

# **OPERATING MANUAL**

## **GSM2109-1009-8PoE Switch**



**Managed Switch with Eight 10/100/1000Base-TX Ports  
Plus One Mini GBIC slot for 1000Base-SX or LX fiber  
or one 10/100/1000Base-TX port  
Eight PoE Ports**

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## 1.0 Specifications

### OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:

MAC Address Table:	8k
Switching Mode:	Store-and-forward
Bandwidth:	Up to 18Gbps
System Throughput:	Up to 26.7Mbps (64bytes packet length)
Memory Buffer Size:	1Mb
Performance:	Non-blocking wire speed

### MANAGEMENT FEATURES:

- Web-based, Telnet and console
- SNMP: Ver 1, 2 and 3
- SNMP trap support
- Port setting for duplex and speed
- Port trunking (4 groups)
- Port based and tagged VLANs (up to 256)
- QoS (4 priority queues; port based, tag based and type of service priority)
- Class of service (supports 4 queues per port)
- IGMP (Supports 256 IGMP groups and IGMP query)
- GVRP (256 groups)
- Port security (supports ingress and egress MAC address filter)
- Port mirroring (supports 3 mirroring types: TX, TX and both)
- Broadcast storm
- Spanning Tree
- SMTP – 6 mail accounts
- System Log (1024 records)
- DHCP client / relay
- Sntp
- X-ring provides Dual Homing and Couple Ring
- 802.1x User authentication/radius server: reject, accept, authorize or disable
- RMON
  - Group 1 (detailed port statistics)
  - Group 2 (history for RMON database)
  - Group 3 (alarm settings)
  - Group 9 (sends events)

## **PoE SPECIFICATIONS:**

- PoE Enable/Disable
- Power limit by classification (enable/disable PD power classification)
- Power limit by management (enable power feeding priority)
- Per port power feeding priority setting
- Power through Ports 1-8:
  - Positive (VCC+): RJ45 pin 4, 5
  - Negative (VCC-): RJ45 pin 7, 8
- Detect Legacy Signature (resistive and capacitive)
- Per port provides 15.4 watts
- LED indicators for PoE ready and activity

## **NETWORK STANDARDS:**

- IEEE 802.3
- IEEE 802.3u
- IEEE 802.3z
- IEEE 802.3x
- IEEE 802.3ab
- IEEE 802.3ad
- IEEE 802.1d
- IEEE 802.1w
- IEEE 802.1p
- IEEE 802.1q
- IEEE 802.1x
- IEEE 802.af

## **EMI/SAFETY COMPLIANCE:**

FCC Class A, CE, UL cUL, CE/EN60950-1

## **NETWORK CABLE CONNECTORS**

- RJ45 shielded female ports
  - 10/100/1000Mbps: CAT5 UTP or better
  - MM and SM with LC connectors

## **POWER SUPPLY:**

Input Voltage

90 to 240 VAC, 50 to 60Hz

Power Consumption

138watts maximum

## **OPERATING ENVIRONMENT:**

Ambient Temperature:

32° to 113°F (0° to 45°C)

Storage:

-40° to 158°F (-40°to 70°C)

Ambient relative humidity:

5% to 95% (non-condensing)

## **MECHANICAL:**

Enclosure:

Rugged high-strength sheet metal suitable for stand-alone, wall or tabletop mounting

Cooling Method: Internal fan

## **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

*GSM2109-8POE:*

Dimensions:

10.6 x 8.25 x 1.75 in (269 x 209.6 x 43mm)

Weight:

3lbs (1.36kg)

*GSM1009-8POE:*

Dimensions:

13 x 11 x 2.25 in (330 x 279.4 x 57mm)

Weight:

5lbs (2.27kg)

## **Warranty:**

Limited Lifetime

## 2.0 Package Contents

Examine the shipping container for obvious damage prior to installing this product. Notify the carrier of any damage that you believe occurred during shipment. Ensure that the items listed below are included. If an item is missing, please contact your supplier. Both the GSM2109 and 1009-8POE switch packages contain the following:

- Switch
- Power Cord
- Four Rubber Feet
- RS-232 cable
- User's Guide

## 3.0 Introduction

In our modern society, communication and sharing information is essential to our lives. Computer networks have proven to be one of the fastest methods of communication.

The switch is a compact desktop size switch that is an ideal solution for any network user. The switch provides high-performance managed switching functions with low-cost connectivity. The switch features store-and-forward switching and will auto-learn and store source addresses with an 8K-entry MAC address table.

Figure 3.1 – GSM2109-8PoE switch



The switch provides eight switched auto-sensing 10/100Base-TX RJ45 ports plus one mini GBIC and one 10/100/1000Base-TX port. The switch provides nine usable ports. The ninth port can be used for 1000Base-SX fiber connectivity or for 10/100/1000Base-TX connectivity.

Eight of the 10/100Base-TX ports provide Power over Ethernet (PoE) connectivity. The

PoE ports eliminates the need to run 110/220 VAC power to other devices on the LAN. The same CAT5 Ethernet cable that carries data to each device can also deliver power over the same cable. This allows greater flexibility in the location of network devices and can help reduce installation costs.

There are two system components for PoE: the power sourcing equipment (PSE) which initiates the connection to the second component--the powered device (PD). The current is transmitted over two of the four twisted pairs of wires in a CAT5 cable.

The PoE ports follow the IEEE 802.3af standard and are completely compatible with existing Ethernet switches and networked devices. Because the PSE tests whether a networked device is PoE-capable, power is never transmitted unless a PD is located at other end of the cable. It also continues to monitor the channel. If the PD does not draw a minimum current because it has been unplugged or physically turned off, the PSE shuts down the power to that port. Optionally, the standard permits PDs to send a signal to the PSEs for their power requirement.

The switch will automatically detect the speed of connected devices to accommodate 10, 100, 1000Mbps on the RJ45 ports. All RJ45 ports support the **Auto MDI/MDIX** function. With the built-in Web-based management functionality, managing and configuring the switch is easy. From cabinet management to port-level control and monitoring, you can visually configure and manage your network via your Web Browser. The switch can be managed via a web browser, Telnet, CLI or SNMP Management.

Ethernet switching technology dramatically boosted the total bandwidth of a network, eliminating congestion problems inherent with the carrier sense multiple access with the collision detection (CSMA/CD) protocol and greatly reduced unnecessary transmissions. This revolutionized networking. First, by allowing two-way, simultaneous transmissions over the same port (full-duplex), bandwidth was essentially doubled. Second, by

reducing the collision domain to a single switch-port, the need for carrier sensing was eliminated. Third, by using the store-and-forward technology's approach of inspecting each packet to intercept corrupt or redundant data, switching eliminated unnecessary transmissions that slow down network traffic.

Auto-negotiation regulates the speed and duplex of each port, based on the capability of both devices. Flow-control allows transmission from a 100Mbps node to a 10Mbps node without loss of data. Auto-negotiation and flow-control may have to be disabled for some networking operations that involve legacy equipment. Disabling the auto-negotiation is accomplished by hard setting the speed or duplex mode of a port.

### **3.1 Switch Features**

- 8-port 10/100Base-TX RJ45 ports
- One mini GBIC slot for SFP module for 1000Base-SX or LX fiber connectivity or one 10/100/1000Base-TX port
- Embedded 8-port PoE inject function
- Conforms to IEEE 802.3, 802.3u, 802.3x, 802.3z, and 802.3ab Ethernet Standards
- Auto-sensing 10/100/1000Base-TX RJ45 port ports
- Automatic MDI/MDIX crossover for each 10/100Base-TX port
- Console port on front side for system configuration
- Half-duplex mode for backpressure
- Full-duplex for flow control
- Store-and-forward switching architecture
- Automatic address learning, address migration
- 8K-entry MAC address table
- 5.6Gbps switch bandwidth
- IGMP snooping
- GVRP function
- 802.1x user authentication

- 802.1p CoS per port 4 queues
- Port based VLAN 802.1q VLAN
- 802.3ad port trunk with LACP
- STP/RSTP
- QoS
  - Port based / tag based
  - IPv4 Tos/Ipv4, Ipv6 DiffServe
- Port mirror and bandwidth control
- 802.1x user authentication
- GVRP and MVR function
- Broadcast storm filter
- DHCP client, relay, server
- SNTP and SMTP
- Management IP address security
- MAC address security
- System log
- SNMP trap support
- TFTP firmware update
- Web/SNMP/Telnet/CLI//MenuDrivenRMON
- Performs non-blocking full wire speed
- Configuration upload and download
- Supports X-ring function

### 3.2 Software Features

<b>RFC Standard</b>	RFC2233 MIBII, RFC 1157 SNMP MIB, RFC 1493 Bridge MIB, RFC 2674 VLAN MIB, RFC 2665 Ethernet like MIB, RFC1215 Trap MIB, RFC 2819 RMON MIB, Private MIB, RFC2030 SNTP, RFC 2821 SMTP, RFC 1757 RMON1 MIB, RFC 1215 Trap
<b>Management</b>	SNMP v1, SNMP v2c, SNMP v3, Telnet, Console (CLI), Web management and menu driven
<b>SNMP Trap</b>	Cold start, warm start, link down, link up, authorization fail, Trap station up to 3.
<b>Port Trunk</b>	Supports IEEE802.3ad with LACP function. Up to 3 trunk groups and maximum group member up to 4 ports.
<b>Class of Service</b>	Per port supports 4 queues. Weight round ratio (WRR): High: Mid-High: Mid-Low: Low (8:4:2:1)
<b>QoS</b>	Port based, Tag based, IPv4 Type of service, Ipv6 Different service.
<b>VLAN</b>	Port based VLAN Double Tag VLAN for management IEEE802.1Q Tag VLAN. Static VLAN groups up to 256 Dynamic VLAN groups up to 2048 VLAN ID can be assigned from 1 to 4094. GVRP function supports 256 groups.
<b>IGMP</b>	IGMP v1 and v2 compliance and also supports 256 IGMP groups and support query mode.

<b>Port Security</b>	Supports ingress and egress MAC address filter and static source MAC address lock.
<b>Port Mirror</b>	Global system supports 3 mirroring types: "RX, TX and Both packet". The maximum of port mirror entries is 8.
<b>Bandwidth Control</b>	Ingress rate limiting packet type: all of frames, broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast and broadcast packet. Egress rate shaping supports all of packet. Rate limiting levels: 64kbps to 64Mbits or up to 256Mbits for Gigabit port.
<b>User Authentication</b>	Support IEEE802.1x User-Authentication and can report to RADIUS server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reject</li> <li>▪ Accept</li> <li>▪ Authorize</li> <li>▪ Disable</li> </ul>
<b>DHCP</b>	DHCP Client, DHCP relay and DHCP Server. DHCP server provides global IP pool for DHCP server.
<b>Packet filter</b>	Broadcast storm packet filter by 5%, 10%, 15% and 25%.
<b>Port Security</b>	Supports ingress and egress MAC address filter and static source MAC address lock
<b>System log</b>	Provide 1000 log entries and supports remote storage function.
<b>SNMP IP security</b>	Supports 10 IP address accounts for system management security for web, SNMP, Telnet to prevent intruders.
<b>SMTP</b>	6 mail accounts.
<b>SNTP</b>	Supports RFC2030 simple network time protocol

<b>Configuration upload and download</b>	Support binary format configuration file for system quick configuration.
<b>Spanning Tree</b>	IEEE802.1d Spanning tree IEEE802.1w Rapid spanning tree
<b>X-ring</b>	Provides X-ring, dual homing and coupling ring. Provides redundant backup feature and recovery time below 300ms
<b>PoE management</b>	PoE Enable/Disable; Power limit by classification: Enable/Disable PD power classification and output power will be limited by PD's classification. Power limit by management: Enable power feeding priority Priority: Per port power feeding priority setting. Once current power output is out of switch's ability, power will be shut down. Detect Legacy Signature: The goal of Detect Legacy Signature is to identify these devices based on their unique electrical signatures (resistive and capacitive) and power them up as selectively as possible. Some of CISCO PD devices are pre-standard and do not follow 802.3af with exactly electrical signature. If that is the case, this function should be enabled.

Table 3.1 – Software Features

### 3.3 Management Methods

The switch supports following management methods:

- Console and Telnet Management
- Web-based Management
- SNMP Network Management

### **3.3.1 Console and Telnet Management**

Console Management is done through the RS-232 Console Port. Use the RS-232 cable supplied in your package to connect directly to a workstation from your switch. Use the default IP **192.168.16.1** to use Telnet or Web Management to login to the switch and modify the configuration.

### **3.3.2 Web-based Management**

The switch provides an embedded HTML web site residing in flash memory. It offers advanced management features and allow users to manage the switch from anywhere on the network through a standard browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

### **3.3.3 SNMP Network Management**

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) provides a means to monitor and control network devices, manage configurations, collect statistics, performance and security information.

## **3.4 Hardware Description**

### **Front Panel**

The front panel of the switch consists of eight auto-sensing 10/100Base-TX RJ45 (Ports 5-8 PoE ports) ports, one mini GBIC slot and one 10/100/1000Base-TX port. The ninth 10/100/1000Base-TX port shares the slot with the mini GBIC. So, if the GBIC is used, the ninth 10/100/1000Base-TX port is inactive. Therefore, the switch provides nine usable ports. You have the choice of using the ninth port in copper or fiber. The LED indicators are also located on the front panel of the switch.

The console connection is also on the front panel of the switch. The console port can be used to perform management functions. Console connection requires a direct connection between the switch and a workstation with a RS-232 cable.

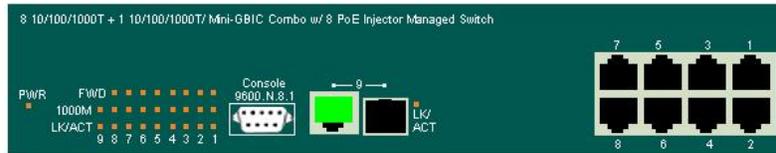


Figure 3.2 - Front Panel

## Rear Panel

A three-pronged AC power plug is located on the rear panel of the switch. The switch operates in the range 100-240V AC, 50-60Hz.



Figure 3.3 - Rear Panel

## Hardware Ports

- One slot for mini GBIC
- One 10/100/1000Base-TX port
- Eight 10/100Base-TX connections. MDI allows you to connect to another hub or switch and MDIX allows you to connect to a workstation or PC. Therefore, **Auto MDI/MDIX** means that you can connect to another switch or workstation without a crossover cable.

### 3.5 LED Indicators

The following table provides the status and description of the LEDs. The LEDs provide a real-time indication of systematic operation status.

LED	Status	Color	Description
<b>Power</b>	On	Green	Power On
	Off		No power inputs
<b>1000M</b>	On	Green	The port is operating at 1000Mbps.
	Off		The port is operating at 100Mbps or no device is attached
<b>LNK/ ACT</b>	On	Green	The port is connected to the network
	Blinks	Green	The port is active
	Off		The port is not connected to network
<b>LNK/ ACT (Mini GBIC)</b>	On	Green	The port is connected to the network
	Blinks	Green	The port is active
	Off		The port is not connected to the network
<b>FWD</b>	On	Green	A device is connected utilizing PoE on the corresponding port
	Off		No device is attached or PoE function failed.

Table 3.2 - LED Description

### 3.6 Desktop Installation

Choose a surface for your switch that is clean, smooth, level, sturdy and with a power outlet nearby. Make sure there is enough clearance around the switch to allow attachment of cables, power cord and air circulation.

#### 3.6.1 Attaching Rubber Feet

1. Make sure the mounting surface on the bottom of the switch is free of grease and

dust.

2. Remove adhesive backing from the rubber feet.
3. Apply the rubber feet to each corner on the bottom of the switch.

### **3.6.2 Power On**

Connect the power cord to the AC power socket on the rear panel of the switch. Check the power indicator on the front panel to see if power is properly supplied.

## 4.0 Network Applications

This section provides samples of network topology in which the switches can be used. This model switch is generally used as a desktop, workgroup or edge segment switch.

The switch has been designated as a segment switch which has a large address table (8K MAC addresses) providing high performance for connecting network segments.

The uplink port (Gigabit combo port) provides connection to another switch in either fiber or copper to form a large switched network. The eight PoE ports inject power into the UTP cables supplying power for edge devices.

The following figure illustrates an example for a PoE application:

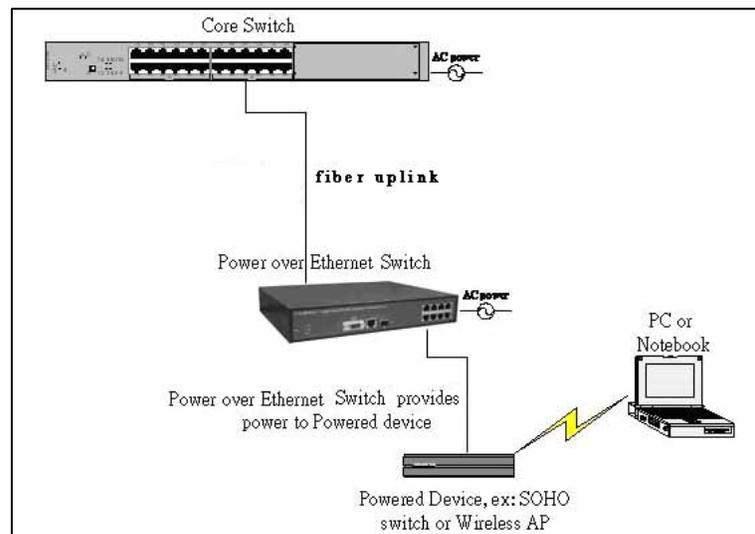


Figure 4.1 – Workgroup/Classroom Application

## **X-Ring Application**

The X-ring protocol is supported which helps the network to recover from network connection failures within 300ms or less, therefore, making the network more reliable. The X-ring algorithm is similar to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Rapid STP (RSTP), but its recovery time is less than STP/RSTP. The following figure illustrates an example of the X-ring protocol:

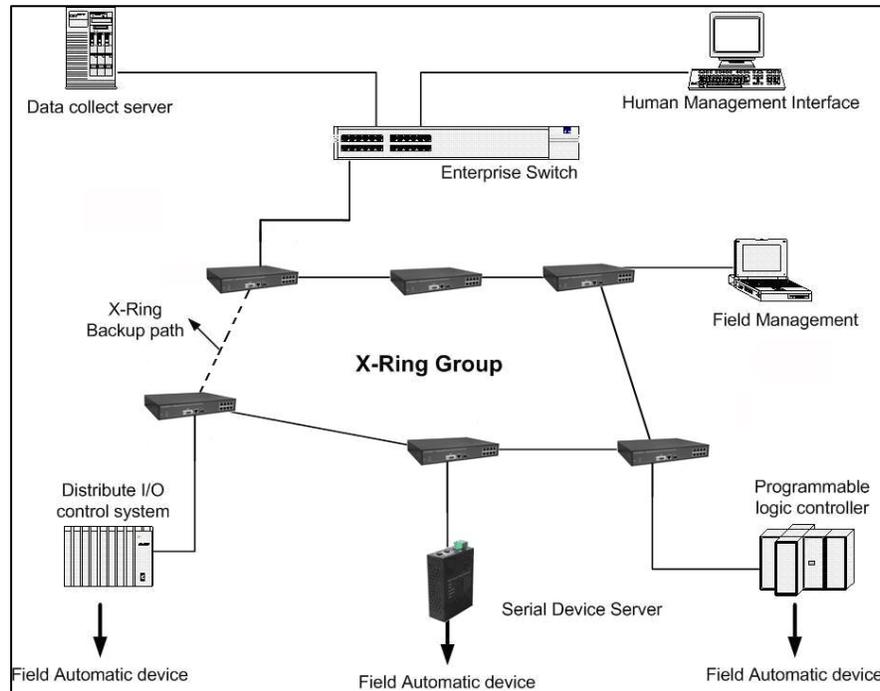


Figure 4.2 – X-Ring Application

## Coupling Ring Application

There may be more than one X-ring group in the network. The Coupling Ring function can connect each X-Ring for redundant backup. It ensures the transmission between two ring groups, therefore reducing failure.

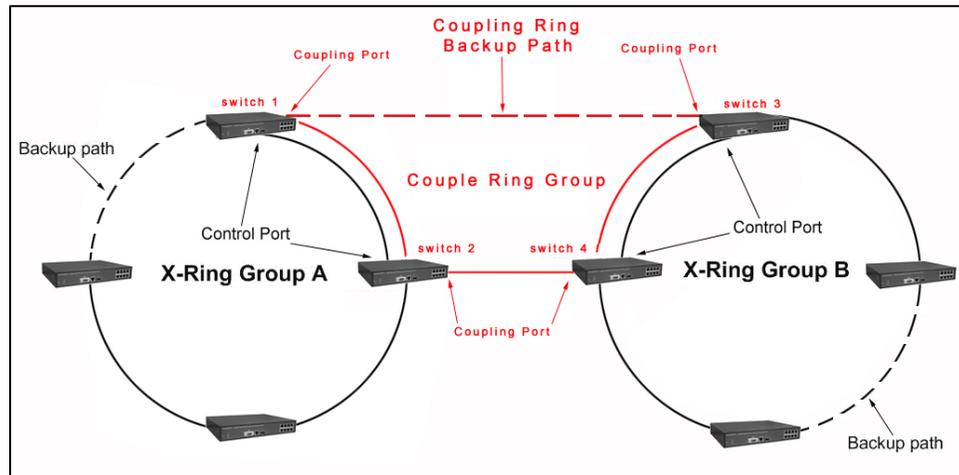


Figure 4.3 – Coupling Ring Application

## Dual Homing Application

The Dual Homing function is used to prevent the connection loss from between X-ring groups and upper level/core switches. Two ports are assigned as the Dual Homing port that is used as a backup port in the X-ring group. The Dual Homing function is only available when the X-ring function is active. Each X-ring group has only one Dual Home port.

**Note:** When using the Dual Homing application, upper level switches must enable RSTP protocol. The following illustrates the Dual Homing application:

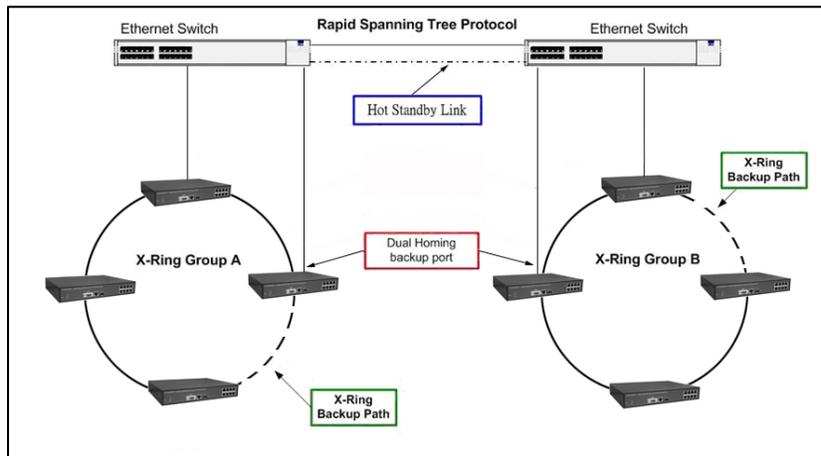


Figure 4.4 – Dual Homing Application

### **Small Workgroup Application**

The GSM2109 and 1009-8POE switches are designed to be desktop size switches that provide an ideal solution for a small workgroup or classroom environment. The switch can be a standalone switch connected to personal computers, a server, and a printer. The following illustrates a small workgroup application:

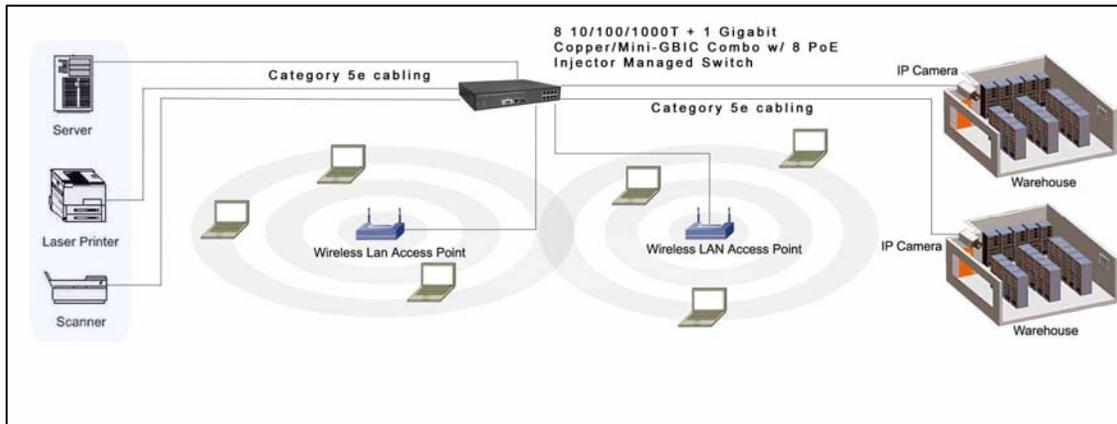


Figure 4.5 – Small Workgroup Application

## Segment Bridge

Both switch models provide power to the powered devices that follow the IEEE 802.3af standard on the network. This solves the problem of position limitation, so the network device can be installed in a more convenient location for us. The following figure provides an example of a network application for PoE.

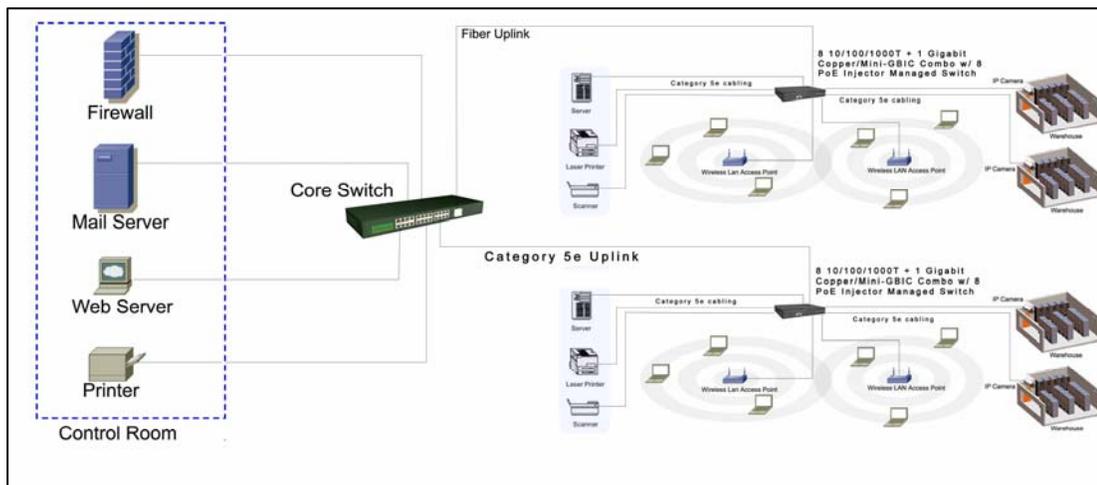


Figure 4.6 – PoE Segment Bridge Application

These compact switches can be easily connected to the backbone switch allowing communications throughout the network. Addresses are automatically learned, which is used to filter and forward all traffic based on the destination address.

### 4.1 Console Management

This section explains how to configure console management via a direct connection to the console port of the switch. Console management involves the administration of the switch via a direct connection to the RS-232 console port. This port is a female DB-9 connector. From the **Main Console Management Menu**, you have access to all of the management functions of the switch.

## Connecting a Terminal or PC to the Console Port

Use the supplied RS-232 cable to connect a terminal or PC to the console port. The terminal or PC to be connected must support the terminal emulation program.

After the connection between switch and PC is made, run a **terminal emulation program** or **Hyper Terminal** to match the following default characteristics of the console port:

**Baud Rate: 9600 bps**  
**Data Bits: 8**  
**Parity: None**  
**Stop Bit: 1**  
**Flow Control: None**

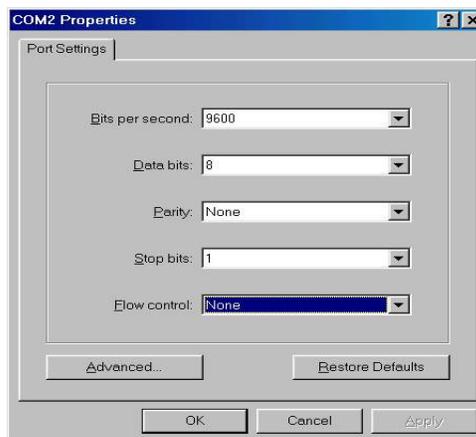


Figure 4.7 - Communication Parameters

1. Press **Enter** once you have entered the parameters listed above.
2. Turn on the switch. The switch will display a series of messages as it performs a self test. Once the self test is completed, the login screen will be displayed.

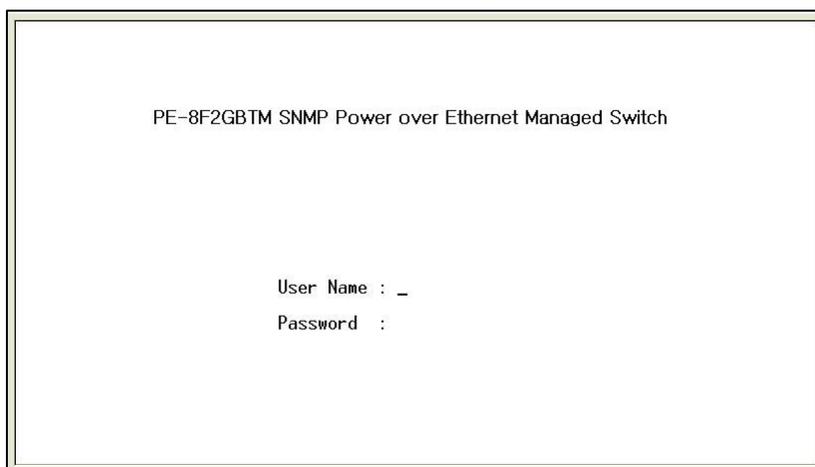


Figure 4.8 - Console Login Interface

3. Enter the username and password.

4. The default user name is **root**, and the default password is **root**. You may change the login identification to make it more secure for your network in the **System Configuration** menu.
5. Once you have logged into the system, the following command prompt will be displayed. **Enter *enable* to access CLI commands.**

```
switch>enable
switch#_
```

Figure 4.9– CLI and Telnet Command Prompt

Switch management can be accessed via the following methods:

- Console Connection described above. Begin entering CLI commands at this prompt.
- Telnet – use the default IP of the switch **192.168.16.1** to access switch management via Telnet.
- Web Interface described in Section 5.0.

**Note:** A complete list of CLI commands is included in Section 6.0.

## 5.0 Web Based Management

This section covers the functions of web based management. There is an embedded HTML web site residing in flash memory in the CPU board of the switch. Web based management provides advanced management features for the network administrator that can be accessed from anywhere on the network through a standard web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer (IE).

The web based management supports IE 6.0. It is based on Java Applets with an aim to reduce network bandwidth consumption, enhance access speed and present an easy viewing screen.

## 5.1 Workstation Settings for Web Management

Before the management functions can be accessed via the web, use the console connection to login to the switch to check the IP address of the switch. The default IP address is:

- **IP Address:** 192.168.16.1
- **Subnet Mask:** 255.255.255.0
- **Default Gateway:** 192.168.16.254
- **User Name:** root
- **Password:** root

## 5.2 Login via the Web

1. Launch **IE**.
2. Enter the **IP address** of the switch and press **Enter**.  
Example: http://192.168.16.1
3. The login screen will be displayed.
4. Enter the user name and password. The default user name and password is **root**.
5. Click **Enter** or **OK**.
6. The main menu of for web based management will be displayed.



Figure 5.1 - Web Management Login Screen

### 5.3 System Information

Use the **System** menu to configuration the following system information:

- **System Name** - assign a name for the switch. The maximum length is 64 bytes.
- **System Description** - displays the description for the switch. The information is **read only** and cannot be modified.
- **System Location** - assign the physical location for the switch. The maximum length is 64 bytes.
- **System Contact** – Enter the designated contact person for this switch.

The **System Information** screen displays the following:

- **Firmware Version** - displays the firmware version for the switch.
- **Kernel Version** - displays the kernel software version.
- **MAC Address** - displays the unique hardware address assigned by manufacturer (default).

## System Information

<b>System Name</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>System Description</b>	8 10/100/1000T + 1 10/100/1000T/ Mini-GBIC Combo w/ 8 PoE I
<b>System Location</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>System Contact</b>	<input type="text"/>

<b>Firmware Version</b>	v1.07
<b>Kernel Version</b>	v1.49
<b>MAC Address</b>	00FF38549821

Figure 5.2 - System Information Screen

## 5.4 IP Address Configuration

This menu allows you to change the **IP address** for the switch as well as reconfigure IP settings. Once the IP address has been set, the switch must be rebooted.

- **DHCP** - Disable or enable the DHCP client function. When DHCP function is enabled, the system will assign IP addresses to devices from the local DHCP server. Therefore, you do not have to assign the IP addresses.
- **IP Address** – Use this option to assign the switch IP address. The default IP address is 192.168.16.1.
- **Subnet Mask** - Use this option to assign the switch IP subnet mask.
- **Gateway** – Use this option to assign the switch gateway. The default gateway value is 192.168.16.254.
- **DNS1** – DNS1 is short for Domain Name Server. DNS is an Internet service that translates domain names into IP addresses. Because domain names are alphabetic, they are easier to remember, however, the Internet is based on IP addresses. Each time a user accesses the domain name of a web page, a DNS service must translate the name into the corresponding IP address. For example, the domain name **www.net.com** might translate to **192.168.1.1**.

- **DNS2** - DNS2 is the backup for DNS1. If the DNS1 cannot function, the DNS2 will replace DNS1.

**IP Configuration**

DHCP Client :  ▾

<b>IP Address</b>	192.168.16.1
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	255.255.255.0
<b>Gateway</b>	192.168.16.254
<b>DNS1</b>	0.0.0.0
<b>DNS2</b>	0.0.0.0

Figure 5.3 – IP Configuration

## 5.5 DHCP Server

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a protocol for assigning dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network. With dynamic addressing, a device may have a different IP address every time it connects to the network. In some systems, the IP address may change while connected. DHCP supports a combination of static and dynamic IP addresses. Dynamic addressing simplifies network administration because the software keeps track of IP addresses rather than an administrator managing this task. This means that a new computer can be added to a network without the hassle of manually assigning it a unique IP address.

### 5.5.1 DHCP Server – System Configuration

The switch provides the following DHCP server functions once DHCP has been enabled.

- **DHCP Server** - Enable or Disable the DHCP Server function. If enabled, the switch will be the DHCP server on your LAN.
- **Low IP Address** – Low IP address is the first of the dynamic IP numbers to be assigned. For example, if the dynamic IP assign range is from *192.168.1.100 ~ 192.168.1.200*, 192.168.1.100 will be the Low IP address.

- **High IP Address** - High IP address is the last of the dynamic IP numbers to be assigned. In the example listed above, the High IP address would be 192.168.1.200.
- **Subnet Mask** - The dynamic IP assigned range for subnet mask.
- **Gateway** - The gateway of your network.
- **DNS** – The Domain Name Server IP Address of your network.
- **Lease Time (sec)** – Specifies in seconds the time period that the system will reset the dynamic IP assignment.

## DHCP Server - System Configuration

System Configuration
Client Entries
Port and IP Binding

DHCP Server :

<b>Low IP Address</b>	192.168.0.100
<b>High IP Address</b>	192.168.0.200
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	255.255.255.0
<b>Gateway</b>	192.168.0.1
<b>DNS</b>	168.95.192.1
<b>Lease Time (sec)</b>	86400

Figure 5.4 - DHCP Server Configuration

When the DHCP server function is enabled, the system will collect DHCP client information which will be displayed in the DHCP Client Entries screen.

## DHCP Server - Client Entries

System Configuration
Client Entries
Port and IP Binding

IP addr	Client ID	Type	Status	Lease
---------	-----------	------	--------	-------

Figure 5.5 - DHCP Client Entries Screen

## 5.6 Port and IP Binding

The switch allows you to assign a specific IP address that is in the dynamic IP range to a specific port. When the device is connecting to the port and requests a dynamic IP assignment, the system will assign the IP address that has been previously assigned to the connected device.

Port	IP
Port.01	0.0.0.0
Port.02	0.0.0.0
Port.03	0.0.0.0
Port.04	0.0.0.0
Port.05	0.0.0.0
Port.06	0.0.0.0
Port.07	0.0.0.0
Port.08	0.0.0.0
G1	0.0.0.0
G2	0.0.0.0

Apply Help

Figure 5.6 - Port and IP Bindings Screen

## 5.7 TFTP Transaction

The **TFTP Update Firmware** screen allows you to update the switch firmware, restore EEPROM value or backup current EEPROM value.

1. Start the **TFTP server**.
2. Copy the new firmware version image file to the **TFTP server**.
3. Enter the **IP address** of the TFTP server.
4. Click **Apply** to proceed with the update.

**TFTP - Update Firmware**

[Update Firmware](#)    [Restore Configuration](#)    [Backup Configuration](#)

**TFTP Server IP Address**   
**Firmware File Name**

Figure 5.7 - Update Firmware Screen

## 5.8 Restore Configuration

You can restore the EEPROM value from the TFTP server. Before restoring, you must load the image file on the TFTP server so the switch can download the flash image.

1. Fill in the **TFTP server IP address**.
2. Enter the correct **Restore File Name**.
3. Click **Apply** to proceed.

**TFTP - Restore Configuration**

[Update Firmware](#)    [Restore Configuration](#)    [Backup Configuration](#)

**TFTP Server IP Address**   
**Restore File Name**

Figure 5-8 - Restore Configuration Screen

## 5.9 Backup Configuration

This menu allows you to save the current EEPROM value from the switch to the TFTP server.

1. Fill in the **TFTP server IP address**.
2. Enter the correct **Backup File Name**.
3. Click **Apply** to proceed.

## TFTP - Backup Configuration

<a href="#">Update Firmware</a>	<a href="#">Restore Configuration</a>	<a href="#">Backup Configuration</a>
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>TFTP Server IP Address</b>	192.168.1.2
<b>Backup File Name</b>	data.bin

Figure 5.9 - Backup Configuration Screen

### 5.10 System Event Log

The **System Event Log – Syslog Configuration** allows you to configure the switch so you can collect and view system events.

1. Select the **Syslog Client Mode**: client only, server only, or both client and server.
2. Enter the **Syslog server IP address**.
3. Click **Reload** to refresh the events log.
4. Click **Clear** to clear the current events log.

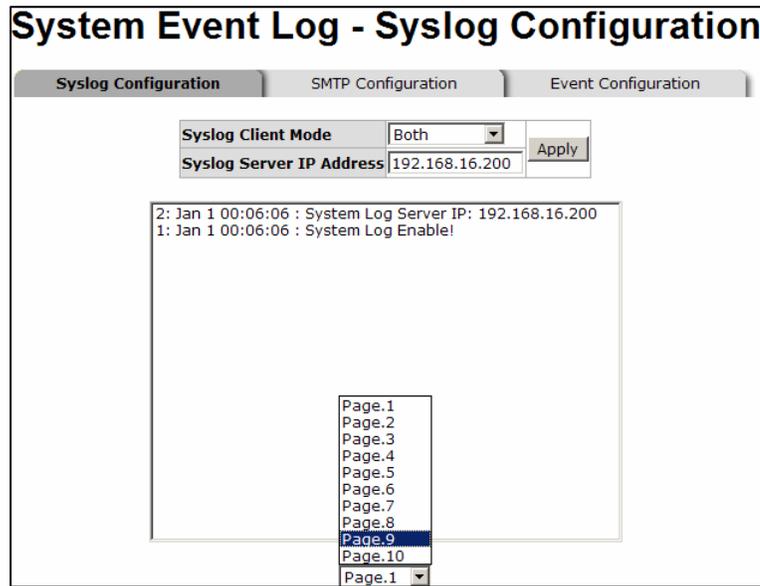


Figure 5.10 – System Event Log

**Note:** When the Syslog Client Mode is set as **Client Only**, the system event log will only be sent to the client logged into the switch. When the **Syslog Client Mode** is set to **Server Only**, the system log will only be sent to the to the syslog server. You will have to enter the IP address in the Syslog Server IP address column. If the **Syslog Client Mode** is set to **Both**, the system log will be set to the client and server.

### 5.11 System Event Log – SMTP Configuration

The **SMTP Configuration** provides set up for the following:

- **Email alert** – enable or disable the email alert function
- **SMTP Server IP** – set up the mail server IP address. When Email Alert is enabled, this function is available for set up.
- **Sender** – Enter an alias with a complete email format to identify the event log
- **Authentication** – Click the checkbox to enable this function. Once it is enabled, configure the email account and password for authentication. Email alert must be enabled to use this function
- **Mail Account** – Set up the email account to receive the alert. It must be an existing email account on the mail server which has been set in the SMTP server IP column.

- **Password** – Enter the password for the email account.
- **Confirm password** – Enter the password again for confirmation.
- **Rcpt email address 1~ 6** – Up to six email accounts can be assigned to receive the alerts.

### System Event Log - SMTP Configuration

Syslog Configuration
**SMTP Configuration**
Event Configuration

E-mail Alert:  ▾

<b>SMTP Server IP Address :</b>	<input type="text" value="192.168.16.5"/>
<b>Sender :</b>	<input type="text" value="switch101@123.com"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Authentication</b>	
<b>Mail Account :</b>	<input type="text" value="johnadmin"/>
<b>Password :</b>	<input type="password" value="****"/>
<b>Confirm Password :</b>	<input type="password" value="****"/>
<b>Rcpt e-mail Address 1 :</b>	<input type="text" value="supervisor@123.com"/>
<b>Rcpt e-mail Address 2 :</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rcpt e-mail Address 3 :</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rcpt e-mail Address 4 :</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rcpt e-mail Address 5 :</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rcpt e-mail Address 6 :</b>	<input type="text"/>

Figure 5.11 – SMTP Configuration

## 5.12 Event Configuration

The **Event Configuration** allows you to select SMTP events. When selected events occur, the system will send out the log information or alerts. Per port log and SMTP events can also be selected. The four event types are listed below. Before you can select an event type, the **Syslog Client Mode** (Email Alert on the SMTP Configuration Tab) must be enabled.

- **Device cold start** – the system will produce a log event when the device executes a cold start action.
- **Device warm start** – the system will produce a log event when the device executes a warm start.
- **Authentication Failure** – the system will produce a log event when the SNMP authentication fails.
- **X-ring topology change** - – the system will produce a log event when the X-ring topology changes.
- **Port Event Selection** – The three choices for per port events and per port SMTP events are listed below. Before you can select an event type, the **Syslog Client Mode** (Email Alert on the SMTP Configuration tab) must be enabled. Disabled indicates that no event is selected.
- **Link Up** - the system will produce a log message when port connection is up only.
- **Link Down** - the system will produce a log message when port connection is down only.
- **Link Up & Link Down** - the system will produce a log message when port connection is up and down.

## System Event Log - Event Configuration

Syslog Configuration
SMTP Configuration
Event Configuration

**System event selection**

Event Type	Syslog	SMTP
Device cold start	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Device warm start	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Authentication failure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
X-Ring topology change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Port event selection**

Port	Syslog	SMTP
Port.01	Disable	Disable
Port.02	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">           Disable            Link Up            Link Down            Link Up &amp; Link Down         </div>	Disable
Port.03	Disable	Disable
Port.04	Disable	Disable
Port.05	Disable	Disable
Port.06	Disable	Disable
Port.07	Disable	Disable
Port.08	Disable	Disable
Port.09	Disable	Disable

Figure 5.12 – System Event Log

### 5.13 SNTP Configuration

Use this menu to configure the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) settings. The SNTP synchronizes the switch clock with the Internet.

- **SNTP Client** – set the SNTP function to enable or disable. **SNTP** is disabled by default.
- **Daylight Savings Time** - enable or disable the daylight savings time function. When daylight saving time is enabled, you must also set the daylight savings time period.
- **UTC Timezone** - set the switch location time zone. Use the following table as a reference for the different time zone locations.

<b>Local Time Zone</b>	<b>Conversion from UTC</b>	<b>Time at 12:00 UTC</b>
November Time Zone	- 1 hour	11am
Oscar Time Zone	-2 hours	10 am
ADT - Atlantic Daylight	-3 hours	9 am
AST - Atlantic Standard EDT - Eastern Daylight	-4 hours	8 am
EST - Eastern Standard CDT - Central Daylight	-5 hours	7 am
CST - Central Standard MDT - Mountain Daylight	-6 hours	6 am
MST - Mountain Standard PDT - Pacific Daylight	-7 hours	5 am
PST - Pacific Standard ADT - Alaskan Daylight	-8 hours	4 am
ALA - Alaskan Standard	-9 hours	3 am
HAW - Hawaiian Standard	-10 hours	2 am
Nome, Alaska	-11 hours	1 am
CET - Central European FWT - French Winter MET - Middle European MEWT - Middle European Winter SWT - Swedish Winter	+1 hour	1 pm
EET - Eastern European,	+2 hours	2 pm

Local Time Zone	Conversion from UTC	Time at 12:00 UTC
USSR Zone 1		
BT - Baghdad, USSR Zone 2	+3 hours	3 pm
ZP4 - USSR Zone 3	+4 hours	4 pm
ZP5 - USSR Zone 4	+5 hours	5 pm
ZP6 - USSR Zone 5	+6 hours	6 pm
WAST - West Australian Standard	+7 hours	7 pm
CCT - China Coast, USSR Zone 7	+8 hours	8 pm
JST - Japan Standard, USSR Zone 8	+9 hours	9 pm
EAST - East Australian Standard GST Guam Standard, USSR Zone 9	+10 hours	10 pm
IDLE - International Date Line NZST - New Zealand Standard NZT - New Zealand	+12 hours	Midnight

Table 5.1 – Time Zone Information

- **SNTP Sever URL** - set the SNTP server IP address.
- **Switch Timer** – Displays the current time of the switch

- **Daylight Saving Period**– enter the beginning and ending time for daylight savings time. Both will be different in every year.
- **Daylight Saving Offset (mins)** – For non-US and European countries, specify the amount of time for daylight savings time.

Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

## SNTP Configuration

SNTP Client :  ▼

Daylight Saving Time :  ▼

<b>UTC Timezone</b>	<input type="text" value="(GMT+08:00)Taipei"/> <span>▼</span>	
<b>SNTP Server URL</b>	<input type="text" value="76.168.30.201"/>	
<b>Switch Timer</b>	<input type="text" value="Monday, September 03, 2007 4:35:"/>	
<b>Daylight Saving Period</b>	<input type="text" value="20040101 00:0"/>	<input type="text" value="20040101 00:0"/>
<b>Daylight Saving Offset(mins)</b>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	

Figure 5.13 – SNTP Configuration

## 5.14 IP Security

IP security allows you to assign ten specific IP addresses that have permission to access the switch through the web browser for secure switch management. The following lists the functions for IP security:

- **IP Security Mode** – The IP Security mode must be enabled in order to configure the HTTP server and the Telnet server.
- **Enable HTTP Server** – Once this is enabled, the ten IP addresses will be able to access the management functions via the web.
- **Enable Telnet Server** - Once this is enabled, the ten IP addresses will be able to access the management functions via Telnet.
- **Security IP 1 ~ 10** – Assign up to ten specific IP addresses. Only those ten IP addresses can access and management the switch through the web browser.

Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

**Note:** Remember to execute **Save Configuration** to save the new settings.

## IP Security

IP Security Mode:

Enable HTTP Server

Enable Telnet Server

Security IP1	192.168.16.77
Security IP2	192.168.16.89
Security IP3	192.168.16.120
Security IP4	0.0.0.0
Security IP5	0.0.0.0
Security IP6	0.0.0.0
Security IP7	0.0.0.0
Security IP8	0.0.0.0
Security IP9	0.0.0.0
Security IP10	0.0.0.0

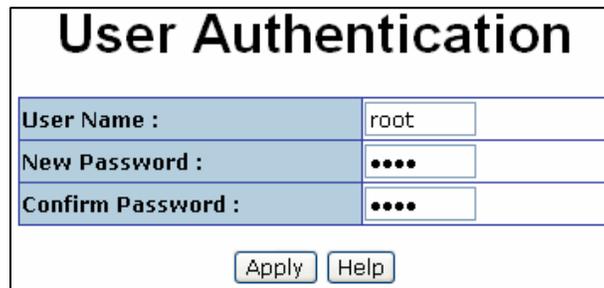
5.14 – IP Security Settings

## 5.15 User Authentication

User authentication is used to modify login user name and password:

- **User name** – key in the new user name. The default is **root**.
- **Password** - key in the new password. The default is **root**.
- **Confirm password** - Retype the new password for confirmation.

Click **Apply** to save the configuration.



User Authentication	
User Name :	root
New Password :	••••
Confirm Password :	••••
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/>	

5.15 – User Authentication

## 5.16 Port Menu

**Port Statistics** provides statistics for current port traffic. You can use the Clear button to clean out off of the counts. The following information is provided in the **Port Statistics** screen:

- **Port** – displays the port number
- **Type** – displays the media type of the port
- **Link** – displays the link status (up or down)
- **State** – Set the port as **Enable** or **Disable** via port control. When the state is disabled, the port will not transmit or receive packets.
- **TX Good Packet** – counts the good packets transmitting
- **TX Bad Packet** – counts the bad packets transmitting (including undersize <64 bytes, oversize, CRC align errors, fragments and jabber packets)
- **RX Good Packet** – counts the good packets received
- **TX Bad Packet** – counts the bad packets received including undersize <64 bytes,

oversize, CRC align errors, fragments and jabber packets)

- **TX Abort Packet** - counts the aborted packet during transmission
- **Packet Collision** – counts the dropped packets
- **TX Bcast Packet** – counts the broadcasted packets
- **Rx Mcast Packet** – counts the multicast packets

The **clear** button will clean out all counts.

Port Statistics												
Port	Type	Link	State	Tx Good Packet	Tx Bad Packet	Rx Good Packet	Rx Bad Packet	Tx Abort Packet	Packet Collision	Packet Dropped	RX Bcast Packet	RX Mcast Packet
Port.01	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.02	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.03	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.04	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.05	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.06	1000TX	Up	Enable	5180	0	28009	0	0	0	0	13661	3268
Port.07	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.08	1000TX	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port.09	1GTX/mGBIC	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.16 – Port Statistics

## 5.17 Port Control

The section of this screen is used to configure each port. The bottom section displays the current settings for each port.

- **Port** - Select the port that you want to configure.
- **State** - Current port status. The port can be set to disable or enable mode. If a port is set to **disable**, it will not be able to receive or transmit packets.
- **Negotiation** - Set auto negotiation status of the port. There are two choices, **auto** and **force**. If you set negotiation to **force**, the speed and duplex modes must be set manually.
  - **Speed** – Available when negotiation is set to **Force**.
  - **Duplex** – Available when negotiation is set to **Force**.
- **Flow Control** – Flow control is set to Enable or Disable. When enabled, once the

device exceeds the input data rate of another device, the receiving device will send a PAUSE frame which halts the transmission of the sender for a specified period of time. When disabled, the receiving device will drop the packet if there is too much to process.

- **Security** – The default for security is **Off**. When turned **On**, access from a device connected to that port will be blocked unless the MAC address of that device is included in the static MAC address table.

Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

### Port Control

Port	State	Negotiation	Speed	Duplex	Flow Control	Security
Port.01	Enable	Auto	1000	Full	Enable	Off
Port.02						
Port.03						
Port.04						

Port	Group ID	Type	Link	State	Negotiation	Speed		Duplex		Flow Control		Security
						Config	Actual	Config	Actual	Config	Actual	
Port.01	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.02	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.03	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.04	N/A	1000TX	Up	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	100	Full	Enable	ON	OFF
Port.05	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.06	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.07	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.08	N/A	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF
Port.09	N/A	1GTX/mGBIC	Down	Enable	Auto	1G	Full	N/A	N/A	Enable	N/A	OFF

Figure 5.17 – Port Control

## 5.18 Port Trunking

The Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) provides a standardized means for exchanging information between partner systems. The systems have to reach an agreement on the identity of the Link Aggregation Group to which the link belongs, move the link to that Link Aggregation Group and enable its transmission and reception functions. Link aggregation allows you to 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. **Aggregator setting** involves the following:

- **System priority** – a value used to identify the active LACP. The switch with the lowest value has the highest priority and is selected as the active LACP.
- **Group ID** – There are four trunk groups for configuration.
- **LACP** – When enabled, the group is LACP static trunk group. If disabled, the group is local static trunk group. The advantage of LACP disabled is that a port joins the trunk group without any handshaking with its member ports. But, member ports won't know that they should be aggregated together to form a logic trunk group. .
- **Work Ports** – A maximum of four ports can be aggregated at the same time.
  - **Select** the ports to join the trunk group. With LACP static trunk group, four ports are assigned to be the members of a trunk group who work ports field is set as two; the other two ports are standby. (The **LACP State Activity** will display **Passive** on the tab for **State Activity**. Use the **Add** button to add the port. To remove unwanted ports, select the port and click **Remove**.
- If LACP is enabled, you can configure the LACP Active/Passive status in each port on the state activity page.
- Click **apply** to confirm the setting.
- The Trunk Group can be deleted by selecting the **Group ID** and clicking **Delete**.

## Port Trunk - Aggregator Setting

Aggregator Setting
Aggregator Information
State Activity

**System Priority**

1

<b>Group ID</b>	Trunk.1 ▾	Select
<b>Lacp</b>	Enable ▾	
<b>Work Ports</b>	4	
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> Port.01  Port.02  Port.03  Port.04 </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; margin: 2px 0;">&lt;&lt;Add</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; margin: 2px 0;">Remove&gt;&gt;</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> Port.05  Port.06  Port.07  Port.08  Port.09 </div>

Apply Delete Help

Notice: The trunk function do not support GVRP and X-Ring.

Figure 5.18 – Port Trunk Aggregator Setting

## 5.19 Aggregator Information

Once the **LACP aggregator** has been configured, the information can be displayed through the **Aggregator Information** screen.

- **Group information** – displays the trunk group ID
- **Port member** – displays the members of this static trunk group.

The screenshot shows the 'Aggregator Information' tab in a web interface. It features several configuration fields and buttons:

- System Priority:** A text input field containing the value '1'.
- Group ID:** A dropdown menu set to 'Trunk.2' with a 'Select' button to its right.
- Lacp:** A dropdown menu set to 'Disable'.
- Work Ports:** A text input field containing the value '2'.
- Port Selection:** Two lists of ports. The left list contains 'Port.07' and 'Port.08'. The right list contains 'Port.01' through 'Port.09'. Between the lists are buttons for '<<Add' and 'Remove>>'.
- Buttons:** 'Apply', 'Delete', and 'Help' buttons are located at the bottom of the configuration area.

Notice: The trunk function do not support GVRP and X-Ring.

### Port Trunk - Aggregator Information

Aggregator Setting	Aggregator Information	State Activity						
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Static Trunking Group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Group Key</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Port Member</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Static Trunking Group		Group Key	1	Port Member	7 8
Static Trunking Group								
Group Key	1							
Port Member	7 8							

5.19 - Aggregator Information screen

## 5.20 State Activity

Once the LACP aggregator has been configured, you can configure the port state activity. Port state activity can be set to **active** or **passive**.

- **Active** – port automatically sends LACP protocol packets
- **Passive** – port does not automatically send LACP protocol packets and responds only if it receives LACP protocol packets from the opposite device.

**Note:** A link having either two active LACP ports or one active port can perform dynamic LACP trunking. A link with two passive LACP ports will not perform dynamic LACP trunking because both ports are waiting for the LACP protocol packet from the opposite device.

Port	LACP State Activity	Port	LACP State Activity
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
5	N/A	6	N/A
7	N/A	8	N/A
9	N/A		

5.20 - State Activity Screen

## 5.21 Port Mirroring

Port mirroring is a method used to monitor the traffic on a switched network. A specific port can monitor traffic through mirrored ports. The in and out traffic of a monitored port will be duplicated into the mirrored port.

- **Destination port** – mirror port can be used to see all monitor port traffic. You can connect mirror port to LAN analyzer or Netxray. Select the mirroring port state:
  - **RX** – RX packet only
  - **TX** – TX packet only

- **Both** – RX and TX packet
- **Source port** – select the ports to be monitored. All monitored port traffic will be copied to the mirror port. You can select a maximum of 10 monitor ports in the switch. You can choose the port to monitor in only one mirror mode. Select the mirroring port state:
  - **RX** – RX packet only
  - **TX** – TX packet only
  - **Both** – RX and TX packet
- Click **Apply** to confirm the settings.

**Note:** To disable the function, set the monitor port to **none**.

### Port Mirroring

	Destination Port		Source Port	
	RX	TX	RX	TX
Port.01	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Port.02	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Port.03	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port.04	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port.05	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Port.06	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Port.07	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port.08	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Port.09	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 5.21 - Port Mirroring Screen

## 5.22 Rate Limiting

Rate limiting allows you to set up the bandwidth rate and packet limitation type per port.

- **Ingress Limit Packet Type** – select the packet type to be filtered. The packet types include four types of packets: all, broadcast/multicast/flooded, unicast packets, broadcast/multicast packets, and broadcast only packets. The egress rate supports all types of packets.
- All ports support port ingress and egress rate control. For example, if Port 1 is 10Mbps, users can set its effective egress rate at 1Mbps and ingress rate is 500kbps. The switch performs the ingress rate by packet counter to meet the specified rate.
- **Ingress** – enter the port effective ingress rate. The default value is **0**.
- **Egress** – enter the port effective egress rate. The default value is **0**.
- Click **Apply** to confirm the settings.

### Rate Limiting

	Ingress Limit Frame Type	Ingress	Egress
Port.01	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.02	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.03	Broadcast/Multicast/Flooded Unicast	0 kbps	0 kbps
	Broadcast/Multicast	0 kbps	0 kbps
	Broadcast only	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.04	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.05	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.06	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.07	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.08	All	0 kbps	0 kbps
Port.09	All	0 kbps	0 kbps

Rate Range is from 100 kbps to 102400 kbps or to 256000 kbps for giga ports, and zero means no limit.

Figure 5.22 – Rate Limiting

## 5.23 Protocol Menu

The **Protocol Menu** includes the following functions:

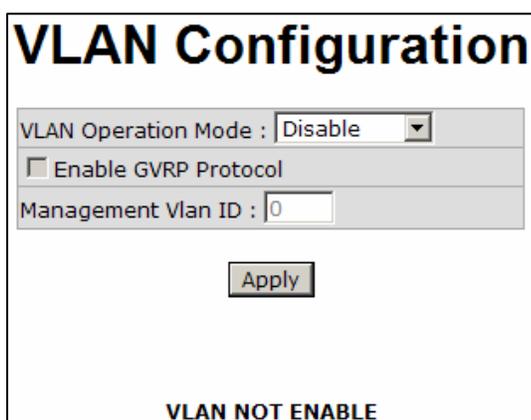
- VLAN
- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Quality of Service (QoS)
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
- X-Ring

### 5.23.1 VLAN Configuration

Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs) are logical network groups that limit the broadcast domain. VLANs allows you to isolate network traffic so only members of the VLAN receive traffic from the other VLAN members and not from everyone on the network. Basically, creating a VLAN is the equivalent of reconnecting a group of network devices to another physical switch. However, all the network devices are still connected to the same physical switch. VLAN support is **disabled** by default.

The **VLAN Configuration** provides two VLAN modes:

- Port based
- 802.1Q



**VLAN Configuration**

VLAN Operation Mode :

Enable GVRP Protocol

Management Vlan ID :

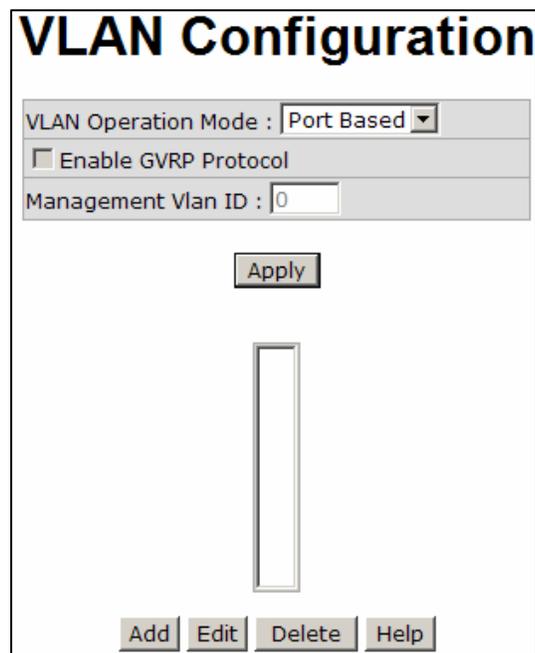
**VLAN NOT ENABLE**

Figure 5.23 - VLAN Configuration

### 5.23.2 Port Based VLAN Configuration

When a port is configured in a VLAN, packets can travel only among members of the same VLAN group. All unselected ports belong to another single VLAN. If the port-based VLAN is enabled, VLAN-tagging is ignored.

In order for an end station to send packets to different VLANs, it has to be either capable of sending tagged or attached to a VLAN-aware bridge that is capable of classifying and tagging the packet with a different VLAN ID based on not only default PVID but also other information about the packet, such as the protocol.



The screenshot displays the 'VLAN Configuration' window. At the top, the title 'VLAN Configuration' is in large, bold, black font. Below the title, there is a configuration panel with a light gray background. The first row contains 'VLAN Operation Mode : Port Based' with a dropdown arrow. The second row has a checkbox labeled 'Enable GVRP Protocol' which is currently unchecked. The third row shows 'Management Vlan ID : 0' in a text input field. Below this panel is a large, empty rectangular area. At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: 'Add', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Help', arranged horizontally.

Figure 5.24 – VLAN Port Based Interface

1. Click **Add** to create a new VLAN group.
2. Enter the **Group Name** and **VLAN ID**.
3. Select the **members of the VLAN group**.
4. Click **apply**.

## VLAN Configuration

VLAN Operation Mode : Port Based

Enable GVRP Protocol

Management Vlan ID : 0

Apply

---

**Group Name** V\_LAN1

**VLAN ID** 1

Port.05 Port.06 Port.07 Port.08 Port.09	<span style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Add</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Remove</span>	<div style="background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 2px;">           Port.01            Port.02            Port.03            Port.04         </div>
---	---	--

Apply
Help

Figure 5.25 – Port Based Add Interface

1. Enter the group name and the VLAN ID.
2. Use the **Add** button to add the selected port into the right field to group these members to be a VLAN group.
3. Use the **Remove** button to remove VLANs.
4. Click **Apply**.

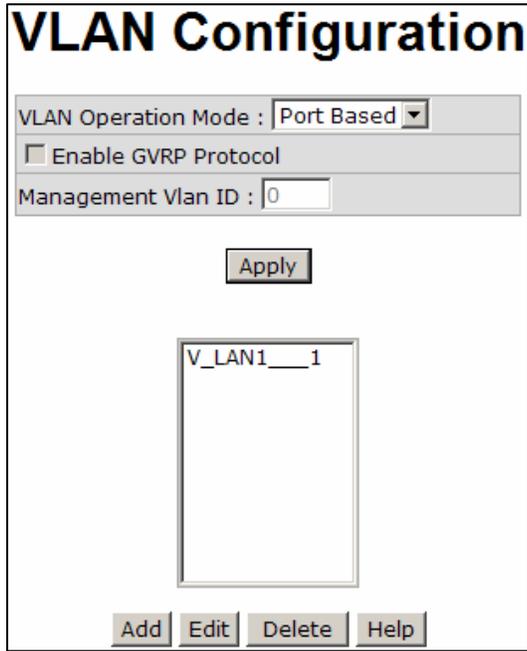


Figure 5.26 – Port Based Edit/Delete Interface

1. Use the **delete** button to delete the VLAN.
2. Use the **edit** button to modify a group name, VLAN ID or to add/remove members of the existing VLAN group.

### 5.23.3 802.1q VLAN

The IEEE 802.1q specification covers tagged-based. Therefore, it is possible to create a VLAN across devices from different switch vendors. IEEE 802.1Q VLAN uses a technique to insert a “tag” into the Ethernet frames. The tag contains a VLAN Identifier (VID) that indicates the VLAN numbers.

From this menu, you can create a tag-based VLAN, and enable or disable the Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (**GVRP**) protocol. There are 256 VLAN groups available for configuration. Once 802.1q is enabled, all the ports on the switch belong to default VLAN, VID is 1. The default VLAN cannot be deleted.

GVRP allows automatic VLAN configuration between the switch and nodes. If the switch is connected to a device with GVRP enabled, you can send a GVRP request using the VID of a VLAN defined on the switch; the switch will automatically add that device to the existing VLAN.

1. To **enable** the GVRP protocol, check box to enable GVRP protocol.
2. Select the ports to be configured.
3. There are three link types.
  - **Access Link**
  - **Trunk Link**
  - **Hybrid Link**
4. Assign the **Untagged VID**.
5. Assign the **Tagged VID**.
6. Click **apply**. Figure 5.27 displays the settings.

### VLAN Configuration

VLAN Operation Mode : 802.1Q

Enable GVRP Protocol

Management Vlan ID : 0

**802.1Q Configuration**      Group Configuration

Port	Link Type	Untagged Vid	Tagged Vid
Port.01	Access Link	1	

Port	Link Type	Untagged Vid	Tagged Vid
Port.01	Access Link	3	
Port.02	Access Link	3	
Port.03	Access Link	3	
Port.04	Access Link	3	
Port.05	Trunk Link	1	7,
Port.06	Trunk Link	1	7,
Port.07	Hybrid Link	2	1024,
Port.08	Hybrid Link	2	1024,
Port.09	Access Link	1	

Figure 5.27 – 802.1q VLAN Interface

## Group Configuration

To edit the existing VLAN Group:

1. Select the VLAN group in the table list.
2. Click **apply**.

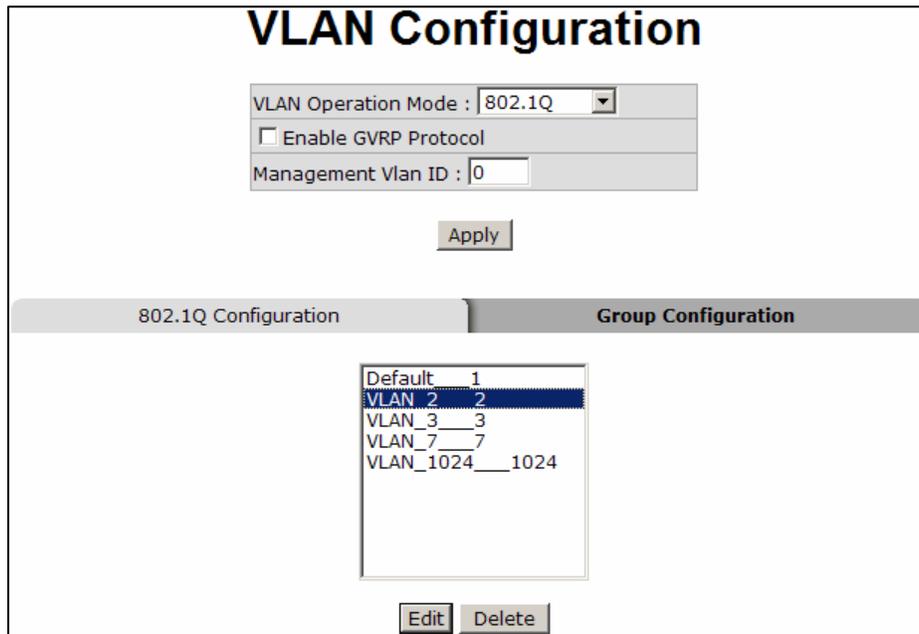


Figure 5.28 – Group Configuration Screen

3. You can change the VLAN group name and VLAN ID.
4. Once you have made the changes, click **apply** to save the changes.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "VLAN Configuration". It has two tabs: "802.1Q Configuration" and "Group Configuration".

**802.1Q Configuration:**

- VLAN Operation Mode: 802.1Q (dropdown menu)
- Enable GVRP Protocol
- Management Vlan ID: 0 (text input)
- Apply button

**Group Configuration:**

- Group Name: VLAN\_2 (text input)
- VLAN ID: 2 (text input)
- Apply button

Figure 5.29 – Group Configuration Screen

## 5.24 RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol ) Menu

The Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) is an evolution of the Spanning Tree Protocol and provides faster spanning tree convergence once a topology change has been made. This switch supports both STP and RSTP. The switch will auto detect the connected device that is running STP or RSTP protocol.

### 5.24.1 RSTP System - Configuration

- Spanning tree information about the Root Bridge can be viewed here.
- Use this menu option to modify RSTP state. Remember to use the **apply** button to save the configuration. The following lists information about spanning tree settings.
  - RSTP mode** – RSTP must **enabled** before RSTP functions can be configured. RSTP is **disabled** by default.
  - Priority (0-61440)** - a value used to identify the root bridge. The bridge with the lowest value has the highest priority and is selected as the root. If you change the value, you must reboot the switch to assign the new path priority number. The value must be multiple of 4096 according to the protocol standard rule.
  - Max Age (6-40)** - the number of seconds a bridge waits without receiving STP configuration messages before attempting a reconfiguration. Enter a value

between 6 through 40.

- **Hello Time (1-10)** - Determines how often the switch broadcasts its hello message to other switches to check RSTP current status. Enter a value between 1 through 10.
- **Forward Delay Time (4-30)** - the number of seconds a port waits before changing from its RSTP learning and listening states to the forwarding state. Enter a value between 4 through 30.
- **Note:** Follow the rule to configure the MAX age, hello time and forward delay time:

$$2 \times (\text{Forward Delay Time value} - 1) > = \text{Max Age value} > = 2 \times (\text{Hello Time value} + 1)$$

**RSTP - System Configuration**

System Configuration | Port Configuration

RSTP Mode	Enable
Priority (0-61440)	32768
Max Age (6-40)	20
Hello Time (1-10)	2
Forward Delay Time (4-30)	15

Priority must be a multiple of 4096  
2\*(Forward Delay Time-1) should be greater than or equal to the Max Age.  
The Max Age should be greater than or equal to 2\*(Hello Time + 1).

Apply Help

**Root Bridge Information**

Bridge ID	008000FF38549821
Root Priority	32768
Root Port	Root
Root Path Cost	0
Max Age	20
Hello Time	2
Forward Delay	15

Figure 5.30 - RSTP System Configuration

## 5.24.2 Port Configuration

The path cost and priority of every port can be configured through this option.

1. Select the port from the port column.

- **Path Cost** – the cost of the path to the other bridge from the transmitting bridge at the specified port. Enter a number 1 through 200,000,000.

- **Priority** - decide which port should be blocked by priority in LAN. Enter a number 0 through 240. The value of priority must be a multiple of 16.
- **Admin P2P** - some of the rapid state transactions that are possible within RSTP are dependent upon whether the port concerned can only be connected to exactly one other bridge (i.e. it is served by a point-to-point LAN segment), or can be connected to two or more bridges (i.e. it is served by a shared medium LAN segment). This function allows the P2P status of the link to be manipulated administratively. **True** equals P2P **enabled**. **False** equals P2P **disabled**.
- **Admin Edge** - the port directly connected to end stations cannot create a bridging loop in the network. To configure the port as an edge port, set the port to **True**.
- **Admin Non Stp** - the port includes the STP mathematic calculation. **True** does not include STP mathematic calculation. **False** includes the STP mathematic calculation.

2. Click **Apply**.

## RSTP - Port Configuration

System Configuration
Port Configuration

Port	Path Cost (1-200000000)	Priority (0-240)	Admin P2P	Admin Edge	Admin Non Stp
Port.01					
Port.02					
Port.03	20000	128	Auto	true	false
Port.04					
Port.05					

priority must be a multiple of 16

### RSTP Port Status

Port	Path Cost	Port Priority	Oper P2P	Oper Edge	Stp Neighbor	State	Role
Port.01	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.02	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.03	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.04	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.05	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.06	20000	128	True	False	True	Forwarding	Root
Port.07	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.08	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled
Port.09	20000	128	True	True	False	Disabled	Disabled

Figure 5.31 – RSTP – Port Configuration

## 5.25 SNMP Configuration

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is the protocol developed to manage nodes (servers, workstations, routers, switches and hubs etc.) on an IP network. SNMP enables network administrators to manage network performance, find and solve network problems, and plan for network growth. Network management provides a system to learn of problems by receiving traps or change notices from network devices implementing SNMP.

### 5.25.1 System Configuration

The **System Configuration Menu** allows you to define a new community string set and remove unwanted community strings.

- **String** – enter the name of the string.
- **Attribute** – enable access rights for the community string.
  - **Read only** – enables requests accompanied by this string to display MIB-object

information

- **Read/write** – enables requests accompanied by this string to display MIB-object information and set MIB objects
- Click **Add**.
- To **remove** the community string, select the community string to be removed, and click **Remove**. You cannot remove the default community string set.
- **Agent Mode** - select the SNMP version that you want to use.
- Click **Change** to switch to the selected SNMP version mode.

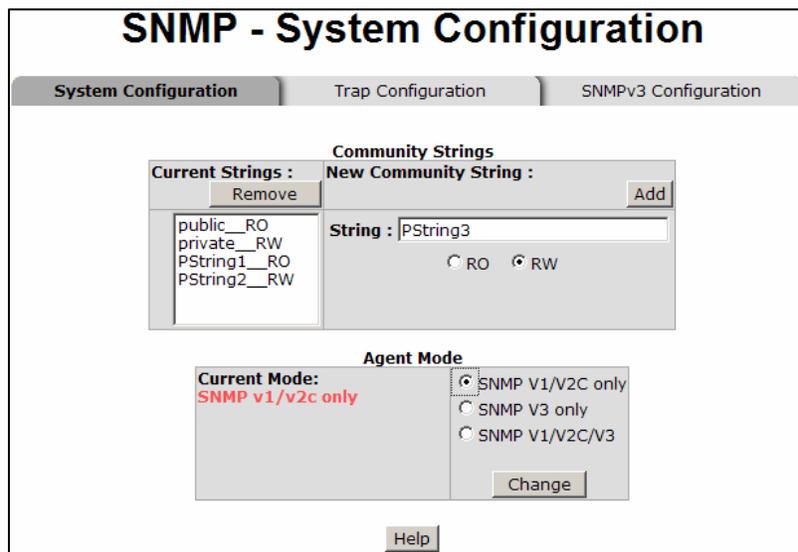


Figure 5.32 – SNMP Configuration

### 5.25.2 Trap Configuration

A trap manager is a management station that receives traps or system alerts generated by the switch. If a trap manager is not defined, no traps received. Create a trap manager by entering the IP address of the station and a community string. To define a trap manager, enter the following information.

- **IP Address** - enter the IP address of the trap manager.
- **Community** - enter the community string.
- **Trap Version** - select the SNMP version – v 1 or v2.

- Click **Add** - to save the settings.
- To remove the community string, select the community string to be removed and click **Remove**. The default community string cannot be removed.

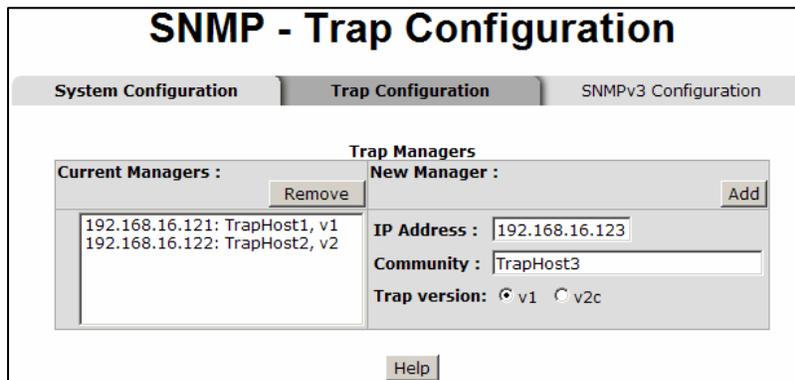


Figure 5.33 – SNMP Trap Configuration

### 5.25.3 SNMPV3 Configuration

To configure the SNMP V3 function, the following tasks should be done. See Figure 5.33 – SNMP V3 Configuration Interface.

Configure the **Context Table**.

- Assign the context name of the context table.
- Click **Add**.
- Click **Remove** to remove an unwanted context name.

Configure **User SNMP v3 User Table**.

- **User ID** – Enter a user name.
- **Authentication Password** – Enter an authentication password.
- **Privacy Password** – Enter a private password.
- Click **Add** to add the password.
- Click **Remove** to remove an unwanted password.

Configure **SNMP V3 Group Table**.

- **Security Name (User ID)** – assign the user name that you set up in user table.
- **Group Name** – set up the group name.
- Click **Add** to add the group information.
- Click **Remove** to remove group information.

Configure **SNMP V3 Access Table**

- **Context Prefix** – set up the context name.
- **Group Name** – set up the group
- **Security Level** – select the access level between the following choices:
  - NoAuthNoPriv
  - AuthNoPriv
  - AuthPriv
- **Read View Name** – set the read view
- **Write View Name** – set up the write view.
- **Notify View Name** – set up the notify view.
- Click **Add** to add the access table information.
- Click **Remove** to remove the access table information

Configure **MIBview Table**.

- **ViewName**- set up the name.
- **Sub-Oid Tree** – enter the Sub Oid
- **Type** – select excluded or included
- Click **Add** to configure the **MIBview Table**.
- Click **Remove** to remove the **MIBview Table**.

## SNMP - SNMPv3 Configuration

System Configuration
Trap Configuration
SNMPv3 Configuration

**Context Table**

Context Name :

Current User Profiles :	User Table
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">(none)</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"><input type="button" value="Remove"/></div>	<p>New User Profile : <span style="float: right;"><input type="button" value="Add"/></span></p> <p>User ID: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Authentication Password: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Privacy Password: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p>

Current Group content :	Group Table
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">(none)</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"><input type="button" value="Remove"/></div>	<p>New Group Table: <span style="float: right;"><input type="button" value="Add"/></span></p> <p>Security Name (User ID): <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Group Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p>

Current Access Tables :	Access Table
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">(none)</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"><input type="button" value="Remove"/></div>	<p>New Access Table : <span style="float: right;"><input type="button" value="Add"/></span></p> <p>Context Prefix: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Group Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Security Level: <input type="radio"/> NoAuthNoPriv. <input type="radio"/> AuthNoPriv. <input type="radio"/> AuthPriv.</p> <p>Context Match Rule <input type="radio"/> Exact <input type="radio"/> Prefix</p> <p>Read View Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Write View Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Notify View Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p>

Current MIBTables :	MIBView Table
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">(none)</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"><input type="button" value="Remove"/></div>	<p>New MIBView Table : <span style="float: right;"><input type="button" value="Add"/></span></p> <p>View Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>SubOid-Tree: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Type: <input type="radio"/> Excluded <input type="radio"/> Included</p>

**Note:**  
Any modification of SNMPv3 tables might cause MIB accessing rejection. Please take notice of the causality between the tables before you modify these tables.

Figure 5.34 – SNMP V3 Interface

## 5.26 QoS Configuration

Use the QoS configuration menus to configure the following:

- QoS policy
- Priority setting
- Per port priority setting
- COS
- TOS

### QoS Policy and Priority Type

- **QoS Policy** – select the QoS policy rule.
  - **8,4,2,1 weight fair queue scheme** - the switch will follow the 8:4:2:1 rate to process priority queue from highest to lowest queue. For example, the system will process 80 percent high queue traffic, four middle queue traffic, two low queue traffic and the lowest (one) queue traffic at the same time.
  - **Use the strict priority scheme** – higher queue priority will be processed first unless the higher queue is empty.
- **Select the Priority Type** – each port has five priority type selections. Disable indicates that no priority type is selected.
  - **Port-based** - port priority follows the **default port priority** that you have assigned: high, middle, low, or lowest.
  - **COS only** - the port priority follows the **COS priority** that has been assigned.
  - **TOS only** - the port priority follows the **TOS priority** that has been assigned.
  - **COS first** - the port priority follows the COS priority first and other priority rules next.
  - **TOS first** - the port priority follows the TOS priority first and other priority rules next.

Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

## QoS Configuration

**Qos Policy:**

Use an 8,4,2,1 weighted fair queuing scheme  
 Use a strict priority scheme

Priority Type: Disable Apply Help

Port-based  
COS only  
TOS only  
COS first  
TOS first

**Port-based:**

Port.01	Port.02	Port.03	Port.04	Port.05	Port.06	Port.07	Port.08	Port.09
Lowest								

Apply Help

**COS:**

Priority	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Lowest							

Apply Help

**TOS:**

Priority	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Lowest							
Priority	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Lowest							
Priority	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Lowest							
Priority	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Lowest							
Priority	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Lowest							
Priority	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Lowest							
Priority	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Lowest							
Priority	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	Lowest							

Apply Help

Figure 5.35 – QoS Configuration

### Port Based Priority

Use this section of the screen to configure the priority level per port.

- **Ports 1 ~ 9** – each port has four priority levels – High, Middle, Low and Lowest.
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

## **COS Configuration**

Use this section of the screen to set the COS priority level.

- **COS priority** - set the COS priority level 0~7: High, Middle, Low, Lowest.
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

## **TOS Configuration**

Use this section of the screen to set the TOS priority level.

- **TOS priority** - the system provides 0~63 TOS priority levels. Each level has four types of priority – high, mid, low, and lowest. The default value is the **lowest** priority for each level. When the IP packet is received, the system will check the TOS level value in the IP packet that has been received. For example: If the TOS level is set to 25, the systems will check the TOS value of the received IP packet. If the TOS value of the received IP packet is 25 (priority = high), the packet priority will have highest priority.
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

## **5.27 IGMP Configuration**

The Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is an internal protocol of the Internet Protocol (IP). IP manages multicast traffic by using switches, routers, and hosts that support IGMP. Enabling IGMP allows the ports to detect IGMP queries and report packets as well as manage IP multicast traffic through the switch. IGMP provides the following three fundamental types of messages:

Message	Description
Query	A message sent from the querier (IGMP router or switch) asking for a response from each host belonging to the multicast group.
Report	A message sent by a host to the querier to indicate that the host wants to be or is a member of a given group indicated in the report message.
Leave Group	A message sent by a host to the querier to indicate that the host is no longer a member of a specific multicast group.

Table 5.2 – IGMP Messages

### IGMP Configuration

**IGMP** is **disabled** by default. Use the **IGMP Configuration** menu to enable IGMP. IP multicast addresses range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

- **IGMP Protocol** - enable or disable the IGMP protocol.
- **IGMP Query** - enable or disable the IGMP query function. The IGMP query information will be display in the IGMP status section.
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

**IGMP Configuration**

IP Address	VLAN ID	Member Port
239.255.255.250	1	*2*****

IGMP Snooping:

IGMP Query:

Figure 5.36 – IGMP Configuration

## 5.28 X-ring

X-ring provides a faster redundant recovery than the spanning tree topology. The action is similar to STP and RSTP, but the algorithms that are used are not the same.

To use the X-ring topology, the X-ring function must be **enabled** on each switch and two ports should be assigned as the member ports in the ring. One switch in the X-ring group should be set as a master switch that one of two member ports will be blocking. That switch is the backup port, and the other port is the working port. The other switches are working switches and their two member ports are working ports. If there is a network connection failure, the backup port will automatically become a working port to recover the failure.

The switch can be set as the ring master or slave. The ring master has the rights to negotiate and send commands to other switches in the X-ring group. If there are two or more switches are in master mode, then the software will select the switch with lowest MAC address as the ring master. The X-Ring master ring mode can be enabled by setting the X-Ring configuration interface. The user can also identify whether the switch is the ring master by checking the R.M. LED indicator on the panel of the switch.

The system also supports a **coupling ring** that can connect two or more X-ring groups for redundant backup. The **dual homing** function can prevent connection loss between the X-Ring group and an upper level/core switch.

- **Enable X-ring** – use to enable the X-ring function.
- **Enable Ring Master** - enable sets the switch as the ring master. Disable sets the switch as the slave.
- **1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Ring Ports** - select two ports as member ports. 1<sup>st</sup> ring port will be the working port and the 2<sup>nd</sup> ring port will be the backup port. If the 1<sup>st</sup> ring port fails, the system will automatically upgrade the 2<sup>nd</sup> ring port to be the working port.
- **Enable Coupling Ring** – use to enable the coupling ring function.

- **Coupling Port** - select the member port.
- **Control Port** - select the switch as the master switch in the coupling ring.

**Enable Dual Homing** – Dual homing only works when **X-ring** is enabled. To enable the **dual homing** function, set up one port as the dual homing port. Only one port can be the dual homing port. Dual-homing provides reliability for your network by allowing a device to be connected to the network by way of two independent connection points. One access point is the operating connection and the other is a standby or back up connection that is activated in case the operating connection fails.

- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

X-Ring Configuration		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Ring		
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Ring Master		
1st Ring Port	Port.01	LINKDOWN
2nd Ring Port	Port.02	LINKDOWN
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Couple Ring		
Couple Port	Port.03	LINKDOWN
Control Port	Port.04	LINKDOWN
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Dual Homing		
Homing Port	Port.05	LINKDOWN
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/>		

Figure 5.37 - X-ring Interface

**Note:** When the X-ring function is enabled, RSTP must be disabled. The X-ring function cannot exist at the same time as RSTP. Remember to **save configuration** so the new settings will be saved if the switch loses power.

## 5.29 802.1X - Security Configuration

Use the **Security** menu to configure 802.1x and port security by MAC address. 802.1x is an IEEE network standard that allows a client to connect to a wireless access point or wired switch, but prevents the client from gaining access to the Internet until proper authentication has taken place. Authentication is supplied through user name and password which are verified by a separate server.

### 802.1x/Radius

Once the 802.1x function has been enabled, you are ready to configure the parameters for this function.

- **IEEE 802.1x protocol** - enable or disable 802.1x protocol.
- **Radius Server IP** - set the Radius Server IP address.
- **Server Port** - set the UDP destination port for authentication requests to the specified Radius Server.
- **Accounting Port** - set the UDP destination port for accounting requests to the

specified Radius Server.

- **Shared Key** - set an encryption key to be used during authentication sessions with the specified radius server. This key must match the encryption key used on the Radius Server.
- **NAS, Identifier** - set the identifier for the radius client.
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

802.1x/Radius - System Configuration	
System Configuration	
802.1x Protocol	Enable
Radius Server IP	192.168.16.235
Server Port	1812
Accounting Port	1813
Shared Key	12345678
NAS, Identifier	NAS_L2_SWITCH

Apply Help

Figure 5.38 – 802.1x System Configuration

### Port Configuration

The 802.1x authentication state can be configured for each port. The **State** provides the following conditions.

- **Reject** - the specified port is required to be held in the **unauthorized** state.
- **Accept** - the specified port is required to be held in the **authorized** state.
- **Authorized** - the specified port is set to the **authorized** or **unauthorized** state in accordance with the outcome of an authentication exchange between the supplicant and the authentication server.
- **Disable** - the specified port is required to be held in the **authorized** state
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

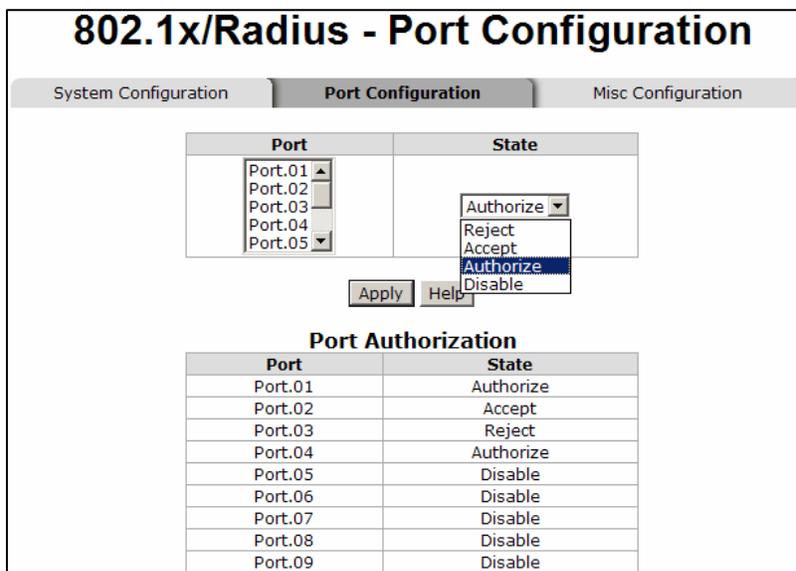


Figure 5.39 – 802.1x Per Port Setting Interface

### **Miscellaneous Configuration**

- **Quiet Period** - set the period during which the port doesn't try to acquire a supplicant.
- **TX Period** - set the period the port waits for retransmit (next EAPOL PDU) during an authentication session.
- **Supplicant Timeout** - set the period of time the switch waits for a supplicant response to an EAP request.
- **Server Timeout** - set the period of time the switch waits for a server response to an authentication request.
- **Max Requests** - set the number of authentication requests that must time-out before authentication fails and the authentication session ends.
- **Reauth period** - set the period of time after which clients connected must be re-authenticated.
- Select **Apply** to save the configuration.

### 802.1x/RADIUS - Misc Configuration

System Configuration	Port Configuration	Misc Configuration												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Quiet Period</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Tx Period</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Supplicant Timeout</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Server Timeout</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Max Requests</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Reauth Period</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3600</td> </tr> </table>			Quiet Period	60	Tx Period	30	Supplicant Timeout	30	Server Timeout	30	Max Requests	2	Reauth Period	3600
Quiet Period	60													
Tx Period	30													
Supplicant Timeout	30													
Server Timeout	30													
Max Requests	2													
Reauth Period	3600													
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/>														

Figure 5.40 – 802.1x Miscellaneous Configuration

### 5.30 MAC Address Table

The **MAC Address Table** uses MAC addresses to ensure port security.

#### Static MAC Address

The **Static MAC Address** menu allows you to add a static MAC address. The static MAC address will remain in the switch's address table, regardless of whether or not the device is physically connected to the switch. This eliminates the need for the switch to re-learn a device's MAC address when the disconnected or powered-off device once again becomes active on the network. You can **add/modify/delete** a static MAC address.

To add a static MAC address in switch MAC table, follow this procedure:

1. **MAC Address** - enter the MAC address of the port that should permanently forward traffic, regardless of device activity.
2. **Port No.** – pull down the selection menu to select the port number.
3. Click **Add** to save the configuration.

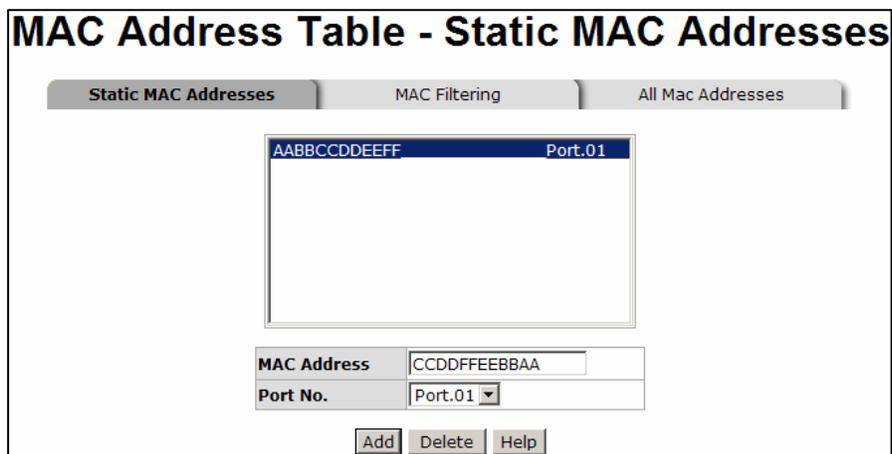


Figure 5.41 – Static MAC Address Interface

### **Filtering MAC Address**

By filtering MAC addresses, you can enhance the security on your network. The **MAC Filtering** screen allows you to add and delete MAC addresses.

To add a **MAC Address** for filtering:

1. **MAC Address** - Enter the MAC address to be filtered.
2. Click **Add** to save the configuration.
3. The MAC address will be displayed in the table. You can delete a MAC address from the filtering table by selecting the MAC address and clicking **Delete**.

### **All MAC Addresses**

You can view the MAC address and the related devices' MAC address connected to the port.

1. Select the **port**.
2. The selected port for static MAC address information will be displayed.
3. Select **Clear MAC Table** to clear the current port static MAC address information.

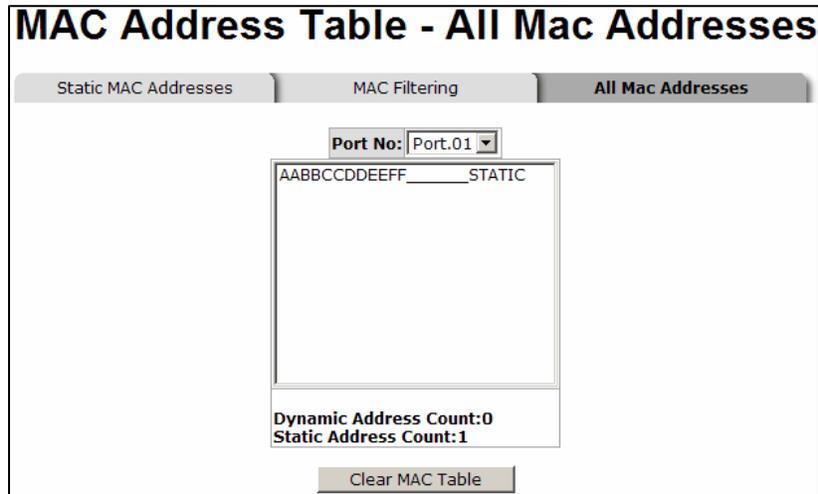


Figure 5.42 – All MAC Address Interface

### 5.31 Power over Ethernet (PoE)

The following list describes the PoE settings for the switch.

- **Maximum Power Available** - Displays the maximum watts.
- **Actual Power Consumption** – Real-time total power consumption.
- **System Power Limit** – Can modify the value of this column to limit the total output power for the system.
- **Main Supply Voltage** – Displays the output voltage of the system for PoE ports.
- **Firmware Version** – Displays the firmware version.
- **Port Knockoff Disabled** – Controls the power management of one or more PDs to enable a higher priority PD to be powered without exceeding the maximum power budget.
- **AC Disconnect** - Use this to monitor the AC impedance on the port terminals and remove power when the impedance rises about a certain value for a time period. (for additional details, see the IEEE 802.3af specification)
- **Capacitive Detection** – If the port and the capacitive detection are enabled, the capacitances state reads the voltage result from the constant current. This is then subtracted from the pre-capacitive voltage to receive a charge rate. If this charge

rate is within the window of the PD signatures, the device is considered to be discovered.

- **Start** – The system initializes and resets successfully.
- Click **Add** to apply changes.
- **Port** – Displays the index of PoE ports.
- **Enable State** – PoE is **enabled** by default. You can check this box to disable the PoE function to the port.
- **Power Limit From Classification** – Check this box to select the power limit method.
  - Classification: The system will limit the power supply to the powered device in accordance with the related class.
- **Legacy** – Used to support legacy power devices.
- **Priority** – Used to choose the priority of power supply.
- **Power Limit (<15400) mW** – Enter the power limit value (under 15.4 Watts).
- **Mode** - Displays the operating mode of the port.
- **Current (mA)** - Displays the operating current of the port.
- **Voltage (V)** - Displays the operating voltage of the port.
- **Power (mW)** - Displays the power consumption of the port.
- **Determined Class** – Displays the power limit class.
- Click **Add** to apply changes.

### Power over Ethernet

Maximum Power Available	200 W	Actual Power Consumption	0 W
System Power Limit	200 W	Main Supply Voltage	480 dV

Firmware Version	2.03
Port Knockoff Disabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AC Disconnect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Capacitive Detection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Start	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Port	Enable state	Power Limit From Classification	Legacy	Priority	Power Limit (<15400) (mW)	Mode	Current (mA)	Voltage (V)	Power (mW)	Determined Class
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Null	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	15400	Detecting	0	0.0	0	0:15.4W

Figure 5.43 – PoE Settings

## 5.32 Factory Default Settings

You can return the factory default settings by choosing **Factory Default** from the **Main Menu**.

- **Keep current IP address setting** – You may either keep the current IP address or reset the IP to the default IP address. Use the **Space** key to make the change.
- **Keep current username and password** – You may either keep the current username and password or reset to default username and password (**root/root**). Use the **Space** key to make the change.
- Once you have checked the appropriate settings, click **Default** to reset.

### Factory Default

Keep current IP address setting?

Keep current username & password?

Figure 5.44 – Factory Default Interface

### 5.33 Save Configuration

Once you have made changes to the system, you must use **Save All Configuration** from the **Main Menu** to ensure that all changes are saved.

1. Click on **Save Configuration**.
2. Click on **Save** to save the configuration to the flash memory.

### 5.34 Reboot the System

Once changes have been made, the system should be rebooted to apply the changes.

1. Choose **Reboot System** from the **Main Menu**.
2. Click on **Reboot** to reboot the system.

## 6.0 CLI Commands

To use the CLI commands, enter **enable** once you have logged into the switch.

The following table lists the **Command** level of the CLI commands.

Command	Description	Prompt	Access Method	Exit Method
User EXEC	This command is a subset of the commands available at the privileged level. Use this command to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform basic tests</li> <li>Display system information</li> </ul>	switch>	Begin a session with the switch	Logout or quit
Privileged EXEC	The privileged command is in advanced mode. Use this command to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Display advanced status functions</li> <li>Save configuration</li> </ul>	switch#	Enter the <b>enable</b> command while in EXEC mode.  Enable takes you into the privileged mode.	Disable
Global configuration	Use this command to configure parameters that will apply to the switch as a whole	switch (config) #	Enter the configure command while in privileged mode	Exit or end
VLAN database	Use this command to configure VLAN specific parameters	switch (vlan)#	Enter the VLAN database command while in privileged EXEC mode	Exit
Interface configuration	Use this mode to configure parameters	switch (config-i	Enter the interface	Exit

		f)#	command (with a specific interface) while in the global configuration mode	
<b>Commands Set List – Used in Next Table</b>				
User EXEC	E			
Privileged EXEC	P			
Global configuration	G			
VLAN database	V			
Interface Configuration	I			

The following table lists the **System Commands**.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
<a href="#">show config</a>	E	Displays switch configuration	switch>show config
<a href="#">show terminal</a>	P	Displays console information	switch>show terminal
<a href="#">menu</a>	E	Enters menu mode	switch>menu
<a href="#">write memory</a>	G	Saves user configuration into permanent memory (flash ROM)	switch#write memory
<a href="#">system name</a> [system name]	G	Configure the system name	switch (config)# system name xxx
<a href="#">system location</a> [system location]	G	Configure switch location	switch(config)#system location xxx
<a href="#">system</a>	G	Set switch system description string	switch(config)#system description xxx

Command	Level	Description	Example
description [system description]			
system contact [system contact]	G	Set switch system contact window string	switch(config)#system contact xxx
show system-info	E	Show system information	switch>show system-info
ip address] [Ip-address] [Subnet-mask] [Gateway]	G	Configure the IP address of switch	switch(config)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.254
ip dhcp	G	Enable DHCP client function of switch	switch(config)#ip dhcp
show ip	P	Show IP information of switch	switch#show ip
no ip dhcp	G	Disable DHCP client function of switch	switch(config)#no ip dhcp
reload	G	Halt and perform a cold restart	switch(config)#reload
default	G	Restore to default settings	switch(config)#default
admin username [username]	G	Changes a login username. (maximum 10 characters)	switch(config)#admin username xxxxxx
admin password [password]	G	Specifies a password (maximum 10 characters)	switch(config)#admin password xxxxxx
show admin	P	Displays administrator information	switch#show admin
dhcpserver enable	G	Enables DHCP Server	switch(config)#dhcpserver enable
dhcpserver lowip	G	Configures low IP address number for IP pool	switch(config)# dhcpserver lowip 192.168.1.1

Command	Level	Description	Example
[low ip]			
dhcpserver highip	G	Configures high IP address number for IP pool	switch(config)# dhcpserver highip 192.168.1.50
[high ip]			
dhcpserver subnetmask	G	Configures subnet mask for DHCP clients	switch(config)#dhcpserver subnetmask 255.255.255.0
[subnet mask]			
dhcpserver gateway	G	Configures gateway for DHCP clients	switch(config)#dhcpserver gateway 192.168.1.254
[gateway]			
dhcpserver dnsip	G	Configures DNS IP for DHCP clients	switch(config)# dhcpserver dnsip 192.168.1.1
[dns ip]			
dhcpserver leasetime	G	Configures lease time (in hours)	switch(config)#dhcpserver leasetime 1
[hours]			
dhcpserver ipbinding	I	Set static IP for DHCP clients by port	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2  switch(config-if)# dhcpserver ipbinding 192.168.1.1
show dhcpserver configuration	P	Displays configuration of DHCP server	switch#show dhcpserver configuration
show dhcpserver clients	P	Displays client entries of DHCP server	switch#show dhcpserver clients
show dhcpserver ip-binding	P	Displays IP-Binding information of DHCP server	switch#show dhcpserver ip-binding
no dhcpserver	G	Disables DHCP server function	switch(config)#no dhcpserver
security enable	G	Enables IP security function	switch(config)#security enable
security http	G	Enables IP security of HTTP	switch(config)#security http

Command	Level	Description	Example
		server	
security telnet	G	Enables IP security of telnet server	switch(config)#security telnet
security ip [Index(1..10)] [IP Address]	G	Set the IP security list	switch(config)#security ip 1.192.168.1.55
show security	P	Displays IP security information	switch#show security
no security	G	Disables IP security function	switch(config)#no security
no security http	G	Disables IP security for HTTP server	switch(config)#no security http
no security telnet	G	Disables IP security of telnet server	switch(config)#no security telnet

The following table lists the **Port Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
interface fastEthernet [portid]	G	Choose the port for modification	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2
duplex [full   half]	I	Use the duplex command to specify the duplex mode for the Fast Ethernet ports	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#duplex full
speed [10 100 1000  auto]	I	Use the speed configuration command to specify the speed mode for operation of the Fast Ethernet ports.	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#speed 100
flowcontrol mode [symmetric  asymmetric]	I	Use the flow control configuration command to control traffic rates when there is congestion.	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#flowcontrol mode Asymmetric
no flowcontrol	I	Disable flow control	switch(config-if)#no flowcontrol
security enable	I	Enable security	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 (config-if)#security enable
no security	I	Disable security	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#no security

Command	Level	Description	Example
<code>bandwidth type all</code>	1	Set interface ingress limit frame type to “accept all frame”	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#bandwidth type all</code>
<code>bandwidth type broadcast-multicast-flooded-unicast</code>	1	Set interface ingress limit frame type to “accept broadcast, multicast, and flooded unicast frame”	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#bandwidth type broadcast-multicast-flooded-unicast</code>
<code>bandwidth type broadcast-multicast</code>	1	Set interface ingress limit frame type to “accept broadcast and multicast” frame	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#bandwidth type broadcast-multicast</code>
<code>bandwidth type broadcast-only</code>	1	Set interface ingress limit frame type to “only accept broadcast frame”	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#bandwidth type broadcast-only</code>
<code>bandwidth in [value]</code>	1	Set interface input bandwidth. Rate range is from 100kbps to 102400kbps or to 256000 kbps for Giga ports. Zero means no limit.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#bandwidth in 100</code>
<code>bandwidth out</code>	1	Set interface output bandwidth. Rate range is from 100kbps to 102400kbps or to 256000 kbps for Giga ports. Zero means no limit.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#bandwidth out 100</code>
<code>show bandwidth</code>	1	Displays interfaces bandwidth control	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#show bandwidth</code>
<code>state [enable   disable]</code>	1	Use the state interface configuration command to specify the state mode of operation for Ethernet ports. Use the disable form of this command to disable the port.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 (config-if)#state Disable</code>
<code>show interface configuration</code>	1	Displays the status of the interface configuration	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#show</code>

Command	Level	Description	Example
			interface configuration
show interface status	I	Displays the actual status of the interface	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 (config-if)#show interface status
show interface accounting	I	Displays statistic counter of interface	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 (config-if)#show interface accounting
no accounting	I	Clears interface accounting information	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#no accounting

The following table lists the **Trunk Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
aggregator priority [1~65535]	G	Set port group system priority	switch(config)#aggregator priority 22
aggregator activityport [Port Numbers]	G	Set activity port	switch(config)#aggregator activityport 2
aggregator group [GroupID] [Port-list] lacp workp [Workport]	G	Assign a trunk group with LACP active. [GroupID] :1~3 [Port-list]: Member port list, This parameter could be a port range (ex.1-4) or a port list separated by a comma (ex.2, 3, 6) [Workport]: The number of work ports which cannot be less than zero or be larger than the number of member ports.	switch(config)#aggregator group 1 1-4 lacp workp 2 or switch(config)#aggregator group 2 1,4,3 lacp workp 3
aggregator group [GroupID] [Port-list] nolacp	G	Assign a static trunk group. [GroupID] :1~3 [Port-list]: Member port list. This parameter could be a port range (ex.1-4) or a port	switch(config)#aggregator group 1 2-4 nolacp or switch(config)#aggregator group 1 3,1,2 nolacp

Command	Level	Description	Example
		list separate by a comma (ex.2, 3, 6)	
show aggregator	P	Displays the information of trunk group	switch#show aggregator
no aggregator lACP [GroupID]	G	Disable the LACP function of trunk group	switch(config)#no aggregator lACP 1
no aggregator group [GroupID]	G	Remove a trunk group	switch(config)#no aggregator group 2

The following table lists the **VLAN Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
vlan database	P	Enter VLAN configure mode	switch#vlan database
vlanmode  [portbase  802.1q   gvrp]	V	Used to set VLAN mode.	switch(vlan)# vlanmode portbase or switch(vlan)# vlanmode 802.1q or switch(vlan)# vlanmode gvrp
no vlan	V	Used to disable VLAN	
<b>Port based VLAN configuration</b>			
vlan port-based grpname [Group Name] grpID [GroupID] port [PortNumbers]	V	Add new port to port-based VLAN	switch(vlan)# vlan port-based grpname test grpID 2 port 2-4
show vlan [GroupID] or show vlan	V	Displays VLAN information	switch(vlan)#show vlan 23
no vlan group [GroupID]	V	Delete port-based group ID	switch(vlan)#no vlan group 2
<b>IEEE 802.1Q VLAN</b>			
vlan 8021q	V	Modify the name of VLAN	switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q test

Command	Level	Description	Example
name [GroupName] vid [VID]		group. If there is no group, this command can't be applied.	vid 22
vlan 8021q port [PortNumber] access-link untag [UntaggedVID]	V	Assign an access link for VLAN by port. If the port belongs to a trunk group, this command can't be applied.	switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q port 3 access-link untag 33
vlan 8021q port [PortNumber] trunk-link tag [TaggedVID List]	V	Assign a trunk link for a VLAN by port. If the port belongs to a trunk group, this command can't be applied.	switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q port 3 trunk-link tag 2,3,6,99 or switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q port 3 trunk-link tag 3-20
vlan 8021q port [PortNumber] hybrid-link untag [UntaggedVID] tag [TaggedVID List]	V	Assign a hybrid link for a VLAN by port. If the port belongs to a trunk group, this command can't be applied.	switch(vlan)# vlan 8021q port 3 hybrid-link untag 4 tag 3,6,8 or switch(vlan)# vlan 8021q port 3 hybrid-link untag 5 tag 6-8
vlan 8021q trunk [PortNumber] access-link untag [UntaggedVID]	V	Assign a access link for VLAN by trunk group	switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q trunk 3 access-link untag 33
vlan 8021q trunk [PortNumber] trunk-link tag [TaggedVID List]	V	Assign a trunk link for a VLAN by trunk group	switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q trunk 3 trunk-link tag 2,3,6,99 or switch(vlan)#vlan 8021q trunk 3 trunk-link tag 3-20
vlan 8021q trunk [PortNumber] hybrid-link untag	V	Assign a hybrid link for VLAN by trunk group	switch(vlan)# vlan 8021q trunk 3 hybrid-link untag 4 tag 3,6,8 or switch(vlan)# vlan 8021q

Command	Level	Description	Example
[UntaggedVID] tag [TaggedVID List]			trunk 3 hybrid-link untag 5 tag 6-8
show vlan [GroupID] or show vlan	V	Show VLAN information	switch(vlan)#show vlan 23
no vlan group [GroupID]	V	Delete port based group ID	switch(vlan)#no vlan group 2

The following table lists the Spanning Tree Commands.

Command	Level	Description	Example
spanning-tree enable	G	Enable spanning tree	switch(config)#spanning- tree enable
spanning-tree priority [0~61440]	G	Configure spanning tree priority parameter	switch(config)#spanning- tree priority 32767
spanning-tree max-age [seconds]	G	Use the spanning-tree max-age global configuration command to change the interval between messages the spanning tree receives from the root switch. If a switch does not receive a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) message from the root switch within this interval, it will recompute the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) topology.	switch(config)# spanning-tree max-age 15
spanning-tree hello-time [seconds]	G	Use the spanning-tree hello-time global configuration command to specify the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).	switch(config)#spanning- tree hello-time 3
spanning-tree forward-time [seconds]	G	Use the spanning-tree forward-time global configuration command to set the forwarding-time for the specified spanning-tree instances. The forwarding	switch(config)# spanning-tree forward-time 20

Command	Level	Description	Example
		time determines how long each of the listening and learning states last before the port begins forwarding.	
<code>stp-path-cost [1~200000000]</code>	I	Use the spanning-tree cost interface configuration command to set the path cost for Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) calculations. In the event of a loop, spanning tree considers the path cost when selecting an interface to place into the forwarding state.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#stp-path-cost 20</code>
<code>stp-path-priority [Port Priority]</code>	I	Use the spanning-tree port-priority interface configuration command to configure a port priority that is used when two switches tie for position as the root switch.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#stp-path-priority 127</code>
<code>stp-admin-p2p [Auto True False]</code>	I	Admin P2P of STP priority.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#stp-admin-p2p Auto</code>
<code>stp-admin-edge [True False]</code>	I	Admin Edge of STP priority.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#stp-admin-edge True</code>
<code>stp-admin-non-stp [True False]</code>	I	Admin NonSTP of STP priority.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#stp-admin-non-stp False</code>
<code>show spanning-tree</code>	E	Display a summary of the spanning-tree states.	<code>switch&gt;show spanning-tree</code>
<code>no spanning-tree</code>	G	Disable spanning-tree.	<code>switch(config)#no spanning-tree</code>

The following table lists the **QoS Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
qos policy [weighted-fair strict]	G	Select QoS policy scheduling	switch(config)#qos policy weighted-fair
qos prioritytype [port-based cos-only tos-only cos-first tos-first]	G	Use this command to set QoS priority type	switch(config)#qos prioritytype
qos priority portbased [Port] [lowest low middle high]	G	Use this command to configure port-based priority	switch(config)#qos priority portbased 1 low
qos priority cos [Priority][lowest low middle high]	G	Use this command to configure COS priority	switch(config)#qos priority cos 22 middle
qos priority tos [Priority][lowest low middle high]	G	Configure TOS priority	switch(config)#qos priority tos 3 high
show qos	P	Displays the QoS configuration	switch>show qos
no qos	G	Disables QoS function	switch(config)#no qos

The following table lists the IGMP Commands.

Command	Level	Description	Example
igmp enable	G	Enables IGMP snooping function	switch(config)#igmp enable
igmp-query auto	G	Set IGMP query to auto mode	switch(config)#igmp-query auto
igmp-query force	G	Set IGMP query to force mode	switch(config)#igmp-query force
show igmp configuration	P	Displays the details of the IGMP configuration.	switch#show igmp configuration
show igmp multi	P	Displays the details of the IGMP snooping entries.	switch#show igmp multi
no igmp	G	Disables IGMP snooping function	switch(config)#no igmp
no igmp-query	G	Disable IGMP query	switch#no igmp-query

The following table lists the **MAC/Filter Table Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
mac-address-table static hwaddr [MAC]	I	Configure static MAC address table.	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#mac-address-t

Command	Level	Description	Example
			able static hwaddr 000012345678
mac-address-table filter hwaddr [MAC]	G	Configure filter MAC address table.	switch(config)#mac-address-table filter hwaddr 000012348678
show mac-address-table	P	Display MAC address table (all)	switch#show mac-address-table
show mac-address-table static	P	Display static MAC address table	switch#show mac-address-table static
show mac-address-table filter	P	Display filter MAC address table.	switch#show mac-address-table filter
no mac-address-table static hwaddr [MAC]	I	Remove static entry of MAC address table	switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2 switch(config-if)#no mac-address-table static hwaddr 000012345678
no mac-address-table filter hwaddr [MAC]	G	Remove filter entry of MAC address table	switch(config)#no mac-address-table filter hwaddr 000012348678
no mac-address-table	G	Remove dynamic entry of MAC address table	switch(config)#no mac-address-table

The following table lists **SNMP Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
snmp system-name [System Name]	G	Set SNMP agent system name	switch(config)#snmp system-name l2switch
snmp system-location [System Location]	G	Set SNMP agent system location	switch(config)#snmp system-location lab
snmp system-contact [System Contact]	G	Set SNMP agent system contact	switch(config)#snmp system-contact where
snmp agent-mode [v1v2c v3 v1v2cv3]	G	Select the agent mode of SNMP	switch(config)#snmp agent-mode v1v2cv3
snmp community-	G	Enter the SNMP community string.	switch(config)#snmp community-strings public right

Command	Level	Description	Example
strings [Community] right [RO/RW]			rw
snmp-server host [IP address] community [Community- string] trap-version [v1 v2c]	G	Configure SNMP server host and community string	switch(config)#snmp-server host 192.168.1.50 community public trap-version v1 (remove) Switch(config)# no snmp-server host 192.168.1.50
snmpv3 context-name [Context Name ]	G	Configure the context name	switch(config)#snmpv3 context-name Test
snmpv3 user [User Name] group [Group Name] password [Authentication Password] [Privacy Password]	G	Configure the user profile for SNMPV3 agent. Privacy password can be left empty.	switch(config)#snmpv3 user test01 group G1 password AuthPW PrivPW
snmpv3 access context-name [Context Name ] group [Group Name ] security-level [NoAuthNoPriv A uthNoPriv] AuthPriv] match-rule [Exact Prifix] views [Read View Name] [Write View Name] [Notify View Name]	G	Configure the access table of SNMPV3 agent	switch(config)#snmpv3 access context-name Test group G1 security-level AuthPriv match-rule Exact views V1 V1 V1
snmpv3 mibview view [View Name] type [Excluded]	G	Configure the mibview table of SNMPV3 agent	switch(config)#snmpv3 mibview view V1 type Excluded sub-oid 1.3.6.1

Command	Level	Description	Example
Included] sub-oid [OID]			
show snmp	P	Displays the SNMP configuration	switch#show snmp
no snmp community- strings [Community]	G	Remove the specified community.	switch(config)#no snmp community-strings public
no snmp-server host [Host-address]	G	Remove the SNMP server host.	switch(config)#no snmp-server 192.168.1.50
no snmp-server host [Host-address]	G	Remove the SNMP server host.	switch(config)#no snmp-server 192.168.1.50
no snmpv3 user [User Name]	G	Remove specified user of SNMPv3 agent.	switch(config)#no snmpv3 user Test
no snmpv3 access context-name [Context Name ] group [Group Name ] security-level [NoAuthNo Priv AuthNoPriv  AuthPriv] match-rule [Exact Prifix] views [Read View Name] [Write View Name] [Notify View Name]	G	Remove specified access table of SNMPv3 agent.	switch(config)#no snmpv3 access context-name Test group G1 security-level AuthPriv match-rule Exact views V1 V1 V1
no snmpv3 mibview view [View Name] type [Excluded] Included] sub-oid [OID]	G	Remove specified mibview table of SNMPV3 agent.	switch(config)#no snmpv3 mibview view V1 type Excluded sub-oid 1.3.6.1

The following table lists the commands for **Port Mirroring**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
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<b>Command</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
<code>monitor rx</code>	G	Set RX destination port for monitor function	<code>switch(config)#monitor rx</code>
<code>monitor tx</code>	G	Set TX destination port for monitor function	<code>switch(config)#monitor tx</code>
<code>show monitor</code>	P	Displays port monitor information	<code>switch#show monitor</code>
<code>monitor [RX TX Both]</code>	I	Configure source port for monitor function	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2</code> <code>switch(config-if)#monitor RX</code>
<code>show monitor</code>	I	Displays port monitor information	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2</code> <code>switch(config-if)#show monitor</code>
<code>no monitor</code>	I	Disables source port of monitor function	<code>switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 2</code> <code>switch(config-if)#no monitor</code>

The following table lists the commands for the **802.1x Security functions**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
<a href="#">8021x enable</a>	G	The 802.1x global configuration command is used to enable 802.1x protocols.	switch(config)# 8021x enable
<a href="#">8021x system radiusip [IP address]</a>	G	The 802.1x system radius IP global configuration command is used to change the radius server IP.	switch(config)# 8021x system radiusip 192.168.1.1
<a href="#">8021x system serverport [port ID]</a>	G	The 802.1x system server port global configuration command is used to change the radius server port	switch(config)# 8021x system serverport 1815
<a href="#">8021x system accountport [port ID]</a>	G	The 802.1x system account port global configuration command is used to change the accounting port	switch(config)# 8021x system accountport 1816
<a href="#">8021x system sharekey [ID]</a>	G	The 802.1x system share key global configuration command is used to change the shared key value.	switch(config)# 8021x system sharekey 123456
<a href="#">8021x system nasid [words]</a>	G	The 802.1x system nasid global configuration command is used to change the NAS ID	switch(config)# 8021x system nasid test1
<a href="#">8021x misc quietperiod [sec.]</a>	G	The 802.1x misc quiet period global configuration command is used to specify the quiet period value of the switch.	switch(config)# 8021x misc quietperiod 10
<a href="#">8021x misc txperiod [sec.]</a>	G	The 802.1x misc TX period global configuration command is used to set the TX period.	switch(config)# 8021x misc txperiod 5
<a href="#">8021x misc supportimeout [sec.]</a>	G	The 802.1x misc supp timeout global configuration command is used to set the supplicant timeout.	switch(config)# 8021x misc supportimeout 20
<a href="#">8021x misc servertimeout [sec.]</a>	G	The 802.1x misc server timeout global configuration command is used to set the server timeout.	switch(config)#8021x misc servertimeout 20
<a href="#">8021x misc maxrequest [number]</a>	G	The 802.1x misc max request global configuration command is used to set the MAX requests.	switch(config)# 8021x misc maxrequest 3

Command	Level	Description	Example
<code>8021x misc reauthperiod [sec.]</code>	G	The 802.1x misc reauth period global configuration command is used to set the reauth period.	<code>switch(config)# 8021x misc reauthperiod 3000</code>
<code>8021x portstate [disable   reject   accept   authorize]</code>	I	The 802.1x port state interface configuration command is used to set the state of the selected port.	<code>switch(config)#interface fastethernet 3 switch(config-if)#8021x portstate accept</code>
<code>show 8021x</code>	E	Displays a summary of the 802.1x properties and the port states.	<code>switch&gt;show 8021x</code>
<code>no 8021x</code>	G	Disable 802.1x function	<code>switch(config)#no 8021x</code>

The following table lists the **TFTP Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
<code>backup flash:backup_ cfg</code>	G	Save configuration to TFTP server. Must specify the IP address of the TFTP server and the file name.	<code>switch(config)#backup flash:backup_ cfg</code>
<code>restore flash:restore_ cfg</code>	G	Upload configuration from TFTP server. Must specify the IP address of the TFTP server and the file name.	<code>switch(config)#restore flash:restore_ cfg</code>
<code>upgrade flash:upgrade_ fw</code>	G	Upgrade firmware from the TFTP server. Must specify the IP address of TFTP server and the file name.	<code>switch(config)#upgrade lash:upgrade_ fw</code>

The following table lists the **SystemLog, SMTP and Events** Commands.

Command	Level	Description	Example
systemlog ip [IP address]	G	Set IP address of system log server	switch(config)#systemlog ip 192.168.1.100
systemlog mode [client server both]	G	Specify the log mode	switch(config)#systemlog mode both
show systemlog	E	Display system log	Switch>show systemlog
show systemlog	P	Display system log, client and server information	switch#show systemlog
no systemlog	G	Disable system log function	switch(config)#no systemlog
smtp enable	G	Enable SMTP function	switch(config)#smtp enable
smtp serverip [IP address]	G	Configure SMTP server IP	switch(config)#smtp serverip 192.168.1.5
smtp authentication	G	Enable SMTP authentication	switch(config)#smtp authentication
smtp account [account]	G	Configure authentication account	switch(config)#smtp account user
smtp password [password]	G	Configure authentication password	switch(config)#smtp password
smtp rcptemail [Index] [Email address]	G	Configure e-mail address for receipt of alerts	switch(config)#smtp rcptemail 1 <a href="mailto:alert@test.com">alert@test.com</a>
show smtp	P	Display SMTP information	switch#show smtp
no smtp	G	Disable SMTP function	switch(config)#no smtp
event device-cold-start [Systemlog SMTP Both]	G	Set cold start event type	switch(config)#event device-cold-start both
event authentication-failure [Systemlog SMTP Both]	G	Set authentication failure event type	switch(config)#event authentication-failure both
event X -ring-topology-change [Systemlog SMTP Both]	G	Set X-ring topology event type	switch(config)#event X -ring-topology-change both
event systemlog [Link-UP Link-Down Both]	I	Set port event for system log	switch(config)#interface fastethernet 3 switch(config-if)#event systemlog both

Command	Level	Description	Example
event smtp [Link-UP Link-Down Both]	I	Set port event for SMTP	switch(config)#interface fastethernet 3 switch(config-if)#event smtp both
show event	P	Display event selection	switch#show event
no event device-cold- start	G	Disable cold start event type	switch(config)#no event device-cold-start
no event authentication- failure	G	Disable authentication failure event type	switch(config)#no event authentication-failure
no event X - -ring-topology- change	G	Disable X- ring topology event	switch(config)#no event X - -ring-topology-change
no event systemlog	I	Disable port event for system log	switch(config)#interface fastethernet 3 switch(config-if)#no event systemlog
no event smtp	I	Disable port event for SMTP	switch(config)#interface fastethernet 3 switch(config-if)#no event smtp
show systemlog	P	Display system log client & server information	switch#show systemlog

The following table lists the **SNTP Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
sntp enable	G	Enable SNTP function	switch(config)#sntp enable
sntp daylight	G	Enable daylight savings time. If SNTP function is disabled, this command can't be applied.	switch(config)#sntp daylight
sntp daylight-period [Start time] [End time]	G	Set period of daylight savings time. If SNTP function is disabled, this command can't be applied.  Parameter format: [yyyymmdd-hh:mm]	switch(config)# sntp daylight-period 20060101-01:01 20060202-01-01
sntp daylight-offset [Minute]	G	Set offset of daylight saving time. If SNTP function is disabled, this command can't be applied.	switch(config)#sntp daylight-offset 3
sntp ip [IP]	G	Set SNTP server IP. If SNTP function is disabled, this command can't be applied.	switch(config)#sntp ip 192.169.1.1
sntp timezone [Timezone]	G	Set timezone index, use the show sntp timzezone command	switch(config)#sntp timezone 22

Command	Level	Description	Example
		to obtain more information of the index number	
<a href="#">show sntp</a>	P	Displays SNTP information	switch#show sntp
<a href="#">show sntp timezone</a>	P	Displays index number of time zone list	switch#show sntp timezone
<a href="#">no sntp</a>	G	Disable SNTP function	switch(config)#no sntp
<a href="#">no sntp daylight</a>	G	Disable daylight savings time	switch(config)#no sntp daylight

The following table lists the **X-Ring Commands**.

Command	Level	Description	Example
<a href="#">X - ring enable</a>	G	Enable X-ring	switch(config)#Xring enable
<a href="#">X - ring master</a>	G	Enable ring master	switch(config)#Xring master
<a href="#">X - ring couplering</a>	G	Enable couple ring	switch(config)#Xring couplering
<a href="#">X - ring dualhoming</a>	G	Enable dual homing	switch(config)#Xring dualhoming
<a href="#">X - ring ringport [1st Ring Port] [2nd Ring Port]</a>	G	Configure first and second ring port	switch(config)#Xring ringport 7 8
<a href="#">X - ring couplingport [Coupling Port]</a>	G	Configure coupling port	switch(config)#Xring couplingport 1
<a href="#">X - ring controlport [Control Port]</a>	G	Configure control port	switch(config)#Xring controlport 2
<a href="#">X - ring homingport [Dual Homing Port]</a>	G	Configure dual homing port	switch(config)#Xring homingport 3
<a href="#">show X - ring</a>	P	Display X-ring information	switch#show Xring
<a href="#">no X - ring</a>	G	Disable X-ring	switch(config)#no X ring
<a href="#">no X - ring master</a>	G	Disable ring master	switch(config)# no Xring master
<a href="#">no X - ring couplering</a>	G	Disable coupling ring	switch(config)# no Xring couplering
<a href="#">no X - ring dualhoming</a>	G	Disable dual homing	switch(config)# no Xring dualhoming

## 7.0 Troubleshooting

All Waters' switching products are designed to provide reliability and consistently high performance in all network environments. The installation of Waters' MS1008-2G-4POE/PSX1008-2G-4PoE switch is a straightforward procedure (See Sections 3-5). Should problems develop during installation or operation, this section is intended to help locate, identify and correct these types of problems. Please follow the suggestions listed below prior to contacting your supplier. However, if you are unsure of the procedures described in this section or if the Waters' switch is not performing as expected, do not attempt to repair the unit; instead contact your supplier for assistance or contact Waters Network Systems' Customer Support Center at **800.328.2275** or email [carolynl@watersnet.com](mailto:carolynl@watersnet.com).

### 7.1 Before Calling for Assistance

1. If difficulty is encountered when installing or operating the unit, refer back to the Installation Section of this manual. Also check to make sure that the various components of the network are operational and compatible.
2. Check the cables and connectors to ensure that they have been properly connected and the cables/wires have not been crimped or in some way impaired during installation. (About 90% of network downtime can be attributed to wiring and connector problems.)
3. Make sure that an AC power cord is properly attached to the switch.
4. Be certain that each AC power cord is plugged into a functioning electrical outlet. Use the PWR LEDs to verify each unit is receiving power.
5. If the problem is isolated to a network device other than the Waters' switch, it is recommended that the problem device be replaced with a known good device. Verify whether or not the problem is corrected. If not, go to next step. If the problem is corrected, the Waters' switch and its associated cables are functioning properly.
6. If the problem continues, contact Waters Network Systems Customer Service at

800.328.2275 or email [carolynl@watersnet.com](mailto:carolynl@watersnet.com) for assistance.

### **When Calling for Assistance**

Please be prepared to provide the following information.

1. A complete description of the problem, including the following:
  - a. The nature and duration of the problem
  - b. Situations when the problem occurs
  - c. The components involved in the problem
  - d. Any particular application that, when used, appears to create the problem
2. An accurate list of Waters Network Systems product model(s) involved. Include the date(s) that you purchased the products from your supplier.
3. It is useful to include other network equipment models and related hardware, including personal computers, workstations, terminals and printers; plus, the various network media types being used.
4. A record of changes that have been made to your network configuration prior to the occurrence of the problem. Any changes to system administration procedures should all be noted in this record.

### **7.2 Return Material Authorization (RMA) Procedure**

All returns for repair must be accompanied by a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number. To obtain an RMA number, call Waters Network Systems Customer Service at 800.328.2275 during business hours of 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (CT) or email [carolynl@watersnet.com](mailto:carolynl@watersnet.com). When calling, please have the following information readily available:

- Name and phone number of your contact person
- Name of your company/institution
- Your shipping address
- Product name
- Failure symptoms, including a full description of the problem
- Waters Network Systems will carefully test and evaluate all returned products, will

repair products that are under warranty at no charge, and will return the warranty-repaired units to the sender with shipping charges prepaid (see Warranty Information at the end of this manual for complete details). However, if Waters cannot duplicate the problem or condition causing the return, the unit will be returned as: **No Problem Found.**

Waters Network Systems reserves the right to charge for the testing of non-defective units under warranty. Testing and repair of product that is not under warranty will result in a customer (user) charge.

### **7.3 Shipping and Packaging Information**

Should you need to ship the unit back to Waters Network Systems, please follow these instructions: Package the unit carefully. It is recommended that you use the original container if available. Units should be wrapped in a "bubble-wrap" plastic sheet or bag for shipping protection. (You may retain all connectors and this Installation Guide.)

**CAUTION:** Do not pack the unit in Styrofoam "popcorn" type packing material. This material may cause electro-static shock damage to the unit.

Clearly mark the Return Material Authorization (RMA) number on the outside of the shipping container. Waters Network Systems is not responsible for your return shipping charges.

Ship the package to:

Waters Network Systems  
Attention: Customer Service  
945 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue, NW  
Rochester, MN 55901

## **8.0 Warranty**

### **Waters Network Systems'**

#### **Warranty Statement**

Waters Network Systems' products are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship. The warranty period for each product will be provided upon request at the time of purchase. Unless otherwise stated, the warranty period is for the useable life of the product.

In the event of a malfunction or other indication of product failure attributable directly to faulty materials and/or workmanship, Waters Network Systems will, at its option, repair or replace the defective products or components at no additional charge as set for herein. This limited warranty does not include service to repair damage resulting from accident, disaster, misuse, neglect, lightning, acts of God, tampering or product modification.

If a product does not operate as warranted during the applicable warranty period, Waters shall, at its option and expense, repair the defective product or part, deliver to Customer an equivalent product or part to replace the defective item. All products that are replaced will become the property of Waters. Replacement products may be new or reconditioned. Any replaced or repaired product or part has a ninety (90) day warranty or the remainder of the initial warranty period, whichever is longer.

Waters shall not be responsible for any custom software or firmware, configuration information, or memory data of Customer contained in, stored on, or integrated with any products returned to Waters pursuant to any warranty.

Service under the warranty may be obtained by contacting Waters Network Systems and receiving a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number from Waters Network Systems. Returned product accompanied with the issued RMA number and prepaid shipping will be repaired or replaced by Waters Network Systems. Repaired or replaced products will be returned at no cost to the original Buyer and shipped via the carrier and method of

delivery chosen by Waters Network Systems.

A product's lifetime ends when service and repair for the product can no longer be obtained from the original manufacturer or its direct successor or assignee.

Specific warranty by product family is as follows:

ProSwitch-FixPort:	Limited Lifetime
ProSwitch-FlexPort:	Limited Lifetime
ProSwitch-GS Series	Limited Lifetime
ProSwitch-Lite:	3 Years from date of manufacture (see note)
ProSwitch-POE Series	Limited Lifetime
ProSwitch-Secure:	Limited Lifetime (see note)
ProSwitch-SecureAir+:	Limited Lifetime
ProSwitch-Xpress:	Limited Lifetime
ProSwitch-Xtreme:	Limited Lifetime (see note)
ProSwitch-CS and CSX	3 Years from date of manufacture (see note)
ProMedia Converters	3 Years from date of manufacture (see note)

Note: Warranty period for any and all external power supplies is one (1) year from date of purchase.

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*WATERS NETWORK SYSTEMS'* LIABILITY UNDER THE WARRANTY SHALL BE LIMITED TO PRODUCT REPAIR, OR REPLACEMENT OF THE BUYER'S PURCHASE

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