KGD-600

Industrial Web Smart 6-Port Gigabit Ethernet Switch with Fiber Connectivity

Installation Guide

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TRADEMARKS
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WARNING:
This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual may cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

NOTICE:
(1) The changes or modifications not expressively approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
(2) Shielded interface cables and AC power cord, if any, must be used in order to comply with the emission limits.

CISPR A COMPLIANCE:
This device complies with EMC directive of the European Community and meets or exceeds the following technical standard.
EN 55022 - Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment. This device complies with CISPR Class A.

CE NOTICE

Marking by the symbol CE indicates compliance of this equipment to the EMC directive of the European Community. Such marking is indicative that this equipment meets or exceeds the following technical standards:

EN 55022: Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference characteristics of Information Technology Equipment.

EN 50082/1:Generic Immunity Standard -Part 1: Domestic Commercial and Light Industry.

EN 60555-2: Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical equipment - Part 2: Harmonics.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

The KGD-600 is a managed 6-port Gigabit Ethernet switch which is featured with five copper ports, one mini-GBIC (SFP) port and the following advantages in a small footprint box:

Plug and Play

The switch is shipped with factory default configuration which behaves like an unmanaged Gigabit switch for workgroup. It provides five 10/100/1000Mbps copper ports for connections to Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet devices. With the featured auto-negotiation function, the switch can detect and configure the connection speed and duplex automatically. The switch also provides auto MDI/MDI-X function, which can detect the connected cable and switch the transmission wire pair and receiving pair automatically. This auto-crossover function can simplify the type of network cables used.

Fiber Connectivity

The mini-GBIC (SFP) port can be installed with an optional SFP optical fiber transceiver to support one Gigabit fiber connection when needed.

Web Management

The switch is embedded with an Http server which provides management functions for advanced network functions including Port Control, Quality of Service, and Virtual LAN functions. The management can be performed via Web browser based interface over TCP/IP network.

Virtual LAN (VLAN)

For increasing Tagged VLAN applications, the switch is also featured with powerful VLAN function to fulfill the up-to-date VLAN requirements. The switch supports both port-based VLAN and tagged VLAN in per-port basis.

Quality of Service

For advanced application, the switch is featured with powerful Quality of Service (QoS) function which can classify the priority for received network frames based on the ingress port and frame contents. Furthermore, many service priority policies can be configured for egress operation in per-port basis.

Industrial Features

For industrial environment, the devices are designed with the following enhanced features exceeding that of commercial Ethernet switches:

- High and wide operating Temperature
- Power input interface: Industrial screw terminal block and DC power jack for external commercial power adapter as option
- Screw panel and DIN rail mounting support for industrial enclosure
- Industrial-rated Emission and Immunity performance

1.1 Features

Basic functions

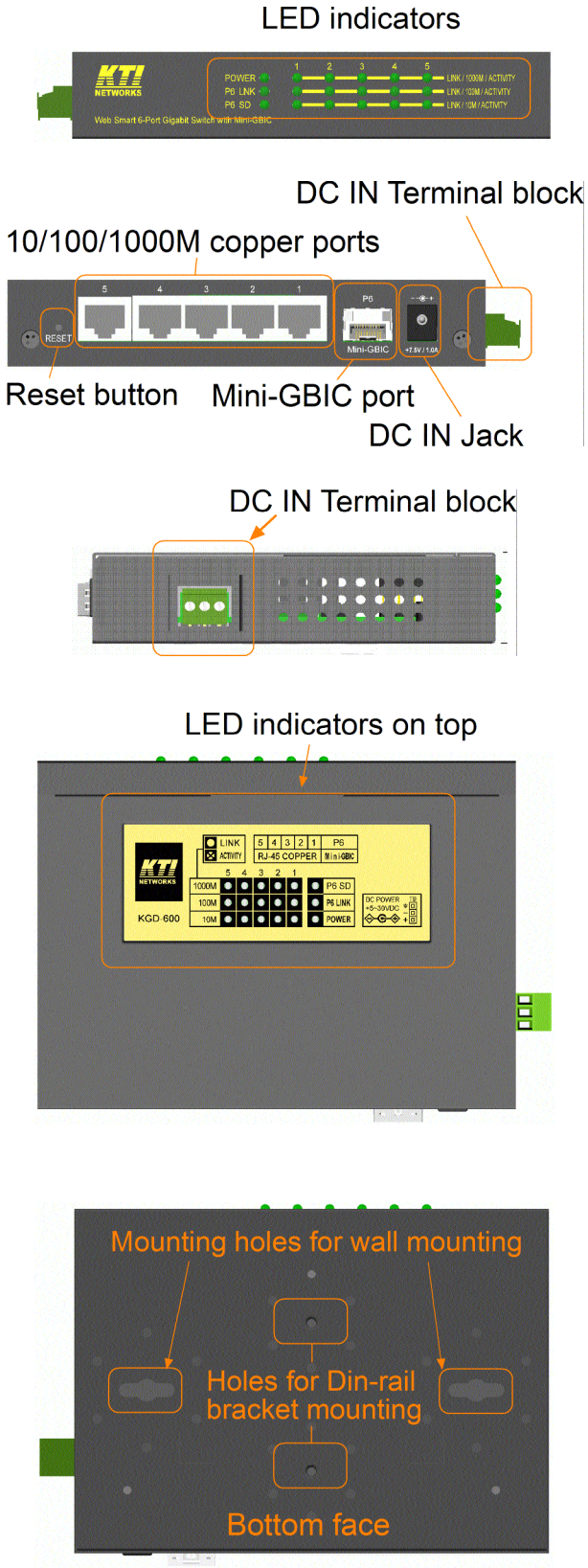
- Provides 5 10/100/1000Mbps Gigabit Ethernet ports and 1 SFP port
- Provides in-band web-based management interface
- All copper ports support auto-negotiation and auto-MDI/MDI-X detection
- Provides full wire speed forwarding
- Supports 802.3x flow control for full-duplex and backpressure for half-duplex
- Provides port status, statistic monitoring and control function
- Supports port-based and 802.1Q Tag-based VLAN
- Provides QoS function
- Provides port mirroring function

Management functions

- Web-based browsing interface
- Port configuration control and status monitoring
- Quality of Service (QoS) control for packet traffic
- Port-based and Tagged Virtual LAN (VLAN) function
- 802.1x authentication for port access control
- Port mirroring function
- Configuration file backup and upload
- In-band embedded firmware upgrade function

1.2 Product Panels

The following figure illustrates the faces of the switch:



1.3 LED Indicators

LED	Function
POWER	Power status
LNK/1000M/ACT	Network port 1000M link status (Port 1 - Port 5)
LNK/100M/ACT	Network port 100M link status (Port 1 - Port 5)
LNK/10M/ACT	Network port 10M link status (Port 1 - Port 5)
P6 LNK	Port 6 1000M link status
P6 OL	Port 6 optical link status

1.4 Specifications

10/100/1000 Copper Ports

Compliance	IEEE 802.3 10Base-T, IEEE 802.3u 100Base-TX, IEEE 802.3u 1000Base-T
Connectors	Shielded RJ-45 jacks
Pin assignments	Auto MDI/MDI-X detection
Configuration	Auto-negotiation or software control
Transmission rate	10Mbps, 100Mbps, 1000Mbps
Duplex support	Full/Half duplex
Network cable	Cat.5 UTP

1000Mbps Mini-GBIC Fiber Port

Compliance	IEEE 802.3z 1000Base-SX/LX (mini-GBIC)
Connectors	SFP for optional SFP type fiber transceivers
Configuration	Auto/Forced, 1000Mbps, Full duplex
Transmission rate	1000Mbps
Network cables	MMF 50/125 60/125, SMF 9/125
Eye safety	IEC 825 compliant

Switch Functions

MAC Addresses Table	8K entries
Forwarding & filtering	Non-blocking, full wire speed
Switching technology	Store and forward
Maximum packet length	1526 bytes
Flow control	IEEE 802.3x pause frame base for full duplex operation Back pressure for half duplex operation
VLAN function	Port-based VLAN and IEEE 802.1Q Tag-based VLAN
QoS function	Port-based, 802.1p-based, IP DSCP-based

Port control	Port configuration control via software management
Port Mirroring	Mirror received frames to a sniffer port

Software Management Functions

Interfaces	Web browser
Management objects	System configuration - IP settings, Name, Password
	Port configuration control and status
	VLAN function settings
	QoS function settings
	Port mirroring settings
	802.1x authentication port-access control
	Port Statistic
	Reboot, restore factory default, update firmware

DC Power Input

Interfaces	DC IN Jack (-D 6.3mm / + D 2.0mm)
	DC IN Terminal Block - screw type
Operating Input Voltages	+5 ~ 30VDC(+/-5%)
Power Consumption	3.6W max. @7.5V

Mechanical

Dimension (base)	144 x 104.5 x 26 mm
Housing	Enclosed metal with no fan
Mounting Support	Din-rail mounting, Panel mounting, Wall mounting, Desktop mounting

Environmental

Operating Temperature	Typical -20°C ~ 70°C
Storage Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C
Relative Humidity	10% ~ 90%
Special Test	NEMA TS2-2003 Environment:
	Endurance Vibration, Mechanical shock test, Temperature/Humidity test
	(Condition combination : -34°C ~ +74°C, 0 ~90%RH, +5 ~ +30VDC)

Electrical Approvals

FCC	Part 15 rule Class A
CE	EMC, CISPR22 Class A
Safety	IEC60950-1 / EN60950

2. Installation

2.1 Unpacking

The product package contains:

- The switch unit
- One product CD-ROM

2.2 Safety Cautions

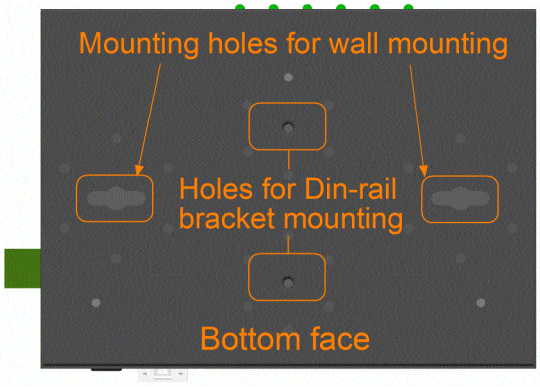
To reduce the risk of bodily injury, electrical shock, fire, and damage to the product, observe the following precautions.

- Do not service any product except as explained in your system documentation.
- Opening or removing covers may expose you to electrical shock.
- Only a trained service technician should service components inside these compartments.
- If any of the following conditions occur, unplug the product from the electrical outlet and replace the part or contact your trained service provider:

  - The power cable, extension cable, or plug is damaged.
  - An object has fallen into the product.
  - The product has been exposed to water.
  - The product has been dropped or damaged.
  - The product does not operate correctly when you follow the operating instructions.
- Do not push any objects into the openings of your system. Doing so can cause fire or electric shock by shorting out interior components.
- Operate the product only from the type of external power source indicated on the electrical ratings label. If you are not sure of the type of power source required, consult your service provider or local power company.

2.3 Mounting the Switch on a Wall

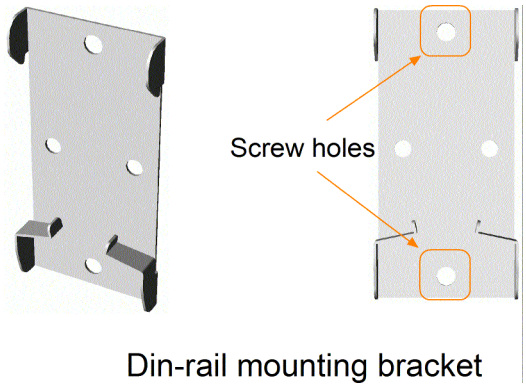
The switch can be mounted on a desktop or shelf or a wall. Make sure that there is proper heat dissipation from and adequate ventilation around the device. Do not place heavy objects on the device.



2.4 Din-Rail Mounting

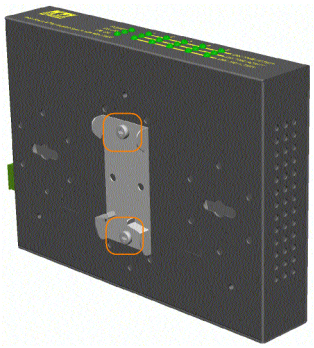
The steps to mount the switch on a Din-rail are:

One Din-rail mounting bracket is provided in the product package as shown below:



Din-rail mounting bracket

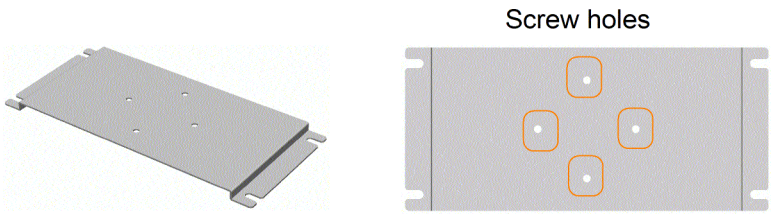
Install the bracket on the bottom of the switch unit.



Mount the device on a Din-rail.

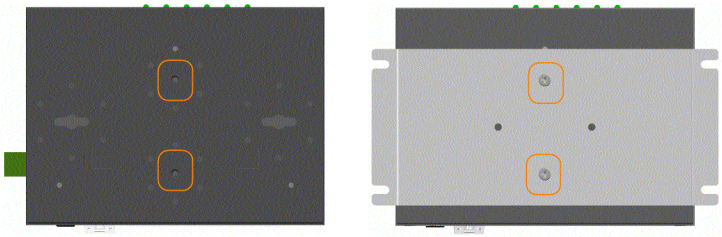
2.5 Panel Mounting

One panel mounting bracket is provided in the product package as shown below:

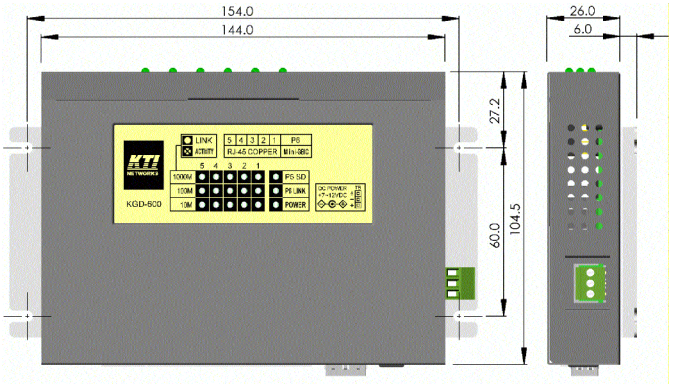


Panel mounting bracket

Install the bracket on the bottom of the switch unit.

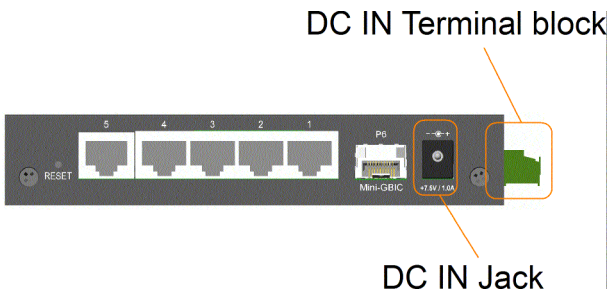


The final dimension after panel bracket is installed is shown below:

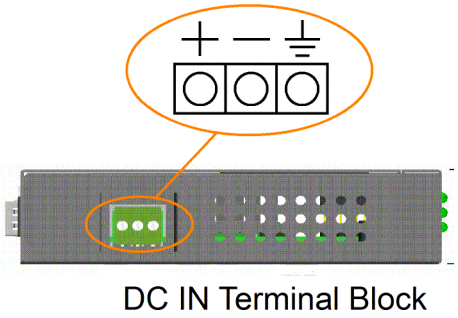


2.6 Applying Power

The switch provides two types of power interfaces, terminal block and DC power jack for receiving DC power input from external power supply system.



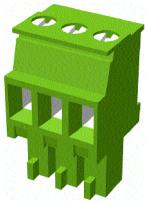
Using Terminal Blocks



Three terminal contacts are provided:

Vdc Positive (+) terminal
Vdc Negative (-) terminal
Chassis ground
(Vdc : +5V ~ +30VDC)

One 3P terminal plugs are provided together with the switch. The plug is shown below:



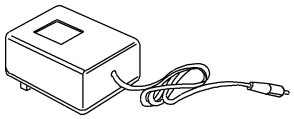
Power wires : 24 ~ 12AWG (IEC 0.5~2.5mm^2)

Install the power source wires with the plug properly. Then, plug in the terminal block socket.

Using DC Power Jack

When an external power system is not available, the switch provides a DC jack to receive power from typical AC-DC power adapter alternatively.

AC Power Adapters: Optional commercial rated adapters are available for purchasing.



AC input power: AC power voltage of your area, options -
Rated AC120V/60Hz DC7.5V 1A
Rated AC230V/50Hz DC7.5V 1A
Rated AC100V/50-60Hz DC7.5V 1A
Rated AC100V/50-60Hz DC5V 1A
Rated AC240V/50Hz DC7.5V 1A

Note: Before you begin the installation, check the AC voltage of your area. The AC power adapter which is used to supply the DC power for the unit should have the AC voltage matching the commercial power voltage in your area.

2.7 Reset Button

The reset button is used to perform a reset to the switch. It is not used in normal cases and can be used for diagnostic purpose. If any network hanging problem is suspected, it is useful to push the button to reset the switch without turning off the power. Check whether the network is recovered.

The button can also be used to restore the software configuration settings to factory default values.

The operations are:

Operation	Function
Press the button more than 5 seconds when power up	Restore factory default settings
Press the button and release during switch operation	Reboot the switch

2.8 Making UTP Connections

The 10/100/1000 copper ports support the following connection types and distances:

Network Cables

10BASE-T: 2-pair UTP Cat. 3,4,5 , EIA/TIA-568B 100-ohm
100BASE-TX: 2-pair UTP Cat. 5, EIA/TIA-568B 100-ohm
1000BASE-T: 4-pair UTP Cat. 5 or higher (Cat.5e is recommended), EIA/TIA-568B 100-ohm
Link distance: Up to 100 meters

Auto MDI/MDI-X Function

This function allows the port to auto-detect the twisted-pair signals and adapts itself to form a valid MDI to MDI-X connection with the remote connected device automatically. No matter a straight through cable or crossover cable is connected, the ports can sense the receiving pair automatically and configure itself to match the rule for MDI to MDI-X connection. It simplifies the cable installation.

Auto-negotiation Function

The ports are featured with auto-negotiation function and full capability to support connection to any Ethernet devices. The port performs a negotiation process for the speed and duplex configuration with the connected device automatically when each time a link is being established. If the connected device is also auto-negotiation capable, both devices will come out the best configuration after negotiation process. If the connected device is incapable in auto-negotiation, the switch will sense the speed and use half duplex for the connection.

Port Configuration Management

For making proper connection to an auto-negotiation incapable device, it is suggested to use port control function via software management to set forced mode and specify speed and duplex mode which match the configuration used by the connected device.

2.9 Making Fiber Connection

The mini-GBIC (SFP) port must be installed with an SFP fiber transceiver for making fiber connection. Your switch may come with an SFP transceiver pre-installed when it is shipped.

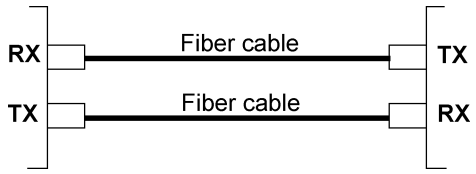
Installing SFP Fiber Transceiver

To install an SFP fiber transceiver into mini-GBIC port, the steps are:

1. Turn off the power to the switch.
2. Insert the SFP fiber transceiver into the mini-GBIC port. Normally, a bail is provided for every SFP transceiver. Hold the bail and make insertion.
3. Until the SFP transceiver is seated securely in the slot, place the bail in lock position.

Connecting Fiber Cables

LC connectors are commonly equipped on most SFP transceiver modules. Identify TX and RX connector before making cable connection. The following figure illustrates a connection example between two fiber ports:



Make sure the Rx-to-Tx connection rule is followed on the both ends of the fiber cable.

Network Cables

Multimode (MMF) - 50/125, 62.5/125
Single mode (SMF) - 9/125

2.10 LED Indication

LED	Function	State	Interpretation
POWER	Power status	ON	The power is supplied to the switch.
		OFF	The power is not supplied to the switch.
LNK/1000M/ACT	Port link status	ON	A 1000M link is established. (No traffic)
		BLINK	Port link is up and there is traffic.
		OFF	Port link is down.
LNK/100M/ACT	Port link status	ON	A 100M link is established. (No traffic)
		BLINK	Port link is up and there is traffic.
		OFF	Port link is down.
LNK/1000M/ACT	Port link status	ON	A 10M link is established. (No traffic)
		BLINK	Port link is up and there is traffic.
		OFF	Port link is down.
P6 LNK	Port6 link status	ON	A 1000M link is established on Port 6.
		BLINK	Port 6 link is up and there is traffic.
		OFF	Port 6 link is down.
P6 OL	Port6 optical link	ON	Optical signal is detected on Port 6.
		OFF	No optical signal is detected on Port 6.

2.11 Configuring IP Address and Password for the Switch

The switch is shipped with the following factory default settings for software management :

Default IP address of the switch : ***192.168.0.2 / 255.255.255.0***

The IP Address is an identification of the switch in a TCP/IP network. Each switch should be designated a new and unique IP address in the network. Refer to Web management interface for System Configuration.

The switch is shipped with factory default password ***123*** for software management.

The password is used for authentication in accessing to the switch via Http web-based interface. For security reason, it is recommended to change the default settings for the switch before deploying it to your network. Refer to Web management interface for System Configuration.

3. Advanced Functions

To help a better understanding about the software management interfaces, this chapter describes some advanced functions provided by the switch.

3.1 Abbreviation

Ingress Port : Ingress port is the input port on which a packet is received.

Egress Port : Egress port is the output port from which a packet is sent out.

IEEE 802.1Q Packets : A packet which is embedded with a VLAN Tag field

VLAN Tag : In IEEE 802.1Q packet format, 4-byte tag field is inserted in the original Ethernet frame between the Source Address and Type/Length fields. The tag is composed of :

#of bits	**16**	**3**	**1**	**12**
Frame field	TPID	User priority	CFI	VID

TPID : 16-bit field is set to 0x8100 to identify a frame as an IEEE 802.1Q tagged packet

User Priority : 3-bit field refer to the 802.1p priority

CFI : The Canonical Format Indicator for the MAC address is a 1 bit field.

VID : VLAN identifier, 12-bit field identifies the VLAN to which the frame belongs to.

Untagged packet : A standard Ethernet frame with no VLAN Tag field

Priority-tagged packet : An IEEE 802.1Q packet which VID filed value is zero (VID=0)

VLAN-Tagged packet : An IEEE 802.1Q packet which VID filed value is not zero (VID<>0)

PVID (Port VID)
PVID is the default VID of an ingress port. It is often used in VLAN classification for untagged packets. It is also often used for egress tagging operation.

DSCP : Differentiated Service Code Point, 6-bit value field in an IP packet

VLAN Table lookup : The process of searching VLAN table to find a VLAN which matches the given VID index

MAC address table lookup : The process of searching MAC address table to find a MAC entry which matches the given destination MAC address and the port where the MAC address is located

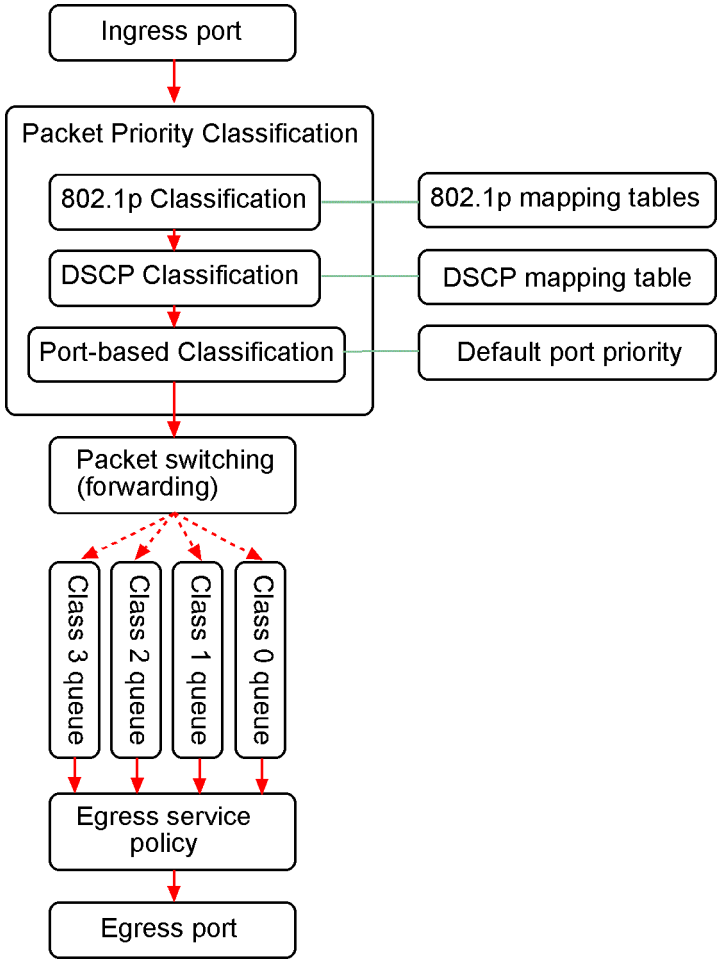
Packet forwarding : also known as packet switching in a network switch based on MAC address table and VLAN table information

VLAN forwarding : the operation that a packet is forwarded to an egress destination port based on VLAN table information

VLAN group : configuration information about a VLAN which can be recognized in the switch. The information includes a VID associated to the VLAN, member ports, and some special settings.

3.2 QoS Function

The switch provides a powerful Quality of Service (QoS) function to guide the packet forwarding in four priority classes. The versatile classification methods can meet most of the application needs. The following figure illustrates the QoS operation flow when a packet received on the ingress port until it is transmitted out from the egress port:



3.2.1 Packet Priority Classification

Each received packet is examined and classified into one of four priority classes, Class 3, Class 2, Class 1 and Class 0 upon reception. The switch provides the following classification methods:

802.1p classification : use User Priority tag value in the received IEEE 802.1Q packet to map to one priority class
DSCP classification : use DSCP value in the received IP packet to map to one priority class
Port-based classification : used when 802.1p and DSCP are disabled or fail to be applied

They all can be configured to be activated or not. More than one classification methods can be enabled at the same time. However, 802.1p classification is superior than DSCP classification.

802.1p mapping tables : Each ingress port has its own mapping table for 802.1p classification.
DSCP mapping table : All ingress ports share one DSCP mapping table for DSCP classification.
Default port priority : A port default priority class is used when port-based classification is applied

All configuration settings are in per port basis except that DSCP mapping table is global to all ports. A received packet is classified into one of four priority class before it is forwarded to an egress port.

3.2.2 Priority Class Queues

Each egress port in the switch is equipped with four priority class egress queues to store the packets for transmission. A packet is stored into the class queue which is associated to the classified priority class. For example, a packet is stored into Class 3 egress queue if it is classified as priority Class 3.

3.2.3 Egress Service Policy

Each port can be configured with an egress service policy to determine the transmission priority among four class queues. By default, higher class number has higher priority than the lower class numbers.

Four policies are provided for selection as follows:

- **Strict priority** : Packets in high priority class queue are sent first until the queue is empty
- **Weighted ratio priority Class 3:2:1:0 = 4:3:2:1** : four queues are served in 4:3:2:1 ratio
- **Weighted ratio priority Class 3:2:1:0 = 5:3:1:1** : four queues are served in 5:3:1:1 ratio
- **Weighted ratio priority Class 3:2:1:0 = 1:1:1:1** : four queues are served equally

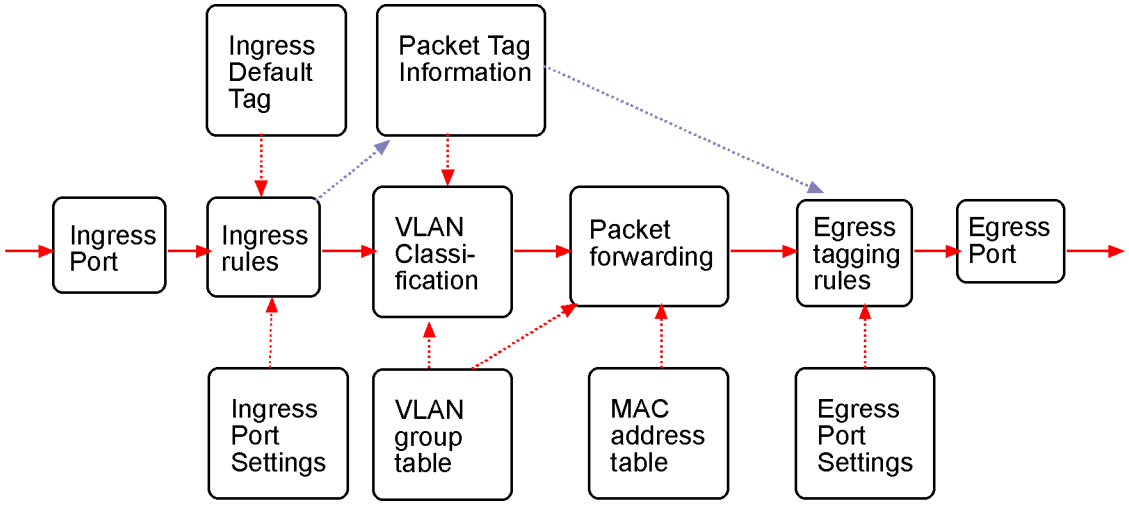
Strict priority policy lets high priority class queue is served first until it is empty. Lower priority queue may not get any service (or egress bandwidth) when higher priority traffic is heavy for long time. Three weighted ratio policies are provided to resolve such problem. Four class queues are served in weighted round robin basis. Every priority class can get a guaranteed ratio for the egress bandwidth.

3.3 VLAN Function

The switch supports port-based VLAN, 802.1Q Tag VLAN and eight VLAN groups.

3.3.1 VLAN Operation

The following figure illustrates the basic VLAN operation flow beginning from a packet received on an ingress port until it is transmitted from an egress port.



The following sections describe the VLAN processes and **Advanced VLAN mode** settings provided by the switch. A global setting means the setting is applied to all ports of the switch. A per port setting means each port can be configured for the setting respectively.

3.3.2 Ingress Rules

When a packet is received on an ingress port, the ingress rules are applied for packet filtering and packet tag removal. The related Ingress port settings are:

3.3.2.1 802.1Q Tag Aware Per port setting

Tag-aware -802.1Q Tag Aware mode is used. The switch examines the tag content of every received packets. For a VLAN tagged packet, the packet VLAN tag data is retrieved as packet tag information for VLAN classification and egress tagging operation. For untagged packet and priority-tagged packet, port-based mode is used.

Tag-ignore - Port-based mode is used. The switch ignores the tag content of every received packets. Ingress Port Default Tag is always used as packet tag information for VLAN classification.

3.3.2.2 Keep Tag Per port setting

Enable - The VLAN tag in the received VLAN tagged packet will be kept as it is and is not stripped in whole forwarding operation.

Disable - The VLAN tag data in the received VLAN tagged packet is stripped (removed).

3.3.2.3 Drop Untag Per Port Setting

Enable - All untagged packets and priority-tagged packets are dropped. A priority-tagged packet is treated as an untagged packet in this switch. Only VLAN-tagged packets are admitted.

Disable - Disable Untagged packet filtering

3.3.2.4 Drop Tag Per Port Setting

Enable - All VLAN-tagged packets are dropped. A priority-tagged packet is treated as an untagged packet in this switch. Only untagged packets are admitted.

Disable - Disable VLAN-tagged packet filtering

3.3.3 Ingress Default Tag Per Port Setting

Each port can be configured with one Ingress Default Tag. This ingress port default tag is used when ingress port is in *Tag-ignore* mode or for the received untagged packets in *Tag-aware* mode. The Ingress Default Tag includes **PVID**, **CFI** and **User Priority** configuration.

When Ingress port default tag is used, it is copied as packet associated Packet Tag Information for VLAN classification. The PVID is used as index to one VLAN group in VLAN group table.

3.3.4 Packet Tag Information

Under VLAN process, every packet is associated with one Packet Tag information in packet forwarding operation. The tag information includes VID, CFI and User Priority data and is used for two purposes:

- The VID in tag is used as index for VLAN classification.
- The tag is used for egress tag insertion if egress tagging is enabled.

The following table lists how the Packet Tag information is generated:

Tag Aware setting	Received Packet Type	Packet Tag information source
Tag-ignore	Untagged packet	Ingress Port Default Tag
Tag-ignore	Priority-tagged packet	Ingress Port Default Tag
Tag-ignore	VLAN-tagged packet	Ingress Port Default Tag
Tag-aware	Untagged packet	Ingress Port Default Tag
Tag-aware	Priority-tagged packet	Ingress Port Default Tag
Tag-aware	VLAN-tagged packet	Received packet VLAN Tag

3.3.5 VLAN Group Table Configuration

The switch provides a table of eight VLAN groups to support up to eight VLANs at the same time. Each VLAN group is associated to one unique VLAN. The table is referred for VLAN classification.

A VLAN group contains the following configuration settings:

VID : 12-bit VLAN Identifier index to the VLAN to which the group is associated
Member Ports : the admitted egress ports for packets belonging to this VLAN
Source Port Check : the ingress port of the packet must also be the member port of this VLAN. Otherwise, the packet is discarded.

3.3.6 VLAN Classification

VLAN classification is a process to classify a VLAN group to which a received packet belongs. The VID of the generated Packet Tag information associated to the received packet is used as an index for VLAN group table lookup. The VID matched VLAN group will be used for packet forwarding. If no matched VLAN group is found in table lookup, the packet is dropped.

Refer to section 3.2.4 for details about how the Packet Tag information is generated.

The member ports specified in the matched VLAN group are the admitted egress port range for the packet. The packet will never be forwarded to other ports which are not in the member ports.

The Source Port Check setting of the matched VLAN group is also referred. If it is enabled, the ingress port will be checked whether it is a member port of this group.

3.3.7 Packet Forwarding

The forwarding is a process to forward the received packet to one or more egress ports. The process uses the following information as forwarding decision:

- Member ports of the matched VLAN group : the egress port range for forwarding
- Source Port Check setting of the matched VLAN group : check ingress port membership
- The packet destination MAC address : for MAC address table loop up
- The switch MAC address table : to find the associated port where a MAC address is learned

If the MAC address table lookup is matched and the learned port is the VLAN member port, the packet is forwarded to the port (egress port). If the lookup failed, the switch will broadcast the packet to all member ports.

3.3.8 Egress Tagging Rules

Egress Tagging rules are used to make change to the packet before it is stored into egress queue of an egress port. Three egress settings are provided for each port and are described as follows:

3.3.8.1 Egress Settings

Insert Tag (per port setting)

Enable - Insert the Tag data of the associated Packet Tag information into the packet

Disable - No tagging is performed.

Untagging Specific VID (per port setting)

Enable - No tag insertion if the VID data of the associated Packet Tag information matches the Untagged VID configured in next setting even **[Insert Tag]** is enabled.

Disable - This rule is not applied.

3.3.9 Summary of VLAN Function

VLAN Modes

Port-based VLAN Mode : simple port-based 2-VLAN-groups mode
Port-based VLAN ISP Mode : simple port-based 5-VLAN-groups mode
Advanced VLAN Mode : Full VLAN configuration for port-based and Tag-based VLAN

Advanced VLAN Mode

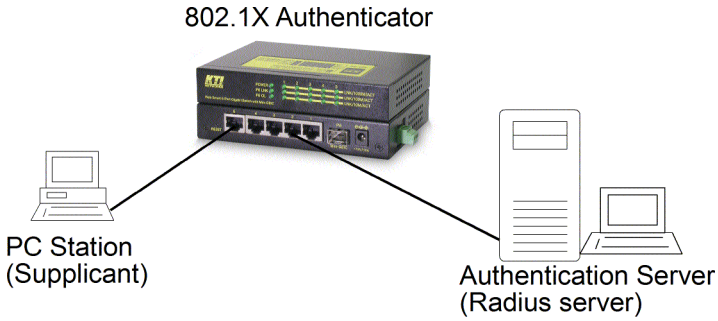
Egress Settings (per port) : [Tag Aware], [Keep Tag], [Drop Untag], [Drop Tag]
Ingress Default Tag (per port) : [PVID], [CFI], [User Priority]
VLAN Groups (global) : 8 VLAN groups
VLAN Group Settings (per group) : [VID], [Member Ports], [Source Port Check]
Egress Settings : [Insert Tag], [Untagging Specific VID], [Untagged VID]

VLAN range supported : 1 ~ 4095 (eight VLANs at the same time)

[PVID] [VID] [Untagged VID] value range : 1 ~ 4095

3.4 802.1X Authentication Port Access Control

For some IEEE 802 LAN environments, it is desirable to restrict access to the services offered by the LAN to those users and devices that are permitted to make use of those services. IEEE 802.1X Port-based network access control function provide a means of authenticating and authorizing devices attached to a LAN port that has point-to-point connection characteristics, and of preventing access to that port in cases in which the authentication and authorization process fails. The 802.1X standard relies on the client to provide credentials in order to gain access to the network. The credentials are not based on a hardware address. Instead, they can be either a username/password combination or a certificate. The credentials are not verified by the switch but are sent to a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server, which maintains a database of authentication information. 802.1X consists of three components for authentication exchange, which are as follows:



- **An 802.1X authenticator:** This is the port on the switch that has services to offer to an end device, provided the device supplies the proper credentials.
- **An 802.1X supplicant:** This is the end device; for example, a PC that connects to a switch that is requesting to use the services (port) of the device. The 802.1X supplicant must be able to respond to communicate.
- **An 802.1X authentication server:** This is a RADIUS server that examines the credentials provided to the authenticator from the supplicant and provides the authentication service. The authentication server is responsible for letting the authenticator know if services should be granted.

The 802.1X authenticator operates as a go-between with the supplicant and the authentication server to provide services to the network. When a switch is configured as an authenticator, the ports of the switch must then be configured for authorization. In an authenticator-initiated port authorization, a client is powered up or plugs into the port, and the authenticator port sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) PDU to the supplicant requesting the identification of the supplicant. At this point in the process, the port on the switch is connected from a physical standpoint; however, the 802.1X process has not authorized the port and no frames are passed from the port on the supplicant into the switching engine. If the PC attached to the switch did not understand the EAP PDU that it was receiving from the switch, it would not be able to send an ID and the port would remain unauthorized. In this state, the port would never pass any user traffic and would be as good as disabled. If the client PC is running the 802.1X EAP, it would respond to the request with its configured ID. (This could be a username/password combination or a certificate.)

After the switch, the authenticator receives the ID from the PC (the supplicant). The switch then passes the ID information to an authentication server (RADIUS server) that can verify the identification information. The RADIUS server responds to the switch with either a success or failure message. If the response is a success, the port will be authorized and user traffic will be allowed to pass through the port like any switch port connected to an access device. If the response is a failure, the port will remain unauthorized and, therefore, unused. If there is no response from the server, the port will also remain unauthorized and will not pass any traffic.

4. Web Management

The switch features an http server which can serve the management requests coming from any web browser software over TCP/IP network.

Web Browser
Compatible web browser software with JAVA script support
Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 or later
Netscape Communicator 4.x or later

Set IP Address for the System Unit
Before the switch can be managed from a web browser software, make sure a unique IP address is configured for the switch.

4.1 Start Browser Software and Making Connection

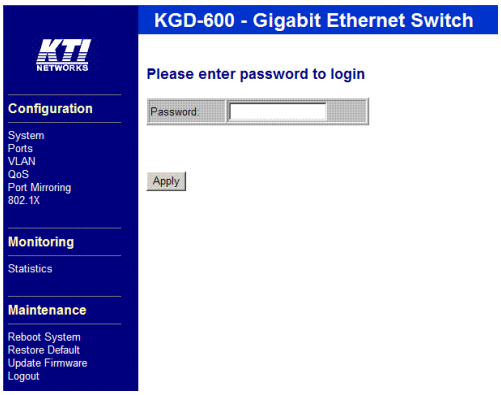
Start your browser software and enter the IP address of the switch unit to which you want to connect. The IP address is used as URL for the browser software to search the device.

```
URL : http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/
```

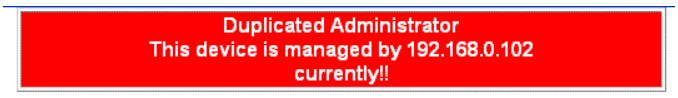
Factory default IP address : 192.168.0.2

4.2 Login to the Switch Unit

When browser software connects to the switch unit successfully, a Login screen is provided for you to login to the device as follows:



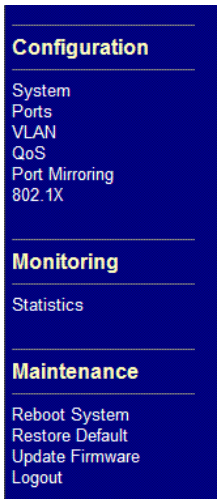
The switch will accept only one successful management connection at the same time. The other connection attempts will be prompted with a warning message.



A new connection will be accepted when the current user logout successfully or auto logout by the switch due to no access for time out of 3 minutes.

System Configuration is displayed after a successful login.

4.3 Main Management Menu



The following information describes the basic functions of the main menu.

Configuration

System	Switch information, system and IP related settings
Ports	Port link status, port operation mode configuration
VLAN	VLAN related configuration
QoS	Quality of Service related configuration
Port Mirroring	Port mirroring related configuration
802.1X	802.1x authentication for port access control

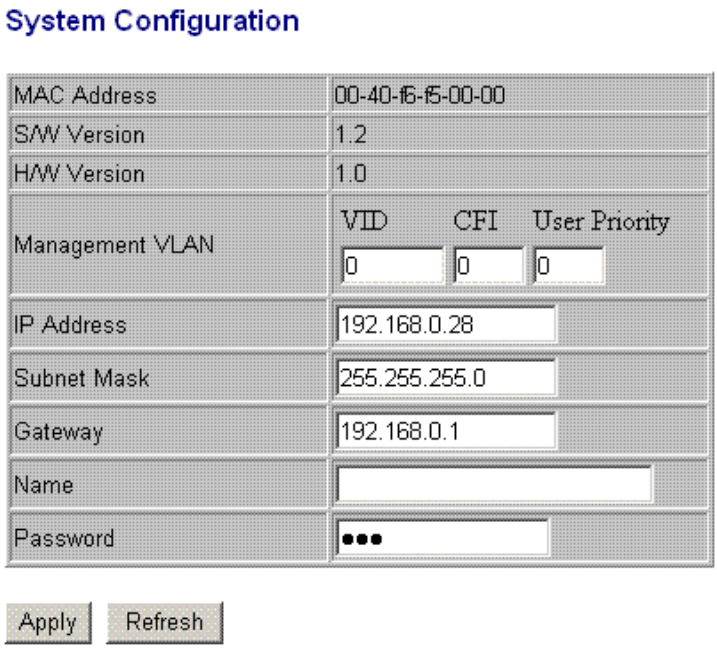
Monitoring

Statistics	List statistics for all ports

Maintenance

Reboot System	Command to reboot the switch
Restore Default	Command to restore the switch with factory default settings
Update Firmware	Command to update the switch firmware, Command to update the switch configuration (upload file) Command to backup configuration file to your PC
Logout	Command to logout from the switch management

4.4 System



Configuration	Description
MAC Address	The MAC address factory configured for the switch It can not be changed in any cases.
S/W Version	The firmware version currently running
H/W Version	The hardware version currently operating
Management VLAN - VID - CFI - User priority	Set management VLAN information VLAN ID configured for web management to the switch CFI value for web reply packets from the switch Priority value for web reply packets from the switch
IP Address	Set IP address for the switch management
Subnet Mask	Set Subnet mask for IP address for the switch management
Gateway	Set Default gateway IP address for the switch management
Name	Set the system name for this switch unit
Password	Set new password
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

Note: *It is suggested to give each switch unit a system name as an alternative unique identification beside IP address.*

4.4.1 Management VLAN

Management VLAN settings allow administrator to access the switch and perform the switch management over a dedicated VLAN.

The following rules are applied with the Management VLAN:

1. If the VLAN function is disabled, Management VLAN settings are ignored and no VLAN limitation is applied in accessing the switch web management interface. The switch web (http) server only accepts untagged management packets and replies untagged packets to the management host.
2. If [Management VLAN - VID] settings is zero, no VLAN limitation is applied in accessing the switch web management interface. The switch web (http) server only accepts untagged management packets and replies untagged packets to the management host.
3. If [Management VLAN - VID] settings is not zero, The switch web (http) server only accepts tagged management packets matched [Management VLAN -VID] and replies tagged packets with tag composed of [Management VLAN] VID, CFI and User Priority settings to the management host. The egress port will also be limited in the member ports of the matched VLAN group.

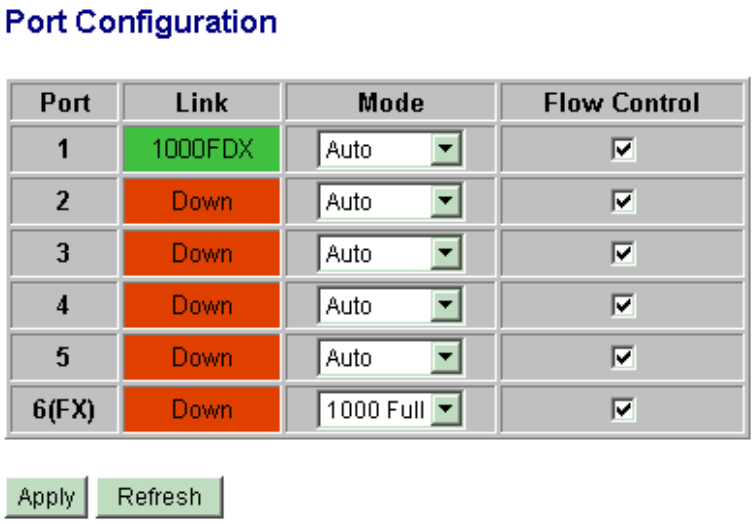
Summary of the rules:

VLAN Configuration	Management VLAN VID	Switch Embedded Web Server operation
VLAN disabled	Ignore	Accept untagged web packets Reply untagged packets No VLAN group member checking
VLAN enabled	VID=0	Accept untagged web packets Reply untagged packets No VLAN group member checking
VLAN enabled	VID<>0 (1 ~ 4095)	Accept matched tagged web packets only Reply tagged packets with the configured tag Matched VLAN group member checking

Notes:

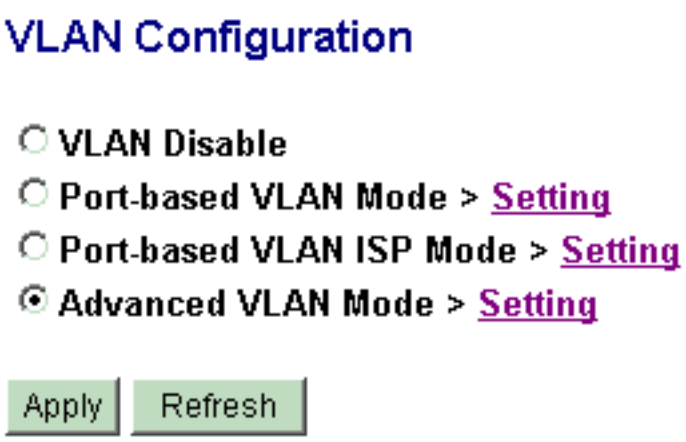
1. *To apply management VLAN function, be sure to configure a VLAN group that matches the management VID first.*
2. *No matter how management VLAN is configured, login password authentication is still required.*

4.5 Ports



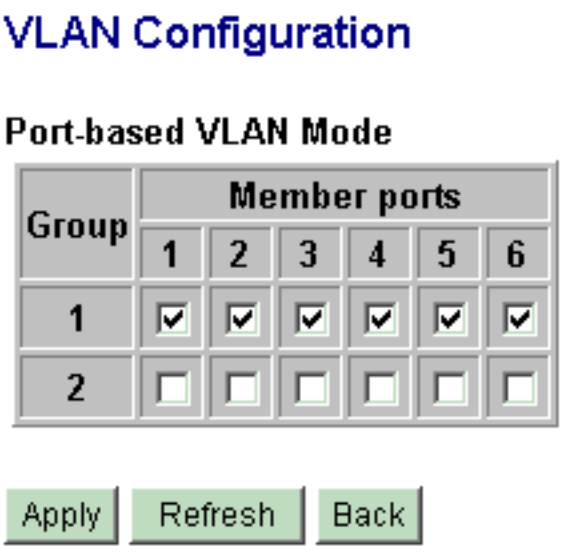
Configuration	Function
Port	The port number
Link	Port link status *Speed and duplex status with green background* - port is link on *Down with red background* - port is link down
Mode	Select port operating mode *Disabled* - disable the port operation *Port 1 - Port 5* *Mode* / *Auto-negotiation* / *Speed capability* / *Duplex capability* *Auto* / *Enable* / *10, 100, 1000M* / *Full, Half* *10 Half* / *Disable* / *10M* / *Half* *10 Full* / *Disable* / *10M* / *Full* *100 Half* / *Disable* / *100M* / *Half* *100 Full* / *Disable* / *100M* / *Full* *1000 Full* / *Enable* / *1000M* / *Full* *Port 6* *Mode* / *Auto-negotiation* / *Speed capability* / *Duplex capability* *1000 Full* / *Enable* / *1000M* / *Full* *Force 1000 Full* / *Disable* / *1000M* / *Full*
Flow Control	Set port flow control function *V* - set to enable 802.3x pause flow control for ingress and egress
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

4.6 VLANs



VLAN Configuration	Description
VLAN Disable	Select to disable VLAN function All ports are allowed to communicate with each others freely with no VLAN limitation.
Port-based VLAN Mode	Simple configuration for 2 port-based VLAN groups
Port-based VLAN ISP Mode	Simple configuration for 5 port-based VLAN groups
Advance VLAN Mode	Full VLAN configuration for port-based and Tag-based VLAN
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

4.6.1 Port-based VLAN Mode

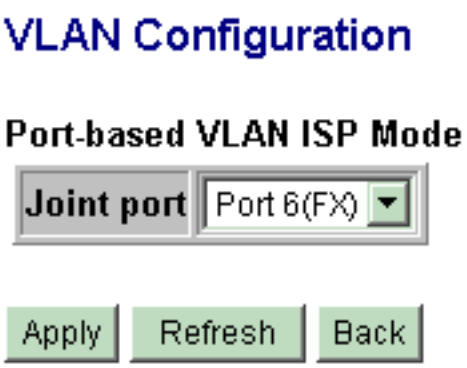


Configuration	Description
Group 1, 2	Port-based VLAN group number
Member ports	Select member ports for the group
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

Operation in this mode:

1. The member ports of two groups are allowed to overlap.
2. The member ports in same group can communicate with other members only.
3. No packet tag is examined.
4. A received packet will not be modified (i.e. tagging or untagging) through VLAN operation till it is transmitted.

4.6.2 Port-based VLAN ISP Mode



Configuration	Description
Joint port	Select a port as the joint port for all 5 port-based VLAN groups
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

Example:
If Port 6 is selected as the joint port, the 5 port-based VLAN groups are configured as follows automatically:

Group 1 - member [Port 1, Port 6]

Group 2 - member [Port 2, Port 6]

Group 3 - member [Port 3, Port 6]

Group 4 - member [Port 4, Port 6]

Group 5 - member [Port 5, Port 6]

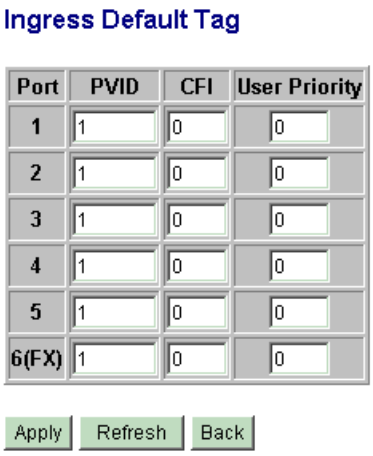
Mode Operation :

1. The joint port is the shared member port for all groups.
2. Two member ports are configured in each group.
3. The member ports in same group can communicate with other only.
4. No packet tag is examined.
5. A received packet will not be modified (i.e. tagging or untagging) through VLAN operation till it is transmitted.

4.6.3 Advanced VLAN Mode

Configuration	Description
Ingress Default Tag	Click to configure per port Ingress Default Tag settings
Ingress Settings	Click to configure per port ingress settings
Egress Settings	Click to configure per port egress settings
VLAN Groups	Click to configure VLAN group table

4.6.3.1 Ingress Default Tag



Configuration	Description
Port	Port number
PVID	Port VID, VID for Ingress Default Tag *1 ~ 4095* - decimal 12-bit VID value
CFI	CFI for Ingress Default Tag *0, 1* - 1-bit CFI value
User Priority	User priority for Ingress Default Tag *0 ~ 7* - decimal 3-bit value
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

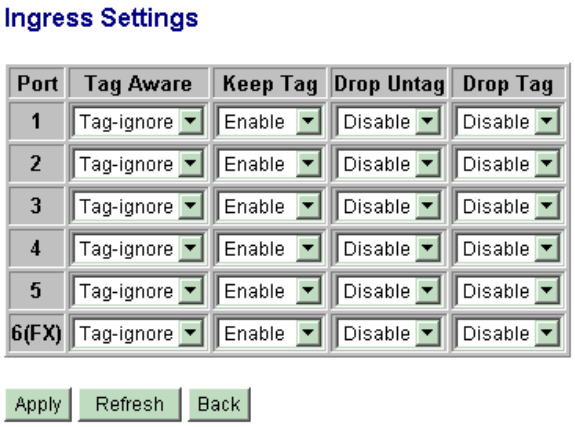
PVID is used as index for VLAN classification (VLAN group table lookup) in one of the following conditions:

1. Ingress port [Tag Aware] setting = *Tag-ignore*
2. Ingress port [Tag Aware] setting = *Tag-aware*
   and the received packet is untagged or priority-tagged

[PVID+CFI+User Priority] = Ingress Default Tag for the ingress port
It is used as the tag for insertion in egress tagging operation in one of the following conditions:

1. Ingress port [Tag Aware] setting = *Tag-ignore*, Egress port [Insert Tag] = *Enable*
2. Ingress port [Tag Aware] setting = *Tag-aware*, Egress port [Insert Tag] = *Enable*
   and the received packet is untagged or priority-tagged

4.6.3.2 Ingress Settings



Configuration	Description
Port	Port number
Tag Aware	Check tag data for every received packet *Tag-aware* - set to activate Tag-based mode *Tag-ignore* - set to use port-based mode and ignore any tag in packet
Keep Tag	Tag is removed from the received packet if exists *Enable* - set to activate tag removal for VLAN-tagged packets *Disable* - set to disable tag removal function
Drop Untag	Drop all untagged packets and priority-tagged packets *Enable* - drop untagged packets and priority-tagged packets *Disable* - admit untagged packets and priority-tagged packets
Drop Tag	Drop all VLAN-tagged packets *Enable* - drop VLAN-tagged packets *Disable* - admit VLAN-tagged packets
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

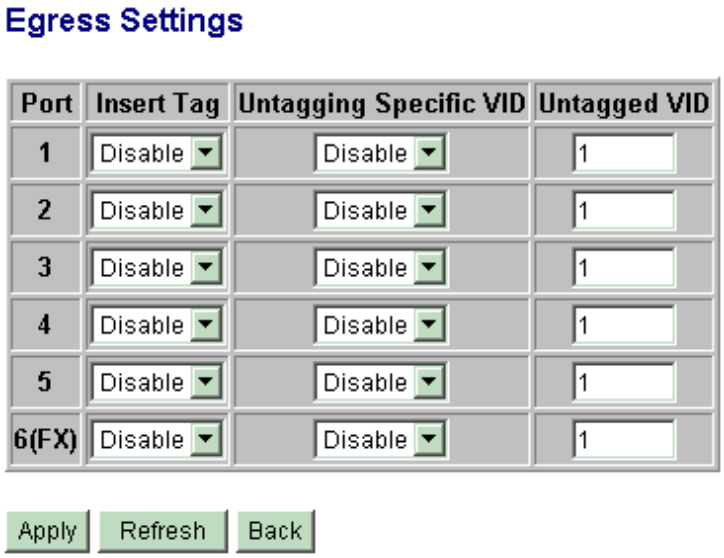
Note:

1. *Priority-tagged packet (VID=0) is treated as untagged packet in the switch.*
2. *[Tag Aware] setting affects the index used for VLAN classification (VLAN table lookup). The following table lists the index used:*

	Ingress [Tag Aware] setting	
Received packet type	***Tag-ignore***	***Tag-aware***
Untagged	PVID	PVID
Priority-tagged (VID=0)	PVID	PVID
VLAN-tagged (VID>0)	PVID	Packet tag VID

3. *Both [Drop Untag] and [Drop Tag] are set to Disable to admit all packets.*

4.6.3.3 Egress Settings

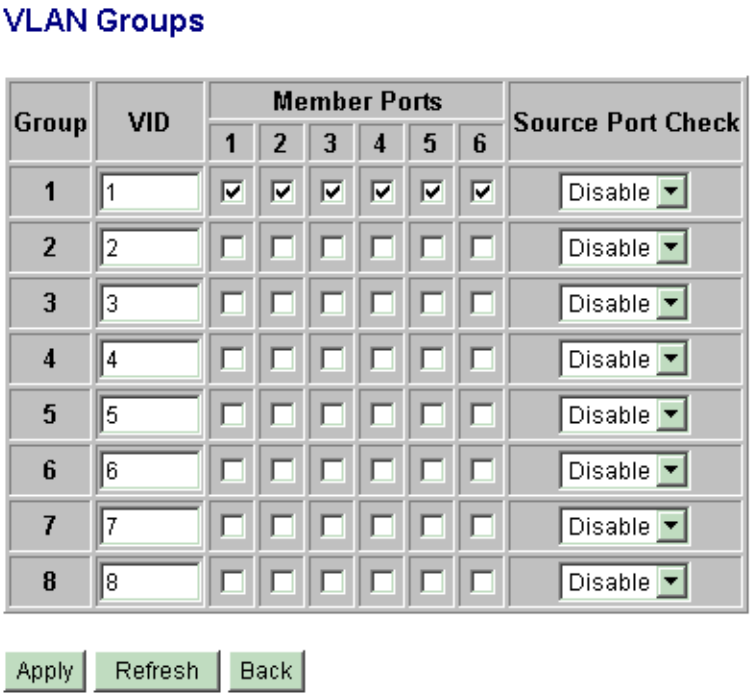


Configuration	Description
Port	Port number
Insert Tag	Activate tagging (Insert a tag to the packet) *Enable* - set to activate tagging *Disable* - set to disable tagging function
Untagging Specific VID	No tagging if VID of packet tag information matches [Untagged VID] *Enable* - set to enable this function *Disable* - set to disable this function
Untagged VID	VID for [Untagging Specific VID] setting *1 ~ 4095* - decimal 12-bit VID value
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

The inserted tag sources when [Insert Tag] = *Enable* are listed as follows:

Received packet type	**[Tag Aware]=*Tag-ignore***	**[Tag Aware]=*Tag-aware***
Untagged	Ingress Default Tag	Ingress Default Tag
Priority-tagged (VID=0)	Ingress Default Tag	Ingress Default Tag
VLAN-tagged (VID>0)	Ingress Default Tag	Packet own tag

4.6.3.4 VLAN Groups



Configuration	Description
Group	Group number
VID	VID of the VLAN to which this group is associated *1 ~ 4095* - decimal 12-bit VID value
Member Ports	Select the admitted egress ports for the packets belong to the VLAN *Port 1 ~ 6* - click to select
Source Port Check	Check whether the ingress port is the member port of the VLAN *Enable* - set to enable this check, the packet is dropped if ingress port is not member port of the VLAN. *Disable* - set to disable this check
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

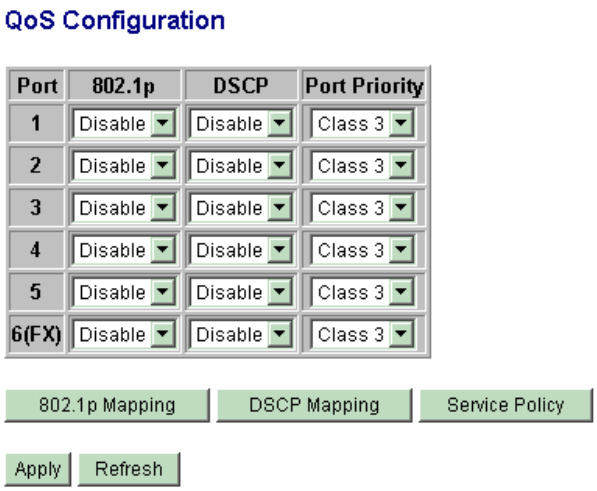
4.6.4 Important Notes for VLAN Configuration

Some considerations should be checked in configuring VLAN settings:

1. **Switch VLAN Mode selection**
   It is suggested to evaluate your VLAN application first and plan your VLAN configuration carefully before applying it. Any incorrect setting might cause network problem.
2. **Double Tagged in Advanced VLAN Mode**
   For a received packet, Ingress port [Keep Tag] setting and Egress port [Insert Tag] setting are enabled at the same time. It will cause the packet double-tagged when egress. Although, it is often applied in Q-in-Q provider bridging application. However, such condition should be avoided in normal VLAN configuration. See table below:

Ingress port [Keep Tag]	**Egress port [Insert Tag]**	**Received Packet**	**Packet Transmitted**
Enable	*Enable*	Priority-tagged	Double-tagged
Enable	*Enable*	VLAN-tagged	Double-tagged

4.7 Quality of Service

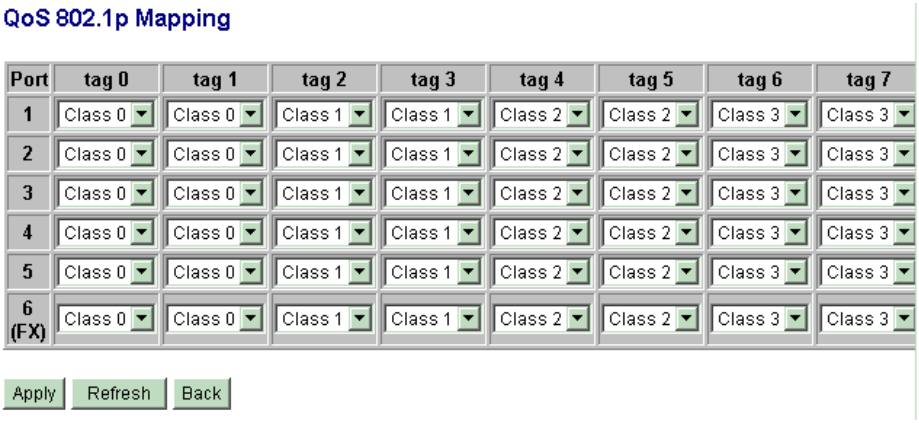


QoS Configuration	Description
Port	Port number
802.1p	802.1p priority classification *Enable* - set to enable this classification to the port for priority-tagged and VLAN-tagged packets *Disable* - 802.1p classification is not applied to the port
DSCP	DSCP classification *Enable* - set to enable DSCP classification to the port for IP packets *Disable* - DSCP classification is not applied to the port
Port Priority	Port default priority class, it is used as a port-based QoS mode when 802.1p and DSCP classifications are disabled. It is also used as default priority class for the received packet when both 802.1p and DSCP classification failed in classification. *Class 3 ~ Class 0* - priority class
[802.1p Mapping]	Click to configure 802.1p mapping tables.
[DSCP Mapping]	Click to configure DSCP mapping table.
[Service Policy]	Click to configure per port egress service policy mode.
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

Note:

802.1p classification is superior over DSCP classification if both are enabled. That means if a received packet is classified successfully in 802.1p classification, the classified priority class is used directly for the packet and the result of DSCP classification is ignored.

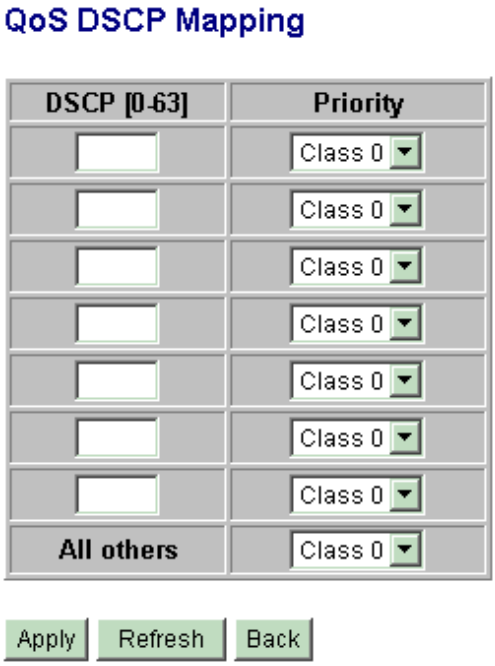
4.7.1 802.1p Mapping



Configuration	Description
Port n	Port number n
tag m	3-bit User priority tag value m (range : 0 ~ 7)
Priority class	Mapped priority class for tag m on Port n *Class 3 ~ Class 0*
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

Every ingress port has its own 802.1p mapping table. The table is referred in 802.1p priority classification for the received packet.

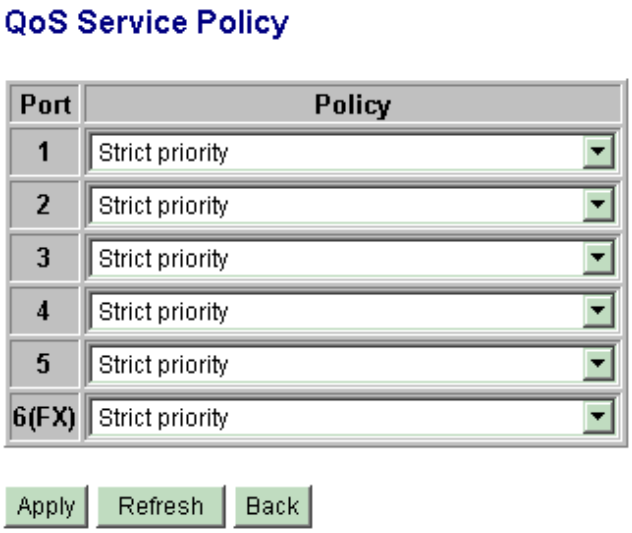
4.7.2 DSCP Mapping



Configuration	Description
DSCP [0-63]	Seven user-defined DSCP values which are configured with a priority class *0 ~ 63* - 6-bit DSCP value in decimal
Priority	The priority class configured for the user-defined DSCP value *Class 3 ~ Class 0*
All others	The other DSCP values not in the seven user-defined values are assigned a default priority class *Class 3 ~ Class 0*
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

Only one DSCP mapping table is configured and applied to all ports. The table is referred in DSCP priority classification.

4.7.3 QoS Service Policy

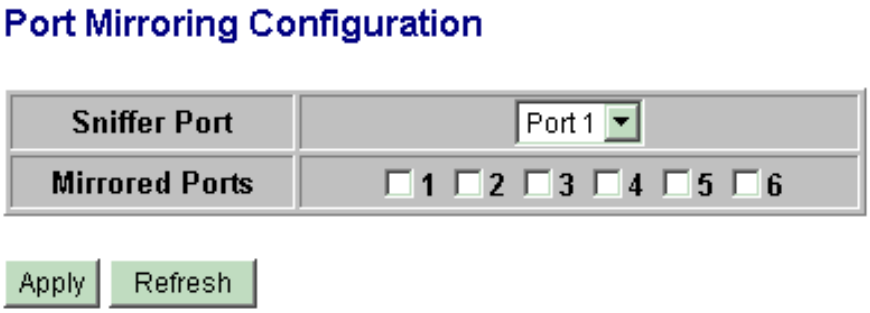


Configuration	Description
Port	Port number
Policy	Service policy for egress priority among four egress class queues *Strict priority* - high class queue is served first always till it is empty *Weighted ratio priority Class 3:2:1:0 = 4:3:2:1* - weighted ratio 4:3:2:1 *Weighted ratio priority Class 3:2:1:0 = 5:3:1:1* - weighted ratio 5:3:1:1 *Weighted ratio priority Class 3:2:1:0 = 1:1:1:1* - weighted ratio 1:1:1:1
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration
[Back]	Click to go back to upper menu

Notes:

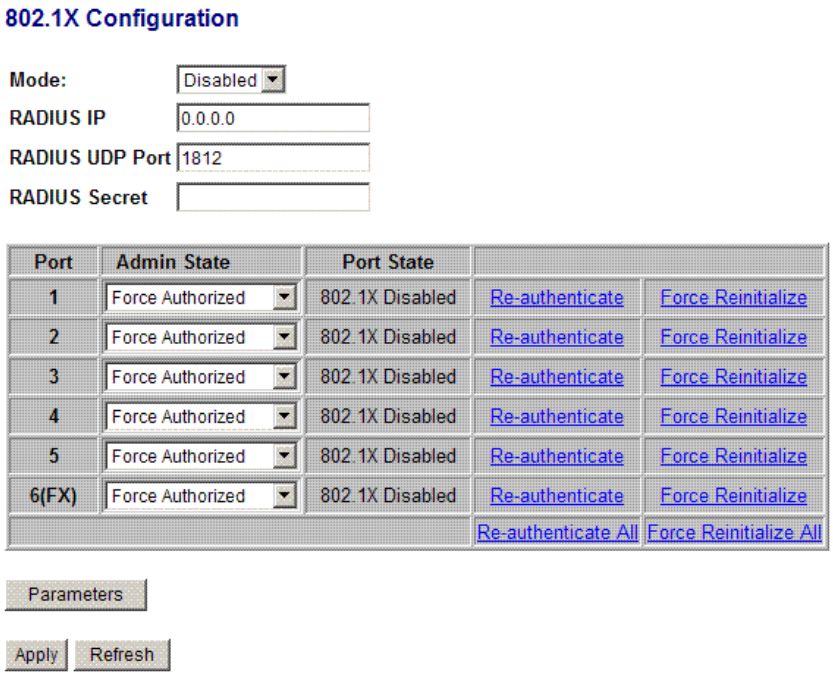
1. *Queue with higher class number has higher priority than queue with lower class number. That means Class 3 > Class 2 > Class 1 > Class 0 by default.*
2. *In weighted ratio policies, a weighted fairness round robin service is guaranteed normally. However, when excess bandwidth exists higher class queue will take advantage on bandwidth allocation.*

4.8 Port Mirroring



Configuration	Description
Sniffer Port	The port is forwarded all packets received on the mirrored ports
Mirrored Ports	Select the ports which will be mirrored all received packets to the sniffer port.
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

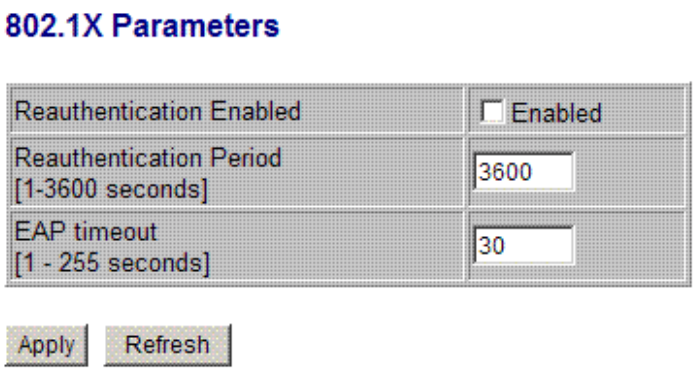
4.9 802.1X Configuration



Configuration	Description
Mode	*Disabled* - disable 802.1x function *Enabled* - enable 802.1x function
RADIUS IP	IP address of the Radius server
RADIUS UDP Port	The UDP port for authentication requests to the specified Radius server
RADIUS Secret	The encryption key for use during authentication sessions with the Radius server. It must match the key used on the Radius server.
Port	Port number
Admin State	Port 802.1x control *Auto* - set to the Authorized or Unauthorized state in accordance with the outcome of an authentication exchange between the Supplicant and the Authentication Server. *Force Authorized* - the port is forced to be in authorized state. *Force Unauthorized* - the port is forced to be in unauthorized state.
Port State	Port 802.1x state *802.1X Disabled* - the port is in 802.1x disabled state *Link Down* - the port is in link down state *Authorized* (green color) - the port is in 802.1x authorized state *Unauthorized* (red color) - the port is in 802.1x unauthorized state

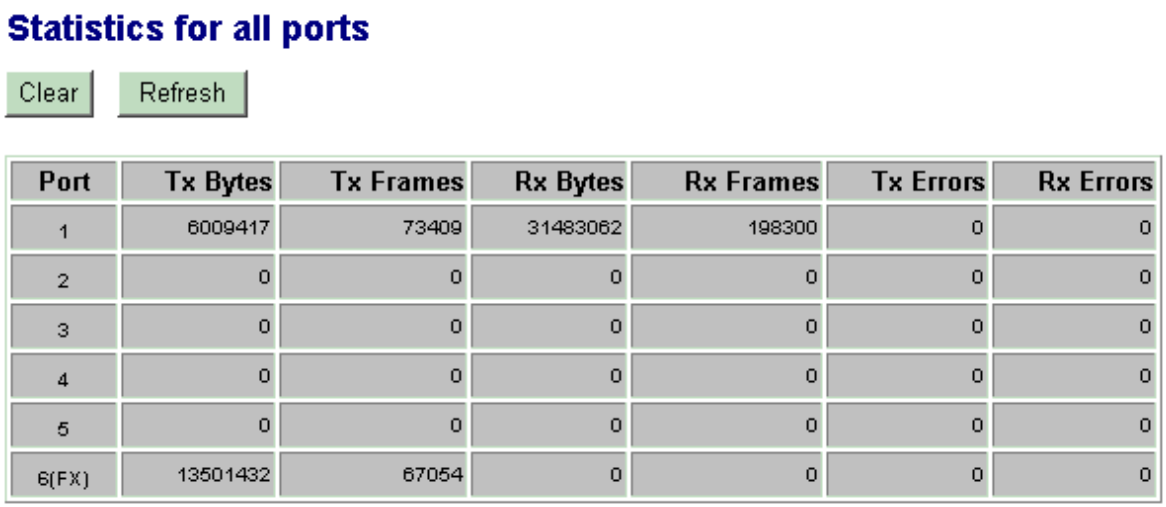
[Re-authenticate]	Click to perform a manual authentication for the port
[Force Reinitialize]	Click to perform an 802.1x initialization for the port
[Re-authenticate All]	Click to perform manual authentication for all ports
[Force Reinitialize All]	Click to perform 802.1x initialization for all ports
[Parameters]	Click to configure Re-authentication parameters
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

4.9.1 802.1X Re-authentication Parameters



Configuration	Description
Reauthentication Enabled	Check to enable periodical re-authentication for all ports
Reauthentication Period	The period of time after which the connected radius clients must be re-authenticated (unit: second), Value: 1- 3600
EAP timeout	The period of time the switch waits for a supplicant response to an EAP request (unit: second), Value: 1 - 255
[Apply]	Click to apply the configuration change
[Refresh]	Click to refresh current configuration

4.10 Statistics



Configuration	Description
Port	Port number
Tx Bytes	Total of bytes transmitted on the port
Tx Frames	Total of packet frames transmitted on the port
Rx Bytes	Total of bytes received on the port
Rx Frames	Total of packet frames received on the port
Tx Errors	Total of error packet frames transmitted on the port
Rx Errors	Total of error packet frames received on the port
[Clear]	Click to reset all statistic counters
[Refresh]	Click to refresh all statistic counters

4.11 Reboot System

This menu is used to reboot the switch unit remotely with current configuration. Starting this menu will make your current http connection lost. You must rebuild the connection to perform any management operation to the unit.

4.12 Restore Default

This menu is used to restore all settings of the switch unit with factory default values. Note that this menu might change the current IP address of the switch and make your current http connection lost.

4.13 Update Firmware / Configuration

This web page can be used to:

- Upload new version of firmware from PC to the device
- Upload (Restore) new configuration file from PC to the device
- Backup switch configuration and save as a file on PC

4.13.1 Update Firmware

This menu is used to perform in-band firmware (switch software) upgrade. Enter the path and file name of new firmware image file for uploading.

Configuration	Description
Filename	Path and filename (warp format)
[Browse]	Click to browse your computer file system for the firmware image file
[Upload]	Click to start upload

4.13.2 Upload Configuration File

Enter the path and file name of a configuration file for uploading.

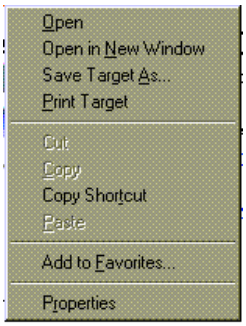
Configuration	Description
Filename	Path and filename (configuration)
[Browse]	Click to browse your computer file system for the configuration file
[Upload]	Click to start upload
[Backup Config File]	Right click to download configuration file from the switch

4.13.3 Backup Configuration File

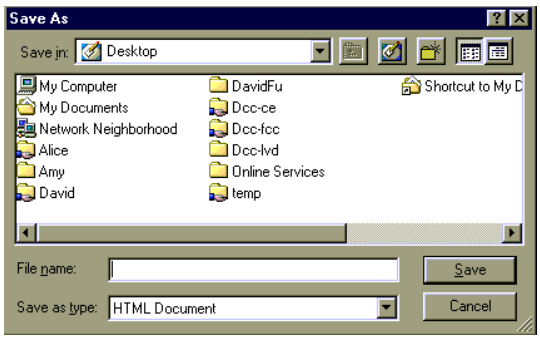
The steps to download the configuration from the switch unit and save it on PC:

1. Move the mouse to *Backup Config File* link.

2. Click right button of the mouse.



3. Select *Save Target As...* menu to enter the file name for downloading the configuration.



4.14 Logout

This menu is used to perform a logout from the switch management. If current user does not perform any management operation over 3 minutes, the switch will execute an auto logout and abort the current connection.

Appendix. Factory Default Settings

System Configuration

Management VLAN - VID	*0*
Management VLAN - CFI	*0*
Management VLAN - User priority	*0*
IP Address	*192.168.0.2*
IP Subnet mask	*255.255.255.0*
Gateway IP	*192.168.0.1*
Name	*Null*
Password	*123*
Inactivity Timeout	*0*

Ports Configuration

Mode	*Auto* for Port 1 - Port 5, *1000 Full* for Port 6
Flow Control	*v : Enable*

VLAN Configuration

Main Mode	*VLAN Disable*

Port-based VLAN Mode setting

Member Ports	*Port 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 for Group 1* *None for Group 2*

Port-based VLAN ISP Mode setting

Joint Port	*Port 6*

Advanced VLAN Mode Settings

Ingress Default Tag - PVID	*1* for all ports
Ingress Default Tag - CFI	*0* for all ports
Ingress Default Tag - User Priority	*0* for all ports
Ingress Setting - Tag Aware	*Tag-ignore* for all ports
Ingress Setting - Keep Tag	*Enable* for all ports
Ingress Setting - Drop Untag	*Disable* for all ports
Ingress Setting - Drop Tag	*Disable* for all ports
Egress Setting - Insert Tag	*Disable* for all ports
Egress Setting - Untagging VID	*Disable* for all ports
Egress Setting - Untagged VID	*1* for all ports

VLAN Group 1 - VID	*1*
VLAN Group 1 - Member Ports	*Port 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*
VLAN Group 1 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 2 - VID	*2*
VLAN Group 2 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 2 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 3 - VID	*3*
VLAN Group 3 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 3 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 4 - VID	*4*
VLAN Group 4 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 4 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 5 - VID	*5*
VLAN Group 5 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 5 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 6 - VID	*6*
VLAN Group 6 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 6 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 7 - VID	*7*
VLAN Group 7 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 7 - Source Port Check	*Disable*
VLAN Group 8 - VID	*8*
VLAN Group 8 - Member Ports	*None*
VLAN Group 8 - Source Port Check	*Disable*

Quality of Service Configuration

802.1p Classification	*Disable* for all ports
DSCP Classification	*Disable* for all ports
Port Priority	*Class 3* for all ports

QoS 802.1p Mapping

Port 1~Port 6 - tag 0	*Class 0*
Port 1~Port 6 - tag 1	*Class 0*
Port 1~Port 6 - tag 2	*Class 1*
Port 1~Port 6 - tag 3	*Class 1*
Port 1~Port 6 - tag 4	*Class 2*

Port 1~Port 6 - tag 5	*Class 2*
Port 1~Port 6 - tag 6	*Class 3*
Port 1~Port 6 - tag 7	*Class 3*

QoS DSCP Mapping

DSCP 1 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
DSCP 2 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
DSCP 3 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
DSCP 4 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
DSCP 5 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
DSCP 6 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
DSCP 7 / Priority	*0, Class 0*
All others DSCP	*Class 0*

QoS Service Policy

Port 1	*Strict priority*
Port 2	*Strict priority*
Port 3	*Strict priority*
Port 4	*Strict priority*
Port 5	*Strict priority*
Port 6	*Strict priority*

Port Mirroring Configuration

Sniffer Port	*Port 1*
Mirrored Ports	*None*

802.1X Configuration

Mode	*Disabled*
RADIUS IP	*0.0.0.0*
RADIUS UDP Port	*1812*
RADIUS Secret	*None*
Admin State	*Force Authorized for all ports*
Reauthentication Enabled	*No*
Reauthentication Period	*3600*
EAP Timeout	*30*