-4095) or Name (Maximum of 32 characters)

priority : CoS priority value ranges from 0 ~ 7

tagged : Tagged IGMP/MLD frames will be sent

untagged : Untagged IGMP/MLD frames will be sent

MVR Immediate Leave

Description:

Set or show MVR immediate leave per port.

Syntax:

MVR Immediate Leave [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable Immediate Leave

disable : Disable Immediate Leave

(default: Show MVR Immediate Leave)

MVR Status

Description:

Show/Clear MVR operational status.

Syntax:

MVR Status [<vid>] [clear]

Parameters:

<vid>: VLAN ID (1-4095)

clear : Clear log

MVR Group

Description:

Show MVR group addresses.

Syntax:

MVR Groups [<vid>]

Parameters:

<vid>: VLAN ID (1-4095)

MVR SFM

Description:

Show SFM (including SSM) related information for MVR.

Syntax:

MVR SFM [<vid>] [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

6.19 Voice VLAN Command

Voice VLAN Configuration

Description:

Show Voice VLAN configuration.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Configuration

Example:

Show Voice VLAN configuration.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan configuration

V oice VLAN Configuration:
=====

Voice VLAN Mode           : Disabled
Voice VLAN VLAN ID        : 1000
Voice VLAN Age Time(seconds) : 86400
Voice VLAN Traffic Class   : 7

Voice VLAN OUI Table:
=====

Telephony OUI Description
-----
00-30-4F    PLANET phones
00-03-6B    Cisco phones
00-0F-E2    H3C phones
00-60-B9    Philips and NEC AG phones
00-D0-1E    Pingtel phones
00-E0-75    Polycom phones
00-E0-BB    3Com phones
00-01-E3    Siemens AG phones

Voice VLAN Port Configuration:
=====
```

Port	Mode	Security	Discovery Protocol
1	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
2	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
3	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
4	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
5	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
6	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
7	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
8	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
9	Disabled	Disabled	OUI
10	Disabled	Disabled	OUI

Voice VLAN Mode

Description:

Set or show the Voice VLAN mode.

We must disable MSTP feature before we enable Voice VLAN.

It can avoid the conflict of ingress filter.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable Voice VLAN mode.

disable: Disable Voice VLAN mode

(default: Show flow Voice VLAN mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable the Voice VLAN mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan mode enable
```

Voice VLAN ID

Description:

Set or show Voice VLAN ID.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN ID [<vid>]

Parameters:

<vid>: VLAN ID (1-4095)

Default Setting:

1000

Example:

Set ID 2 for Voice VLAN ID.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan id 2
```

Voice VLAN Agetime

Description:

Set or show Voice VLAN age time.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Agetime [<age_time>]

Parameters:

<age_time>: MAC address age time (10-10000000) default: Show age time

Default Setting:

86400sec

Example:

Set Voice VLAN age time in 100sec.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice valn agetime 100
```

Voice VLAN Traffic Class

Description:

Set or show Voice VLAN ID.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Traffic Class [<class>]

Parameters:

<class>: Traffic class (0-7)

Default Setting:

7

Example:

Set 4 traffic class for voice VLAN

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan traffic class4
```

Voice VLAN OUI Add

Description:

Add Voice VLAN OUI entry.

Modify OUI table will restart auto detect OUI process. The maximum entry number is (16).

Syntax:

Voice VLAN OUI Add <oui_addr> [<description>]

Parameters:

<oui_addr> : OUI address (xx-xx-xx). The null OUI address isn't allowed

<description>: Entry description. Use 'clear' or "" to clear the string No blank or space characters are permitted as part of a contact. (only in CLI)

Example:

Add Voice VLAN OUI entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan oui add 00-11-22 test
```

Voice VLAN OUI Delete

Description:

Delete Voice VLAN OUI entry.

Modify OUI table will restart auto detect OUI process.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN OUI Delete <oui_addr>

Parameters:

<oui_addr>: OUI address (xx-xx-xx). The null OUI address isn't allowed

Example:

Delete Voice VLAN OUI entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan oui delete 00-11-22
```

Voice VLAN OUI Clear

Description:

Clear Voice VLAN OUI entry.

Modify OUI table will restart auto detect OUI process.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN OUI Clear

Example:

Clear Voice VLAN OUI entry.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan oui clear
```

Voice VLAN OUI Lookup

Description:

Lookup Voice VLAN OUI entry.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN OUI Lookup [<oui_addr>]

Parameters:

<oui_addr>: OUI address (xx-xx-xx), default: Show OUI address

Voice VLAN Port Mode**Description:**

Set or show the Voice VLAN port mode.

When the port mode isn't disabled, we must disable MSTP feature before we enable Voice VLAN. It can avoid the conflict of ingress filter.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Port Mode [<port_list>] [disable|auto|force]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

disable : Disjoin from Voice VLAN.

auto : Enable auto detect mode. It detects whether there is VoIP phone attached on the specific port and configure the Voice VLAN members automatically.

force : Forced join to Voice VLAN.

(default: Show Voice VLAN port mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Set auto mode for port 1-4 of Voice VLAN port mode.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan port mode 1-4 auto
```

Voice VLAN Security**Description:**

Set or show the Voice VLAN port security mode. When the function is enabled, all non-telephone MAC address in Voice VLAN will be blocked 10 seconds.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Security [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable Voice VLAN security mode.

disable: Disable Voice VLAN security mode

(default: Show flow Voice VLAN security mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable the Voice VLAN port security mode for port 1-4.

```
XGSW-28040:/>voice vlan security 1-4 enable
```

Voice VLAN Discovery Protocol

Description:

Set or show the Voice VLAN port discovery protocol mode. It only work under auto detect mode is enabled. We should enable LLDP feature before configure discovery protocol to 'LLDP' or 'Both'. Change discovery protocol to 'OUI' or 'LLDP' will restart auto detect process.

Syntax:

Voice VLAN Discovery Protocol [<port_list>] [oui|lldp|both]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

OUI : Detect telephony device by OUI address.

LLDP : Detect telephony device by LLDP.

Both : Both OUI and LLDP.

(default: Show Voice VLAN discovery protocol)

Default Setting:

OUI

6.20 Loop Protect Command

Loop Protect Configuration

Description:

Show Loop Protection configuration.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Configuration

Loop Protect Mode

Description:

Set or show the Loop Protection mode.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable Loop Protection

disable: Disable Loop Protection

Default Setting:

enable

Loop Protect Transmit

Description:

Set or show the Loop Protection transmit interval.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Transmit [<transmit-time>]

Parameters:

Transmit time interval (1-10 seconds)

Default Setting:

5

Loop Protect Shutdown

Description:

Set or show the Loop Protection shutdown time.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Shutdown [<shutdown-time>]

Parameters:

Shutdown time interval (0-604800 seconds)

A value of zero disables re-enabling the port

Default Setting:

10

Loop Protect Port Configuration

Description:

Show Loop Protection port configuration.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Port Configuration [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Loop Protect Port Mode

Description:

Set or show the Loop Protection port mode.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Port Mode [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable Loop Protection

disable: Disable Loop Protection

Loop Protect Port Action

Description:

Set or show the Loop Protection port action.

Syntax:

Loop Protect Port Action [<port_list>] [shutdown|shut_log|log]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

shutdown : Shutdown the port

shut_log : Shutdown the port and Log event

log : (Only) Log the event

6.21 IPMC Command

IPMC Configuration

Description:

Show IPMC snooping configuration.

Syntax:

IPMC Configuration [mld|igmp]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

IPMC Mode

Description:

Set or show the IPMC snooping mode.

Syntax:

IPMC Mode [mld|igmp] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

enable : Enable IPMC snooping

disable: Disable IPMC snooping

(default: Show global IPMC snooping mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IGMP snooping

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc mode igmp enable
```

IPMC Flooding

Description:

Set or show the IPMC unregistered addresses flooding operation.

Syntax:

IPMC Flooding [mld|igmp] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

enable : Enable IPMC flooding

disable: Disable IPMC flooding

(default: Show global IPMC flooding mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IGMP flooding

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc flooding igmp enable
```

IPMC Leave Proxy

Description:

Set or show the mode of IPMC Leave Proxy.

Syntax:

IPMC Leave Proxy [mld|igmp] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

enable : Enable IPMC Leave Proxy

disable: Disable IPMC Leave Proxy

(default: Show global IPMC Leave Proxy mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IGMP Leave Proxy

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc leave proxy igmp enable
```

IPMC Proxy**Description:**

Set or show the mode of IPMC Proxy.

Syntax:

IPMC Proxy [mld|igmp] [enable|disable]

Parameters:**mld|igmp:****mld** : IPMC for IPv6 MLD**igmp**: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP**enable** : Enable IPMC Proxy**disable**: Disable IPMC Proxy

(default: Show global IPMC Proxy mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IGMP Proxy

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc proxy igmp enable
```

IPMC SSM**Description:**

Set or show the IPMC SSM Range.

Syntax:

IPMC SSM [mld|igmp] [(Range <prefix> <mask_len>)]

Parameters:**mld|igmp** :**mld** : IPMC for IPv6 MLD**igmp**: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP**range** : SSM Range keyword**<prefix>** : IPv4/IPv6 multicast group address, accordingly**<mask_len>**: Mask length for IPv4(4 ~ 32)/IPv6(8 ~ 128) ssm range, accordingly**IPMC State****Description:**

Set or show the IPMC snooping state for VLAN.

Syntax:

IPMC State [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:**mld|igmp:****mld** : IPMC for IPv6 MLD**igmp**: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP**<vid>** : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs**enable** : Enable MLD snooping**disable**: Disable MLD snooping**Default Setting:**

disable

Example:

Enable IGMP snooping state for VLAN 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc state igmp 1 enable
```

IPMC Querier**Description:**

Set or show the IPMC snooping querier mode for VLAN.

Syntax:

IPMC Querier [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:**mld|igmp:****mld** : IPMC for IPv6 MLD**igmp**: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP**<vid>** : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs**enable** : Enable MLD querier**disable**: Disable MLD querier**Default Setting:**

enable

Example:

Enable IGMP querier for VLAN 1

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc querier igmp 1 enable
```

IPMC Compatibility**Description:**

Set or show the IPMC Compatibility.

Syntax:

IPMC Compatibility [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [auto|v1|v2|v3]

Parameters:**mld|igmp** :**mld** : IPMC for IPv6 MLD**igmp**: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP**<vid>** : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs**auto|v1|v2|v3:****auto** : Auto Compatibility (Default Value)**v1** : Forced Compatibility of IGMPv1 or MLDv1**v2** : Forced Compatibility of IGMPv2 or MLDv2**v3** : Forced Compatibility of IGMPv3

(default: Show IPMC Interface Compatibility)

IPMC Fastleave

Description:

Set or show the IPMC snooping fast leave port mode.

Syntax:

IPMC Fastleave [mld|igmp] [<port_list>] [enable|disable]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

enable : Enable MLD fast leave

disable: Disable MLD fast leave

(default: Show IPMC fast leave mode)

Default Setting:

disable

Example:

Enable IGMP fast leave for all port

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc fastleave igmp 1-10 enable
```

IPMC Throttling

Description:

Set or show the IPMC port throttling status.

Syntax:

IPMC Throttling [mld|igmp] [<port_list>] [limit_group_number]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

0 : No limit

1~10 : Group learn limit

(default: Show IPMC Port Throttling)

Default Setting:

Unlimited

Example:

Set the max. learn 10 groups for ICMP port throttling

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc throttling igmp 1-10 10
```

IPMC Filtering

Description:

Set or show the IPMC port group filtering list.

Syntax:

IPMC Filtering [mld|igmp] [<port_list>] [add|del] [group_addr]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

add : Add new port group filtering entry

del : Del existing port group filtering entry

(default: Show IPMC port group filtering list)

group_addr : IPv4/IPv6 multicast group address, accordingly

IPMC Router

Description:

Set or show the IPMC snooping router port mode.

Syntax:

IPMC Router [mld|igmp] [<port_list>] [auto|fix|none]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

auto : Enable IGMP router mode auto

fix : Enable IGMP router mode fix

none : Enable IGMP router mode none

IPMC Status

Description:

Show IPMC operational status, accordingly.

Syntax:

IPMC Status [mld|igmp] [<vid>]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

Example:

Show VLAN 1 IPMC operational status

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc status igmp 1
```

IPMC Group

Description:

Show IPMC group addresses, accordingly.

Syntax:

IPMC Groups [mld|igmp] [<vid>]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

Example:

Show VLAN 1 IPMC group addresses, accordingly.

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc groups igmp 1
```

IPMC Version**Description:**

Show IPMC Versions.

Syntax:

IPMC Version [mld|igmp] [<vid>]

Parameters:

mld|igmp:

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

Example:

Show VLAN 1 IPMC Versions.

```
XGSW-28040:/>ipmc version igmp 1
```

IPMC SFM**Description:**

Show SFM (including SSM) related information for IPMC.

Syntax:

IPMC SFM [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [<port_list>]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

IPMC Parameter RV

Description:

Set or show the IPMC Robustness Variable.

Syntax:

IPMC Parameter RV [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [ipmc_param_rv]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

ipmc_param_rv:

-1 : Default Value (2)

1~255 : Robustness Variable

(default: Show IPMC Interface Robustness Variable)

IPMC Parameter QI

Description:

Set or show the IPMC Query Interval.

Syntax:

IPMC Parameter QI [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [ipmc_param_qi]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

ipmc_param_qi:

-1 : Default Value (125)

1~31744 : Query Interval in seconds

(default: Show IPMC Interface Query Interval)

IPMC Parameter QRI

Description:

Set or show the IPMC Query Response Interval.

Syntax:

IPMC Parameter QRI [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [ipmc_param_qri]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

ipmc_param_qri:

-1 : Default Value (100)

0~31744 : Query Response Interval in tenths of seconds
(default: Show IPMC Interface Query Response Interval)

IPMC Parameter LLQI

Description:

Set or show the IPMC Last Listener Query Interval.

Syntax:

IPMC Parameter LLQI [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [ipmc_param_llqi]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :

mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD

igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs

ipmc_param_llqi:

-1 : Default Value (10)

0~31744 : Last Listener Query Interval in tenths of seconds
(default: Show IPMC Interface Last Listener Query Interval)

IPMC Parameter URI

Description:

Set or show the IPMC Unsolicited Report Interval.

Syntax:

IPMC Parameter URI [mld|igmp] [<vid>] [ipmc_param_uri]

Parameters:

mld|igmp :
mld : IPMC for IPv6 MLD
igmp: IPMC for IPv4 IGMP
<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095) or 'any', default: Show all VLANs
ipmc_param_uri:
-1 : Default Value (1)
0~31744 : Unsolicited Report Interval in seconds
 (default: Show IPMC Interface Unsolicited Report Interval)

6.22 sFlow Command

sFlow Configuration

Description:

Show global and per port sFlow configuration.

Syntax:

sFlow Configuration

sFlow Receiver

Description:

Set or show the sFlow receiver timeout, IP address, and UDP port.

Syntax:

sFlow Receiver [release] [<timeout>] [<ip_addr_host>] [<udp_port>] [<datagram_size>]

Parameters:

- release** : Release the current owner of the receiver.
 The owner can either be "<none>" if the receiver is not currently owned by anyone, it can be "<Configured through local management>" if it's currently set up by CLI or Web, or it can be anything else if is set-up through SNMP. You can only (re-)configure the receiver if it is not currently owned by anyone or owned by CLI or Web. If this argument is specified, the remaining arguments are ignored.
- <timeout>** : Receiver timeout measured in seconds. The switch decrements the timeout once per second, and as long as it is non-zero, the receiver receives samples. Once the timeout reaches 0, the receiver and all its configuration is reset to defaults. Valid range is 0 - 2147483647 seconds.
- <ip_addr_host>** : IPv4/IPv6 address or a hostname identifying the receiver.
- <udp_port>** : Receiver's UDP port. Valid range is 0 - 65535.
 Use 0 to get default port (which is 6343).
- <datagram_size>**: Maximum datagram size. Valid range is 200 - 1468 bytes.
 Default is 1400 bytes.

sFlow FlowSampler

Description:

Set or show flow sampler configuration per port.

When operational, the sampling rate 'N' is rounded off to the nearest supported value.

Syntax:

sFlow FlowSampler [<port_list>] [<sampling_rate>] [<max_hdr_size>]

Parameters:

- <port_list>** : Port list or 'all'. Default: All ports.
- <sampling_rate>**: Specifies the statistical sampling rate
 The sample rate is specified as N to sample 1/Nth of the packets in the monitored flows. There are no restrictions on the value, but the switch will adjust it to the closest possible sampling rate.
 0 disables sampling.
- <max_hdr_size>** : Specifies the maximum number of bytes to transmit per flow sample.
 Valid range is 14 - 200 bytes. Default: 128 bytes.

sFlow CounterPoller

Description:

Set or show counter polling interval configuration per port.

Syntax:

sFlow CounterPoller [<port_list>] [<interval>]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all'. Default: All ports.

<interval> : Polling interval in range 0 - 3600.

Set to 0 to release this port's resources.

sFlow Statistics Receiver

Description:

Get or clear receiver statistics.

Syntax:

sFlow Statistics Receiver [clear]

Parameters:

clear: Clear statistics.

sFlow Statistics Samplers

Description:

Get or clear per-port statistics.

Syntax:

sFlow Statistics Samplers [<port_list>] [clear]

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all'. Default: All ports.

clear : Clear statistics.

6.23 VLAN Control List Command

VCL MAC-based VLAN Configuration

Description:

Show VCL MAC-based VLAN configuration.

Syntax:

VCL Macvlan Configuration

VCL MAC-based VLAN Add

Description:

Add or modify VCL MAC-based VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VCL Macvlan Add <mac_addr> <vid> [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<mac_addr> : MAC address (xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

Example:

Add 00-11-22-33-44-55-66 in VLAN 20 for all port

```
XGSW-28040:/>vcl macvlan add 00-11-22-33-44-55-66 20 1-10
```

VCL MAC-based VLAN Delete

Description:

Delete VCL MAC-based VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VCL Macvlan Del <mac_addr>

Parameters:

<mac_addr> : MAC address (xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

Example:

Delete 00-11-22-33-44-55-66 in MAC-based VLAN list

```
XGSW-28040:/> vcl macvlan del 00-11-22-33-44-55-66
```

VCL Status**Description:**

Show VCL MAC-based VLAN users configuration.

Syntax:

VCL Status [combined|static|nas|all]

Parameters:

combined|static|nas|all: VCL User

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add Ethernet II**Description:**

Add VCL protocol-based VLAN Ethernet-II protocol to group mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Protocol Add Eth2 <ether_type>|arp|ip|ipx|at <group_id>

Parameters:

<ether_type>|arp|ip|ipx|at: Ether Type (0x0600 - 0xFFFF)

<group_id> : Protocol group ID

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add SNAP**Description:**

Add VCL protocol-based VLAN SNAP protocol to group mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Protocol Add Snap <oui>|rfc_1042|snap_8021h <pid> <group_id>

Parameters:

<oui>|rfc_1042|snap_8021h: OUI value (Hexadecimal 00-00-00 to FF-FF-FF).

<pid> : PID value (0x0-0xFFFF). If OUI is 00-00-00, valid range of PID is from 0x0600-0xFFFF.
<group_id> : Protocol group ID

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add LLC

Description:

Add VCL protocol-based VLAN LLC protocol to group mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Protocol Add Llc <dsap> <ssap> <group_id>

Parameters:

<dsap> : DSAP value (0x00-0xFF)
<ssap> : SSAP value (0x00-0xFF)
<group_id>: Protocol group ID

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete Ethernet II

Description:

Delete VCL protocol-based VLAN Ethernet-II protocol to group mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Protocol Delete Eth2 <ether_type>|arp|ip|ipx|at

Parameters:

<ether_type>|arp|ip|ipx|at: Ether Type (0x0600 - 0xFFFF)

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete SNAP

Description:

Delete VCL protocol-based VLAN SNAP protocol to group mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Protocol Delete Snap <oui>|rfc_1042|snap_8021h <pid>

Parameters:

<oui>|rfc_1042|snap_8021h: OUI value (Hexadecimal 00-00-00 to FF-FF-FF).

<pid> : PID value (0x0-0xFFFF). If OUI is 00-00-00, valid range of PID is from 0x0600-0xFFFF.

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete LLC

Description:

Delete VCL protocol-based VLAN LLC protocol to group mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Protocol Delete Llc <dsap> <ssap>

Parameters:

<dsap>: DSAP value (0x00-0xFF)

<ssap>: SSAP value (0x00-0xFF)

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Add

Description:

Add VCL protocol-based VLAN group to VLAN mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Vlan Add [<port_list>] <group_id> <vid>

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<group_id> : Protocol group ID

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Delete

Description:

Delete VCL protocol-based VLAN group to VLAN mapping.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Vlan Delete [<port_list>] <group_id>

Parameters:

<port_list>: Port list or 'all', default: All ports

<group_id> : Protocol group ID

VCL Protocol-based VLAN Configuration

Description:

Show VCL protocol-based VLAN entries.

Syntax:

VCL ProtoVlan Conf

VCL IP-based VLAN Configuration

Description:

Show VCL IP Subnet-based VLAN configuration.

Syntax:

VCL IPVlan Configuration [<vce_id>]

Parameters:

<vce_id>: Unique VCE ID for each VCL entry

VCL IP-based VLAN Add

Description:

Add or modify VCL IP Subnet-based VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VCL IPVlan Add [<vce_id>] <ip_addr_mask> <vid> [<port_list>]

Parameters:

<vce_id> : Unique VCE ID for each VCL entry

<ip_addr_mask>: Source IP address and mask (Format: a.b.c.d/n).

<vid> : VLAN ID (1-4095)

<port_list> : Port list or 'all', default: All ports

VCL IP-based VLAN Delete

Description:

Delete VCL IP Subnet-based VLAN entry.

Syntax:

VCL IPVlan Delete <vce_id>

Parameters:

<vce_id>: Unique VCE ID for each VCL entry

6.24 SMTP Command

SMTP Configuration

Description:

Show SMTP configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Configuration

SMTP Mode

Description:

Enable or disable SMTP configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Mode [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SMTP mode

disable : Disable SMTP mode

(default: Show SMTP mode)

SMTP Server

Description:

Set or show SMTP server configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Server [<server>] [<port>]

Parameters:

<server>: SMTP server address

<port> : SMTP server port

SMTP Auth

Description:

Enable or disable SMTP authentication configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Auth [enable|disable]

Parameters:

enable : Enable SMTP authentication

disable : Disable SMTP authentication

(default: Show SMTP authentication)

SMTP Auth_user

Description:

Set or show SMTP authentication user name configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Auth_user [<auth_user_text>]

Parameters:

<auth_user_text>: SMTP authentication user name

SMTP Auth_pass

Description:

Set or show SMTP authentication password configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Auth_pass [<auth_pass_text>]

Parameters:

<auth_pass_text>: SMTP authentication password

SMTP Mail From

Description:

Set or show SMTP E-mail from configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Mailfrom [<mailfrom_text>]

Parameters:

<mailfrom_text>: SMTP E-mail from address

SMTP Mail Subject

Description:

Set or show SMTP E-mail subject configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Mailsubject [<mailsubject_text>]

Parameters:

<mailsubject_text>: SMTP E-mail subject

SMTP Mail to 1

Description:

Set or show SMTP E-mail 1 to configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Mailto1 [<mailto1_text>]

Parameters:

<mailto1_text>: SMTP E-mail 1 to address

SMTP Mail to 2

Description:

Set or show SMTP E-mail 2 to configure.

Syntax:

SMTP Mailto2 [<mailto2_text>]

Parameters:

<mailto1_text>: SMTP E-mail 2 to address

7. SWITCH OPERATION

7.1 Address Table

The Switch is implemented with an address table. This address table composed of many entries. Each entry is used to store the address information of some node in network, including MAC address, port no, etc. This information comes from the learning process of Ethernet Switch.

7.2 Learning

When one packet comes in from any port, the Switch will record the source address, port no. And the other related information in address table. This information will be used to decide either forwarding or filtering for future packets.

7.3 Forwarding & Filtering

When one packet comes from some port of the Ethernet Switching, it will also check the destination address besides the source address learning. The Ethernet Switching will lookup the address-table for the destination address. If not found, this packet will be forwarded to all the other ports except the port, which this packet comes in. And these ports will transmit this packet to the network it connected. If found, and the destination address is located at different port from this packet comes in, the Ethernet Switching will forward this packet to the port where this destination address is located according to the information from address table. But, if the destination address is located at the same port with this packet comes in, then this packet will be filtered.

Thereby increasing the network throughput and availability

7.4 Store-and-Forward

Store-and-Forward is one type of packet-forwarding techniques. A Store-and-Forward Ethernet Switching stores the incoming frame in an internal buffer, do the complete error checking before transmission. Therefore, no error packets occurrence, it is the best choice when a network needs efficiency and stability.

The Ethernet Switch scans the destination address from the packet-header, searches the routing table provided for the incoming port and forwards the packet, only if required. The fast forwarding makes the switch attractive for connecting servers directly to the network, thereby increasing throughput and availability. However, the switch is most commonly used to segment existence hubs, which nearly always improves overall performance. An Ethernet Switching can be easily configured in any Ethernet network environment to significantly boost bandwidth using conventional cabling and adapters.

Due to the learning function of the Ethernet switching, the source address and corresponding port number of each incoming and outgoing packet are stored in a routing table. This information is subsequently used to filter packets whose destination address is on the same segment as the source address. This confines network traffic to its respective domain and reduce the overall load on the network.

The Switch performs "Store and forward" therefore, no error packets occur. More reliably, it reduces the re-transmission rate. No packet loss will occur.

7.5 Auto-Negotiation

The STP ports on the Switch have built-in "Auto-negotiation". This technology automatically sets the best possible bandwidth when a connection is established with another network device (usually at Power On or Reset). This is done by detect the modes and speeds at the second of both device is connected and capable of, both 10Base-T and 100Base-TX devices can connect with the port in either Half- or Full-Duplex mode.

If attached device is:	100Base-TX port will set to:
10Mbps, no auto-negotiation	10Mbps.
10Mbps, with auto-negotiation	10/20Mbps (10Base-T/Full-Duplex)
100Mbps, no auto-negotiation	100Mbps
100Mbps, with auto-negotiation	100/200Mbps (100Base-TX/Full-Duplex)

8. TROUBLE SHOOTING

This chapter contains information to help you solve problems. If the Ethernet Switch is not functioning properly, make sure the Ethernet Switch was set up according to instructions in this manual.

■ The Link LED is not lit

Solution:

Check the cable connection and remove duplex mode of the Ethernet Switch

■ Some stations cannot talk to other stations located on the other port

Solution:

Please check the VLAN settings, trunk settings, or port enabled / disabled status.

■ Performance is bad

Solution:

Check the full duplex status of the Ethernet Switch. If the Ethernet Switch is set to full duplex and the partner is set to half duplex, then the performance will be poor. Please also check the in/out rate of the port.

■ Why the Switch doesn't connect to the network

Solution:

1. Check the LNK/ACT LED on the switch
2. Try another port on the Switch
3. Make sure the cable is installed properly
4. Make sure the cable is the right type
5. Turn off the power. After a while, turn on power again

■ 100Base-TX port link LED is lit, but the traffic is irregular

Solution:

Check that the attached device is not set to dedicate full duplex. Some devices use a physical or software switch to change duplex modes. Auto-negotiation may not recognize this type of full-duplex setting.

■ Switch does not power up

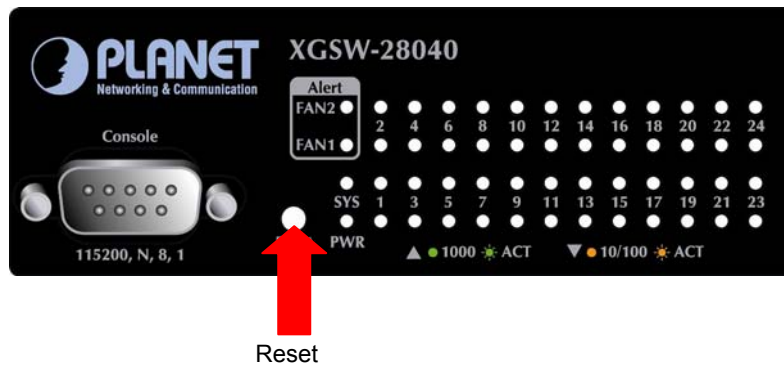
Solution:

1. AC power cord not inserted or faulty
2. Check that the AC power cord is inserted correctly
3. Replace the power cord If the cord is inserted correctly, check that the AC power source is working by connecting a different device in place of the switch.

4. If that device works, refer to the next step.
5. If that device does not work, check the AC power

■ While IP Address be changed or forgotten admin password –

To reset the IP address to the default IP Address “192.168.0.100” or reset the password to default value. Press the hardware **reset button** at the front panel about **10 seconds**. After the device is rebooted, you can login the management WEB interface within the same subnet of 192.168.0.xx.



APPENDIX A

A.1 Switch's RJ-45 Pin Assignments

1000Mbps, 1000Base T

Contact	MDI	MDI-X
1	BI_DA+	BI_DB+
2	BI_DA-	BI_DB-
3	BI_DB+	BI_DA+
4	BI_DC+	BI_DD+
5	BI_DC-	BI_DD-
6	BI_DB-	BI_DA-
7	BI_DD+	BI_DC+
8	BI_DD-	BI_DC-

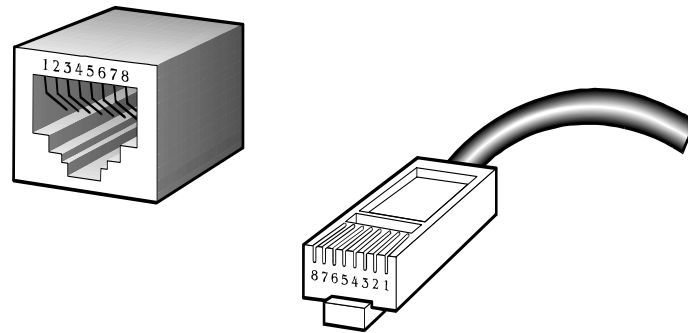
Implicit implementation of the crossover function within a twisted-pair cable, or at a wiring panel, while not expressly forbidden, is beyond the scope of this standard.

A.2 10/100Mbps, 10/100Base-TX

When connecting your 10/100Mbps Ethernet Switch to another switch, a bridge or a hub, a straight or crossover cable is necessary. Each port of the Switch supports auto-MDI/MDI-X detection. That means you can directly connect the Switch to any Ethernet devices without making a crossover cable. The following table and diagram show the standard RJ-45 receptacle/connector and their pin assignments:

RJ-45 Connector pin assignment		
Contact	MDI Media Dependant Interface	MDI-X Media Dependant Interface-Cross
1	Tx + (transmit)	Rx + (receive)
2	Tx - (transmit)	Rx - (receive)
3	Rx + (receive)	Tx + (transmit)
4, 5	Not used	
6	Rx - (receive)	Tx - (transmit)
7, 8	Not used	

The standard cable, RJ-45 pin assignment



The standard RJ-45 receptacle/connector

There are 8 wires on a standard UTP/STP cable and each wire is color-coded. The following shows the pin allocation and color of straight cable and crossover cable connection:

Straight Cable		SIDE 1	SIDE2
	SIDE 1	1 = White / Orange 2 = Orange 3 = White / Green 4 = Blue 5 = White / Blue 6 = Green 7 = White / Brown 8 = Brown	1 = White / Orange 2 = Orange 3 = White / Green 4 = Blue 5 = White / Blue 6 = Green 7 = White / Brown 8 = Brown
	SIDE 2		
Crossover Cable		SIDE 1	SIDE2
	SIDE 1	1 = White / Orange 2 = Orange 3 = White / Green 4 = Blue 5 = White / Blue 6 = Green 7 = White / Brown 8 = Brown	1 = White / Green 2 = Green 3 = White / Orange 4 = Blue 5 = White / Blue 6 = Orange 7 = White / Brown 8 = Brown
	SIDE 2		

Figure A-1: Straight-Through and Crossover Cable

Please make sure your connected cables are with same pin assignment and color as above picture before deploying the cables into your network.

APPENDIX B : GLOSSARY

A

ACE

ACE is an acronym for Access Control Entry. It describes access permission associated with a particular ACE ID.

There are three ACE frame types (Ethernet Type, ARP, and IPv4) and two ACE actions (permit and deny). The ACE also contains many detailed, different parameter options that are available for individual application.

ACL

ACL is an acronym for Access Control List. It is the list table of ACEs, containing access control entries that specify individual users or groups permitted or denied to specific traffic objects, such as a process or a program.

Each accessible traffic object contains an identifier to its ACL. The privileges determine whether there are specific traffic object access rights.

ACL implementations can be quite complex, for example, when the ACEs are prioritized for the various situation. In networking, the ACL refers to a list of service ports or network services that are available on a host or server, each with a list of hosts or servers permitted or denied to use the service. ACL can generally be configured to control inbound traffic, and in this context, they are similar to firewalls.

There are 3 web-pages associated with the manual ACL configuration:

ACL|Access Control List: The web page shows the ACEs in a prioritized way, highest (top) to lowest (bottom). Default the table is empty. An ingress frame will only get a hit on one ACE even though there are more matching ACEs. The first matching ACE will take action (permit/deny) on that frame and a counter associated with that ACE is incremented. An ACE can be associated with a Policy, 1 ingress port, or any ingress port (the whole switch). If an ACE Policy is created then that Policy can be associated with a group of ports under the "Ports" web-page. There are number of parameters that can be configured with an ACE. Read the Web page help text to get further information for each of them. The maximum number of ACEs is 64.

ACL|Ports: The ACL Ports configuration is used to assign a Policy ID to an ingress port. This is useful to group ports to obey the same traffic rules. Traffic Policy is created under the "Access Control List" - page. You can you also set up specific traffic properties (Action / Rate Limiter / Port copy, etc) for each ingress port. They will though only apply if the frame gets past the ACE matching without getting matched. In that case a counter associated with that port is incremented. See the Web page help text for each specific port property.

ACL|Rate Limiters: Under this page you can configure the rate limiters. There can be 15 different rate limiters, each

ranging from 1-1024K packets per seconds. Under "Ports" and "Access Control List" web-pages you can assign a Rate Limiter ID to the ACE(s) or ingress port(s).

AES

AES is an acronym for Advanced Encryption Standard. The encryption key protocol is applied in 802.1i standard to improve WLAN security. It is an encryption standard by the U.S. government, which will replace DES and 3DES. AES has a fixed block size of 128 bits and a key size of 128, 192, or 256 bits.

AMS

AMS is an acronym for Auto Media Select. AMS is used for dual media ports (ports supporting both copper (cu) and fiber (SFP) cables. AMS automatically determines if a SFP or a CU cable is inserted and switches to the corresponding media. If both SFP and cu cables are inserted, the port will select the preferred media.

APS

APS is an acronym for Automatic Protection Switching. This protocol is used to secure that switching is done bidirectional in the two ends of a protection group, as defined in G.8031.

Aggregation

Using multiple ports in parallel to increase the link speed beyond the limits of a port and to increase the redundancy for higher availability.

(Also *Port Aggregation*, *Link Aggregation*).

ARP

ARP is an acronym for Address Resolution Protocol. It is a protocol that used to convert an IP address into a physical address, such as an Ethernet address. ARP allows a host to communicate with other hosts when only the Internet address of its neighbors is known. Before using IP, the host sends a broadcast ARP request containing the Internet address of the desired destination system.

ARP Inspection

ARP Inspection is a secure feature. Several types of attacks can be launched against a host or devices connected to Layer 2 networks by "poisoning" the ARP caches. This feature is used to block such attacks. Only valid ARP requests and responses can go through the switch device.

Auto-Negotiation

Auto-negotiation is the process where two different devices establish the mode of operation and the speed settings that can be shared by those devices for a link.

C

CC

CC is an acronym for Continuity Check. It is a MEP functionality that is able to detect loss of continuity in a network by transmitting CCM frames to a peer MEP.

CCM

CCM is an acronym for Continuity Check Message. It is a OAM frame transmitted from a MEP to it's peer MEP and used to implement CC functionality.

CDP

CDP is an acronym for Cisco Discovery Protocol.

D

DEI

DEI is an acronym for Drop Eligible Indicator. It is a 1-bit field in the VLAN tag.

DES

DES is an acronym for Data Encryption Standard. It provides a complete description of a mathematical algorithm for encrypting (enciphering) and decrypting (deciphering) binary coded information.

Encrypting data converts it to an unintelligible form called cipher. Decrypting cipher converts the data back to its original form called plaintext. The algorithm described in this standard specifies both enciphering and deciphering operations which are based on a binary number called a key.

DHCP

DHCP is an acronym for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. It is a protocol used for assigning dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network.

DHCP used by networked computers (clients) to obtain IP addresses and other parameters such as the default gateway, subnet mask, and IP addresses of DNS servers from a DHCP server.

The DHCP server ensures that all IP addresses are unique, for example, no IP address is assigned to a second client while the first client's assignment is valid (its lease has not expired). Therefore, IP address pool management is done by the server and not by a human network administrator.

Dynamic addressing simplifies network administration because the software keeps track of IP addresses rather than requiring an administrator to manage the task. This means that a new computer can be added to a network without the hassle of manually assigning it a unique IP address.

DHCP Relay

DHCP Relay is used to forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain.

The DHCP option 82 enables a DHCP relay agent to insert specific information into a DHCP request packets when forwarding client DHCP packets to a DHCP server and remove the specific information from a DHCP reply packets when forwarding server DHCP packets to a DHCP client. The DHCP server can use this information to implement IP address or other assignment policies. Specifically the option works by setting two sub-options: Circuit ID (option 1) and Remote ID (option2). The Circuit ID sub-option is supposed to include information specific to which circuit the request came in on. The Remote ID sub-option was designed to carry information relating to the remote host end of the circuit.

The definition of Circuit ID in the switch is 4 bytes in length and the format is "vlan_id" "module_id" "port_no". The parameter of "vlan_id" is the first two bytes represent the VLAN ID. The parameter of "module_id" is the third byte for the module ID (in standalone switch it always equal 0, in stackable switch it means switch ID). The parameter of "port_no" is the fourth byte and it means the port number.

The Remote ID is 6 bytes in length, and the value is equal the DHCP relay agents MAC address.

DHCP Snooping

DHCP Snooping is used to block intruder on the untrusted ports of the switch device when it tries to intervene by injecting a bogus DHCP reply packet to a legitimate conversation between the DHCP client and server.

DNS

DNS is an acronym for Domain Name System. It stores and associates many types of information with domain names. Most importantly, DNS translates human-friendly domain names and computer hostnames into computer-friendly IP addresses. For example, the domain name www.example.com might translate to 192.168.0.1.

DoS

DoS is an acronym for Denial of Service. In a denial-of-service (DoS) attack, an attacker attempts to prevent legitimate users from accessing information or services. By targeting at network sites or network connection, an attacker may be able to prevent network users from accessing email, web sites, online accounts (banking, etc.), or other services that rely on the affected computer.

Dotted Decimal Notation

Dotted Decimal Notation refers to a method of writing IP addresses using decimal numbers and dots as separators between octets.

An IPv4 dotted decimal address has the form x.y.z.w, where x, y, z, and w are decimal numbers between 0 and 255.

DSCP

DSCP is an acronym for Differentiated Services Code Point. It is a field in the header of IP packets for packet classification purposes.

E**EEE**

EEE is an abbreviation for Energy Efficient Ethernet defined in IEEE 802.3az.

EPS

EPS is an abbreviation for Ethernet Protection Switching defined in ITU/T G.8031.

Ethernet Type

Ethernet Type, or EtherType, is a field in the Ethernet MAC header, defined by the Ethernet networking standard. It is used to indicate which protocol is being transported in an Ethernet frame.

F**FTP**

FTP is an acronym for File Transfer Protocol. It is a transfer protocol that uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and provides file writing and reading. It also provides directory service and security features.

Fast Leave

IGMP snooping Fast Leave processing allows the switch to remove an interface from the forwarding-table entry without first sending out group specific queries to the interface. The VLAN interface is pruned from the multicast tree for the multicast group specified in the original leave message. Fast-leave processing ensures optimal bandwidth management for all hosts on a switched network, even when multiple multicast groups are in use simultaneously.

H**HTTP**

HTTP is an acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is a protocol that used to transfer or convey information on the World Wide Web (WWW).

HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands. For example, when you enter a URL in your browser, this actually sends an HTTP command to the Web server directing it to fetch and transmit the requested Web page. The other main standard that controls how the World Wide Web works is HTML, which covers how Web pages are formatted and displayed.

Any Web server machine contains, in addition to the Web page files it can serve, an HTTP daemon, a program that is designed to wait for HTTP requests and handle them when they arrive. The Web browser is an HTTP client, sending requests to server machines. An HTTP client initiates a request by establishing a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

connection to a particular port on a remote host (port 80 by default). An HTTP server listening on that port waits for the client to send a request message.

HTTPS

HTTPS is an acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer. It is used to indicate a secure HTTP connection.

HTTPS provide authentication and encrypted communication and is widely used on the World Wide Web for security-sensitive communication such as payment transactions and corporate logons.

HTTPS is really just the use of Netscape's Secure Socket Layer (SSL) as a sublayer under its regular HTTP application layering. (HTTPS uses port 443 instead of HTTP port 80 in its interactions with the lower layer, TCP/IP.) SSL uses a 40-bit key size for the RC4 stream encryption algorithm, which is considered an adequate degree of encryption for commercial exchange.

I

ICMP

ICMP is an acronym for Internet Control Message Protocol. It is a protocol that generated the error response, diagnostic or routing purposes. ICMP messages generally contain information about routing difficulties or simple exchanges such as time-stamp or echo transactions. For example, the PING command uses ICMP to test an Internet connection.

IEEE 802.1X

IEEE 802.1X is an IEEE standard for port-based Network Access Control. It provides authentication to devices attached to a LAN port, establishing a point-to-point connection or preventing access from that port if authentication fails. With 802.1X, access to all switch ports can be centrally controlled from a server, which means that authorized users can use the same credentials for authentication from any point within the network.

IGMP

IGMP is an acronym for Internet Group Management Protocol. It is a communications protocol used to manage the membership of Internet Protocol multicast groups. IGMP is used by IP hosts and adjacent multicast routers to establish multicast group memberships. It is an integral part of the IP multicast specification, like ICMP for unicast connections. IGMP can be used for online video and gaming, and allows more efficient use of resources when supporting these uses.

IGMP Querier

A router sends IGMP Query messages onto a particular link. This router is called the Querier.

IMAP

IMAP is an acronym for Internet Message Access Protocol. It is a protocol for email clients to retrieve email messages

from a mail server.

IMAP is the protocol that IMAP clients use to communicate with the servers, and SMTP is the protocol used to transport mail to an IMAP server.

The current version of the Internet Message Access Protocol is IMAP4. It is similar to Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3), but offers additional and more complex features. For example, the IMAP4 protocol leaves your email messages on the server rather than downloading them to your computer. If you wish to remove your messages from the server, you must use your mail client to generate local folders, copy messages to your local hard drive, and then delete and expunge the messages from the server.

IP

IP is an acronym for Internet Protocol. It is a protocol used for communicating data across a internet network.

IP is a "best effort" system, which means that no packet of information sent over it is assured to reach its destination in the same condition it was sent. Each device connected to a Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN) is given an Internet Protocol address, and this IP address is used to identify the device uniquely among all other devices connected to the extended network.

The current version of the Internet protocol is IPv4, which has 32-bits Internet Protocol addresses allowing for in excess of four billion unique addresses. This number is reduced drastically by the practice of webmasters taking addresses in large blocks, the bulk of which remain unused. There is a rather substantial movement to adopt a new version of the Internet Protocol, IPv6, which would have 128-bits Internet Protocol addresses. This number can be represented roughly by a three with thirty-nine zeroes after it. However, IPv4 is still the protocol of choice for most of the Internet.

IPMC

IPMC is an acronym for IP MultiCast.

IP Source Guard

IP Source Guard is a secure feature used to restrict IP traffic on DHCP snooping untrusted ports by filtering traffic based on the DHCP Snooping Table or manually configured IP Source Bindings. It helps prevent IP spoofing attacks when a host tries to spoof and use the IP address of another host.

L

LACP

LACP is an IEEE 802.3ad standard protocol. The Link Aggregation Control Protocol, allows bundling several physical ports together to form a single logical port.

LLDP

LLDP is an IEEE 802.1ab standard protocol.

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) specified in this standard allows stations attached to an IEEE 802 LAN to advertise, to other stations attached to the same IEEE 802 LAN, the major capabilities provided by the system incorporating that station, the management address or addresses of the entity or entities that provide management of those capabilities, and the identification of the stations point of attachment to the IEEE 802 LAN required by those management entity or entities. The information distributed via this protocol is stored by its recipients in a standard Management Information Base (MIB), making it possible for the information to be accessed by a Network Management System (NMS) using a management protocol such as the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

LLDP-MED

LLDP-MED is an extension of IEEE 802.1ab and is defined by the telecommunication industry association (TIA-1057).

LOC

LOC is an acronym for Loss Of Connectivity and is detected by a MEP and is indicating lost connectivity in the network. Can be used as a switch criteria by EPS

M

MAC Table

Switching of frames is based upon the DMAC address contained in the frame. The switch builds up a table that maps MAC addresses to switch ports for knowing which ports the frames should go to (based upon the DMAC address in the frame). This table contains both static and dynamic entries. The static entries are configured by the network administrator if the administrator wants to do a fixed mapping between the DMAC address and switch ports.

The frames also contain a MAC address (SMAC address), which shows the MAC address of the equipment sending the frame. The SMAC address is used by the switch to automatically update the MAC table with these dynamic MAC addresses. Dynamic entries are removed from the MAC table if no frame with the corresponding SMAC address have been seen after a configurable age time.

MEP

MEP is an acronym for Maintenance Entity Endpoint and is an endpoint in a Maintenance Entity Group (ITU-T Y.1731).

MD5

MD5 is an acronym for Message-Digest algorithm 5. MD5 is a message digest algorithm, used cryptographic hash function with a 128-bit hash value. It was designed by Ron Rivest in 1991. MD5 is officially defined in RFC 1321 - The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm.

Mirroring

For debugging network problems or monitoring network traffic, the switch system can be configured to mirror frames from multiple ports to a mirror port. (In this context, mirroring a frame is the same as copying the frame.)

Both incoming (source) and outgoing (destination) frames can be mirrored to the mirror port.

MLD

MLD is an acronym for Multicast Listener Discovery for IPv6. MLD is used by IPv6 routers to discover multicast listeners on a directly attached link, much as IGMP is used in IPv4. The protocol is embedded in ICMPv6 instead of using a separate protocol.

MVR

Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) is a protocol for Layer 2 (IP)-networks that enables multicast-traffic from a source VLAN to be shared with subscriber-VLANs.

The main reason for using MVR is to save bandwidth by preventing duplicate multicast streams being sent in the core network, instead the stream(s) are received on the MVR-VLAN and forwarded to the VLANs where hosts have requested it/them(Wikipedia).

N

NAS

NAS is an acronym for Network Access Server. The NAS is meant to act as a gateway to guard access to a protected source. A client connects to the NAS, and the NAS connects to another resource asking whether the client's supplied credentials are valid. Based on the answer, the NAS then allows or disallows access to the protected resource. An example of a NAS implementation is IEEE 802.1X.

NetBIOS

NetBIOS is an acronym for Network Basic Input/Output System. It is a program that allows applications on separate computers to communicate within a Local Area Network (LAN), and it is not supported on a Wide Area Network (WAN).

The NetBIOS giving each computer in the network both a NetBIOS name and an IP address corresponding to a different host name, provides the session and transport services described in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model.

NFS

NFS is an acronym for Network File System. It allows hosts to mount partitions on a remote system and use them as though they are local file systems.

NFS allows the system administrator to store resources in a central location on the network, providing authorized users continuous access to them, which means NFS supports sharing of files, printers, and other resources as persistent storage over a computer network.

NTP

NTP is an acronym for Network Time Protocol, a network protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computer systems. NTP uses UDP (datagrams) as transport layer.

O

OAM

OAM is an acronym for Operation Administration and Maintenance.

It is a protocol described in ITU-T Y.1731 used to implement carrier ethernet functionality. MEP functionality like CC and RDI is based on this.

Optional TLVs.

A LLDP frame contains multiple TLVs

For some TLVs it is configurable if the switch shall include the TLV in the LLDP frame. These TLVs are known as optional TLVs. If an optional TLVs is disabled the corresponding information is not included in the LLDP frame.

OUI

OUI is the organizationally unique identifier. An OUI address is a globally unique identifier assigned to a vendor by IEEE. You can determine which vendor a device belongs to according to the OUI address which forms the first 24 bits of a MAC address.

P

PCP

PCP is an acronym for Priority Code Point. It is a 3-bit field storing the priority level for the 802.1Q frame. It is also known as User Priority.

PD

PD is an acronym for Powered Device. In a PoE> system the power is delivered from a PSE (power sourcing equipment) to a remote device. The remote device is called a PD.

PHY

PHY is an abbreviation for Physical Interface Transceiver and is the device that implement the Ethernet physical layer (IEEE-802.3).

PING

ping is a program that sends a series of packets over a network or the Internet to a specific computer in order to generate a response from that computer. The other computer responds with an acknowledgment that it received the packets. Ping was created to verify whether a specific computer on a network or the Internet exists and is connected.

ping uses Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets. The PING Request is the packet from the origin computer, and the PING Reply is the packet response from the target.

Policer

A policer can limit the bandwidth of received frames. It is located in front of the ingress queue.

POP3

POP3 is an acronym for Post Office Protocol version 3. It is a protocol for email clients to retrieve email messages from a mail server.

POP3 is designed to delete mail on the server as soon as the user has downloaded it. However, some implementations allow users or an administrator to specify that mail be saved for some period of time. POP can be thought of as a "store-and-forward" service.

An alternative protocol is Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP). IMAP provides the user with more capabilities for retaining e-mail on the server and for organizing it in folders on the server. IMAP can be thought of as a remote file server.

POP and IMAP deal with the receiving of e-mail and are not to be confused with the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). You send e-mail with SMTP, and a mail handler receives it on your recipient's behalf. Then the mail is read using POP or IMAP. IMAP4 and POP3 are the two most prevalent Internet standard protocols for e-mail retrieval. Virtually all modern e-mail clients and servers support both.

PPPoE

PPPoE is an acronym for Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet.

It is a network protocol for encapsulating Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) frames inside Ethernet frames. It is used mainly with ADSL services where individual users connect to the ADSL transceiver (modem) over Ethernet and in plain Metro Ethernet networks (Wikipedia).

Private VLAN

In a private VLAN, communication between ports in that private VLAN is not permitted. A VLAN can be configured as a private VLAN.

PTP

PTP is an acronym for Precision Time Protocol, a network protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computer systems.

Q

QCE

QCE is an acronym for QoS Control Entry. It describes QoS class associated with a particular QCE ID.

There are six QCE frame types: Ethernet Type, VLAN, UDP/TCP Port, DSCP, TOS, and Tag Priority. Frames can be classified by one of 4 different QoS classes: "Low", "Normal", "Medium", and "High" for individual application.

QCL

QCL is an acronym for QoS Control List. It is the list table of QCEs, containing QoS control entries that classify to a specific QoS class on specific traffic objects.

Each accessible traffic object contains an identifier to its QCL. The privileges determine specific traffic object to specific QoS class.

QL

QL In SyncE this is the Quality Level of a given clock source. This is received on a port in a SSM indicating the quality of the clock received in the port.

QoS

QoS is an acronym for Quality of Service. It is a method to guarantee a bandwidth relationship between individual applications or protocols.

A communications network transports a multitude of applications and data, including high-quality video and delay-sensitive data such as real-time voice. Networks must provide secure, predictable, measurable, and sometimes guaranteed services.

Achieving the required QoS becomes the secret to a successful end-to-end business solution. Therefore, QoS is the set of techniques to manage network resources.

QoS class

Every incoming frame is classified to a QoS class, which is used throughout the device for providing queuing, scheduling and congestion control guarantees to the frame according to what was configured for that specific QoS class. There is a one to one mapping between QoS class, queue and priority. A QoS class of 0 (zero) has the lowest priority.

R

RARP

RARP is an acronym for Reverse Address Resolution Protocol. It is a protocol that is used to obtain an IP address for a given hardware address, such as an Ethernet address. RARP is the complement of ARP.

RADIUS

RADIUS is an acronym for Remote Authentication Dial In User Service. It is a networking protocol that provides centralized access, authorization and accounting management for people or computers to connect and use a network service.

RDI

RDI is an acronym for Remote Defect Indication. It is a OAM functionality that is used by a MEP to indicate defect detected to the remote peer MEP

Router Port

A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads switch towards the Layer 3 multicast device.

RSTP

In 1998, the IEEE with document 802.1w introduced an evolution of STP: the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol, which provides for faster spanning tree convergence after a topology change. Standard IEEE 802.1D-2004 now incorporates RSTP and obsoletes STP, while at the same time being backwards-compatible with STP.

S

SAMBA

Samba is a program running under UNIX-like operating systems that provides seamless integration between UNIX and Microsoft Windows machines. Samba acts as file and print servers for Microsoft Windows, IBM OS/2, and other SMB client machines. Samba uses the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol and Common Internet File System (CIFS), which is the underlying protocol used in Microsoft Windows networking.

Samba can be installed on a variety of operating system platforms, including Linux, most common Unix platforms, OpenVMS, and IBM OS/2.

Samba can also register itself with the master browser on the network so that it would appear in the listing of hosts in Microsoft Windows "Neighborhood Network".

SHA

SHA is an acronym for Secure Hash Algorithm. It designed by the National Security Agency (NSA) and published by the NIST as a U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard. Hash algorithms compute a fixed-length digital representation (known as a message digest) of an input data sequence (the message) of any length.

Shaper

A shaper can limit the bandwidth of transmitted frames. It is located after the ingress queues.

SMTP

SMTP is an acronym for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. It is a text-based protocol that uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and provides a mail service modeled on the FTP file transfer service. SMTP transfers mail messages between systems and notifications regarding incoming mail.

SNAP

The SubNetwork Access Protocol (SNAP) is a mechanism for multiplexing, on networks using IEEE 802.2 LLC, more protocols than can be distinguished by the 8-bit 802.2 Service Access Point (SAP) fields. SNAP supports identifying protocols by Ethernet type field values; it also supports vendor-private protocol identifier.

SNMP

SNMP is an acronym for Simple Network Management Protocol. It is part of the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol for network management. SNMP allow diverse network objects to participate in a network management architecture. It enables network management systems to learn network problems by receiving traps or change notices from network devices implementing SNMP.

SNTP

SNTP is an acronym for Simple Network Time Protocol, a network protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computer systems. SNTP uses UDP (datagrams) as transport layer.

SPROUT

Stack Protocol using Routing Technology. An advanced protocol for almost instantaneous discovery of topology changes within a stack as well as election of a master switch. SPROUT also calculates parameters for setting up each switch to perform shortest path forwarding within the stack.

SSID

Service Set Identifier is a name used to identify the particular 802.11 wireless LANs to which a user wants to attach. A client device will receive broadcast messages from all access points within range advertising their SSIDs, and can choose one to connect to based on pre-configuration, or by displaying a list of SSIDs in range and asking the user to select one (wikipedia).

SSH

SSH is an acronym for Secure Shell. It is a network protocol that allows data to be exchanged using a secure channel between two networked devices. The encryption used by SSH provides confidentiality and integrity of data over an insecure network. The goal of SSH was to replace the earlier rlogin, TELNET and rsh protocols, which did not provide strong authentication or guarantee confidentiality (Wikipedia).

SSM

SSM In SyncE this is an abbreviation for Synchronization Status Message and is containing a QL indication.

STP

Spanning Tree Protocol is an OSI layer-2 protocol which ensures a loop free topology for any bridged LAN. The original STP protocol is now obsoleted by RSTP.

SyncE

SyncE Is an abbreviation for Synchronous Ethernet. This functionality is used to make a network 'clock frequency' synchronized. Not to be confused with real time clock synchronized (IEEE 1588).

T

TACACS+

TACACS+ is an acronym for Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus. It is a networking protocol which provides access control for routers, network access servers and other networked computing devices via one or more centralized servers. TACACS+ provides separate authentication, authorization and accounting services.

Tag Priority

Tag Priority is a 3-bit field storing the priority level for the 802.1Q frame.

TCP

TCP is an acronym for Transmission Control Protocol. It is a communications protocol that uses the Internet Protocol (IP) to exchange the messages between computers.

The TCP protocol guarantees reliable and in-order delivery of data from sender to receiver and distinguishes data for multiple connections by concurrent applications (for example, Web server and e-mail server) running on the same host.

The applications on networked hosts can use TCP to create connections to one another. It is known as a connection-oriented protocol, which means that a connection is established and maintained until such time as the message or messages to be exchanged by the application programs at each end have been exchanged. TCP is responsible for ensuring that a message is divided into the packets that IP manages and for reassembling the packets back into the complete message at the other end.

Common network applications that use TCP include the World Wide Web (WWW), e-mail, and File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

TELNET

TELNET is an acronym for TELetype NETwork. It is a terminal emulation protocol that uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and provides a virtual connection between TELNET server and TELNET client.

TELNET enables the client to control the server and communicate with other servers on the network. To start a Telnet session, the client user must log in to a server by entering a valid username and password. Then, the client user can enter commands through the Telnet program just as if they were entering commands directly on the server console.

TFTP

TFTP is an acronym for Trivial File Transfer Protocol. It is transfer protocol that uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and provides file writing and reading, but it does not provides directory service and security features.

ToS

ToS is an acronym for Type of Service. It is implemented as the IPv4 ToS priority control. It is fully decoded to

determine the priority from the 6-bit ToS field in the IP header. The most significant 6 bits of the ToS field are fully decoded into 64 possibilities, and the singular code that results is compared against the corresponding bit in the IPv4 ToS priority control bit (0~63).

TLV

TLV is an acronym for **T**ype **L**ength **V**alue. A LLDP frame can contain multiple pieces of information. Each of these pieces of information is known as TLV.

TKIP

TKIP is an acronym for **T**emporal **K**ey **I**ntegrity **P**rotocol. It used in WPA to replace WEP with a new encryption algorithm. TKIP comprises the same encryption engine and RC4 algorithm defined for WEP. The key used for encryption in TKIP is 128 bits and changes the key used for each packet.

U

UDP

UDP is an acronym for **U**ser **D**atagram **P**rotocol. It is a communications protocol that uses the Internet Protocol (IP) to exchange the messages between computers.

UDP is an alternative to the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) that uses the Internet Protocol (IP). Unlike TCP, UDP does not provide the service of dividing a message into packet datagrams, and UDP doesn't provide reassembling and sequencing of the packets. This means that the application program that uses UDP must be able to make sure that the entire message has arrived and is in the right order. Network applications that want to save processing time because they have very small data units to exchange may prefer UDP to TCP.

UDP provides two services not provided by the IP layer. It provides port numbers to help distinguish different user requests and, optionally, a checksum capability to verify that the data arrived intact.

Common network applications that use UDP include the Domain Name System (DNS), streaming media applications such as IPTV, Voice over IP (VoIP), and Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP).

UPnP

UPnP is an acronym for **U**niversal **P**lug and **P**lay. The goals of UPnP are to allow devices to connect seamlessly and to simplify the implementation of networks in the home (data sharing, communications, and entertainment) and in corporate environments for simplified installation of computer components

User Priority

User Priority is a 3-bit field storing the priority level for the 802.1Q frame.

V

VLAN

Virtual LAN. A method to restrict communication between switch ports. VLANs can be used for the following applications:

VLAN unaware switching: This is the default configuration. All ports are VLAN unaware with Port VLAN ID 1 and members of VLAN 1. This means that MAC addresses are learned in VLAN 1, and the switch does not remove or insert VLAN tags.

VLAN aware switching: This is based on the IEEE 802.1Q standard. All ports are VLAN aware. Ports connected to VLAN aware switches are members of multiple VLANs and transmit tagged frames. Other ports are members of one VLAN, set up with this Port VLAN ID, and transmit untagged frames.

Provider switching: This is also known as Q-in-Q switching. Ports connected to subscribers are VLAN unaware, members of one VLAN, and set up with this unique Port VLAN ID. Ports connected to the service provider are VLAN aware, members of multiple VLANs, and set up to tag all frames. Untagged frames received on a subscriber port are forwarded to the provider port with a single VLAN tag. Tagged frames received on a subscriber port are forwarded to the provider port with a double VLAN tag.

VLAN ID

VLAN ID is a 12-bit field specifying the VLAN to which the frame belongs.

Voice VLAN

Voice VLAN is VLAN configured specially for voice traffic. By adding the ports with voice devices attached to voice VLAN, we can perform QoS-related configuration for voice data, ensuring the transmission priority of voice traffic and voice quality.

W

WEP

WEP is an acronym for Wired Equivalent Privacy. WEP is a deprecated algorithm to secure IEEE 802.11 wireless networks. Wireless networks broadcast messages using radio, so are more susceptible to eavesdropping than wired networks. When introduced in 1999, WEP was intended to provide confidentiality comparable to that of a traditional wired network (Wikipedia).

WiFi

WiFi is an acronym for Wireless Fidelity. It is meant to be used generically when referring of any type of 802.11 network, whether 802.11b, 802.11a, dual-band, etc. The term is promulgated by the Wi-Fi Alliance.

WPA

WPA is an acronym for Wi-Fi Protected Access. It was created in response to several serious weaknesses researchers had found in the previous system, Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP). WPA implements the majority of the IEEE 802.11i standard, and was intended as an intermediate measure to take the place of WEP while 802.11i was prepared. WPA is specifically designed to also work with pre-WPA wireless network interface cards (through firmware upgrades), but not

necessarily with first generation wireless access points. WPA2 implements the full standard, but will not work with some older network cards (Wikipedia).

WPA-PSK

WPA-PSK is an acronym for Wi-Fi Protected Access - Pre Shared Key. WPA was designed to enhance the security of wireless networks. There are two flavors of WPA: enterprise and personal. Enterprise is meant for use with an IEEE 802.1X authentication server, which distributes different keys to each user. Personal WPA utilizes less scalable 'pre-shared key' (PSK) mode, where every allowed computer is given the same passphrase. In PSK mode, security depends on the strength and secrecy of the passphrase. The design of WPA is based on a Draft 3 of the IEEE 802.11i standard (Wikipedia)

WPA-Radius

WPA-Radius is an acronym for Wi-Fi Protected Access - Radius (802.1X authentication server). WPA was designed to enhance the security of wireless networks. There are two flavors of WPA: enterprise and personal. Enterprise is meant for use with an IEEE 802.1X authentication server, which distributes different keys to each user. Personal WPA utilizes less scalable 'pre-shared key' (PSK) mode, where every allowed computer is given the same passphrase. In PSK mode, security depends on the strength and secrecy of the passphrase. The design of WPA is based on a Draft 3 of the IEEE 802.11i standard (Wikipedia)

WPS

WPS is an acronym for Wi-Fi Protected Setup. It is a standard for easy and secure establishment of a wireless home network. The goal of the WPS protocol is to simplify the process of connecting any home device to the wireless network (Wikipedia).

WRED

WRED is an acronym for Weighted Random Early Detection. It is an active queue management mechanism that provides preferential treatment of higher priority frames when traffic builds up within a queue. A frame's DP level is used as input to WRED. A higher DP level assigned to a frame results in a higher probability that the frame is dropped during times of congestion.

WTR

WTR is an acronym for Wait To Restore. This is the time a fail on a resource has to be 'not active' before restoration back to this (previously failing) resource is done.

EC Declaration of Conformity

For the following equipment:

*Type of Product : 24-Port 10/100/1000Mbps with 4 Shared SFP + 4-Port 10G SFP+
Managed Switch

*Model Number : XGSW-28040

* Produced by:

Manufacturer's Name : **Planet Technology Corp.**

Manufacturer's Address : 10F., No.96, Minquan Rd., Xindian Dist.,
New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

is herewith confirmed to comply with the requirements set out in the Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive on (2004/108/EC).

For the evaluation regarding the EMC, the following standards were applied:

EN 55022	(CLASS A, 2006 + A1:2007 + A2:2010)
EN 61000-3-2	(2006 + A1:2009 + A2:2009)
EN 61000-3-3	(2008)
EN 55024	(2010)
IEC 61000-4-2	(2008)
IEC 61000-4-3	(2006 + A1 :2007 + A2 :2010)
IEC 61000-4-4	(2004 + A1 :2010)
IEC 61000-4-5	(2005)
IEC 61000-4-6	(2008)
IEC 61000-4-8	(2009)
IEC 61000-4-11	(2004)

Responsible for marking this declaration if the:

☒ Manufacturer ☐ Authorized representative established within the EU

Authorized representative established within the EU (if applicable):

Company Name: Planet Technology Corp.

Company Address: 10F., No.96, Minquan Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Person responsible for making this declaration

Name, Surname Kent Kang

Position / Title : Product Manager

Taiwan
Place

10 Sep., 2012
Date


Legal Signature

PLANET TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

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