D-Link®

DGS-3048

Layer 2 Switch

Command Line Interface Reference Manual

First Edition (June 2006)

6DGS3048C.02

RECYCLABLE

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INTRODUCTION

The DGS 3048 Switch can be managed through the Switch's serial port, Telnet, or the Web-based management agent. The Command Line Interface (CLI) can be used to configure and manage the Switch via the serial port or Telnet interfaces.

This manual provides a reference for all of the commands contained in the CLI. Configuration and management of the Switch via the Web-based management agent is discussed in the User's Guide.

Accessing the Switch via the Serial Port

The Switch's serial port's default settings are as follows:

- **9600 baud**
- **no parity**
- **8 data bits**
- **1 stop bit**

A computer running a terminal emulation program capable of emulating a VT-100 terminal and a serial port configured as above is then connected to the Switch's serial port via an RS-232 DB-9 cable.

With the serial port properly connected to a management computer, the following screen should be visible. If this screen does not appear, try pressing Ctrl+r to refresh the console screen.

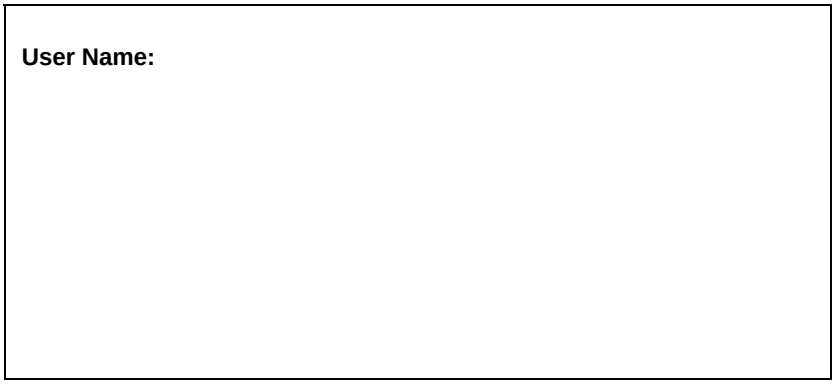

Figure 1-1. Initial CLI screen

There is no initial username or password. Just press the **Enter** key twice to display the CLI input cursor – **DGS3048#**. This is the command line where all commands are input.

Setting the Switch's IP Address

Each switch must be assigned its own IP Address, which is used for communication with an SNMP network manager or other TCP/IP application (for example BOOTP, TFTP). The Switch's default IP address is 10.0.0.1. You can change the default Switch IP address to meet the specification of your networking address scheme.

The Switch is also assigned a unique MAC address by the factory. This MAC address cannot be changed, and can be found on the initial boot console screen – shown below.

```
------ Performing the Power-On Self Test (POST) ------
UART Channel Loopback Test.....PASS
Testing the System SDRAM.....PASS
Boot1 Checksum Test.....PASS
Boot2 Checksum Test.....PASS
Flash Image Validation Test.....PASS
BOOT Software Version 1.0.0.02 Built  19-Feb-2006  19:32:26
#############         ######     ###                  ####
 ####   #####          #####                           ###          ###
####      ####         #####             #############  ####     ####
####       ####        #####        ###    ####  ####    ####   #####
####       ####  ####  #####        ####   ####  ####    ###### ##
####      #####        #####  #     ####   ####  ####    #########
####     #####         #####  #     ####   ####  ####    ####  #####
#############         ############  ####   ###### ####   #####  ######

D-Link DGS3048 board - based on MPC8241.14 CPU.
SDRAM: 64 MB. Flash: 8 MB. CPU speed: 266 MHz. Bus: 133 MHz.
I-Cache 16 KB, linesize 32. D-Cache 16 KB, linesize 32. Cache Enabled.

Autoboot in 2 seconds - press RETURN or Esc. to abort and enter prom.
```

Figure 1-2. Boot Screen

The Switch's MAC address can also be found in the Web management program on the Switch Information (Basic Settings) window on the Configuration menu.

The IP address for the Switch must be set before it can be managed with the Web-based manager. The Switch IP address can be automatically set using BOOTP or DHCP protocols, in which case the actual address assigned to the Switch must be known.

The IP address may be set using the Command Line Interface (CLI) over the console serial port as follows:

1. Starting at the command line prompt, enter the commands **config ipif System ipaddress xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy**. Where the **x**'s represent the IP address to be assigned to the IP interface named **System** and the **y**'s represent the corresponding subnet mask.

2. Alternatively, you can enter **config ipif System ipaddress xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/z**. Where the **x**'s represent the IP address to be assigned to the IP interface named **System** and the **z** represents the corresponding number of subnets in CIDR notation.

The IP interface named **System** on the Switch can be assigned an IP address and subnet mask which can then be used to connect a management station to the Switch's Telnet or Web-based management agent.

```
DGS3048# config ipif system ipaddress 10.53.13.222/8

Success

DGS3048#
```

Figure 1-3. Assigning an IP Address

In the above example, the Switch was assigned an IP address of 10.53.13.111 with a subnet mask of 255.0.0.0 (8 in CIDR from). The system message **Success** indicates that the command was executed successfully. The Switch can now be configured and managed via Telnet and the CLI or via the Web-based management agent using the above IP address to connect to the Switch.

2

USING THE CONSOLE CLI

The DGS-3048 supports a console management interface that allows the user to connect to the Switch's management agent via a serial port and a terminal or a computer running a terminal emulation program. The console can also be used over the network using the TCP/IP Telnet protocol. The console program can be used to configure the Switch to use an SNMP-based network management software over the network.

This chapter describes how to use the console interface to access the Switch, change its settings, and monitor its operation.

Note: Switch configuration settings are saved to non-volatile RAM using the *save* command. The current configuration will then be retained in the Switch's NV-RAM, and reloaded when the Switch is rebooted. If the Switch is rebooted without using the save command, the last configuration saved to NV-RAM will be loaded.

Connecting to the Switch

The console interface is used by connecting the Switch to a VT100-compatible terminal or a computer running an ordinary terminal emulator program (e.g., the **HyperTerminal** program included with the Windows operating system) using an RS-232C serial cable. Your terminal parameters will need to be set to:

- **VT-100 compatible**
- **9,600 baud**
- **8 data bits**
- **No parity**
- **One stop bit**
- **No flow control**

You can also access the same functions over a Telnet interface. Once you have set an IP address for your Switch, you can use a Telnet program (in VT-100 compatible terminal mode) to access and control the Switch. All of the screens are identical, whether accessed from the console port or from a Telnet interface.

After the Switch reboots and you have logged in, the console looks like this:

```
User Name: XXXXX

DGS3048#
```

Figure 2-1. Console Screen after login

Commands are entered at the command prompt, **DGS3048#**.

There are a number of helpful features included in the CLI. Entering the **?** command will display a list of all of the top-level commands.

```
DGS3048#
  clear              clear
  config             config
  create             create
  crypto             Cryptographic commands
  debug-mode         Exit from the EXEC to debug mode
  delete             delete
  dir                display all commands.
  disable            disable
  download           download
  enable             enable
  login              log in a user to the switch's console.
  logout             log out a user from the switch's console.
  ping               test the connectivity between network devices.
  reboot             restart the switch.
  reset              reset the switch to the factory default settings.
  save               save changes in the switch's configuration to
                     non-volatile ram.
  show               show
  upload             upload the current switch settings or the switch
                     history log to a tftp server.
DGS3048#
```

Figure 2-2. The ? Command

The **dir** command has the same function as the **?** command.

When you enter a command without its required parameters, the CLI will prompt you with a **Next possible completions:** message.

```
DGS3048# show
Command: show

  802.1p                 80.21p
  802.1x                 802.1x information
  account                display user accounts.
  arpentry               Display the current contents of the Switch's ARP tabl
  authen                 authen
  authen_enable          display the method list of authentication methods for
                         promoting normal user level privileges to
                         administrator level privileges on the switch.
  authen_login           display a previously configured user defined method
                         list of authentication methods for users logging on t
                         the switch.
  command_history        display the command history.
  configuration          configuration
  cpu                    cpu
  crypto                 Cryptographic commands
```

```
error                display the error statistics for a range of ports.
fdb                  show fdb
gvrp                 show gvrp
igmp_snooping        Show igmp_snooping information
ipif                 Used to display the configuration of an IP interface
                     on the Switch.
iproute              show iproute
link_aggregation     show link_aggregation
More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

Figure 2-3. Example Command Parameter Help

In this case, the command **show** was entered without a parameter. The CLI will then prompt you to enter the **next possible completions** with the message, **Next possible completions:**. Every command in the CLI has this feature, and complex commands have several layers of parameter prompting.

In addition, after typing any given command plus one space, you can see all of the next possible sub-commands, in sequential order, by repeatedly pressing the **Tab** key.

To re-enter a previously entered command at the command prompt, press the up arrow cursor key. The previous command will appear at the command prompt.

```
DGS3048# config account
Command:  config account

   WORD<1-15>         username
DGS3048# config account
Command:  config account
  WORD<1-15>         username

DGS3048#
```

Figure 2-4. Using the Up Arrow to Re-enter a Command

In the above example, the command **config account** was entered without the required parameter <**username**>, the CLI returned the **Next possible completions:** <**username**> prompt. The up arrow cursor control key was pressed to re-enter the previous command (**config account**) at the command prompt. Now the appropriate user name can be entered and the **config account** command re-executed.

All commands in the CLI function in this way. In addition, the syntax of the help prompts are the same as presented in this manual – angle brackets < > indicate a numerical value or character string, braces { } indicate optional parameters or a choice of parameters, and brackets [ ] indicate required parameters.

If a command is entered that is unrecognized by the CLI, the top-level commands will be displayed under the **Available commands:** prompt.

```
DGS3048# the

  clear              clear
  config             config
  create             create
  crypto             Cryptographic commands
  debug-mode         Exit from the EXEC to debug mode
  delete             delete
  dir                display all commands.
  disable            disable
  download           download
  enable             enable
  login              log in a user to the switch's console.
  logout             log out a user from the switch's console.
  ping               test the connectivity between network devices.
  reboot             restart the switch.
  reset              reset the switch to the factory default settings.
  save               save changes in the switch's configuration to
                     non-volatile ram.
  show               show
  upload             upload the current switch settings or the switch
                     history log to a tftp server.
DGS3048# the
```

Figure 2-5. The Next Available Commands Prompt

The top-level commands consist of commands such as **show** or **config**. Most of these commands require one or more parameters to narrow the top-level command. This is equivalent to **show** what? or **config** what? Where the what? is the next parameter.

For example, if you enter the **show** command with no additional parameters, the CLI will then display all of the possible next parameters.

```
DGS3048# show
Command: show

  802.1p             80.21p
  802.1x             802.1x information
  account            display user accounts.
  arpentry           Display the current contents of the Switch's ARP table.
  authen             authen
  authen_enable      display the method list of authentication methods for
                     promoting normal user level privileges to
```

```
                    administrator level privileges on the switch.
authen_login        display a previously configured user defined method
                    list of authentication methods for users logging on to
                    the switch.
command_history     display the command history.
configuration       configuration
cpu                 cpu
crypto              Cryptographic commands
error               display the error statistics for a range of ports.
fdb                 show fdb
gvrp                show gvrp
igmp_snooping       Show igmp_snooping information
ipif                Used to display the configuration of an IP interface
                    on the Switch.
iproute             show iproute
More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

Figure 2-6. Next possible completions: show command

In the above example, all of the possible next parameters for the **show** command are displayed. At the next command prompt, the up arrow was used to re-enter the **show** command, followed by the **account** parameter. The CLI then displays the user accounts configured on the Switch.

3

COMMAND SYNTAX

The following symbols are used to describe how command entries are made and values and arguments are specified in this manual. The online help contained in the CLI and available through the console interface uses the same syntax.

Note: All commands are case-sensitive. Be sure to disable Caps Lock or any other unwanted function that changes text case.

<angle brackets>	
Purpose	Encloses a variable or value that must be specified.
Syntax	**create ipif <ipif_name> vlan <vlan_name 32> ipaddress <network_address>**
Description	In the above syntax example, you must supply an IP interface name in the <ipif_name> space, a VLAN name in the <vlan_name 32> space, and the network address in the <network_address> space. Do not type the angle brackets.
Example Command	**create ipif Engineering vlan Design ipaddress 10.24.22.5/255.0.0.0**

[square brackets]	
Purpose	Encloses a required value or set of required arguments. One value or argument can be specified.
Syntax	**create account [admin | user]**
Description	In the above syntax example, you must specify either an **admin** or a **user** level account to be created. Do not type the square brackets.
Example Command	**create account admin**

| vertical bar	
Purpose	Separates two or more mutually exclusive items in a list, one of which must be entered.
Syntax	**show snmp [community | detail]**
Description	In the above syntax example, you must specify either **community,** or **detail**. Do not type the vertical bar.
Example Command	**show snmp community**

{braces}	
Purpose	Encloses an optional value or set of optional arguments.
Syntax	**reset {[config | system]}**
Description	In the above syntax example, you have the option to specify **config** or **system**. It is not necessary to specify either optional value, however the effect of the system reset is dependent on which, if any, value is specified. Therefore, with this example there are three possible outcomes of performing a system reset. See the chapter **Basic Commands** for more details about the reset command.
Example command	**reset config**

Line Editing Key Usage	
Delete	Deletes the character under the cursor and then shifts the remaining characters in the line to the left.
Backspace	Deletes the character to the left of the cursor and shifts the remaining characters in the line to the left.
Left Arrow	Moves the cursor to the left.
Right Arrow	Moves the cursor to the right.
Up Arrow	Repeat the previously entered command. Each time the up arrow is pressed, the command previous to that displayed appears. This way it is possible to review the command history for the current session. Use the down arrow to progress sequentially forward through the command history list.
Down Arrow	The down arrow will display the next command in the command history entered in the current session. This displays each command sequentially as it was entered. Use the up arrow to review previous commands.
Tab	Shifts the cursor to the next field to the left.

Multiple Page Display Control Keys	
Space	Displays the next page.
CTRL+c	Stops the display of remaining pages when multiple pages are to be displayed.
ESC	Stops the display of remaining pages when multiple pages are to be displayed.
q	Stops the display of remaining pages when multiple pages are to be displayed.
Enter	Displays the next line or table entry.

4

BASIC SWITCH COMMANDS

The basic switch commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create account	[admin | user] <username 15>
config account	<username 15>
show account	
delete account	<username 15>
show session	
show switch	
show serial_port	
config serial_port	{baud_rate [9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 115200] auto_logout [never | 2_minutes | 5_minutes| 10_minutes | 15_minutes]}
enable clipaging	
disable clipaging	
enable web	<tcp_port_number 1-65535>
disable web	
save	
reboot	
reset	
login	
logout	
ping	<ipaddr> {times <value 1-255>} {timeout <sec 1-99>}
show CPU Utilization	
show configuration	
enable jumbo_frame	
disable jumbo_frame	
show jumbo_frame	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create account	
Purpose	Used to create user accounts.
Syntax	**create [admin | user] <username 15>**
Description	The create account command is used to create user accounts that consist of a username of 1 to 15 characters and a password of 0 to 15 characters. Up to 8 user accounts can be created.
Parameters	*admin <username>*
	user <username>
Restrictions	Only Administrator-level users can issue this command.
	Usernames can be between 1 and 15 characters.
	Passwords can be between 0 and 15 characters.

Example usage:

To create an administrator-level user account with the username “dlink”.

```
DGS3048#:4#create account admin dlink
Command: create account admin dlink

Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****
Success.

DGS3048#:4#
```

config account	
Purpose	Used to configure user accounts.
Syntax	**config account <username 15 >**
Description	The config account command configures a user account that has been created using the **create account** command.
Parameters	*<username>*
Restrictions	Only Administrator-level users can issue this command.
	Usernames can be between 1 and 15 characters.
	Passwords can be between 0 and 15 characters.

Example usage:

To configure the user password of “dlink” account:

```
DGS3048#config account dlink
Command: config account dlink

Enter a old password:****
Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****
Success.


DGS3048#
```

show account

Purpose	Used to display user accounts.
Syntax	**show account**
Description	Displays all user accounts created on the Switch. Up to 8 user accounts can exist on the Switch at one time.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the accounts that have been created:

```
DGS3048#show account
Command: show account

Current Accounts:
Username         Access Level
---------------  ------------
dlink            Admin

Total Entries: 1

DGS3048#
```

delete account

Purpose	Used to delete an existing user account.
Syntax	**delete account <username 15>**
Description	The delete account command deletes a user account that has been created using the **create account** command.
Parameters	*<username>*
Restrictions	Only Administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the user account “System”:

```
DGS3048#delete account System
Command: delete account System

Are you sure to delete the last administrator account?(y/n)
Success.

DGS3048#
```

show session

Purpose	Used to display a list of currently logged-in users.
Syntax	**show session**
Description	This command displays a list of all the users that are logged-in at the time the command is issued.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the way that the users logged in:

```
DGS3048#show session
Command: show session

DGS3048# show session

 ID   Protocol       From       Level      Name
---- ------------ ---------------- ----- ----------------------
 0      HTTP        10.6.10.43     15       admin
 1      HTTP        10.6.10.43     15       admin
 2      Telnet      10.6.60.13     15       admin

DGS3048#
```

show switch

Purpose	Used to display information about the Switch.
Syntax	**show switch**
Description	This command displays information about the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the Switch information:

```
DGS3048#show switch

Command: show switch


Device Type          : DGS3048# Gigabit-Ethernet Switch
MAC Address          : DA-10-21-00-00-01
IP Address           : 10.41.44.22 (Manual)
VLAN Name            : default
Subnet Mask          : 255.0.0.0
Default Gateway      : 0.0.0.0
Boot PROM Version : Build 2.00.004
Firmware Version     : Build 2.00-B04
Hardware Version     : 1A1
System Name          : DGS3048#3
System Location      : 7th_flr_east_cabinet
System Contact       : Julius_Erving_212-555-6666
Spanning Tree        : Disabled
GVRP                 : Disabled
IGMP Snooping        : Disabled
TELNET               : Enabled (TCP 23)
WEB                  : Enabled (TCP 80)
RMON                 : Enabled


DGS3048#
```

show serial_port

Purpose	Used to display the current serial port settings.
Syntax	**show serial_port**
Description	This command displays the current serial port settings.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the serial port setting:

```
DGS3048# show serial_port
Command: show serial_port


 Baud Rate       : 9600
 Data Bits       : 8
 Parity Bits     : None
 Stop Bits       : 1
 Auto-Logout     : 10 mins


DGS3048#
```

config serial_port

Purpose	Used to configure the serial port.
Syntax	**config serial_port {baud_rate [9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 115200] auto_logout [never | 2_minutes | 5_minutes| 10_minutes | 15_minutes]}**
Description	This command is used to configure the serial port's baud rate and auto logout settings.
Parameters	*baud rate [9600* | *19200* | *38400* | *115200]* – The serial bit rate that will be used to communicate with the management host. *auto_logout* - This parameter will allow the user to choose the time the Switch's serial port will be idle before automatically logging out. The user may choose one of the following. ▪ *never* – No time limit on the length of time the console can be open with no user input. ▪ *2_minutes* – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 2 minutes. ▪ *5_minutes* – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 5 minutes. ▪ *10_minutes* – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 10 minutes. ▪ *15_minutes* – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 15 minutes.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the baud rate:

```
DGS3048#  config serial_port baud_rate 9600
Command: config serial_port baud_rate 9600

Success.

DGS3048#
```

enable clipaging	
Purpose	Used to pause the scrolling of the console screen when the show command displays more than one page.
Syntax	**enable clipaging**
Description	This command is used when issuing a command which causes the console screen to rapidly scroll through several pages. This command will cause the console to pause at the end of each page. The default setting is enabled.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable pausing of the screen display when the show command output reaches the end of the page:

```
DGS3048# enable clipaging
Command: enable clipaging

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable clipaging	
Purpose	Used to disable the pausing of the console screen scrolling at the end of each page when the command displays more than one screen of information.
Syntax	**disable clipaging**
Description	This command is used to disable the pausing of the console screen at the end of each page when the command would display more than one screen of information.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable pausing of the screen display when show command output reaches the end of the page:

```
DGS3048#  disable clipaging
Command: disable clipaging

Success.

DGS3048#
```

enable web	
Purpose	Used to enable the HTTP-based management software on the Switch.
Syntax	**enable web <tcp_port_number 1-65535>**
Description	This command is used to enable the Web-based management software on the Switch. The user can specify the TCP port number the Switch will use to listen for Telnet requests.
Parameters	*<tcp_port_number 1-65535>* – The TCP port number. TCP ports are numbered between 1 and 65535. The "well-known" port for the Web-based management software is 80.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable HTTP and configure port number:

```
DGS3048#  enable web 80
Command: enable web 80

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable web	
Purpose	Used to disable the HTTP-based management software on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable web**
Description	This command disables the Web-based management software on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable HTTP:

```
DGS3048# disable web
Command: disable web

Success.

DGS3048#
```

save	
Purpose	Used to save changes in the Switch's configuration to non-volatile RAM.
Syntax	**save**
Description	This command is used to enter the current switch configuration into non-volatile RAM. The saved switch configuration will be loaded into the Switch's memory each time the Switch is restarted.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To save the Switch's current configuration to non-volatile RAM:

```
DGS3048#save
Command: save

Saving all configurations to NV-RAM...   Done.

DGS3048#
```

reboot	
Purpose	Used to restart the Switch.
Syntax	**reboot**
Description	This command is used to restart the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To restart the Switch:

```
DGS3048# reboot
Command: reboot
Are you sure want to proceed with the system reboot? (y/n)
```

reset	
Purpose	Used to reset the Switch to the factory default settings.
Syntax	**reset**
Description	This command is used to restore the Switch's configuration to the default settings assigned from the factory.
Parameters	*config* – If the keyword 'config' is specified, all of the factory default settings are restored on the Switch including the IP address, user accounts, and the Switch history log. The Switch will not save or reboot. *system* – If the keyword 'system' is specified, all of the factory default settings are restored on the Switch. The Switch will save and reboot after the settings are changed to default. Rebooting will clear all entries in the Forwarding Data Base. If no parameter is specified, the Switch's current IP address, user accounts, and the Switch history log are not changed. All other parameters are restored to the factory default settings. The Switch will not save or reboot.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To restore all of the Switch's parameters to their default values:

```
DGS3048# reset config
Command: reset config

Success.

DGS3048#
```

login	
Purpose	Used to log in a user to the Switch's console.
Syntax	**login**
Description	This command is used to initiate the login procedure. The user will be prompted for his Username and Password.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To initiate the login procedure:

```
DGS3048#login
Command: login
UserName:
```

logout	
Purpose	Used to log out a user from the Switch's console.
Syntax	**logout**
Description	This command terminates the current user's session on the Switch's console.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To terminate the current user's console session:

```
DGS3048#logout
```

ping	
Purpose	Used to test the connectivity between network devices.
Syntax	**ping <ipaddr> {times <value 1-255>} {timeout <sec 1-99>}**
Description	The ping command sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo messages to a remote IP address. The remote IP address will then "echo" or return the message. This is used to confirm connectivity between the Switch and the remote device.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* - Specifies the IP address of the host. *times <value 1-255>* - The number of individual ICMP echo messages to be sent. The maximum value is 255. The default is 0. *timeout <sec 1-99>* - Defines the time-out period while waiting for a response from the remote device. A value of 1 to 99 seconds can be specified. The default is 1 second. Pinging an IP address without the *times* parameter will ping the target device an infinite amount of times.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To ping the IP address 10.48.74.121 four times:

```
DGS3048#ping 10.48.74.121 times 4
Command: ping 10.48.74.121


Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms
Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms
Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms
Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms

Ping statistics for 10.48.74.121
Packets: Sent =4, Received =4, Lost =0


DGS3048#
```

Show CPU Utilization

Purpose	Used to measuring CPU utilization.
Syntax	**show cpu utilization**
Description	This command presents information about CPU utilization
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show utilization information:

```
DGS3048# show cpu utilization
CPU utilization service is on.


CPU utilization
---------------
five seconds:2% ;one minute:1% ;five minutes:1%
DGS3048#
```

Show Configuration

Purpose	Used to show configuration.
Syntax	**show configuration**
Description	This command shows configuration.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show configuration information:

```
DGS3048# show configuration

Command:  show configuration

 running          running-config
 startup          startup-config

DGS3048# show configuration
```

enable jumbo_frame

Purpose	Used to enable jumbo frames on the device.
Syntax	**enable jumbo_frame**
Description	The port jumbo-frame command enables jumbo frames on the device.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To enable jumbo frames:

```
DGS3048# enable jumbo_frame

Success.
DGS3048#
```

disable jumbo_frame

Purpose	Used to disable Jumbo frames on the device.
Syntax	**disable jumbo_frame**
Description	The disable jumbo_frame disables jumbo frames on the device.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To disable jumbo_frames:

```
DGS3048# disable jumbo_frame


Success.
DGS3048#
```

show jumbo_frame	
Purpose	Used to display the jumbo frame configuration.
Syntax	**show ports jumbo-frame**
Description	The show ports jumbo-frame displays the configuration of jumbo frames.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show the configuration of jumbo_frames status on the dev ice:

```
DGS3048# show jumbo_frame

Jumbo frames are disabled.

Jumbo frames will be enabled after save and restart.

DGS3048#
```

5

SWITCH PORT COMMANDS

The switch port commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config ports	[<portlist> | all] {speed [auto | 10_half | 10_full | 100_half | 100_full | 1000_full {[master | slave]}] | flow_control [enable | disable] | learning [enable | disable] | state [enable | disable]}
show ports	{<portlist>}
config ports description	<portlist> <string 1-64>
delete ports description	<portlist>
show ports description	{<portlist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config ports	
Purpose	Used to configure the Switch's Ethernet port settings.
Syntax	**config ports [all | <portlist>] {speed [auto | 10_half | 10_full | 100_half | 100_full | 1000_full] | flow_control [enable | disable] | learning [enable | disable] | state [enable | disable]}**
Description	This command allows for the configuration of the Switch's Ethernet ports. Only the ports listed in the <*portlist*> will be affected.
Parameters	<*portlist*> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. *all* – Configure all ports on the Switch. *speed* – Allows the user to set the speed of a port or range of ports, with the addition of one of the following: ▪ *auto* – Enables auto-negotiation for the specified range of ports. ▪ *[10 | 100 | 1000]* – Configures the speed in Mbps for the specified range of ports. The ▪ *[half | full]* – Configures the specified range of ports as either full- or half-duplex. *[master | slave]* – The *master* and *slave* parameters refer to connections running a 1000BASE-T cable for connection between the Switch port and other device capable of a gigabit connection. The *master* setting will allow the port to advertise capabilities related to duplex, speed and physical layer type. The *master* setting will also determine the master and slave relationship between the two connected physical layers. This relationship is necessary for establishing the timing control between the two physical layers. The timing control is set on a *master* physical layer by a local source. The *slave* setting uses loop timing, where the timing comes form a data stream received from the *master*. If one connection is set for *1000 master*, the other side of the connection must be set for *1000 slave*. Any other configuration will result in a link down status for both ports. *flow_control [enable | disable]* – Enable or disable flow control for the specified ports. *learning [enable | disable]* – Enables or disables the MAC address learning on the specified range of ports. *state [enable | disable]* – Enables or disables the specified range of ports.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the speed of ports 1-3 to be 10 Mbps, full duplex, learning and state enabled:

```
DGS3048#config ports 1-3 speed 10_full learning enable state enable
Command: config ports 1-3 speed 10_full learning enable state enable

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show ports	
Purpose	Used to display the current configuration of a range of ports.
Syntax	**show ports {<portlist>}**
Description	This command is used to display the current configuration of a range of ports.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the configuration of ports 1-5 on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show ports 1-5
Command: show ports 1-5

Port   Port       Settings                 Connection               Address
       State      Speed/Duplex/FlowCtrl    Speed/Duplex/FlowCtrl    Learning
---    --------   ---------------------    ---------------------    --------
1      Enabled    Auto/Enabled             Link Down                Enabled
2      Enabled    Auto/Enabled             Link Down                Enabled
3      Enabled    Auto/Enabled             1000M/Full?None          Enabled
4      Enabled    Auto/Enabled             Link Down                Enabled
5      Enabled    Auto/Enabled             Link Down                Enabled

CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page p Previous Page r Refresh
```

config ports description	
Purpose	Used to add a descrition to an interface or rages of interface
Syntax	**<portlist> <string 1-64>**
Description	This command enables user to add a descrition to an interface or rages of interfaces.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed. <string 1-64> – description content
Restrictions	None

Example usage:

To add a description to an interface:

```
DGS3048#  config ports description

Command:  config ports description

 PORT_LIST          specifies range of ports.
 DGS3048#
```

delete ports description	
Purpose	Used to delete a descrition to an interface or rages of interface
Syntax	**<portlist>**
Description	This command enables user to delete a descrition to an interface or rages of interfaces.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed.
Restrictions	None

Example usage:

To delete a description of an interface:

```
DGS3048# delete ports description 1-5

Success.
DGS3048#
```

show ports description	
Purpose	Used to show a descrition to an interface or rages of interface
Syntax	**<portlist>**
Description	This command enables user to show a description to an interface or rages of interfaces.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed.
Restrictions	None

Example usage:

To show a description of an interface:

```
DGS3048# show ports descsription 1-5

Command:  show ports 1-5
PORT_LIST  specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed.

DGS3048#
```

6

NETWORK MANAGEMENT (SNMP) COMMANDS

The network management commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

The DGS-3048 supports the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) versions 1, 2c, and 3. The user may specify which version of the SNMP to use to monitor and control the Switch. The three versions of SNMP vary in the level of security provided between the management station and the network device. The following table lists the security features of the three SNMP versions:

SNMP Version	Authentication Method	Description
v1	Community String	Community String is used for authentication – NoAuthNoPriv
v2c	Community String	Community String is used for authentication – NoAuthNoPriv
v3	Username	Username is used for authentication – NoAuthNoPriv
v3	MD5 or SHA	Authentication is based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms – AuthNoPriv
v3	MD5 DES or SHA DES	Authentication is based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms – AuthPriv. DES 32-bit encryption is added based on the CBC-DES (DES-32) standard

Command	Parameters
create snmp user	<username 24> <groupname 30> [encrypted [by_password auth [md5 <auth_password 1-32> | sha <auth_password 1-32>] | by_key auth [md5 <auth_key 32 or 64>| sha<auth_key 40 or 72>]]]
delete snmp user	<username 24>
show snmp user	
create snmp view	<view_name 32> <oid> view_type [included | excluded]
delete snmp view	<view_name 30> [all | oid]
show snmp view	{<view_name 30>}
create snmp community	<community_string 20> view <view_name 30> [read_only | read_write]
delete snmp community	<community_string 20>
show snmp community	{<community_string 20>}
config snmp engineID	[Default | <snmp_engineID 10-64>]
show snmp engineID	
create snmp group	<groupname 30> [v1 | v2c | v3 [noauth_nopriv | auth_nopriv | auth_priv]{notify_view <view_name 30>}] {read_view

Command	Parameters
	<view_name 30> | write_view <view_name 30>}
delete snmp group	<groupname 30>
show snmp groups	
create snmp host	<ipaddr> [v1<community_string 20> | v2c<community_string 20> | v3 [noauth_nopriv | auth_nopriv | auth_priv]<auth_string 24>
delete snmp host	<ipaddr>
show snmp host	{<ipaddr>}
create trusted_host	<ipaddr>
delete trusted_host	<ipaddr>
show trusted_host	<ipaddr>
enable snmp traps	
disable snmp traps	
enable snmp authenticate traps	
disable snmp authenticate traps	
show snmp traps	
config snmp system_contact	<sw_contact>
config snmp system_location	<sw_location>
config snmp system_name	<sw_name>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create snmp user

Purpose	Used to create a new SNMP user and adds the user to an SNMP group that is also created by this command.
Syntax	**create snmp user <username 24> <groupname 30> {encrypted [by_password auth [md5 <auth_password 8-16> | sha <auth_password 8-20>] | by_key auth [md5 <auth_key 32-32>| sha<auth_key 40-40>]]}**
Description	The **create snmp user** command creates a new SNMP user and adds the user to an SNMP group that is also created by this command.
Parameters	*<username 24>* – An alphanumeric name of up to 24 characters that will identify the new SNMP user. *<groupname 30>* – An alphanumeric name of up to 30 characters that will identify the SNMP group the new SNMP user will be associated with. *encrypted* – Allows the user to choose a type of authorization for authentication using SNMP. The user may choose: • *by_password* – Requires the SNMP user to enter a password for authentication and privacy. The password is defined by specifying the auth_password below. This method is recommended. • *by_key* – Requires the SNMP user to enter a encryption key for authentication and privacy. The key is defined by specifying the key in hex form below. This method is not recommended. *auth* - The user may also choose the type of authentication algorithms used to authenticate the snmp user. The choices are: • *md5* – Specifies that the HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level will be used. md5 may be utilized by entering one of the following: ▪ *<auth password 8-16>* - An alphanumeric sting of between 8 and 16 characters that will be used to authorize the agent to receive packets for the host. ▪ *<auth_key 32-32>* - Enter an alphanumeric sting of exactly 32 characters, in hex form, to define the key that will be used to authorize the agent to receive packets for the host. • *sha* – Specifies that the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level will be used. ▪ *<auth password 8-20>* - An alphanumeric sting of between 8 and 16 characters that will be used to authorize the agent to receive packets for the host. *<auth_key 40-40>* - An alphanumeric sting of exactly 40 characters, in hex form, to define the key that will be used to authorize the agent to receive packets for the host.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP user on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#create snmp user dlink default encrypted by_password
auth md5 auth_password priv none

Command: create snmp user dlink default encrypted
by_password auth md5 auth_password priv none

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete snmp user

Purpose	Used to remove an SNMP user from an SNMP group and also to delete the associated SNMP group.
Syntax	**delete snmp user <username 24>**
Description	The **delete snmp user** command removes an SNMP user from its SNMP group and then deletes the associated SNMP group.
Parameters	*<username 24>* – An alphanumeric string of up to 24 characters that identifies the SNMP user that will be deleted.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a previously entered SNMP user on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#delete snmp user dlink
Command: delete snmp user dlink

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp user

Purpose	Used to display information about each SNMP username in the SNMP group username table.
Syntax	**show snmp user**
Description	The show snmp user command displays information about each SNMP username in the SNMP group username table.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display the SNMP users currently configured on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show snmp user
Command: show snmp user

 Username    Group Name   SNMP Version   Auth-Protocol  PrivProtocol
 ----------  ----------   ------------   -------------  ------------
 initial     initial      V3             None           None

Total Entries: 1

DGS3048#
```

create snmp view

Purpose	Used to assign views to community strings to limit which MIB objects and SNMP manager can access.
Syntax	**create snmp view <view_name 30> <oid> view_type [included | excluded]**
Description	The create snmp view command assigns views to community strings to limit which MIB objects an SNMP manager can access.
Parameters	*<view_name 30>* – An alphanumeric string of up to 30 characters that identifies the SNMP view that will be created. *<oid>* – The object ID that identifies an object tree (MIB tree) that will be included or excluded from access by an SNMP manager. *included* – Include this object in the list of objects that an SNMP manager can access. *excluded* – Exclude this object from the list of objects that an SNMP manager can access.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP view:

```
DGS3048#create snmp view dlinkview 1.3.6 view_type included
Command: create snmp view dlinkview 1.3.6 view_type included

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete snmp view	
Purpose	Used to remove an SNMP view entry previously created on the Switch.
Syntax	**delete snmp view <view_name 30> [all | <oid>]**
Description	The **delete snmp view** command is used to remove an SNMP view previously created on the Switch.
Parameters	<*view_name 30*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 30 characters that identifies the SNMP view to be deleted. *all* – Specifies that all of the SNMP views on the Switch will be deleted. <*oid*> – The object ID that identifies an object tree (MIB tree) that will be deleted from the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a previously configured SNMP view from the Switch:

```
DGS3048#delete snmp view dlinkview all
Command: delete snmp view dlinkview all

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp view	
Purpose	Used to display an SNMP view previously created on the Switch.
Syntax	**show snmp view {<view_name 30>}**
Description	The **show snmp view** command displays an SNMP view previously created on the Switch.
Parameters	<*view_name 30*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 30 characters that identifies the SNMP view that will be displayed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display SNMP view configuration:

```
DGS3048#show snmp view
Command: show snmp view

 Vacm View Table  Settings
View Name              Subtree                  View Type
-------------------    -------------------------  ----------
ReadView               1                        Included
WriteView              1                        Included
NotifyView             1.3.6                    Included
restricted             1.3.6.1.2.1.1            Included
restricted             1.3.6.1.2.1.11           Included
restricted             1.3.6.1.6.3.10.2.1       Included
restricted             1.3.6.1.6.3.11.2.1       Included
restricted             1.3.6.1.6.3.15.1.1       Included
CommunityView          1                        Included
CommunityView          1.3.6.1.6.3              Excluded
CommunityView          1.3.6.1.6.3.1            Included

Total Entries: 11

DGS3048#
```

create snmp community

Purpose	Used to create an SNMP community string to define the relationship between the SNMP manager and an agent. The community string acts like a password to permit access to the agent on the Switch. One or more of the following characteristics can be associated with the community string: An Access List of IP addresses of SNMP managers that are permitted to use the community string to gain access to the Switch's SNMP agent. An MIB view that defines the subset of all MIB objects that will be accessible to the SNMP community. Read/write or read-only level permission for the MIB objects accessible to the SNMP community.
Syntax	**create snmp community <community_string 20> view <view_name 30> [read_only | read_write]**
Description	The **create snmp community** command is used to create an SNMP community string and to assign access-limiting characteristics to this community string.
Parameters	<*community_string 20*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 20 characters that is used to identify members of an SNMP community. This string is used like a password to give remote SNMP managers access to MIB objects in the Switch's SNMP agent. <*view_name 30*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 30 characters that is used to identify the group of MIB objects that a remote SNMP manager is allowed to access on the Switch. *read_only* – Specifies that SNMP community members using the community string created with this command can only read the contents of the MIBs on the Switch. *read_write* – Specifies that SNMP community members using the community string created with this command can read from and write

create snmp community	
	to the contents of the MIBs on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create the SNMP community string "dlink:"

```
DGS3048#create snmp community dlink view ReadView read_write
Command: create snmp community dlink view ReadView read_write

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete snmp community	
Purpose	Used to remove a specific SNMP community string from the Switch.
Syntax	**delete snmp community <community_string 20>**
Description	The **delete snmp community** command is used to remove a previously defined SNMP community string from the Switch.
Parameters	*<community_string 20>* – An alphanumeric string of up to 20 characters that is used to identify members of an SNMP community to delete. This string is used like a password to give remote SNMP managers access to MIB objects in the Switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the SNMP community string "dlink:"

```
DGS3048#delete snmp community dlink
Command: delete snmp community dlink

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp community	
Purpose	Used to display SNMP community strings configured on the Switch.
Syntax	**show snmp community {<community_string 20>}**
Description	The **show snmp community** command is used to display SNMP community strings that are configured on the Switch.
Parameters	*<community_string 20>* – An alphanumeric string of up to 20 characters that is used to identify members of an SNMP community. This string is used like a password to give remote SNMP managers access to MIB objects in the Switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the currently entered SNMP community strings:

```
DGS3048#show snmp community
Command: show snmp community

SNMP Community Table

Community Name          View Name              Access Right
------------------------------- -------------------------- ------------
dlink                   ReadView               read_write
private                 CommunityView          read_write
public                  CommunityView          read_only

Total Entries: 3

DGS3048#
```

config snmp engineID

Purpose	Used to configure a name for the SNMP engine on the Switch.
Syntax	**config snmp engineID [default | <snmp_engineID 10-64>]**
Description	The **config snmp engineID** command configures a name for the SNMP engine on the Switch.
Parameters	*Default* – displays the automatically created engineID based on the device mac. *<snmp_engineID>* – An alphanumeric string that will be used to identify the SNMP engine on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To give the SNMP agent on the Switch the name "0035636666"

```
DGS3048#config snmp engineID 0035636666
Command: config snmp engineID 0035636666

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp engineID

Purpose	Used to display the identification of the SNMP engine on the Switch.
Syntax	**show snmp engineID**
Description	The **show snmp engineID** command displays the identification of the SNMP engine on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the current name of the SNMP engine on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show snmp engineID
Command: show snmp engineID

SNMP Engine ID : 0035636666

DGS3048#
```

create snmp group

Purpose	Used to create a new SNMP group, or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.
Syntax	**create snmp group <groupname 30> [v1 | v2c | v3 [noauth_nopriv | auth_nopriv | auth_priv]{notify_view <view_name 30>}] {read_view <view_name 30> | write_view <view_name 30>}**
Description	The **create snmp group** command creates a new SNMP group, or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.
Parameters	*<groupname 30>* – An alphanumeric name of up to 30 characters that will identify the SNMP group the new SNMP user will be associated with. *v1* – Specifies that SNMP version 1 will be used. The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), version 1, is a network management protocol that provides a means to monitor and control network devices. *v2c* – Specifies that SNMP version 2c will be used. The SNMP v2c supports both centralized and distributed network management strategies. It includes improvements in the Structure of Management Information (SMI) and adds some security features. *v3* – Specifies that the SNMP version 3 will be used. SNMP v3 provides secure access to devices through a combination of authentication and encrypting packets over the network. SNMP v3 adds: ▪ Message integrity – Ensures that packets have not been tampered with during transit. ▪ Authentication – Determines if an SNMP message is from a valid source. ▪ Encryption – Scrambles the contents of messages to prevent it being viewed by an unauthorized source. *noauth_nopriv* – Specifies that there will be no authorization and no encryption of packets sent between the Switch and a remote SNMP manager. *auth_nopriv* – Specifies that authorization will be required, but there will be no encryption of packets sent between the Switch and a

create snmp group	
	remote SNMP manager. *auth_priv* – Specifies that authorization will be required, and that packets sent between the Switch and a remote SNMP manger will be encrypted. *read_view* – Specifies that the SNMP group being created can request SNMP messages. ▪ <*view_name 30*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify the group of MIB objects that a remote SNMP manager is allowed to access on the Switch. *write_view* – Specifies that the SNMP group being created has write privileges. ▪ <*view_name 30*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify the group of MIB objects that a remote SNMP manager is allowed to access on the Switch. *notify_view* – Specifies that the SNMP group being created can receive SNMP trap messages generated by the Switch's SNMP agent. ▪ <*view_name 30*> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify the group of MIB objects that a remote SNMP manager is allowed to access on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP group named "sg1:"

```
DGS3048#create snmp group sg1 v3 noauth_nopriv read_view v1
write_view v1 notify_view v1
Command: create snmp group sg1 v3 noauth_nopriv read_view v1
write_view v1 notify_view v1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete snmp group

Purpose	Used to remove an SNMP group from the Switch.
Syntax	**delete snmp group <groupname 30>**
Description	The **delete snmp group** command is used to remove an SNMP group from the Switch.
Parameters	*<groupname 30>* – An alphanumeric name of up to 30 characters that will identify the SNMP group the new SNMP user will be associated with.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the SNMP group named "sg1".

```
DGS3048#delete snmp group sg1
Command: delete snmp group sg1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp groups

Purpose	Used to display the group-names of SNMP groups currently configured on the Switch. The security model, level, and status of each group are also displayed.
Syntax	**show snmp groups**
Description	The **show snmp groups** command displays the group-names of SNMP groups currently configured on the Switch. The security model, level, and status of each group are also displayed.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the currently configured SNMP groups on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show snmp groups
Command: show snmp groups
Vacm Access Table Settings

Group    Name       : Group3
ReadView Name       : ReadView
WriteView Name      : WriteView
Notify View Name    : NotifyView
Security Model      : SNMPv3
Security Level      : NoAuthNoPriv

Group    Name       : Group4
ReadView Name       : ReadView
WriteView Name      : WriteView
Notify View Name    : NotifyView
Security Model      : SNMPv3
```

```
Security Level       : authNoPriv

Group   Name       : Group5
ReadView Name      : ReadView
WriteView Name     : WriteView
Notify View Name   : NotifyView
Security Model     : SNMPv3
Security Level     : authNoPriv

Group   Name       : Group6
ReadView Name      : ReadView
WriteView Name     : WriteView
Notify View Name   : NotifyView
Security Model     : SNMPv3
Security Level     : authPriv

Group   Name       : Group7
ReadView Name      : ReadView
WriteView Name     : WriteView
Notify View Name   : NotifyView
Security Model     : SNMPv3
Security Level     : authPriv

Group   Name       : initial
ReadView Name      : restricted
WriteView Name     :
Notify View Name   : restricted
Security Model     : SNMPv3
Security Level     : NoAuthNoPriv
Group   Name       : ReadGroup
ReadView Name      : CommunityView
WriteView Name     :
Notify View Name   : CommunityView
Security Model     : SNMPv1
Security Level     : NoAuthNoPriv

Group   Name       : ReadGroup
ReadView Name      : CommunityView
WriteView Name     :
Notify View Name   : CommunityView
Security Model     : SNMPv2
Security Level     : NoAuthNoPriv

Group   Name       : WriteGroup
ReadView Name      : CommunityView
WriteView Name     : CommunityView
Notify View Name   : CommunityView
Security Model     : SNMPv1
Security Level     : NoAuthNoPriv
Group   Name       : WriteGroup
ReadView Name      : CommunityView
WriteView Name     : CommunityView
Notify View Name   : CommunityView
Security Model     : SNMPv2
Security Level     : NoAuthNoPriv

Total Entries: 10

DGS3048#
```

create snmp host	
Purpose	Used to create a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Syntax	**create snmp host <ipaddr> [v1<community_string 20> | v2c<community_string 20> | v3 [noauth_nopriv | auth_nopriv | auth_priv]<auth_string 24>]**
Description	The **create snmp host** command creates a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The IP address of the remote management station that will serve as the SNMP host for the Switch. *v1* – Specifies that SNMP version 1 will be used. The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), version 1, is a network management protocol that provides a means to monitor and control network devices. *v2c* – Specifies that SNMP version 2c will be used. The SNMP v2c supports both centralized and distributed network management strategies. It includes improvements in the Structure of Management Information (SMI) and adds some security features. *v3* – Specifies that the SNMP version 3 will be used. SNMP v3 provides secure access to devices through a combination of authentication and encrypting packets over the network. SNMP v3 adds: ▪ Message integrity – ensures that packets have not been tampered with during transit. ▪ Authentication – determines if an SNMP message is from a valid source. ▪ Encryption – scrambles the contents of messages to prevent it being viewed by an unauthorized source. *noauth_nopriv* – Specifies that there will be no authorization and no encryption of packets sent between the Switch and a remote SNMP manager. *auth_nopriv* – Specifies that authorization will be required, but there will be no encryption of packets sent between the Switch and a remote SNMP manager. *auth_priv* – Specifies that authorization will be required, and that packets sent between the Switch and a remote SNMP manger will be encrypted. *<auth_sting 24>* – An alphanumeric string used to authorize a remote SNMP manager to access the Switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP host to receive SNMP messages:

```
DGS3048#create snmp host 10.48.74.100 v3 auth_priv public
Command: create snmp host 10.48.74.100 v3 auth_priv public

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete snmp host

Purpose	Used to remove a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Syntax	**delete snmp host <ipaddr>**
Description	The **delete snmp host** command deletes a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The IP address of a remote SNMP manager that will receive SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete an SNMP host entry:

```
DGS3048#delete snmp host 10.48.74.100
Command: delete snmp host 10.48.74.100

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp host

Purpose	Used to display the recipient of SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Syntax	**show snmp host {<ipaddr>}**
Description	The **show snmp host** command is used to display the IP addresses and configuration information of remote SNMP managers that are designated as recipients of SNMP traps that are generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The IP address of a remote SNMP manager that will receive SNMP traps generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the currently configured SNMP hosts on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show snmp host
Command: show snmp host
```

```
SNMP Host Table
Host IP Address   SNMP Version    Community Name / SNMPv3 User Name
---------------   ---------------------   ------------------------------
10.48.76.23       V2c             private
10.48.74.100      V3              public

Total Entries: 2

DGS3048#
```

create trusted_host

Purpose	Used to create the trusted host.
Syntax	**create trusted_host <ipaddr>**
Description	The **create trusted_host** command creates the trusted host. The Switch allows you to specify up to four IP addresses that are allowed to manage the Switch via in-band SNMP or TELNET based management software. These IP addresses must be members of the Management VLAN. If no IP addresses are specified, then there is nothing to prevent any IP address from accessing the Switch, provided the user knows the Username and Password.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The IP address of the trusted host to be created.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create the trusted host:

```
DGS3048#create trusted_host 10.48.74.121
Command: create trusted_host 10.48.74.121

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete trusted_host

Purpose	Used to delete a trusted host entry made using the **create trusted_host** command above.
Syntax	**delete trusted _host <ipaddr>**
Description	This command is used to delete a trusted host entry made using the **create trusted_host** command above.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The IP address of the trusted host.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To delete a trusted host with an IP address 10.48.74.121:

```
DGS3048#delete trusted_host 10.48.74.121
Command: delete trusted_host 10.48.74.121

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show trusted_host	
Purpose	Used to display a list of trusted hosts entered on the Switch using the **create trusted_host** command above.
Syntax	**show trusted_host {<ipaddr>}**
Description	This command is used to display a list of trusted hosts entered on the Switch using the **create trusted_host** command above.
Parameters	<*ipaddr*> – The IP address of the trusted host.
Restrictions	None.

Example Usage:

To display the list of trust hosts:

```
DGS3048#show trusted_host
Command: show trusted_host

Management Stations

IP Address
----------------------
10.53.13.94

Total Entries: 1

DGS3048#
```

enable snmp traps	
Purpose	Used to enable SNMP trap support.
Syntax	**enable snmp traps**
Description	The **enable snmp traps** command is used to enable SNMP trap support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable SNMP trap support on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#enable snmp traps
Command: enable snmp traps

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable snmp traps

Purpose	Used to disable SNMP trap support on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable snmp traps**
Description	This command is used to disable SNMP trap support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To prevent SNMP traps from being sent from the Switch:

```
DGS3048#disable snmp traps
Command: disable snmp traps

Success.

DGS3048#
```

enable snmp authenticate trap

Purpose	Used to enable SNMP authentication trap support.
Syntax	**enable snmp authenticate trap**
Description	This command is used to enable SNMP authentication trap support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To turn on SNMP authentication trap support:

```
DGS3048#enable snmp authenticate trap
Command: enable snmp authenticate trap

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable snmp authenticate trap

Purpose	Used to disable SNMP authentication trap support.
Syntax	**disable snmp authenticate trap**
Description	This command is used to disable SNMP authentication support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.

disable snmp authenticate trap

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To disable the SNMP authentication trap support:

```
DGS3048#disable snmp authenticate trap
Command: disable snmp authenticate trap

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show snmp traps

Purpose	Used to show SNMP trap support on the Switch .
Syntax	**show snmp traps**
Description	This command is used to view the SNMP trap support status currently configured on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To view the current SNMP trap support:

```
DGS3048#show snmp traps
Command: show snmp traps

SNMP Traps          : Enabled
Authenticate Trap   : Enabled

DGS3048#
```

config snmp system_contact

Purpose	Used to enter the name of a contact person who is responsible for the Switch.
Syntax	**config snmp system_contact {<sw_contact>}**
Description	The **config snmp system_contact** command is used to enter the name and/or other information to identify a contact person who is responsible for the Switch. A maximum of 255 character can be used.
Parameters	*<sw_contact>* - A maximum of 255 characters is allowed. A NULL string is accepted if there is no contact.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the Switch contact to "**MIS Department II**":

```
DGS3048#config snmp system_contact MIS Department II
Command: config snmp system_contact MIS Department II

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config snmp system_location

Purpose	Used to enter a description of the location of the Switch.
Syntax	**config snmp system_location {<sw_location>}**
Description	The **config snmp system_location** command is used to enter a description of the location of the Switch. A maximum of 255 characters can be used.
Parameters	*<sw_location>* - A maximum of 255 characters is allowed. A NULL string is accepted if there is no location desired.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the Switch location for "**HQ 5F**":

```
DGS3048#config snmp system_location HQ 5F
Command: config snmp system_location HQ 5F

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config snmp system_name

Purpose	Used to configure the name for the Switch.
Syntax	**config snmp system_name {<sw_name>}**
Description	The **config snmp system_name** command configures the name of the Switch.
Parameters	*<sw_name>* - A maximum of 255 characters is allowed. A NULL string is accepted if no name is desired.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the Switch name for "**DGS3048 Switch**":

```
DGS3048#config snmp system_name DGS3048 Switch
Command: config snmp system_name DGS3048 Switch

Success.

DGS3048#
```

7

DOWNLOAD/UPLOAD COMMANDS

The download/upload commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
download	[firmware <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> | boot <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> | configuration <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {startup | running}]
upload	configuration <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {startup | running}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

download	
Purpose	Used to download and install new firmware or a switch configuration file from a TFTP server.
Syntax	**download [firmware [firmware <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> |** **boot <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> |** **configuration <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {startup | running}]**
Description	This command is used to download a new firmware or a switch configuration file from a TFTP server.
Parameters	*firmware* – Download and install new firmware on the Switch from a TFTP server. *configuration* – Download a switch configuration file from a TFTP server. <*ipaddr*> – The IP address of the TFTP server. <*path_filename*> – The DOS path and filename of the firmware or switch configuration file on the TFTP server. For example, C:\3048.had. *increment* – Allows the download of a partial switch configuration file. This allows a file to be downloaded that will change only the Switch parameters explicitly stated in the configuration file. All other switch parameters will remain unchanged. startup – Indicates the Startup Configuration file. running – Indicates the Running Configuration file.
Restrictions	The TFTP server must be on the same IP subnet as the Switch. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To download a firmware file:

```
DGS3048#download firmware 10.48.74.121 c:\DGS3048 b08.had
Command: download firmware 10.48.74.121 c:\DGS3048 b08.had

Connecting to server..... Done.
Download firmware.....…… Done. Do not power off!
Please wait, programming flash…….. Done.
Saving current settings to NV-RAM……Done.
Please wait, the switch is rebooting….
```

Example usage:

To download a configuration file:

```
DGS3048#download configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\setting.txt
Command: download configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\setting.txt

Connecting to server..... Done.
Download configuration..... Done.

DGS3048#
```

upload

Purpose	Used to upload the current switch settings or the Switch history log to a TFTP server.
Syntax	**upload configuration <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {startup | running}**
Description	This command is used to upload either the Switch's current settings or the Switch's history log to a TFTP server.
Parameters	*configuration* – Specifies that the Switch's current settings will be uploaded to the TFTP server. <*ipaddr*> – The IP address of the TFTP server. The TFTP server must be on the same IP subnet as the Switch. <*path_filename 64*> – Specifies the location of the Switch configuration file on the TFTP server. This file will be replaced by the uploaded file from the Switch. startup – Indicates the Startup Configuration file. running – Indicates the Running Configuration file
Restrictions	The TFTP server must be on the same IP subnet as the Switch. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To upload a log file:

```
DGS3048#upload log 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\log.txt
Command: upload log 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\log.txt

Connecting to server..... Done.
Upload configuration.....Done.

DGS3048#
```

Example usage:

To upload a configuration file:

```
DGS3048#upload configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\setting.txt
Command: upload configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\setting.txt

Connecting to server..... Done.
Upload configuration.....Done.

DGS3048#
```

8

NETWORK MONITORING COMMANDS

The network monitoring commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
show packet ports	<portlist>
show error ports	<portlist>
show utilization	
clear counters	
clear log	
show log	{index <value>}
enable syslog	
disable syslog	
show syslog	
create syslog host	<index 1-4> ipaddress <ipaddr> {severity [informational | warning | all] | facility [local0 | local1| local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7] | udp_port <udp_port_number>}
config syslog host	[all | <index 1-4>] {severity [informational | warning | all] | facility [local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7] | udp_port <udp_port_number> | ipaddress <ipaddr>}
delete syslog host	[<index 1-4> | all]
show syslog host	{<index 1-4>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

show packet ports	
Purpose	Used to display statistics about the packets sent and received by the Switch.
Syntax	**show packet ports <portlist>**
Description	This command is used to display statistics about packets sent and received by ports specified in the port list. The results are separated into three tables, labeled **A**, **B**, and **C** in the window above. Table **A** is relevant to the size of the packets, Table **B** is relevant to the type of packets and Table **C** is relevant to the type of frame associated with these packets.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the packets analysis for port 7:

```
DGS3048#show packet ports 7

Command: show packet ports 7

Port number : 7                A                              B
Frame Size      Frame Counts  Frames/sec   Frame Type     Total      Total/sec
------------    ------------  ----------   ----------     -------    ---------
64              3275          10           RX Bytes       408973     1657
65-127          755           10           RX Frames      4395       19
128-255         316           1
256-511         145           0            TX Bytes       7918       178
512-1023        15            0            TX Frames      111        2
1024-1518       0             0
                              C
Unicast RX      152           1
Multicast RX    557           2
Broadcast RX    3686          16


More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

show error ports

Purpose	Used to display the error statistics for a range of ports.
Syntax	**show error ports <portlist>**
Description	This command will display all of the packet error statistics collected and logged by the Switch for a given port list.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be displayed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the errors of the port 3:

```
DGS3048#show errors port 3

Command: show errors port 3

Port number : 7

Error Type      RX Frames                      TX Frames
--------------  --------------                 ----------------
CRC Error       0              Excessive Deferral   0
Undersize       0              CRC Error            0
Oversize        0              Late Collision       0
Fragment        0              Excessive Collision  0
Jabber          0              Single Collision     0
Drop Pkts       0              Collision            0


More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

show utilization

Purpose	Used to display real-time port utilization statistics.
Syntax	**show utilization**
Description	This command will display the real-time port utilization statistics for the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the port utilization statistics:

```
DGS3048#show utilization
Command: show utilization
Port   TX/sec     RX/sec     Util   Port   TX/sec     RX/sec     Util
----   ---------- ---------- ----   ----   ---------- ---------- ----
1      0          0          0      22     0          0          0
2      0          0          0      23     0          0          0
3      0          0          0      24     0          0          0
4      0          0          0
5      0          0          0
6      0          0          0
7      0          0          0
8      0          0          0
9      0          0          0
10     0          0          0
11     0          0          0
12     0          0          0
13     0          0          0
14     0          0          0
15     0          0          0
16     0          0          0
17     0          0          0
18     0          0          0
19     0          0          0
20     0          0          0
21     0          0          0
More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

clear counters

Purpose	Used to clear the Switch's statistics counters.
Syntax	**clear counters**
Description	This command will clear the counters used by the Switch to compile statistics.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear the counters:

```
DGS3048#clear counters
Command: clear counters

Success.

DGS3048#
```

clear log

Purpose	Used to clear the Switch's history log.
Syntax	**clear log**
Description	This command will clear the Switch's history log.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear the log information:

```
DGS3048#clear log
Command: clear log

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show log

Purpose	Used to display the Switch history log.
Syntax	**show log {index <value>}**
Description	This command will display the contents of the Switch's history log.
Parameters	*index <value>* – The show log command will display the history log until the log number reaches this value.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the Switch history log**:**

```
DGS3048##show log
Command : show log
Index  Time                 Log Text
-----  ----------           ---------------------------------------------------------------
4      00000 days 03:03:58  Unit 1, Successful login through Console (Username: Anonymous)
3      00000 days 03:02:58  Unit 1, Logout through Console (Username: Anonymous)
2      00000 days 03:01:28  Unit 1, Successful login through Console (Username: Anonymous)
1      00000 days 03:00:01  Unit 1, Logout through Console (Username: Anonymous)

DGS3048#
```

enable syslog

Purpose	Used to enable the system log to be sent to a remote host.
Syntax	**enable syslog**
Description	The **enable syslog** command enables the system log to be sent to a remote host.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To the syslog function on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#enable syslog
Command: enable syslog

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable syslog

Purpose	Used to enable the system log to be sent to a remote host.
Syntax	**disable syslog**
Description	The **disable syslog** command enables the system log to be sent to a remote host.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable the syslog function on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#disable syslog
Command: disable syslog

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show syslog

Purpose	Used to display the syslog protocol status as enabled or disabled.
Syntax	**show syslog**
Description	The **show syslog** command displays the syslog status as enabled or disabled.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the current status of the syslog function:

```
DGS3048#show syslog
Command: show syslog

Syslog Global State: Enabled

DGS3048#
```

create syslog host

Purpose	Used to create a new syslog host.
Syntax	**create syslog host <index 1-4> ipaddress <ipaddr> {severity [informational | warning | all | facility [local0 | local1| local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7] | udp_port <udp_port_number>**
Description	The **create syslog host** command is used to create a new syslog host.
Parameters	*all* – Specifies that the command will be applied to all hosts. *<index 1-4>* – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4. *ipaddress <ipaddr>* – Specifies the IP address of the remote host where syslog messages will be sent. *severity* – Severity level indicator. These are described in the following: **Bold** font indicates that the corresponding severity level is currently supported on the Switch. Numerical Code – Severity 0 – Emergency: system is unusable 1 – Alert: action must be taken immediately 2 – Critical: critical conditions 3 – Error: error conditions **4 – Warning: warning conditions** 5 – Notice: normal but significant condition **6 – Informational: informational messages** 7 – Debug: debug-level messages *informational* – Specifies that informational messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 6 from the list above. *warning* – Specifies that warning messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 4 from the list above. *all* – Specifies that all of the currently supported syslog messages that are generated by the Switch will be sent to the remote host. *facility* – Some of the operating system daemons and processes have been assigned Facility values. Processes and daemons that have not been explicitly assigned a Facility may use any of the "local use" facilities or they may use the "user-level" Facility. Those Facilities that have been designated are shown in the following: **Bold** font indicates the facility values that the Switch currently supports.

create syslog host

Numerical Code	Facility
0	kernel messages
1	user-level messages
2	mail system
3	system daemons
4	security/authorization messages
5	messages generated internally by syslog
6	line printer subsystem
7	network news subsystem
8	UUCP subsystem
9	clock daemon
10	security/authorization messages
11	FTP daemon
12	NTP subsystem
13	log audit
14	log alert
15	clock daemon
16	**local use 0 (local0)**
17	**local use 1 (local1)**
18	**local use 2 (local2)**
19	**local use 3 (local3)**
20	**local use 4 (local4)**
21	**local use 5 (local5)**
22	**local use 6 (local6)**
23	**local use 7 (local7)**

local0 – Specifies that local use 0 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 16 from the list above.

local1 – Specifies that local use 1 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 17 from the list above.

local2 – Specifies that local use 2 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 18 from the list above.

local3 – Specifies that local use 3 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 19 from the list above.

local4 – Specifies that local use 4 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 20 from the list above.

local5 – Specifies that local use 5 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 21 from the list above.

local6 – Specifies that local use 6 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 22 from the list above.

local7 – Specifies that local use 7 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 23 from the list above.

udp_port <udp_port_number> – Specifies the UDP port number that the syslog protocol will use to send messages to the remote host.

state [enable | disable] – Allows the sending of syslog messages to the remote host, specified above, to be enabled and disabled.

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create syslog host:

```
DGS3048#create syslog host 1 ipaddress 10.53.13.94 severity all facility local0
Command: create syslog host 1 ipaddress 10.53.13.94 severity all facility local0

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config syslog host

Purpose	Used to configure the syslog protocol to send system log data to a remote host.
Syntax	**config syslog host [all | <index 1-4>] {severity [informational | warning | all] | facility [local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7] | udp_port <udp_port_number> | ipaddress <ipaddr>}**
Description	The **config syslog host** command is used to configure the syslog protocol to send system log information to a remote host.
Parameters	*all* – Specifies that the command will be applied to all hosts. *<index 1-4>* – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4. *severity* – Severity level indicator. These are described in the following: **Bold** font indicates that the corresponding severity level is currently supported on the Switch. Numerical Code – Severity 0 – Emergency: system is unusable 1 – Alert: action must be taken immediately 2 – Critical: critical conditions 3 – Error: error conditions **4 – Warning: warning conditions** 5 – Notice: normal but significant condition **6 – Informational: informational messages** 7 – Debug: debug-level messages *informational* – Specifies that informational messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 6 from the list above. *warning* – Specifies that warning messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 4 from the list above. *all* – Specifies that all of the currently supported syslog messages that are generated by the Switch will be sent to the remote host. *facility* – Some of the operating system daemons and processes have been assigned Facility values. Processes and daemons that have not been explicitly assigned a Facility may use any of the "local use" facilities or they may use the "user-level" Facility. Those Facilities that have been designated are shown in the following: **Bold** font indicates the facility values the Switch currently supports. Numerical Code – Facility 0 – kernel messages 1 – user-level messages 2 – mail system 3 – system daemons

config syslog host		
	4	security/authorization messages
	5	messages generated internally by syslog
	6	line printer subsystem
	7	network news subsystem
	8	UUCP subsystem
	9	clock daemon
	10	security/authorization messages
	11	FTP daemon
	12	NTP subsystem
	13	log audit
	14	log alert
	15	clock daemon
	16	**local use 0 (local0)**
	17	**local use 1 (local1)**
	18	**local use 2 (local2)**
	19	**local use 3 (local3)**
	20	**local use 4 (local4)**
	21	**local use 5 (local5)**
	22	**local use 6 (local6)**
	23	**local use 7 (local7)**
	local0 – Specifies that local use 0 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 16 from the list above.	
	local1 – Specifies that local use 1 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 17 from the list above.	
	local2 – Specifies that local use 2 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 18 from the list above.	
	local3 – Specifies that local use 3 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 19 from the list above.	
	local4 – Specifies that local use 4 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 20 from the list above.	
	local5 – Specifies that local use 5 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 21 from the list above.	
	local6 – Specifies that local use 6 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 22 from the list above.	
	local7 – Specifies that local use 7 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 23 from the list above.	
	udp_port <*udp_port_number*> – Specifies the UDP port number that the syslog protocol will use to send messages to the remote host.	
	ipaddress <*ipaddr*> – Specifies the IP address of the remote host where syslog messages will be sent.	
	state [enable | *disable]* – Allows the sending of syslog messages to the remote host, specified above, to be enabled and disabled.	
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.	

Example usage:

To configure a syslog host:

```
DGS3048#config syslog host all severity all facility local0
Command: config syslog host all severity all facility local0

Success.
```

```
DGS3048#
```

delete syslog host

Purpose	Used to remove a syslog host, that has been previously configured, from the Switch.
Syntax	**delete syslog host [<index 1-4> | all]**
Description	The **delete syslog host** command is used to remove a syslog host that has been previously configured from the Switch.
Parameters	*<index 1-4>* – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4. *all* – Specifies that the command will be applied to all hosts.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a previously configured syslog host:

```
DGS3048#delete syslog host 4
Command: delete syslog host 4

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show syslog host

Purpose	Used to display the syslog hosts currently configured on the Switch.
Syntax	**show syslog host {<index 1-4>}**
Description	The **show syslog host** command is used to display the syslog hosts that are currently configured on the Switch.
Parameters	*<index 1-4>* – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show Syslog host information:

```
DGS3048#show syslog host
Command: show syslog host

Syslog Global State: Disabled

Host Id  Host IP Address   Severity        Facility   UDP port   Status
-------  ---------------   --------------  --------   --------   --------
1        10.1.1.2          All             Local0     514        Disabled
2        10.40.2.3         All             Local0     514        Disabled
3        10.21.13.1        All             Local0     514        Disabled

Total Entries : 3

DGS3048#
```

9

MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE PROTOCOL (MSTP) COMMANDS

This switch supports three versions of the Spanning Tree Protocol; 802.1d STP, 802.1w Rapid STP and 802.1s MSTP. Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, or MSTP, is a standard defined by the IEEE community that allows multiple VLANs to be mapped to a single spanning tree instance, which will provide multiple pathways across the network. Therefore, these MSTP configurations will balance the traffic load, preventing wide scale disruptions when a single spanning tree instance fails. This will allow for faster convergences of new topologies for the failed instance. Frames designated for these VLANs will be processed quickly and completely throughout interconnected bridges utilizing either of the three spanning tree protocols (STP, RSTP or MSTP). This protocol will also tag BDPU packets so receiving devices can distinguish spanning tree instances, spanning tree regions and the VLANs associated with them. These instances will be classified by an *instance_id*. MSTP will connect multiple spanning trees with a Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). The CIST will automatically determine each MSTP region, its maximum possible extent and will appear as one virtual bridge that runs a single spanning tree. Consequentially, frames assigned to different VLANs will follow different data routes within administratively established regions on the network, continuing to allow simple and full processing of frames, regardless of administrative errors in defining VLANs and their respective spanning trees. Each switch utilizing the MSTP on a network will have a single MSTP configuration that will have the following three attributes:

a) A configuration name defined by an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters (defined in the *config stp mst_config_id* command as *name* <*string*>).

b) A configuration revision number (named here as a *revision_level*) and;

c) A 4096 element table (defined here as a *vid_range*) which will associate each of the possible 4096 VLANs supported by the Switch for a given instance.

To utilize the MSTP function on the Switch, three steps need to be taken:

a) The Switch must be set to the MSTP setting (*config stp version*)

b) The correct spanning tree priority for the MSTP instance must be entered (*config stp priority*).

c) VLANs that will be shared must be added to the MSTP Instance ID (*config stp instance_id*).

The Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
enable stp	
disable stp	
config stp version	[mstp | rstp | stp]
config stp	{maxage <value 6-40> | maxhops <value 1-20> | hellotime <value 1-10> | forwarddelay <value 4-30>| fbpdu [enable | disable]}
config stp ports	<portlist> {externalCost [auto | <value 1-200000000>] | edge [true | false] | p2p [true | false | auto] | state [enable | disable]}
config stp instance _id	<value 1-15> [add_vlan | remove_vlan] <vidlist>
config stp priority	<value 0-61440> instance_id <value 0-15>
config stp	{revision_level <int 0-65535> | name <string>}

Command	Parameters
mst_config_id	
config stp mst_ports	<portlist> instance_id <value 0-15> {internalCost [auto | value 1-200000000] | priority <value 0-240>}
show stp	
show stp ports	{<portlist>}
show stp instance_id	{<value 0-15>}
show stp mst_config id	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

enable stp	
Purpose	Used to globally enable STP on the Switch.
Syntax	**enable stp**
Description	This command allows the Spanning Tree Protocol to be globally enabled on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable STP, globally, on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#enable stp
Command: enable stp

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable stp	
Purpose	Used to globally disable STP on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable stp**
Description	This command allows the Spanning Tree Protocol to be globally disabled on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable STP on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#disable stp
```

```
Command: disable stp

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config stp version

Purpose	Used to globally set the version of STP on the Switch.
Syntax	**config stp version [mstp | rstp | stp]**
Description	This command allows the user to choose the version of the spanning tree to be implemented on the Switch.
Parameters	*mstp* – Selecting this parameter will set the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) globally on the Switch. *rstp* - Selecting this parameter will set the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) globally on the Switch. *stp* - Selecting this parameter will set the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) globally on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set the Switch globally for the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP):

```
DGS3048#config stp version mstp
Command: config stp version mstp

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config stp

Purpose	Used to setup STP, RSTP and MSTP on the Switch.
Syntax	**config stp {maxage <value 6-40> | maxhops <value 1-20> | hellotime <value 1-10> | forwarddelay <value 4-30>| fbpdu [enable | disable]}**
Description	This command is used to setup the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) for the entire switch. All commands here will be implemented for the STP version that is currently set on the Switch.
Parameters	*maxage <value 6-40>* – This value may be set to ensure that old information does not endlessly circulate through redundant paths in the network, preventing the effective propagation of the new information. Set by the Root Bridge, this value will aid in determining that the Switch has spanning tree configuration values consistent with other devices on the bridged LAN. If the value ages out and a BPDU has still not been received from the Root Bridge, the Switch will start sending its own BPDU to all other switches for permission to become the Root Bridge. If it turns out that your switch has the lowest Bridge Identifier, it will

config stp	
	become the Root Bridge. The user may choose a time between 6 and 40 seconds. The default value is 20. *maxhops <value 1-20>* - The number of hops between devices in a spanning tree region before the BPDU (bridge protocol data unit) packet sent by the Switch will be discarded. Each switch on the hop count will reduce the hop count by one until the value reaches zero. The Switch will then discard the BDPU packet and the information held for the port will age out. The user may set a hop count from 1 to 20. The default is 20. *hellotime <value 1-10>* – The user may set the time interval between transmission of configuration messages by the root device in STP, or by the designated router in RSTP, thus stating that the Switch is still functioning. A time between 1 and 10 seconds may be chosen, with a default setting of 2 seconds. In MSTP, the spanning tree is configured by port and therefore, the *hellotime* must be set using the **configure stp ports** command for switches utilizing the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol. *forwarddelay <value 4-30>* – The maximum amount of time (in seconds) that the root device will wait before changing states. The user may choose a time between 4 and 30 seconds. The default is 15 seconds. *fbpdu [enable | disable]* – Allows the forwarding of STP BPDU packets from other network devices when STP is disabled on the Switch. The default is *enable*.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure STP with maxage 18 and maxhops of 15:

```
DGS3048#config stp maxage 18 maxhops 15
Command: config stp maxage 18 maxhops 15

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config stp ports	
Purpose	Used to setup STP on the port level.
Syntax	**config stp ports <portlist> {externalCost [auto | <value 1-200000000>] | edge [true | false] | p2p [true | false | auto] | state [enable | disable]}**
Description	This command is used to create and configure STP for a group of ports.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the highest port number of the

config stp ports	
	range (also separated by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. *externalCost* – This defines a metric that indicates the relative cost of forwarding packets to the specified port list. Port cost can be set automatically or as a metric value. The default value is *auto*. ▪ *auto* – Setting this parameter for the external cost will automatically set the speed for forwarding packets to the specified port(s) in the list for optimal efficiency. Default port cost: 100Mbps port = 200000. Gigabit port = 20000. ▪ <*value 1-200000000*> - Define a value between 1 and 200000000 to determine the external cost. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen to forward packets. *hellotime* <*value 1-10*> – The time interval between transmission of configuration messages by the designated port, to other devices on the bridged LAN, thus stating that the Switch is still functioning. The user may choose a time between 1 and 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds. *edge [true* | *false] – true* designates the port as an edge port. Edge ports cannot create loops, however an edge port can lose edge port status if a topology change creates a potential for a loop. An edge port normally should not receive BPDU packets. If a BPDU packet is received it automatically loses edge port status. *false* indicates that the port does not have edge port status. *p2p [true* | *false* | *auto] – true* indicates a point-to-point (P2P) shared link. P2P ports are similar to edge ports however they are restricted in that a P2P port must operate in full-duplex. Like edge ports, P2P ports transition to a forwarding state rapidly thus benefiting from RSTP. A p2p value of false indicates that the port cannot have p2p status. *auto* allows the port to have p2p status whenever possible and operate as if the p2p status were *true*. If the port cannot maintain this status (for example if the port is forced to half-duplex operation) the p2p status changes to operate as if the p2p value were *false*. The default setting for this parameter is *auto*. *state [enable* | *disable]* – Allows STP to be enabled or disabled for the ports specified in the port list. The default is *enable*.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure STP with path cost 19, hellotime set to 5 seconds and state enable for ports 1-5 of module 1.

```
DGS3048#config stp ports 1:1-1:5 externalCost 19 hellotime 5
state enable
Command: config stp ports 1:1-1:5 externalCost 19 hellotime 5
state enable

Success.
```

```
DGS3048#
```

config stp instance_id

Purpose	Used to add or delete an STP instance ID.
Syntax	**config stp instance_id <value 1-15> [add_vlan | remove_vlan] <vidlist>**
Description	This command is used to map VIDs (VLAN IDs) to previously configured STP instances on the Switch by creating an *instance_id*. A STP instance may have multiple members with the same MSTP configuration. There is no limit to the number of STP regions in a network but each region only supports a maximum of 16 spanning tree instances (one unchangeable default entry). VIDs can belong to only one spanning tree instance at a time. Note that switches in the same spanning tree region having the same STP *instance_id* must be mapped identically, and have the same configuration *revision_level* number and the same *name*.
Parameters	<*value 0-15*> - Enter a number between 1 and 15 to define the *instance_id*. The Switch supports 16 STP regions with one unchangeable default instance ID set as *0*. ▪ *add_vlan* – Along with the *vid_range* <*vidlist*> parameter, this command will add VIDs to the previously configured STP *instance_id*. ▪ *remove_vlan* – Along with the *vid_range* <*vidlist*> parameter, this command will remove VIDs to the previously configured STP *instance_id*. ▪ <*vidlist*> – Specify the VID range from configured VLANs set on the Switch. Supported VIDs on the Switch range from ID number *1* to *4094.*
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure instance id 2 to add VID 10:

```
DGS3048#config stp instance_id 2 add_vlan 10
Command : config stp instance_id 2 add_vlan 10

Success.

DGS3048#
```

Example usage:

To remove VID 10 from instance id 2:

```
DGS3048#config stp instance_id 2 remove_vlan 10
Command : config stp instance_id 2 remove_vlan 10

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config stp priority	
Purpose	Used to update the STP instance configuration.
Syntax	**config stp priority <value 0-61440> instance_id <value 0-15>**
Description	This command is used to update the STP instance configuration settings on the Switch. The MSTP will utilize the priority in selecting the root bridge, root port and designated port. Assigning higher priorities to STP regions will instruct the Switch to give precedence to the selected *instance_id* for forwarding packets. The lower the priority value set, the higher the priority.
Parameters	*priority* <*value 0-61440*> - Select a value between 0 and 61440 to specify the priority for a specified instance id for forwarding packets. The lower the value, the higher the priority. This entry must be divisible by 4096. *instance_id* <*value 0-15*> - Enter the value corresponding to the previously configured instance id of which the user wishes to set the priority value. An instance id of *0* denotes the default *instance_id* (CIST) internally set on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set the priority value for *instance_id* 2 as 4096:

```
DGS3048#config stp priority 4096 instance_id 2
Command : config stp priority 4096 instance_id 2

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config stp mst_config_id	
Purpose	Used to update the MSTP configuration identification.
Syntax	**config stp mst_config_id {revision_level <int 0-65535> | name <string>**
Description	This command will uniquely identify the MSTP configuration currently configured on the Switch. Information entered here will be attached to BDPU packets as an identifier for the MSTP region to which it belongs. Switches having the same *revision_level* and *name* will be considered as part of the same MSTP region.
Parameters	*revision_level <int 0-65535>*– Enter a number between 0 and 65535 to identify the MSTP region. This value, along with the name will identify the MSTP region configured on the Switch. The default setting is *0*. *name <string>* - Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters to uniquely identify the MSTP region on the Switch. This *name*, along with the *revision_level* value will identify the MSTP region configured on the Switch. If no *name* is entered, the default name will be the MAC address of the device.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the MSTP region of the Switch with *revision_level* 10 and the *name* "Trinity":

```
DGS3048#config stp mst_config_id revision_level 10 name Trinity
Command : config stp mst_config_id revision_level 10 name Trinity

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config stp mst_ports

Purpose	Used to update the port configuration for a MSTP instance.
Syntax	**config stp mst_ports <portlist> instance_id <value 0-15> {internalCost [auto | value 1-200000000] | priority <value 0-240>}**
Description	This command will update the port configuration for a STP *instance_id*. If a loop occurs, the MSTP function will use the port priority to select an interface to put into the forwarding state. Set a higher priority value for interfaces to be selected for forwarding first. In instances where the priority value is identical, the MSTP function will implement the lowest port number into the forwarding state and other interfaces will be blocked. Remember that lower priority values mean higher priorities for forwarding packets.
Parameters	*<portlist>* - Specifies a port or range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the highest port number of the range (also separated by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. *instance_id* <*value 0-15*> - Enter a numerical value between 0 and 15 to identify the *instance_id* previously configured on the Switch. An entry of 0 will denote the CIST (Common and Internal Spanning Tree. *internalCost* – This parameter is set to represent the relative cost of forwarding packets to specified ports when an interface is selected within a STP instance. The default setting is *auto*. There are two options: ▪ *auto* – Selecting this parameter for the *internalCost* will set quickest route automatically and optimally for an interface. The default value is derived from the media speed of the interface. ▪ *value 1-2000000* – Selecting this parameter with a value in the range of 1-2000000 will set the quickest route when a loop occurs. A lower *internalCost* represents a quicker transmission. *priority* <*value 0-240*> - Enter a value between 0 and 240 to set the priority for the port interface. A higher priority will designate the interface to forward packets first. A lower number denotes a

config stp mst_ports	
	higher priority.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To designate ports 1 through 5 on module one, with instance ID 2, to have an auto internalCost and a priority of 16:

```
DGS3048#config stp mst_config_id ports 1:1-1:5 instance_id 2
internalCost auto priority 16

Command : config stp mst_config_id ports 1:1-1:5 instance_id 2
internalCost auto priority 16

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show stp	
Purpose	Used to display the Switch's current STP configuration.
Syntax	**show stp**
Description	This command displays the Switch's current STP configuration.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the status of STP on the Switch:

Status 1: STP enabled with STP compatible version

```
DGS3048#show stp
Command: show stp

STP Status              : Enabled
STP Version             : STP Compatible
Max Age                 : 20
Hello Time              : 2
Forward Delay           : 15
Max Age                 : 20
TX Hold Count           : 3
Forwarding BPDU         : Enabled

DGS3048#
```

Status 2 : STP enabled for RSTP

```
DGS3048#show stp
Command: show stp
```

```
STP Status              : Enabled
STP Version             : RSTP
Max Age                 : 20
Hello Time              : 2
Forward Delay           : 15
Max Age                 : 20
TX Hold Count           : 3
Forwarding BPDU         : Enabled

DGS3048#
```

Status 3 : STP enabled for MSTP

```
DGS3048#show stp
Command: show stp

STP Status              : Enabled
STP Version             : MSTP
Max Age                 : 20
Forward Delay           : 15
Max Age                 : 20
TX Hold Count           : 3
Forwarding BPDU         : Enabled

DGS3048#
```

show stp ports

Purpose	Used to display the Switch's current *instance_id* configuration.
Syntax	**show stp ports <portlist>**
Description	This command displays the STP Instance Settings and STP Instance Operational Status currently implemented on the Switch.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a range of ports to be viewed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the highest port number of the range (also separated by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show stp ports 1 through 9 on switch one:

```
DGS3048#show stp ports 1-9
Command: show stp ports 1-9
```

```
MSTP Port Information
 ---------------------
 Port Index           : 1 ,       Hello Time: 2 /2 ,       Port STP enabled
 External PathCost  : Auto/200000   ,  Edge Port : No /No ,  P2P : Auto /Yes

 Msti  Designated Bridge     Internal PathCost  Prio   Status        Role
 ----- ------------------    -----------------  ----   ----------    ----------
 0     8000/0050BA7120D6     200000             128    Forwarding    Root
 1     8001/0053131A3324     200000             128    Forwarding    Master

 More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

show stp instance_id

Purpose	Used to display the Switch's STP instance configuration
Syntax	**show stp instance_id <value 0-15>**
Description	This command displays the Switch's current STP Instance Settings and the STP Instance Operational Status.
Parameters	*<value 0-15>* - Enter a value defining the previously configured *instance_id* on the Switch. An entry of *0* will display the STP configuration for the CIST internally set on the Switch.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the STP instance configuration for instance 0 (the internal CIST) on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show stp instance 0
Command: show stp instance 0

STP Instance Settings
 ---------------------------
 Instance Type              : CIST
 Instance Status            : Enabled
 Instance Priority          : 32768(bridge priority : 32768, sys ID ext : 0 )

 STP Instance Operational Status
 --------------------------------
 Designated Root Bridge   : 32766/00-90-27-39-78-E2
 External Root Cost       : 200012
 Regional Root Bridge     : 32768/00-53-13-1A-33-24
 Internal Root Cost       : 0
 Designated Bridge        : 32768/00-50-BA-71-20-D6
 Root Port                : 1:1
 Max Age                  : 20
 Forward Delay            : 15
 Last Topology Change     : 856
 Topology Changes Count : 2987

 More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

show stp mst_config_id

Purpose	Used to display the MSTP configuration identification.
Syntax	**show stp mst_config_id**
Description	This command displays the Switch's current MSTP configuration identification.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show the MSTP configuration identification currently set on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show stp mst_config_id
Command: show stp mst_config_id

Current MST Configuration Identification
 ---------------------------------------

Configuration Name : 00:53:13:1A:33:24          Revision Level :0
MSTI ID    Vid list
---------  -----------
  CIST     2-4094
     1     1

DGS3048#
```

10

FORWARDING DATABASE COMMANDS

The layer 2 forwarding database commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr> port <port>
create multicast_fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr>
config multicast_fdb	<vlan_name 32><macaddr> [add | delete] <portlist>
config fdb aging_time	<value 0-630>
Show fdb aging_time	
clear fdb	<all>
show multicast_fdb	{vlan <vlan_name 32> | mac_address <macaddr>}
show fdb	{port <port> | vlan <vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr> | static | aging_time}
delete fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create fdb	
Purpose	Used to create a static entry to the unicast MAC address forwarding table (database)
Syntax	**create fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> port <port>**
Description	This command will make an entry into the Switch's unicast MAC address forwarding database.
Parameters	*<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. *<macaddr>* – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table. *port <port>* – The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The Switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a unicast MAC FDB entry**:**

```
DGS3048#create fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02 port 2
Command: create fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02 port 2

Success.

DGS3048#
```

create multicast_fdb	
Purpose	Used to create a static entry to the multicast MAC address forwarding table (database).
Syntax	**create multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>**
Description	This command will make an entry into the Switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. <*macaddr*> – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create multicast MAC forwarding**:**

```
DGS3048#create multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00
Command: create multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config multicast_fdb	
Purpose	Used to configure the Switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.
Syntax	**config multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [add | delete] <portlist>**
Description	This command configures the multicast MAC address forwarding table.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. <*macaddr*> – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table. *[add* | *delete]* – Add will add the MAC address to the forwarding table. Delete will remove the MAC address from the forwarding table. <*portlist*> – Specifies a port or range of ports to be configured.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add multicast MAC forwarding:

```
DGS3048#config multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00 add 1
Command: config multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00 add 1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config fdb aging_time

Purpose	Used to set the aging time of the forwarding database.
Syntax	**config fdb aging_time minutes <value 0-630>**
Description	The aging time affects the learning process of the Switch. Dynamic forwarding table entries, which are made up of the source MAC addresses and their associated port numbers, are deleted from the table if they are not accessed within the aging time. The aging time can be from 0 to 630 minutes with a default value of 5 minutes. A very long aging time can result in dynamic forwarding table entries that are out-of-date or no longer exist. This may cause incorrect packet forwarding decisions by the Switch. If the aging time is too short however, many entries may be aged out too soon. This will result in a high percentage of received packets whose source addresses cannot be found in the forwarding table, in which case the Switch will broadcast the packet to all ports, negating many of the benefits of having a Switch.
Parameters	*<int 0-630>* – The aging time for the MAC address forwarding database value, in minutes.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set the fdb aging time:

```
DGS3048#config fdb aging_time 300
Command: config fdb aging_time 300

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete fdb

Purpose	Used to delete an entry to the Switch's forwarding database.
Syntax	**delete fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>**
Description	This command is used to delete a previous entry to the Switch's MAC address forwarding database.
Parameters	*<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. *<macaddr>* – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a permanent FDB entry:

```
DGS3048#delete fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02
Command: delete fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02

Success.

DGS3048#
```

clear fdb

Purpose	Used to clear the Switch's forwarding database of all dynamically learned MAC addresses.
Syntax	**clear fdb <all>**
Description	This command is used to clear dynamically learned entries to the Switch's forwarding database.
Parameters	*all* – Clears all dynamic entries to the Switch's forwarding database.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear all FDB dynamic entries**:**

```
DGS3048#clear fdb all
Command: clear fdb all

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show multicast_fdb

Purpose	Used to display the contents of the Switch's multicast forwarding database.
Syntax	**show mulitcast_fdb [vlan <vlan_name 32> | mac_address <macaddr>**
Description	This command is used to display the current contents of the Switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.
Parameters	*vlan <vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. *mac_address <macaddr>* – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display multicast MAC address table:

```
DGS3048#show multicast_fdb
Command: show multicast_fdb

VLAN Name      : default
```

```
MAC Address    : 01-00-5E-00-00-00
Egress Ports   : 1-5,26
Mode           : Static

Total Entries  : 1

DGS3048#
```

show fdb

Purpose	Used to display the current unicast MAC address forwarding database.
Syntax	**show fdb {port <port> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | mac_address <macaddr> | static | aging_time}**
Description	This command will display the current contents of the Switch's forwarding database.
Parameters	*port <port>* – The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The Switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port. *<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. *<macaddr>* – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table. *static* – Displays the static MAC address entries. *aging_time* – Displays the aging time for the MAC address forwarding database.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display unicast MAC address table:

```
DGS3048#show fdb
Command: show fdb

Unicast MAC Address Ageing Time = 300
VID  VLAN Name   MAC Address        Port   Type
---- ---------- ----------------- ------ ----------
1    default    00-00-39-34-66-9A  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-51-43-70-00  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-5E-00-01-01  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-74-60-72-2D  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-81-05-00-80  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-81-05-02-00  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-81-48-70-01  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-E2-4F-57-03  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-E2-61-53-18  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-E2-6B-BC-F6  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-E2-7F-6B-53  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-E2-82-7D-90  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-00-F8-7C-1C-29  10     Dynamic
1    default    00-01-02-03-04-00  CPU    Self
1    default    00-01-02-03-04-05  10     Dynamic
```

```
1      default         00-01-30-10-2C-C7   10        Dynamic
1      default         00-01-30-FA-5F-00   10        Dynamic
1      default         00-02-3F-63-DD-68   10        Dynamic
More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>l
```

To display the aging time:

```
DGS3048#show fdb aging_time
Command: show fdb aging_time

Unicast MAC Address Aging Time = 5

DGS3048#
```

Delete trusted_host	
Purpoe	Used to delete a trusted host entry made using the **create trusted_host** command above.
Syntax	**delete trusted _host <ipaddr>**
Description	This command is used to delete a trusted host entry made using the **create trusted_host** command above.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The IP address of the trusted host.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

ExampleUsage:

To delete a trusted host with an IP address 10.48.74.121:

```
DGS3048#delete trusted_host 10.48.74.121
Command: delete trusted_host 10.48.74.121

Success.

DGS3048#
```

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BROADCAST STORM CONTROL COMMANDS

The broadcast storm control commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config traffic control	{[ports [<portlist> | all]] state [enable | disable] | [storm_type [broadcast | broadcast_multicast]] | threshold [int 3500-1000000]]}
show traffic control	{ports <portlist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config traffic control

Purpose	Used to configure broadcast / multicast traffic control.
Syntax	**config traffic control {[ports [<portlist> | all]] state [enable | disable] | [storm_type [broadcast | broadcast_multicast]] | threshold [int 3500-1000000]]}**
Description	This command is used to configure broadcast storm control.
Parameters	*ports <portlist>* - Enter a port or range of ports to be configured. *all* – Specifies all ports on the Switch will be configured. *storm_type* – Allows the user to enter a type of broadcast storm for which to configure the traffic control. The user may choose one of the following: ▪ *broadcast* – Entering this parameter will enable broadcast storm control only. ▪ *broadcast_multicast* – Entering this parameter will enable broadcast and multicast storm control. *threshold [int 3500-1000000]* – The upper threshold at which the specified traffic control is switched on. The value is the number of broadcast/multicast/dlf packets, in Kbps, received by the Switch that will trigger the storm traffic control measures. The value ranges in size from 3500 to 1000000 Kbps.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure traffic control and enable broadcast storm control system wide:

```
DGS3048#config traffic control ports all state enable
Command: config traffic control ports all state enable

Success.

DGS3048#config traffic control storm_type broadcast threshold 15000
Command: config traffic control storm_type broadcast threshold 15000

Success.

DGS3048#config traffic control threshold 15000
Command: config traffic control threshold 15000

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show traffic control

Purpose	Used to display current traffic control settings.
Syntax	**show traffic control {ports <portlist>}**
Description	This command displays the current storm traffic control configuration on the Switch.
Parameters	*ports <portlist>* - Enter a port or range of ports to be viewed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display traffic control setting for ports 1-5:

```
DGS3048#show traffic control
Command: show traffic control

Traffic Control

Storm Control Type: broadcast
Threshold          : 15000

Port          State
----------    ------------
1             Enabled
2             Enabled
3             Enabled
4             Enabled
5             Enabled

Total Entries: 5

DGS3048#
```

12

QOS COMMANDS

The DGS-3048 switch supports 802.1p priority queuing. The Switch has 8 priority classes of service. These priority classes of service are numbered from 7 (Class 7) — the highest priority class of service — to 0 (Class 0) — the lowest priority class of service. The eight priority queues specified in IEEE 802.1p (p0 to p7) are mapped to the Switch's priority classes of service as follows:

- Priority 0 is assigned to the Switch's Q0 class.
- Priority 1 is assigned to the Switch's Q1 class.
- Priority 2 is assigned to the Switch's Q2 class.
- Priority 3 is assigned to the Switch's Q3 class.
- Priority 4 is assigned to the Switch's Q4 class.
- Priority 5 is assigned to the Switch's Q5 class.
- Priority 6 is assigned to the Switch's Q6 class.
- Priority 7 is assigned to the Switch's Q7 class.

Priority scheduling is implemented using two types of methods, strict priority and round-robin priority. If no changes are made to the QoS priority scheduling settings the method used is strict priority.

For strict priority-based scheduling, packets residing in the higher priority classes of service are transmitted first. Only when these classes of service are empty, are packets of lower classes of service allowed to be transmitted. Higher priority packets always receive preference regardless of the amount of lower priority packets in the buffer and regardless of the time elapsed since any lower priority packets have been transmitted. By default, the Switch is configured to empty the buffer using strict priority.

NOTICE: The default QoS scheduling arrangement is a strict priority schedule. To customize scheduling to set up round-robin queue clearing, the MAX. Latency and MAX. Packets values need to be changed using the config scheduling command. See **config scheduling** below.

To use implement round-robin (weighted) priority, the Switch's eight priority classes of service can be configured to reduce the buffer in a round-robin fashion - beginning with the highest priority class of service, and proceeding to the lowest priority class of service before returning to the highest priority classes of service.

The weighted-priority based scheduling alleviates the main disadvantage of strict priority-based scheduling – in that lower priority class of service get starved of bandwidth – by providing a minimum bandwidth to all classes of service for transmission. This is accomplished by configuring the maximum number of packets allowed to be transmitted from a given priority class of service and the maximum amount of time a given priority class of service will have to wait before being allowed to transmit its accumulated packets. This establishes a Class of Service (CoS) for each of the Switch's eight hardware priority classes of service.

The possible range for maximum packets is: 0 to 15 packets.

The QoS commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config scheduling	<class_id 0-7> max_packet <value 0-15>
show scheduling	
config 802.1p user_priority	<priority 0-7> <class_id 0-7>
show 802.1p user_priority	
config 802.1p default_priority	[<portlist> | all] <priority 0-7>

Command	Parameters
show 802.1p default_priority	{<portlist>}
config scheduling_mechanism	[strict | round_robin]
show scheduling_mechanism	
config rate_limit	[<portlist> | all] <value 1-1000000>
show rate_limit	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config scheduling

Purpose	Used to configure traffic scheduling for each of the Switch's QoS queues.
Syntax	**config scheduling <class_id 0-7> {max_packet <value 0-15}**
Description	The Switch contains eight hardware priority classes of service per device. The Switch's default settings draw down the eight hardware classes of service in order, from the highest class (Class 7) to the lowest class (Class 0). Starting with the highest priority class of service (Class 7), the highest priority class of service will transmit all of the packets and empty its buffer before allowing the next lower priority class of service to transmit its packets. The next highest priority class of service will empty before proceeding to the next class of service and so on. Lower priority classes of service are allowed to transmit only if the higher priority classes of service in the buffer are completely emptied. Packets in the higher priority classes of service are always emptied before any in the lower priority classes of service regardless of latency or volume of the lower priority classes of service. The default settings for QoS scheduling employ this strict priority scheme to empty priority classes of service. The **config scheduling** command can be used to specify the round robin rotation by which these eight hardware priority classes of service are reduced. To use a round-robin scheme, the **max_packet** parameter must be changed from the default value of 0. The **max_packet** parameter allows you to specify the maximum number of packets a given priority classes of service can transmit before allowing the next lowest priority queue to begin transmitting its packets. A value between 0 and 15 packets can be specified. For example, if a value of 5 is specified, then the highest priority class of service (queue 7) will be allowed to transmit 5 packets. Then the next lower priority class of service (queue 6) will be allowed to transmit 5 packets, and so on, until all of the classes of service have transmitted 5 packets. The process will then repeat.
Parameters	*<class_id>* – Specifies which of the eight priority classes of service to which the **config scheduling** command will be applied. The eight priority classes of service are identified by number – from 0 to 7 – with class 7 being the highest priority. *max_packet <value 0-15>* – Specifies the maximum number of packets the above specified priority class of service will be allowed to transmit before allowing the next lowest priority classes of service to transmit its packets. A value between 0 and 15 packets can be

config scheduling	
	specified. The default value is 0.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure traffic scheduling:

```
DGS30484# config scheduling 7 max_packet 15
Command: config scheduling 7 max_packet 15

Success.

DGS30484#
```

show scheduling	
Purpose	Used to display the currently configured traffic scheduling on the Switch.
Syntax	**show scheduling**
Description	The **show scheduling** command displays the current configuration for the maximum number of packets (**max_packet**) value assigned to the eight priority classes of service on the Switch. The Switch will empty the eight hardware classes of service in order, from the highest priority (class 7) to the lowest priority (class 0).
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the current scheduling configuration:

```
DGS3048# show scheduling
QOS Output Scheduling


        MAX. Packet
---------------------------
Class-0     1
Class-1     2
Class-2     3
Class-3     4
Class-4     5
Class-5     6
Class-6     7
Class-7     8
```

```
DGS3048#
```

config 802.1p user_priority

Purpose	Used to map the 802.1p user priority of an incoming packet to one of the eight hardware classes of service available on the Switch.
Syntax	**config 802.1p user_priority <priority 0-7> <class_id 0-7>**
Description	The **config 802.1p user_priority** command is used to configure the way the Switch will map an incoming packet, based on its 802.1p user priority tag, to one of the eight hardware priority classes of service available on the Switch. The Switch's default is to map the incoming 802.1p priority values to the eight hardware classes of service according to the following chart: 802.1p Value Switch Priority Queue ---------- ---------- 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7
Parameters	<*priority 0-7*> – Specifies which of the eight 802.1p priority values (0 through 7) to map to one of the Switch's hardware priority classes of service (<class_id>, 0 through 7). <*class_id 0-7*> – Specifies which of the Switch's hardware priority classes of service the 802.1p priority value (specified above) will be mapped to.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1 user priority on the Switch:

```
DGS3048# config 802.1p user_priority 1 3
Command: config 802.1p user_priority 1 3

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show 802.1p user_priority

Purpose	Used to display the current mapping between an incoming packet's 802.1p priority value and one of the Switch's eight hardware priority classes of service.
Syntax	**show 802.1p user_priority**
Description	The **show 802.1p user_priority** command displays the current mapping of an incoming packet's 802.1p priority value to one of the Switch's eight hardware priority classes of service.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show 802.1p user priority:

```
DGS3048# show 802.1p user_priority
Command: show 802.1p user_priority

QOS Class of Traffic

Priority-0 -> <Class-0>
Priority-1 -> <Class-1>
Priority-2 -> <Class-2>
Priority-3 -> <Class-3>
Priority-4 -> <Class-4>
Priority-5 -> <Class-5>
Priority-6 -> <Class-6>
Priority-7 -> <Class-7>

DGS3048#
```

config 802.1p default_priority

Purpose	Used to assign an 802.1p priority tag to an incoming untagged packet that has no 802.1p priority tag.
Syntax	**config 802.1p default_priority [<portlist> | all] <priority 0-7>**
Description	The **config 802.1p default_priority** command allows you to specify the 802.1p priority value an untagged, incoming packet will be assigned before being forwarded to its destination.

config 802.1p default_priority	
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be configured. *all* – Specifies that the **config 802.1p default_priority** command will be applied to all ports on the Switch. *<priority 0-7>* – Specifies the 802.1p priority value that an untagged, incoming packet will be given before being forwarded to its destination.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1p default priority on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#config 802.1p default_priority all 5
Command: config 802.1p default_priority all 5

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show 802.1 default_priority	
Purpose	Used to display the currently configured 802.1p priority value that will be assigned to an incoming, untagged packet before being forwarded to its destination.
Syntax	**show 802.1p default_priority {<portlist>}**
Description	The **show 802.1p default_priority** command displays the currently configured 802.1p priority value that will be assigned to an incoming, untagged packet before being forwarded to its destination.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be viewed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the current 802.1p default priority configuration on the Switch:

```
DGS3048# show 802.1p default_priority
Command: show 802.1p default_priority

Port    Priority
-------  -----------
   1       0
   2       0
   3       0
   4       0
   5       0
   6       0
   7       0
   8       0
   9       0
  10       0
  11       0
  12       0
  13       0
  14       0
  15       0
  16       0
  17       0
  18       0
  19       0
  20       0

More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>l
```

config scheduling_mechanism

Purpose	Used to configure the scheduling mechanism for the QoS function
Syntax	**config scheduling mechanism [strict | round_robin]**
Description	The **config scheduling_mechanism** command allows the user to select between a **round robin (WRR)** and a **Strict** mechanism for emptying the priority classes of service of the QoS function. The Switch contains seven hardware priority classes of service. Incoming packets must be mapped to one of these seven hardware priority classes of service. This command is used to specify the rotation by which these seven hardware priority classes of service are emptied. The Switch's default is to empty the eight priority classes of service in order – from the highest priority class of service (queue 7) to the lowest priority class of service (queue 0). Each queue will transmit all of the packets in its buffer before allowing the next lower priority class of service to transmit its packets. Lower classes of service will be pre-empted from emptying its queue if a packet is received on a higher class of service. The packet that was received on the higher class of service will transmit its packet before allowing the lower class to resume clearing its queue.
Parameters	*strict* – Entering the **strict** parameter indicates that the highest class of service is the first to be processed. That is, the highest class of service should finish emptying before the others begin. *weight_fair* – Entering the weight fair parameter indicates that the priority classes of service will empty packets in a weighted round-robin (***WRR***) order. That is to say that they will be emptied in an even distribution.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the traffic scheduling mechanism for each COS queue:

```
DGS3048#config scheduling_mechanism strict
Command: config scheduling_mechanism strict

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show scheduling_mechanism

Purpose	Used to display the current traffic scheduling mechanisms in use on the Switch.
Syntax	**show scheduling_mechanism**
Description	This command will display the current traffic scheduling mechanisms in use on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example Usage:

To show the scheduling mechanism:

```
DGS3048#show scheduling_mechanism
Command: show scheduling_mechanism

QOS scheduling_mechanism
CLASS ID  Mechanism
----------  ----------
Class-0     strict
Class-1     strict
Class-2     strict
Class-3     strict
Class-4     strict
Class-5     strict
Class-6     strict
Class-7     strict

DGS3048#
```

config rate_limit

Purpose	To enable rate limitation of specific egress port
Syntax	**config rate_limit[<portlist> | all] <value 1-1000000>**
Description	The command enables setting of rate limitation of egress port
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be set <value 3500-1000000> Specifies the rate limit range.
Restrictions	None

Example Usage:

To configure a rate limit of an egress port:

```
DGS3048# config rate_limit all

Command:  config rate_limit all
  <3500-1000000>      rate

DGS3048#
```

show rate_limit

Purpose	To show the rate limit of specific egress ports.
Syntax	**show rate_limit[<portlist> | all] <value 1-1000000>**
Description	This command will display the rate limit of an egress port
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports. *<value 1-1000000>* – Specifies the rate limit range.
Restrictions	None

Example Usage:

To show a port's rate limit:

```
DGS3048# show rate_limit all
Current rate limit
Port Rate Limit
---- ----------
1    3500
2    3500
3    3500
4    3500
5    3500
6    3500
7    3500
8    3500
9    3500
10   3500
11   3500
12   3500
13   3500
14   3500
15   3500
16   3500
17   3500
CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page ENTER Next Entry a ALL
```

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PORT MIRRORING COMMANDS

The port mirroring commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config mirror	{target <port> | ingress_source <port> | egress_source <port>}
disable mirror	
show mirror	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config mirror

Purpose	Used to configure a mirror port – source port pair on the Switch.
Syntax	**config mirror {target <port> | ingress_source <port> | egress_source <port>}**
Description	This command allows a range of ports to have all of their traffic also sent to a designated port, where a network sniffer or other device can monitor the network traffic. In addition, you can specify that only traffic received by or sent by one or both is mirrored to the Target port.
Parameters	*target port <port>* – This specifies the port that mirrors traffic forwarding. *ingress_target* – This parameter denotes that the user wishes to mirror traffic entering the port specified in the source port parameter. ▪ *port <port>* - Specifies the target port to where ingress traffic will be mirrored. This port cannot be the same as the source port and also cannot have a slower transfer speed as the source port. *egress_port* - This parameter denotes that the user wishes to mirror traffic leaving the port specified in the source port parameter. ▪ *port <port>* - Specifies the target port to where egress traffic will be mirrored. This port cannot be the same as the source port and also cannot have a slower transfer speed as the source port.
Restrictions	Any target port cannot be listed as a source port. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add the mirroring ports:

```
DGS3048# config mirror source port 1 ingress_target port 2 egress_target port 3
Command: config mirror source port 1 ingress_target port 2 egress_target port 3

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable mirror

Purpose	Used to disable port mirroring and to remove a previously entered port mirroring configuration.
Syntax	**disable mirror**
Description	This command, combined with **the config mirror** command above, allows you to enter a port mirroring configuration into the Switch, and then turn the port mirroring on and off without having to modify the port mirroring configuration.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable mirroring configurations:

```
DGS3048#disable mirror
Command: disable mirror

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show mirror

Purpose	Used to show the current port mirroring configuration on the Switch.
Syntax	**show mirror**
Description	This command displays the current port mirroring configuration on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display mirroring configuration:

```
DGS3048#show mirror

Command: show mirror


Current Settings
Mirror Status              : Enabled
Target Port for Ingress    : 2
Target Port for Egress     : 3
Mirrored Port              : 1


DGS3048#
```

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VLAN COMMANDS

The VLAN commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create vlan	<vlan_name 32> {tag <vlanid 1-4094>}
delete vlan	<vlan_name 32>
config vlan	<vlan_name 32> {[add [tagged | untagged | forbidden] | delete] <portlist> | ch1 | ch2 | ch3 | ch4 | ch5 | ch6 | ch7 | ch8 |}
config gvrp	[<portlist> | ch1 | ch2 | ch3 | ch4 | ch5 | ch6 | ch7 | ch8 | all] {state [enable | disable] | ingress_checking [enable | disable] acceptable_frame [tagged_only | admit_all] | pvid <vlanid 1-4094>}
enable gvrp	
disable gvrp	
show vlan	{<vlan_name 32>}
show gvrp	{<portlist> | ch1 | ch2 | ch3 | ch4 | ch5 | ch6 | ch7 | ch8]}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create vlan

Purpose	Used to create a VLAN on the Switch.
Syntax	**create vlan <vlan_name 32> {tag <vlanid 1-4094>}**
Description	This command allows you to create a VLAN on the Switch.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN to be created. *tag* <*vlanid 1-4094*> – The VLAN ID of the VLAN to be created. Allowed values = 1-4094
Restrictions	Each VLAN name can be up to 32 characters. If the VLAN is not given a tag, it will be a port-based VLAN. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a VLAN v1, tag 2:

```
DGS3048#create vlan v1 tag 2
Command: create vlan v1 tag 2

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete vlan

Purpose	Used to delete a previously configured VLAN on the Switch.

Syntax	**delete vlan <vlan_name 32>**
Description	This command will delete a previously configured VLAN on the Switch.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The VLAN name of the VLAN to delete.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To remove a vlan v1:

```
DGS3048#delete vlan v1
Command: delete vlan v1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config vlan

Purpose	Used to add additional ports to a previously configured VLAN.
Syntax	**config vlan <vlan_name 32> [add [tagged | untagged | forbidden] | delete] <portlist>| ch1 | ch2 | ch3 | ch4 | ch5 | ch6 | ch7 | ch8]**
Description	This command allows the user to add or delete ports to the port list of a previously configured VLAN. You can specify the additional ports as tagging, untagging, or forbidden. The default is to assign the ports as untagged.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN to which to add ports. *add* – Specifies to add ports to a previously created vlan. *delete* - Specifies to delete ports to a previously created vlan. *tagged* – Specifies the additional ports as tagged. *untagged* – Specifies the additional ports as untagged. *forbidden* – Specifies the additional ports as forbidden. <*portlist*> – A port or range of ports to be added to or deleted from the VLAN. <*ch1-8*> – assigns ports to a port-channel.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add ports 4 through 8 as tagged ports to the VLAN v1:

```
DGS3048#config vlan v1 add tagged 4-8
Command: config vlan v1 add tagged 4-8

Success.
```

```
DGS3048#
```

config gvrp

Purpose	Used to configure GVRP on the Switch.
Syntax	**config gvrp [<portlist> | ch1 | ch2 | ch3 | ch4 | ch5 | ch6 | ch7 | ch8 | all] {state [enable | disable] | ingress_checking [enable | disable] | acceptable_frame [tagged_only | admit_all] | pvid <vlanid 1-4094>}**
Description	This command is used to configure the Group VLAN Registration Protocol on the Switch. The user can configure ingress checking, the sending and receiving of GVRP information, and the Port VLAN ID (PVID).
Parameters	*<portlist>* – A range of ports for which to configure GVRP. *ch 1-8* – assigns ports to a port-channel. *all* – Specifies all ports on the Switch. *state [enable | disable]* – Enables or disables GVRP for the ports specified in the port list. *ingress_checking [enable | disable]* – Enables or disables ingress checking for the specified port list. *acceptable_frame* – This allows a definition of the type of frame accepted. Acceptable frames can be limited to tagged frames only (*tagged_only*) or can accept tagged and untagged (*admit_all*). *pvid <vlanid 1-4094>* – Specifies the default VLAN associated with the port, by VLAN ID.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set the ingress checking status, the sending and receiving GVRP information :

```
DGS3048#config gvrp 1-4 state enable ingress_checking enable
acceptable_frame tagged_only pvid 2
Command: config gvrp 1-4 state enable ingress_checking enable
acceptable_frame tagged_only pvid 2

Success.

DGS3048#
```

enable gvrp	
Purpose	Used to enable GVRP on the Switch.
Syntax	**enable gvrp**
Description	This command, along with **disable gvrp** below, is used to enable and disable GVRP on the Switch, without changing the GVRP configuration on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable the generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP):

```
DGS3048#enable gvrp
Command: enable gvrp

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable gvrp	
Purpose	Used to disable GVRP on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable gvrp**
Description	This command, along with **enable gvrp** above, is used to enable and disable GVRP on the Switch, without changing the GVRP configuration on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable the Generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP):

```
DGS3048#disable gvrp
Command: disable gvrp

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show vlan	
Purpose	Used to display the current VLAN configuration on the Switch
Syntax	**show vlan {<vlan_name 32>}**
Description	This command displays summary information about each VLAN including the VLAN ID, VLAN name, the Tagging/Untagging status, and the Member/Non-member/Forbidden status of each port that is a

show vlan	
	member of the VLAN.
Parameters	*<vlan_name 32>* – The VLAN name of the VLAN for which to display a summary of settings.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the Switch's current VLAN settings:

```
DGS3048#show vlan
Command: show vlan

VID             : 1                 VLAN Name      : default
VLAN TYPE       : static            Advertisement  : Enabled
Member ports    : 1-24
Static ports    : 1-24
Untagged ports  : 1-24g
Forbidden ports :

Total Entries : 1

DGS3048#
```

show gvrp	
Purpose	Used to display the GVRP status for a port list on the Switch.
Syntax	**show gvrp {<portlist>} | ch1 | ch2 | ch3 | ch4 | ch5 | ch6 | ch7 | ch8]}**
Description	This command displays the GVRP status for a port list on the Switch
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports for which the GVRP status is to be displayed. <ch1-8> – assigns ports to a port-channel.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display GVRP port status:

```
DGS3048#show gvrp 1-5
Command: show gvrp 1-5

Global GVRP : Disabled

Port   PVID  GVRP      Ingress Checking   Acceptable Frame Type
------ ----  --------  ----------------   -------------------------
1      1     Disabled  Enabled            All Frames
2      1     Disabled  Enabled            All Frames
3      1     Disabled  Enabled            All Frames
4      1     Disabled  Enabled            All Frames
5      1     Disabled  Enabled            All Frames

Total Entries : 5
```

```
DGS3048#
```

15

LINK AGGREGATION COMMANDS

The link aggregation commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create link_aggregation	group_id <value 1-8>
delete link_aggregation	group_id <value 1-8>
config link_aggregation	group_id <value 1-8> { ports <portlist> | state [enable | disable]}
show link_aggregation	{group_id <value 1-8>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to create a link aggregation group on the Switch.
Syntax	**create link_aggregation group_id <value 1-8>**
Description	This command will create a link aggregation group with a unique identifier.
Parameters	*group_id <value 1-8>* – Specifies the group ID. The Switch allows up to 8 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a link aggregation group:

```
DGS3048#create link_aggregation group_id 1
Command: create link_aggregation group_id 1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to delete a previously configured link aggregation group.
Syntax	**delete link_aggregation group_id <value 1-8>**
Description	This command is used to delete a previously configured link aggregation group.
Parameters	*group_id <value 1-8>* – Specifies the group ID. The Switch allows up to 8 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups.

delete link_aggregation

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete link aggregation group:

```
DGS3048#delete link_aggregation group_id 1
Command: delete link_aggregation group_id 1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to configure a previously created link aggregation group.
Syntax	**config link_aggregation group_id <value 1-8> { ports <portlist> | state [enable | disable]}**
Description	This command allows you to configure a link aggregation group that was created with the create link_aggregation command above.
Parameters	*group_id <value 1-8>* – Specifies the group ID. The Switch allows up to 8 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups. *ports <portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports that will belong to the link aggregation group. Ports may be listed in only one port aggregation group, that is, link aggregation groups may not overlap. *state [enable | disable]* – Allows the user to enable or disable the specified link aggregation group.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. Link aggregation groups may not overlap and must be contained on a single switch.

Example usage:

To define a load-sharing group of ports, group-id 1,master port 5 of module 1 with group members ports 5-7 plus port 9:

```
DGS3048#config link_aggregation group_id 1 master_port 5 ports 5-7,9
Command: config link_aggregation group_id 1 master_port 5 ports 5-7,9

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to display the current link aggregation configuration on the Switch.
Syntax	**show link_aggregation {group_id <value 1 - 8> }**
Description	This command will display the current link aggregation configuration of the Switch.
Parameters	*group_id <value 1- 8>* – Specifies the group ID. The Switch allows up to 8 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display Link Aggregation configuration:

```
DGS3048#show link_aggregation
Command: show link_aggregation


Group ID         : 1
Member Port      : 5-7,9
Active Port      :
Status           : Disabled

DGS3048#
```

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BASIC IP COMMANDS

The IP interface commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config ipif	[{ipaddress <network_address> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | state [enable | disable]} | dhcp]
show ipif	{<ipif_name 12>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config ipif System

Purpose	Used to configure the System IP interface.
Syntax	**config ipif System [{ipaddress <network_address> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | state [enable | disable]} | dhcp]**
Description	This command is used to configure the System IP interface on the Switch.
Parameters	*System* - The IP interface name to be configured. The default IP Interface name on the Switch is "System". All IP interface configurations done will be executed through this interface name. <*network_address*> – IP address and netmask of the IP interface to be created. The address and mask information may be specified by using the traditional format (for example, 10.1.2.3/255.0.0.0 or in CIDR format, 10.1.2.3/16). <*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN corresponding to the System IP interface. *state [enable* | *disable]* – Used to enable or disable the IP interface. *dhcp* – Allows the selection of the DHCP protocol for the assignment of an IP address to the Switch's System IP interface.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the IP interface System:

```
DGS3048#config ipif System ipaddress 10.48.74.122/8
Command: config ipif System ipaddress 10.48.74.122/8

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show ipif	
Purpose	Used to display the configuration of an IP interface on the Switch.
Syntax	**show ipif {system}**
Description	This command will display the configuration of an IP interface on the Switch.
Parameters	<*system*> - Enter the name of the IP interface for which to view the settings. (Always System)
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display IP interface settings.

```
DGS3048#show ipif System
Command: show ipif System

 IP Interface Settings

 Interface Name  : System
 IP Address      : 10.48.74.122    (MANUAL)
 Subnet Mask     : 255.0.0.0
 VLAN Name       : default
 Admin. State    : Disabled
 Link Status     : Link UP
 Member Ports    : 1-24

DGS3048#
```

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IGMP SNOOPING COMMANDS

The IGMP Snooping commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config igmp_snooping	[<vlan_name 32> | all] {host_timeout <sec 1-16711450> | router_timeout <sec 1-16711450> | leave_timer <sec 0-16711450> | state [enable | disable]}
config router_ports	<vlan_name 32> [add | delete] <portlist>
enable igmp snooping	
show igmp snooping	{vlan <vlan_name 32>}
show igmp snooping group	{vlan <vlan_name 32>}
show igmp_snooping forwarding	{vlan <vlan_name 32>}
show router_ports	{vlan <vlan_name 32>} {static | dynamic}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to configure IGMP snooping on the Switch.
Syntax	**config igmp_snooping [<vlan_name 32> | all] {host_timeout <sec 1-16711450> | router_timeout <sec 1-16711450> | leave_timer <sec 0-16711450> | state [enable | disable]}**
Description	This command allows the user to configure IGMP snooping on the Switch.
Parameters	*<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN for which IGMP snooping is to be configured. *all* – Selecting this parameter will configure IGMP for all VLANs on the Switch. *host_timeout <sec 1-16711450>* – Specifies the maximum amount of time a host can be a member of a multicast group without the Switch receiving a host membership report. The default is 260 seconds. *router_timeout <sec 0-16711450>* – Specifies the maximum amount of time a route can be a member of a multicast group without the Switch receiving a host membership report. The default is 260 seconds. *leave_timer <sec 0-16711450>* – Leave timer. The default is 2 seconds. *state [enable | disable]* – Allows the user to enable or disable IGMP snooping for the specified VLAN.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the igmp snooping:

```
DGS3048#config igmp_snooping default host_timeout 250 state enable
Command: config igmp_snooping default host_timeout 250 state enable

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config router_ports

Purpose	Used to configure ports as router ports.
Syntax	**config router_ports <vlan_name 32> [add | delete] <portlist>**
Description	This command allows you to designate a range of ports as being connected to multicast-enabled routers. This will ensure that all packets with such a router as its destination will reach the multicast-enabled router – regardless of protocol, etc.
Parameters	*<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the router port resides. *[add | delete]* – Specify whether to add or delete ports defined in the following parameter *<portlist>*, to the router port function. *<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports that will be configured as router ports.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set up static router ports:

```
DGS3048#config router_ports default add 1-10
Command: config router_ports default add 1-10

Success.

DGS3048#
```

enable igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to enable IGMP snooping on the Switch.
Syntax	**enable igmp_snooping**
Description	This command allows you to enable IGMP snooping on the Switch.
Parameters	None
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable IGMP snooping on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#enable igmp_snooping
Command: enable igmp_snooping

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to disable IGMP snooping on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable igmp_snooping**
Description	This command disables IGMP snooping on the Switch. IGMP snooping can be disabled only if IP multicast routing is not being used. Disabling IGMP snooping allows all IGMP and IP multicast traffic to flood within a given IP interface.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable IGMP snooping on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#disable igmp_snooping
Command: disable igmp_snooping

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to show the current status of IGMP snooping on the Switch.
Syntax	**show igmp_snooping {vlan <vlan_name 32>}**
Description	This command will display the current IGMP snooping configuration on the Switch.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN for which to view the IGMP snooping configuration.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show igmp snooping:

```
DGS3048#show igmp_snooping
Command: show igmp_snooping

IGMP Snooping Global State    : Disabled
Multicast router Only         : Disabled

VLAN  Name                    : default
Query Interval                : 125
Max Response Time             : 10
Robustness Value              : 2
Last Member Query Interval    : 1
Host Timeout                  : 260
Route Timeout                 : 260
Leave Timer                   : 2
Querier State                 : Disabled
Querier Router Behavior       : Non-Querier
State                         : Disabled

Total Entries: 1

DGS3048#
```

show igmp_snooping group

Purpose	Used to display the current IGMP snooping group configuration on the Switch.
Syntax	**show igmp_snooping group {vlan <vlan_name 32>}**
Description	This command will display the current IGMP snooping group configuration on the Switch.
Parameters	<*vlan_name 32*> – The name of the VLAN for which to view IGMP snooping group configuration information.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show igmp snooping group:

```
DGS3048#show igmp_snooping group
Command: show igmp_snooping group

VLAN Name      : default
Multicast group: 224.0.0.2
MAC address    : 01-00-5E-00-00-02
Reports        : 1
Port Member    : 3,4

Total Entries  : 1

DGS3048#
```

show igmp_snooping forwarding

Purpose	Used to display the IGMP snooping forwarding table entries on the Switch.
Syntax	**show igmp_snooping forwarding {vlan <vlan_name 32>}**
Description	This command will display the current IGMP snooping forwarding table entries currently configured on the Switch.
Parameters	*<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN for which to view IGMP snooping forwarding table information.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To view the IGMP snooping forwarding table for VLAN “Trinity”:

```
DGS3048#show igmp_snooping forwarding vlan default
Command: show igmp_snooping forwarding vlan default

VLAN Name      : default
Multicast group : 224.0.0.2
MAC address    : 01-00-5E-00-00-02
Port Member    : 3,4

Total Entries: 1

DGS3048#
```

show router_ports

Purpose	Used to display the currently configured router ports on the Switch.
Syntax	**show router_ports {vlan <vlan_name 32>} {static | dynamic}**
Description	This command will display the router ports currently configured on the Switch.
Parameters	*vlan <vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the router port resides. *static* – Displays router ports that have been statically configured. *dynamic* – Displays router ports that have been dynamically configured.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the router ports.

```
DGS3048#show router_ports
Command: show router_ports

VLAN Name             : default
Static router port    : 1-10
Dynamic router port   :

Total Entries: 1

DGS3048#
```

18

802.1X COMMANDS

The DGS-3024 implements the server-side of the IEEE 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control. This mechanism is intended to allow only authorized users, or other network devices, access to network resources by establishing criteria for each port on the Switch that a user or network device must meet before allowing that port to forward or receive frames.

Command	Parameters
enable 802.1x	
disable 802.1x	
show 802.1x auth_state	{ports <portlist>}
show 802.1x auth_configuration	{ports <portlist>}
config 802.1x auth_parameter	ports [<portlist> | all] [default | { port_control [force_unauth | auto | force_auth] | quiet_period <sec 0-65535> | tx_period <sec 1-65535> | supp_timeout <sec 1-65535> | server_timeout <sec 1-65535> | max_req <value 1-10> | reauth_period <sec 1-65535> | enable_reauth [enable | disable]}]
config 802.1x auth_protocol	[radius | none]
config 802.1x init	[port_based ports [<portlist> | all]
config 802.1x reauth	[port_based ports [<portlist> | all]
config radius add	[<server_ip>][key <passwd 32>] [default | {auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}]
config radius delete	<server_ip>
config radius	<server_ip> {| key <passwd 32> | auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}
show radius	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

enable 802.1x

Purpose	Used to enable the 802.1x server on the Switch.
Syntax	**enable 802.1x**
Description	The **enable 802.1x** command enables the 802.1x Port-based Network Access control server application on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable 802.1x switch wide:

```
DGS3048#enable 802.1x
```

```
Command: enable 802.1x

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable 802.1x

Purpose	Used to disable the 802.1x server on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable 802.1x**
Description	The **disable 802.1x** command is used to disable the 802.1x Port-based Network Access control server application on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable 802.1x on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#disable 802.1x
Command: disable 802.1x

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show 802.1x auth_state

Purpose	Used to display the current authentication state of the 802.1x server on the Switch.
Syntax	**show 802.1x auth_state {ports <portlist>}**
Description	The **show 802.1x command** is used to display the current 802.1x authentication state of the specified ports of the Port-based Network Access Control server application on the Switch. The following details what is displayed: Port number – Shows the physical port number on the Switch. Auth PAE State: Initialize / Disconnected / Connecting / Authenticating / Authenticated / Held / ForceAuth / ForceUnauth – Shows the current state of the Authenticator PAE. Backend State: Request / Response / Fail / Idle / Initialize / Success / Timeout – Shows the current state of the Backend Authenticator. Port Status: Authorized / Unauthorized – Shows the result of the authentication process. Authorized means that the user was authenticated, and can access the network. Unauthorized means that the user was not authenticated, and cannot access the network.
Parameters	*ports <portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be viewed.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display the 802.1x authentication states (stacking disabled) for Port-based 802.1x:

```
DGS3048:4#show 802.1x auth_state ports 1-5
Command: show 802.1x auth_state ports 1-5

Port   Auth PAE State  Backend State  Port Status
------ --------------  -------------  ------------
1      ForceAuth       Success        Authorized
2      ForceAuth       Success        Authorized
3      ForceAuth       Success        Authorized
4      ForceAuth       Success        Authorized
5      ForceAuth       Success        Authorized

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```

show 802.1x auth_configuration

Purpose	Used to display the current configuration of the 802.1x server on the Switch.
Syntax	**show 802.1x auth_configuration {ports <portlist>}**
Description	The show 802.1x command is used to display the current configuration of the 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control server application on the Switch. The following details what is displayed: 802.1x Enabled/Disabled – Shows the current status of 802.1x functions on the Switch. Authentication Protocol: Radius_Eap – Shows the authentication protocol suite in use between the Switch and a RADIUS server. Port number – Shows the physical port number on the Switch. Capability: Authenticator/None – Shows the capability of 802.1x functions on the port number displayed above. There are four 802.1x capabilities that can be set on the Switch: Authenticator, Supplicant, Authenticator and Supplicant, and None. Port Status: Authorized/Unauthorized – Shows the result of the authentication process. Authorized means that the user was authenticated, and can access the network. Unauthorized means that the user was not authenticated, and can not access the network. PAE State: Initialize/Disconnected/Connecting/ Authenticating/Authenticated/Held /ForceAuth/ForceUnauth – Shows the current state of the Authenticator PAE. Backend State: Request/Response/Fail/Idle/Initialize – Shows the current state of the Backend Authenticator. AdminCtlDir: Both/In – Shows whether a controlled Port that is unauthorized will exert control over communication in both receiving and transmitting directions, or just the receiving direction. OpenCtlDir: Both/In – Shows whether a controlled Port that is unauthorized will exert control over communication in both receiving and transmitting directions, or just the receiving direction. Port Control: ForceAuth/ForceUnauth/Auto – Shows the administrative control over the port's authorization status. ForceAuth forces the

show 802.1x auth_configuration	
	Authenticator of the port to become Authorized. ForceUnauth forces the port to become Unauthorized. QuietPeriod – Shows the time interval between authentication failure and the start of a new authentication attempt. TxPeriod – Shows the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) to send EAP Request/Identity packets. SuppTimeout – Shows the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) for all EAP packets, except for the Request/Identity packets. ServerTimeout – Shows the length of time to wait for a response from a RADIUS server. MaxReq – Shows the maximum number of times to retry sending packets to the supplicant. ReAuthPeriod – Shows the time interval between successive re-authentications. ReAuthenticate: Enabled/Disabled – Shows whether or not to re-authenticate.
Parameters	*ports <portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be viewed.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display the 802.1x configurations:

```
DGS3048#show 802.1x auth_configuration ports 1
Command: show 802.1x auth_configuration ports 1

802.1X                    : Enabled
Authentication Mode       : Port_based
Authentication Protocol   : Radius_Eap

Port number       : 1
Capability        : None
AdminCrlDir       : Both
OpenCrlDir        : Both
Port Control      : Auto
QuietPeriod       : 60    sec
TxPeriod          : 30    sec
SuppTimeout       : 30    sec
ServerTimeout     : 30    sec
MaxReq            : 2     times
ReAuthPeriod      : 3600  sec
ReAuthenticate    : Disabled

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```

config 802.1x auth_parameter ports	
Purpose	Used to configure the 802.1x Authentication parameters on a range of ports. The default parameter will return all ports in the specified range to their default 802.1x settings.
Syntax	**config 802.1x auth_parameter ports [<portlist> | all] [default | {port_control [force_unauth | auto | force_auth] | quiet_period <sec 0-65535> | tx_period <sec 1-65535> | supp_timeout <sec 1-65535> | server_timeout <sec 1-65535> | max_req <value 1-10> | reauth_period <sec 300-4294967295> | enable_reauth [enable | disable]}]**
Description	The **config 802.1x auth_parameter** command is used to configure the 802.1x Authentication parameters on a range of ports. The default parameter will return all ports in the specified range to their default 802.1x settings.
Parameters	*<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be configured. *all* – Specifies all of the ports on the Switch. *default* – Returns all of the ports in the specified range to their 802.1x default settings. *port_control* – Configures the administrative control over the authentication process for the range of ports. ▪ *force_auth* – Forces the Authenticator for the port to become authorized. Network access is allowed. ▪ *auto* – Allows the port's status to reflect the outcome of the authentication process. ▪ *force_unauth* – Forces the Authenticator for the port to become unauthorized. Network access will be blocked. *quiet_period <sec 0-65535>* – Configures the time interval between authentication failure and the start of a new authentication attempt. *tx_period <sec 1-65535>* - Configures the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) to send EAP Request/Identity packets. *supp_timeout <sec 1-65535>* - Configures the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) for all EAP packets, except for the Request/Identity packets. *server_timeout <sec 1-65535>* - Configure the length of time to wait for a response from a RADIUS server. *max_req <value 1-10>* – Configures the number of times to retry sending packets to a supplicant (user). *reauth_period <sec* 300-4294967295> – Configures the time interval between successive re-authentications. *enable_reauth [enable | disable]* – Determines whether or not the Switch will re-authenticate. Enabled causes re-authentication of users at the time interval specified in the Re-authentication Period field, above.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1x authentication parameters for ports 1 – 20:

```
DGS3048#config 802.1x auth_parameter ports 1 – 20 direction both
Command: config 802.1x auth_parameter ports 1 – 20 direction both

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config 802.1x init	
Purpose	Used to initialize the 802.1x function on a range of ports.
Syntax	**config 802.1x init [port_based ports [<portlist> | all]**
Description	The **config 802.1x init** command is used to immediately initialize the 802.1x functions on a specified range of ports or for specified MAC addresses operating from a specified range of ports.
Parameters	*port_based ports* – This instructs the Switch to initialize 802.1x functions based only on the port number. Ports approved for initialization can then be specified. ▪ *<portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be initialized. ▪ *all* – Specifies all of the ports on the Switch to be initialized.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To initialize the authentication state machine of some or all:

```
DGS3048# config 802.1x init port_based ports all
Command: config 802.1x init port_based ports all

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config 802.1x auth_protocol	
Purpose	Used to specify AAA method.
Syntax	**config 802.1x auth_protocol[radius | none]**
Description	This command used to specify authentication, authorization, accounting method for use on interfaces IEEE 802.1x
Parameters	*radius* – Uses the list of RADIUS servers for authentication. *none* – Uses no authentication.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To use this command to specify RADIUS as AAA method.:

```
DGS3048# config 802.1x auth_protocol radius

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config 802.1x reauth	
Purpose	Used to configure the 802.1x re-authentication feature of the Switch.
Syntax	**config 802.1x reauth [port_based ports [<portlist> | all]**
Description	The **config 802.1x reauth** command is used to re-authenticate a previously authenticated device based on a port number.
Parameters	*port_based* – This instructs the Switch to re-authorize 802.1x function based only on the port number. Ports approved for re-authorization can then be specified. ▪ *ports <portlist>* – Specifies a port or range of ports to be reauthorized. ▪ *all* – Specifies all of the ports on the Switch to be reauthorized.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1x reauthentication for ports 1-18:

```
DGS3048#config 802.1x reauth port_based ports 1-18
Command: config 802.1x reauth port_based ports 1-18

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config radius add

Purpose	Used to configure the settings the Switch will use to communicate with a RADIUS server.
Syntax	**config radius add [<server_ip>][key <passwd 32>] [default | {auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}]**
Description	The **config radius add** command is used to configure the settings the Switch will use to communicate with a RADIUS server.
Parameters	*<server_ip>* – The IP address of the RADIUS server. *key* – Specifies that a password and encryption key will be used between the Switch and the RADIUS server. ▪ *<passwd 32>* – The shared-secret key used by the RADIUS server and the Switch. Up to 32 characters can be used. *default* – Returns all of the ports in the range to their default RADIUS settings. *auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>* – The UDP port number for authentication requests. The default is 1812. *acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>* – The UDP port number for accounting requests. The default is 1813.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure RADIUS server communication settings:

```
DGS3048#config radius add 10.48.74.121 key tomato default
Command: config radius add 10.48.74.121 key tomato default

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config radius delete

Purpose	Used to delete a previously entered RADIUS server configuration.
Syntax	**config radius delete <server_ip>**
Description	The **config radius delete** command is used to delete a previously entered RADIUS server configuration.
Parameters	*<server_ip>* – The IP address of the RADIUS server.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete previously configured RADIUS server communication settings:

```
DGS3048#config radius delete 10.48.74.121
```

```
Command: config radius delete 10.48.74.121

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config radius

Purpose	Used to configure the Switch's RADIUS settings.
Syntax	**config radius <server_ip> {| key <passwd 32> | auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}**
Description	The **config radius** command is used to configure the Switch's RADIUS settings.
Parameters	*<server_ip>* – The IP address of the RADIUS server. *key* – Specifies that a password and encryption key will be used between the Switch and the RADIUS server. ▪ *<passwd 32>* – The shared-secret key used by the RADIUS server and the Switch. Up to 32 characters can be used. *default* – Returns all of the ports in the range to their default RADIUS settings. *auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>* – The UDP port number for authentication requests. The default is 1812. *acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>* – The UDP port number for accounting requests. The default is 1813.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure RADIUS settings:

```
DGS3048#config radius 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
Command: config radius 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show radius

Purpose	Used to display the current RADIUS configurations on the Switch.
Syntax	**show radius**
Description	The show radius command is used to display the current RADIUS configurations on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display RADIUS settings on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show radius
Command: show radius

Index  IP Address       Auth-Port   Acct-Port   Status      Key
                        Number      Number
-----  ---------------  ---------   ---------   ----------  ----------
1      10.1.1.1         1812        1813        Active      switch
2      20.1.1.1         1800        1813        Active      des3226
3      30.1.1.1         1812        1813        Active      dlink

Total Entries : 3

DGS3048#
```

19

ACCESS AUTHENTICATION CONTROL COMMANDS

Please note that user granted access to the Switch will be granted normal user privileges on the Switch. To gain access to admin level privileges, the user must enter the *enable admin* command and then enter a password, which was previously configured by the administrator of the Switch.

The Access Authentication Control commands let you secure access to the Switch using the TACACS+ and RADIUS protocols. When a user logs in to the Switch or tries to access the administrator level privilege, he or she is prompted for a password. If TACACS+ / RADIUS authentication is enabled on the Switch, it will contact a TACACS+ / RADIUS server to verify the user. If the user is verified, he or she is granted access to the Switch.

The Switch's software supports the following versions of TACACS:

- TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System plus) — Provides detailed access control for authentication for network devices. TACACS+ is facilitated through Authentication commands via one or more centralized servers. The TACACS+ protocol encrypts all traffic between the Switch and the TACACS+ daemon, using the TCP protocol to ensure reliable delivery.

The Switch also supports the RADIUS protocol for authentication using the Access Authentication Control commands. RADIUS or Remote Authentication Dial In User Server also uses a remote server for authentication and can be responsible for receiving user connection requests, authenticating the user and returning all configuration information necessary for the client to deliver service through the user. RADIUS may be facilitated on this Switch using the commands listed in this section.

In order for the TACACS+ security function to work properly, a TACACS+ server must be configured on a device other than the Switch, called a *server host* and it must include usernames and passwords for authentication. When the user is prompted by the Switch to enter usernames and passwords for authentication, the Switch contacts the TACACS+ server to verify, and the server will respond with one of three messages:

A) The server verifies the username and password, and the user is granted normal user privileges on the Switch.

B) The server will not accept the username and password and the user is denied access to the Switch.

C) The server doesn't respond to the verification query. At this point, the Switch receives the timeout from the server and then moves to the next method of verification configured in the method list.

The administrator for the Switch may set up 4 different authentication techniques per user-defined *method list* (TACACS+ / RADIUS / local / none) for authentication. These techniques will be listed in an order preferable, and defined by the user for normal user authentication on the Switch, and may contain up to eight authentication techniques. When a user attempts to access the Switch, the Switch will select the first technique listed for authentication. If the first technique goes through its *server hosts and* no authentication is returned, the Switch will then go to the next technique listed in the server group for authentication, until the authentication has been verified or denied, or the list is exhausted.

Please note that user granted access to the Switch will be granted normal user privileges on the Switch. To gain access to admin level privileges, the user must enter the *enable admin* command and then enter a password, which was previously configured by the administrator of the Switch.

The Access Authentication Control commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create authen_login method_list_name	<string 12>
config authen_login	[default | method_list_name <string 12>] method {tacacs+ | radius | local | none}
delete authen_login	<string 12>

Command	Parameters
method_list_name	
show authen_login	{all | default | method_list_name <string 12>}
create authen_enable method_list_name	<string 12>
config authen_enable	[default | method_list_name <string 12>] method {tacacs+ | radius | local_enable | none}
delete authen_enable method_list_name	<string 12>
show authen_enable	[default | method_list_name <string 12> | all]
config authen application	{console | telnet | ssh | all] [login | enable] [default | method_list_name <string 12>]
show authen application	
create authen server_host	<ipaddr> protocol [tacacs+ | radius] {port <int 1-65535> | key [<key_string 128> | none] | timeout <int 1-30> | retransmit <int 1-10>}
config authen server_host	<ipaddr> protocol [tacacs+ | radius] {port <int 1-65535> | key [<key_string 128> | none] | timeout <int 1-30> | retransmit <int 1-10>}
delete authen server_host	<ipaddr> protocol [tacacs+ | radius]
show authen server_host	
local_enable admin	
config admin local_enable	<password 15>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create authen_login method_list_name

Purpose	Used to create a user defined method list of authentication methods for users logging on to the Switch.
Syntax	**create authen_login method_list_name <string 12>**
Description	This command is used to create a list for authentication techniques for user login. The Switch can support up to eight method lists, but one is reserved as a default and cannot be deleted. Multiple method lists must be created and configured separately.
Parameters	*<string 12>* - Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 15 characters to define the given *method list*.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create the method list “Trinity.”:

```
DGS3048#create authen_login method_list_name Trinity
```

```
Command: create authen_login method_list_name Trinity

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config authen_login

Purpose	Used to configure a user-defined or default *method list* of authentication methods for user login.
Syntax	**config authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 12>] method {tacacs+ | radius | local | none}**
Description	This command will configure a user-defined or default *method list* of authentication methods for users logging on to the Switch. The sequence of methods implemented in this command will affect the authentication result. For example, if a user enters a sequence of methods like *tacacs+ – local,* the Switch will send an authentication request to the *tacacs+* host in the server group. If no response comes from the server host, the Switch will send an authentication request to the *tacacs+* host in the server group and so on, until the list is exhausted. At that point, the Switch will restart the same sequence with the following protocol listed, *tacacs+*. If no authentication takes place using the *tacacs+* list, the *local* account database set in the Switch is used to authenticate the user. When the local method is used, the privilege level will be dependant on the local account privilege configured on the Switch. Successful login using any of these methods will give the user a "user" privilege only. If the user wishes to upgrade his or her status to the administrator level, the user must implement the **local_enable admin** command, followed by a previously configured password. (*See the **local_enable admin** part of this section for more detailed information, concerning the **local_enable admin** command.)*
Parameters	*default* – The default method list for access authentication, as defined by the user. The user may choose one or a combination of up to four (4) of the following authentication methods: ▪ *tacacs+* – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the TACACS+ protocol from the remote TACACS+ *server hosts* of the TACACS+ *server group* list. ▪ *radius* - Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the RADIUS protocol from the RADIUS server listed in the *server group* list. ▪ *local* - Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the local *user account* database on the Switch. ▪ *none* – Adding this parameter will require no authentication to access the Switch. *method_list_name* – Enter a previously implemented method list name defined by the user. The user may add one, or a combination of up to four (4) of the following authentication methods to this method list: ▪ *tacacs+* – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the TACACS protocol from a remote TACACS server.

config authen_login

	▪ *radius* - Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the RADIUS protocol from a previously configured RADIUS server. ▪ *local* - Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the local *user account* database on the Switch. ▪ *none* – Adding this parameter will require no authentication to access the Switch.  **NOTE:** Entering *none* or *local* as an authentication protocol will override any other authentication that follows it on a method list or on the default method list.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the user defined method list "Trinity" with authentication methods TACACS+and local, in that order.

```
DGS3048#config authen_login method_list_name Trinity method tacacs
xtacacs local
Command: config authen_login method_list_name Trinity method tacacs
xtacacs local

Success.

DGS3048#
```

Example usage:

To configure the default method list with authentication method TACACS+ and local, in that order:

```
DGS3048#config authen_login default method xtacacs tacacs+ local
Command: config authen_login default method xtacacs tacacs+ local

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete authen_login method_list_name

Purpose	Used to delete a previously configured user defined method list of authentication methods for users logging on to the Switch.
Syntax	**delete authen_login method_list_name <string 12>**
Description	This command is used to delete a list for authentication methods for user login.
Parameters	*<string 12>* - Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 15 characters to define the given *method list* to delete.

delete authen_login method_list_name	
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the method list name “Trinity”:

```
DGS3048#delete authen_login method_list_name Trinity
Command: delete authen_login method_list_name Trinity

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show authen_login	
Purpose	Used to display a previously configured user defined method list of authentication methods for users logging on to the Switch.
Syntax	**show authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 12> | all]**
Description	This command is used to show a list of authentication methods for user login. The window will display the following parameters: ▪ Method List Name – The name of a previously configured method list name. ▪ Priority – Defines which order the method list protocols will be queried for authentication when a user attempts to log on to the Switch. Priority ranges from 1 (highest) to 4 (lowest). ▪ Method Name – Defines which security protocols are implemented, per method list name. ▪ Comment – Defines the type of Method. *User-defined Group* refers to server group defined by the user. *Built-in Group* refers to the TACACS+ and RADIUS security protocols which are permanently set in the Switch. *Keyword* refers to authentication using a technique **instead** of TACACS+ and RADIUS, which are local (authentication through the user account on the Switch) and none (no authentication necessary to access any function on the Switch).
Parameters	*default* – Entering this parameter will display the default method list for users logging on to the Switch. *method_list_name <string 12>* – Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 12 characters to define the given *method list* to view. *all* – Entering this parameter will display all the authentication login methods currently configured on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To view all method list configurations:

```
DGS3048#show authen_login method_list_name all
Command: show authen_login method_list_name all
```

```
Method List Name  Priority    Method Name   Comment
----------------  --------    ------------  ---------
Darren             1          tacacs+       Built-in Group
default            1          radius        Built-in Group
GoHabs!            1          Newfie        User-defined Group
Trinity            1          local         Keyword

DGS3048#
```

create authen_enable method_list_name

Purpose	Used to create a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting normal user level privileges to Administrator level privileges on the Switch.
Syntax	**create authen_enable method_list_name <string 12>**
Description	This command is used to promote users with normal level privileges to Administrator level privileges using authentication methods on the Switch. Once a user acquires normal user level privileges on the Switch, he or she must be authenticated by a method on the Switch to gain administrator privileges on the Switch, which is defined by the Administrator. A maximum of eight (8) enable method lists can be implemented on the Switch.
Parameters	*<string 12>* – Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 12 characters to define the given *enable method list* to create.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a user-defined method list, named “Permit” for promoting user privileges to Administrator privileges:

```
DGS3048#create authen_enable method_list_name Permit
Command: show authen_login method_list_name Permit

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config authen_enable

Purpose	Used to configure a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting normal user level privileges to Administrator level privileges on the Switch.
Syntax	**config authen_enable [default | method_list_name <string 12>] method {tacacs+ | radius | local_enable | none}**
Description	This command is used to promote users with normal level privileges to Administrator level privileges using authentication methods on the Switch. Once a user acquires normal user level privileges on the Switch, he or she must be authenticated by a method on the Switch to gain administrator privileges on the Switch, which is defined by the Administrator. A maximum of eight (8) method lists can be implemented on the Switch.

config authen_enable	
	The sequence of methods implemented in this command will affect the authentication result. For example, if a user enters a sequence of methods like *tacacs* + – *local_enable,* the Switch will send an authentication request to the first *tacacs* host in the server group. If no verification is found, the Switch will send an authentication request to the second *tacacs* host in the server group and so on, until the list is exhausted. At that point, the Switch will restart the same sequence with the following protocol listed, *tacacs*+. If no authentication takes place using the *tacacs*+ list, the *local_enable* password set in the Switch is used to authenticate the user. Successful authentication using any of these methods will give the user a "Admin" privilege.
Parameters	*default* – The default method list for administration rights authentication, as defined by the user. The user may choose one or a combination of up to four (4) of the following authentication methods: ▪ *tacacs*+ – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the TACACS+ protocol from the remote TACACS+ *server hosts* of the TACACS+ *server group* list. ▪ *radius* - Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the RADIUS protocol from a remote RADIUS server previously implemented on the Switch. ▪ *local_enable* – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the local *user account* database on the Switch. ▪ *none* – Adding this parameter will require no authentication to access the Switch. *method_list_name* – Enter a previously implemented method list name defined by the user (**create authen_enable**). The user may add one, or a combination of up to four (4) of the following authentication methods to this method list: ▪ *tacacs*+ – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the TACACS+ protocol from a remote TACACS+ server. ▪ *radius* – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the RADIUS protocol from a remote RADIUS server previously implemented on the Switch. ▪ *local_enable* – Adding this parameter will require the user to be authenticated using the local *user account* database on the Switch. The local enable password of the device can be configured using the "**config admin local_password**" command. ▪ *none* – Adding this parameter will require no authentication to access the administration level privileges on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the user defined method list "Trinity" with authentication methods TACACS+and local, in that order.

```
DGS3048#config authen_enable method_list_name Trinity method tacacs + local
Command: config authen_enable method_list_name Trinity method tacacs xtacacs local

Success.

DGS3048#
```

Example usage:

To configure the default method list with authentication methods TACACS+ and local, in that order:

```
DGS3048#config authen_enable default method tacacs+ local
Command: config authen_enable default method tacacs+ local

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete authen_enable method_list_name

Purpose	Used to delete a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting normal user level privileges to Administrator level privileges on the Switch.
Syntax	**delete authen_enable method_list_name <string 12>**
Description	This command is used to delete a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting user level privileges to Administrator level privileges.
Parameters	<*string 12*> – Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 12 characters to define the given *enable method list* to delete.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the user-defined method list “Permit”:

```
DGS3048#delete authen_enable method_list_name Permit
Command: delete authen_enable method_list_name Permit

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show authen_enable

Purpose	Used to display the method list of authentication methods for promoting normal user level privileges to Administrator level privileges on the Switch.
Syntax	**show authen_enable [all | default | method_list_name <string 12>]**
Description	This command is used to delete a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting user level privileges to Administrator level privileges. The window will display the following parameters: ▪ Method List Name – The name of a previously configured method list name. ▪ Priority – Defines which order the method list protocols will be queried for authentication when a user attempts to log on to the Switch. Priority ranges from 1(highest) to 4 (lowest). ▪ Method Name – Defines which security protocols are implemented, per method list name. ▪ Comment – Defines the type of Method. *User-defined Group* refers to *server groups* defined by the user. *Built-in Group* refers to the TACACS+ and RADIUS security protocols which are permanently set in the Switch. *Keyword* refers to authentication using a technique INSTEAD of TACACS+ and RADIUS which are local (authentication through the *local_enable* password on the Switch) and none (no authentication necessary to access any function on the Switch).
Parameters	*default* – Entering this parameter will display the default method list for users attempting to gain access to Administrator level privileges on the Switch. *method_list_name <string 15>* – Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 15 characters to define the given *method list* to view. *all* – Entering this parameter will display all the authentication login methods currently configured on the Switch.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display all method lists for promoting user level privileges to administrator level privileges.

```
DGS3048#show authen_enable all
Command: show authen_enable all

Method List Name   Priority   Method Name   Comment
----------------   --------   ---------------   ------------------
Permit             1          tacacs+           Built-in Group
                   2          tacacs            Built-in Group
                   3          Darren            User-defined Group
                   4          local             Keyword

default            1          tacacs+           Built-in Group
                   2          local             Keyword

Total Entries : 2
```

```
DGS3048#
```

config authen application

Purpose	Used to configure various applications on the Switch for authentication using a previously configured method list.
Syntax	**config authen application {console | telnet | ssh | all] [login | enable] [default | method_list_name <string 12>]**
Description	This command is used to configure switch configuration applications (console, telnet, ssh, web) for login at the user level and at the administration level (*authen_enable*) utilizing a previously configured method list.
Parameters	*application* – Choose the application to configure. The user may choose one of the following four applications to configure. ▪ *console* – Choose this parameter to configure the command line interface login method. ▪ *telnet* – Choose this parameter to configure the telnet login method. ▪ *ssh* - Choose this parameter to configure the SSH (Secure Shell) login method. ▪ *http* – Choose this parameter to configure the web interface login method. ▪ *all* – Choose this parameter to configure all applications (console, telnet, web, ssh) login method. *login* – Use this parameter to configure an application for normal login on the user level, using a previously configured method list. *enable* - Use this parameter to configure an application for upgrading a normal user level to administrator privileges, using a previously configured method list. *default* – Use this parameter to configure an application for user authentication using the default method list. *method_list_name <string 12>* – Use this parameter to configure an application for user authentication using a previously configured method list. Enter a alphanumeric string of up to 15 characters to define a previously configured method list.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the default method list for the web interface:

```
DGS3048#config authen application http login default
Command: config authen application http login default

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show authen application

Purpose	Used to display authentication methods for the various applications on the Switch.
Syntax	**show authen application**
Description	This command will display all of the authentication method lists (login, enable administrator privileges) for switch configuration applications (console, telnet, SSH, web) currently configured on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the login and enable method list for all applications on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show authen application

Command: show authen application


Application   Login Method List   Enable Method List
---------------  -----------------  ------------------------
Console       default            default
Telnet        Trinity            default
SSH           default            default
HTTP          default            default


DGS3048#
```

create authen server_host

Purpose	Used to create an authentication server host.
Syntax	**create authen server_host <ipaddr> protocol [tacacs+ | radius] {port <int 1-65535> | key [<key_string 128> | none] | timeout <int 1-30> | retransmit <int 1-10>}**
Description	This command will create an authentication server host for the TACACS+ and RADIUS security protocols on the Switch. When a user attempts to access the Switch with authentication protocol enabled, the Switch will send authentication packets to a remote TACACS+ or RADIUS server host on a remote host. The TACACS+ or RADIUS server host will then verify or deny the request and return the appropriate message to the Switch. More than one authentication protocol can be run on the same physical server host but, remember that TACACS+ and RADIUS are separate entities and are not compatible with each other. The maximum supported number of server hosts is 16.
Parameters	*server_host <ipaddr>* - The IP address of the remote server host to add. *protocol* – The protocol used by the server host. The user may choose one of the following: ▪ *tacacs+* - Enter this parameter if the server host utilizes the TACACS+ protocol.

create authen server_host

	▪ *radius* - Enter this parameter if the server host utilizes the RADIUS protocol. *port <int 1-65535>* - Enter a number between 1 and 65535 to define the virtual port number of the authentication protocol on a server host. The default port number is 49 for TACACS+ servers but the user may set a unique port number for higher security. The default port number of the authentication protocol on the RADIUS server is 1812. *key <key_string 128>* - Authentication key to be shared with a configured TACACS+ server only. Specify an alphanumeric string up to 128 characters. *timeout <int 1-30>* - Enter the time in seconds the Switch will wait for the server host to reply to an authentication request. The default value is 5 seconds. *retransmit <int 1-10>* - Enter the value in the retransmit field to change how many times the device will resend an authentication request when the TACACS+ or RADIUS server does not respond.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a TACACS+ authentication server host, with port number 1234, a timeout value of 10 seconds and a retransmit count of 5.

```
DGS3048#create authen server_host 10.1.1.121 protocol tacacs+ port 1234
timeout 10 retransmit 5
Command: create authen server_host 10.1.1.121 protocol tacacs+ port 1234
timeout 10 retransmit 5

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config authen server_host

Purpose	Used to configure a user-defined authentication server host.
Syntax	**config authen server_host <ipaddr> protocol [tacacs+ | radius] {port <int 1-65535> | key [<key_string 128> | none] | timeout <int 1-30> | retransmit <int 1-10>}**
Description	This command will configure a user-defined authentication server host for the TACACS+ and RADIUS security protocols on the Switch. When a user attempts to access the Switch with authentication protocol enabled, the Switch will send authentication packets to a remote TACACS+/RADIUS server host on a remote host. The TACACS+/RADIUS server host will then verify or deny the request and return the appropriate message to the Switch. More than one authentication protocol can be run on the same physical server host but, remember that TACACS+ are separate entities and are not compatible with each other. The maximum supported number of server hosts is 16.
Parameters	*server_host <ipaddr>* - The IP address of the remote server host to

config authen server_host	
	be altered. *protocol* – The protocol used by the server host. The user may choose one of the following: ▪ *tacacs+* - Enter this parameter if the server host utilizes the TACACS+ protocol. ▪ *radius* - Enter this parameter if the server host utilizes the RADIUS protocol. *port <int 1-65535>* - Enter a number between 1 and 65535 to define the virtual port number of the authentication protocol on a server host. The default port number is 49 for TACACS+ servers but the user may set a unique port number for higher security. The default port number for RADIUS servers is 1812. *key <key_string 254>* - Authentication key to be shared with a configured TACACS+ server only. Specify an alphanumeric string up to 254 characters or choose none. *timeout <int 1-30>* - Enter the time in seconds the Switch will wait for the server host to reply to an authentication request. The default value is 5 seconds. *retransmit <int 1-10>* - Enter the value in the retransmit field to change how many times the device will resend an authentication request when the TACACS+ or RADIUS server does not respond. This field is inoperable for the TACACS+ protocol.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure a TACACS+ authentication server host, with port number 4321, a timeout value of 12 seconds and a retransmit count of 4.

```
DGS3048#config authen server_host 10.1.1.121 protocol tacacs
port 4321 timeout 12 retransmit 4
Command: config authen server_host 10.1.1.121 protocol tacacs
port 4321 timeout 12 retransmit 4

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete authen server_host	
Purpose	Used to delete a user-defined authentication server host.
Syntax	**delete authen server_host <ipaddr> protocol [tacacs+ | radius]**
Description	This command is used to delete a user-defined authentication server host previously created on the Switch.
Parameters	*server_host <ipaddr>* - The IP address of the remote server host to delete. *protocol* – The protocol used by the server host to delete. The user may choose one of the following: ▪ *tacacs+* - Enter this parameter if the server host utilizes

delete authen server_host	
	the TACACS+ protocol. ▪ *radius* - Enter this parameter if the server host utilizes the RADIUS protocol.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a user-defined TACACS+ authentication server host:

```
DGS3048#delete authen server_host 10.1.1.121 protocol tacacs+
Command: delete authen server_host 10.1.1.121 protocol tacacs+

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show authen server_host	
Purpose	Used to view a user-defined authentication server host.
Syntax	**show authen server_host**
Description	This command is used to view user-defined authentication server hosts previously created on the Switch. The following parameters are displayed: IP address – The IP address of the authentication server host. Protocol – The protocol used by the server host. Possible results will include tacacs+ and radius. Port – The virtual port number on the server host. The default value is 49. Timeout - The time in seconds the Switch will wait for the server host to reply to an authentication request. Retransmit - The value in the retransmit field denotes how many times the device will resend an authentication request when the TACACS server does not respond. This field is inoperable for the tacacs+ protocol. Key - Authentication key to be shared with a configured TACACS+ server only.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To view authentication server hosts currently set on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show authen server_host
Command: show authen server_host
```

```
IP Address   Protocol   Port  Timeout  Retransmit  Key
---------------  --------  -----  -------  ---------------  --------
10.53.13.94  TACACS+   49    5            no use     --------

Total Entries : 1

DGS3048#
```

local_enable admin

Purpose	Used to promote user level privileges to administrator level privileges
Syntax	**local_enable admin**
Description	This command is for users who have logged on to the Switch on the normal user level, to become promoted to the administrator level. After logging on to the Switch users, will have only user level privileges. To gain access to administrator level privileges, the user will enter this command and will have to enter an authentication password. Possible authentication methods for this function include TACACS+/RADIUS, user defined server groups, local enable (local account on the Switch), or no authentication (none). Because TACACS+ and RADIUS do not support the enable function, the user must create a special account on the server host which has the username “enable”, and a password configured by the administrator that will support the “enable” function. This function becomes inoperable when the authentication policy is disabled.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only users who have the authentication password can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable administrator privileges on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#local_enable admin
Password: ******


DGS3048#
```

config admin local_enable

Purpose	Used to configure the local enable password for administrator level privileges.
Syntax	**config admin local_enable <password 15>**
Description	This command will configure the locally enabled password for the **local_enable admin** command. When a user chooses the “*local_enable*” method to promote user level privileges to administrator privileges, he or she will be prompted to enter the password configured here, that is set locally on the Switch.
Parameters	*<password 15>* - After entering this command, the user will be prompted to enter the old password, then a new password in an

config admin local_enable	
	alphanumeric string of no more than 15 characters, and finally prompted to enter the new password again to confirm. See the example below.
Restrictions	Only users who have the authentication password can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the password for the “local_enable” authentication method.

```
DGS3048#config admin local_enable
Command: config admin local_enable

Enter the old password: ******
Enter the case-sensitive new password:******
Enter the new password again for confirmation:******

Success.

DGS3048#
```

20

SSH COMMANDS

The Secure Shell (SSH) commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
enable ssh	
disable ssh	
config ssh authmode	publickey [enable | disable]
show ssh authmode	
config ssh server	{ timeout <sec 120-600> | port <tcp_port_number 1-65535> }
show ssh server	
show ssh algorithm	
config ssh crypto	<username 1-48> [rsa | dsa]
show ssh crypto	
delete ssh crypto	username <word 1-48>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

enable shh	
Purpose	Used to enable SSH.
Syntax	**enable ssh**
Description	This command allows you to enable SSH on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To enable SSH:

```
DGS3048#enable ssh
Command: enable ssh

Success.

DGS3048#
```

disable ssh	
Purpose	Used to disable SSH.
Syntax	**disable ssh**
Description	This command allows you to disable SSH on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To disable SSH:

```
DGS3048# disable ssh
Command: disable ssh

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config ssh authmode	
Purpose	Used to configure the SSH authentication mode setting.
Syntax	**config ssh authmode publickey [enable | disable]**
Description	This command will allow you to configure the SSH authentication mode for users attempting to access the Switch.
Parameters	*publickey* - This parameter may be chosen if the administrator wishes to use a publickey configuration set on a SSH server, for authentication. *[enable* | *disable]* - This allows you to enable or disable SSH authentication on the Switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable the SSH authentication mode by password:

```
DGS3048#config ssh authmode public enable
Command: config ssh authmode public enable

Success.
```

```
DGS3048#
```

show ssh authmode

Purpose	Used to display the SSH authentication mode setting.
Syntax	**show ssh authmode**
Description	This command will allow you to display the current SSH authentication set on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To view the current authentication mode set on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show ssh authmode
Command: show ssh authmode

The SSH User Authentication Support
---------------------------------------------------
Publickey      : Enabled

DGS3048#
```

config ssh server

Purpose	Used to configure the SSH server.
Syntax	**config ssh server { timeout <sec 120-600> | port <tcp_port_number 1-65535> }**
Description	This command allows you to configure the SSH server.
Parameters	*timeout <sec 120-600>* - Allows the user to set the connection timeout. The user may set a time between 120 and 600 seconds. The default is 120 seconds. *port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>* - The TCP port number of the server. TCP ports are numbered between 1 and 65535. The "well-known" port for the SSH management software is 22.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To configure the SSH server:

```
DGS3048# config ssh server timeout 300
Command: config ssh server timeout 300

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show ssh server

Purpose	Used to display the SSH server setting.
Syntax	**show ssh server**
Description	This command allows you to display the current SSH server setting.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Usage Example:

To display the SSH server:

```
DGS3048# show ssh server
Command: show ssh server

SSH Server Status              : Disabled
SSH Max Session                : 1
Connection timeout             : 600 (sec)
Authenticate failed attempts   : 3
Listened Port Number           : 22

DGS3048#
```

config ssh crypto

Purpose	Used to specify SSH public key is manually configured.
Syntax	**config ssh crypto <username 1- 48> [rsa | dsa]**
Description	This command allow you to specify SSH public key by manually configured. The key string needs to be in UU-encoded DER fomat. UU-encoded format is the same format in authorized_keys file used by OpenSSH.
Parameters	*<user name 1-48>* - Specifies the username of remote SSH client. *rsa* – Indicated RSA key pair. *dsa* – Indicated DSA key pair.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To specify SSH public key for Bob use.:

```
DGS3048# config ssh crypto bob
Command:  config ssh crypto bob
  rsa              RSA key
  dsa              DSA(DSS) key
DGS3048#
```

show ssh crypto	
Purpose	Used to display SSH public key stored on the device.
Syntax	**show ssh crypto**
Description	This command allows user display SSH public key stored on the device.
Parameters	None
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To show SSH public key on device::

```
DGS3048# show ssh crypto

Username                    Fingerprint
-------------- ------------------------------------------------------------
DGS3048#
```

delete ssh crypto	
Purpose	Used to remove specified user's SSH public key from device
Syntax	**Delete ssh crypto username <word 1-48>**
Description	This command allow administrator to delete specific user's SSH public key.
Parameters	*user name <word 1-48>* - Specifies the username of remote SSH client.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To delete SSH public key of Bob::

```
DGS3048# Delete ssh crypto bob

Success.
DGS3048#
```

show ssh algorithm	
Purpose	Used to display the SSH algorithm setting.
Syntax	**show ssh algorithm**
Description	This command will display the current SSH algorithm setting status.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Usage Example:

To display SSH algorithms currently set on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show ssh algorithm

Command: show ssh algorithm


Encryption Algorithm
----------------------------------------
3DES            :Enabled
AES128          :Enabled
AES192          :Enabled
AES256          :Enabled
ARC4            :Enabled
Blowfish        :Enabled
Cast128         :Enabled
Twofish128      :Enabled
Twofish192      :Enabled
Twofish256      :Enabled

Data Integrity Algorithm
----------------------------------------
MD5             :Enabled
SHA1            :Enabled

Public Key Algorithm
----------------------------------------
RSA             :Enabled
DSA             :Enabled

DGS3048#
```

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SSL COMMANDS

Secure Sockets Layer or *SSL* is a security feature that will provide a secure communication path between a host and client through the use of authentication, digital signatures and encryption. These security functions are implemented through the use of a *ciphersuite*, which is a security string that determines the exact cryptographic parameters, specific encryption algorithms and key sizes to be used for an authentication session and consists of three levels:

1. **Key Exchange:** The first part of the cyphersuite string specifies the public key algorithm to be used. This switch utilizes the Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) public key algorithm and the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA), specified here as the *DHE_DSS* Diffie-Hellman (DHE) public key algorithm. This is the first authentication process between client and host as they "exchange keys" in looking for a match and therefore authentication to be accepted to negotiate encryptions on the following level.

2. **Encryption:** The second part of the ciphersuite that includes the encryption used for encrypting the messages sent between client and host. The Switch supports two types of cryptology algorithms:

   - Stream Ciphers – There are two types of stream ciphers on the Switch, *RC4 with 40-bit keys* and *RC4 with 128-bit keys*. These keys are used to encrypt messages and need to be consistent between client and host for optimal use.

   - CBC Block Ciphers – CBC refers to Cipher Block Chaining, which means that a portion of the previously encrypted block of encrypted text is used in the encryption of the current block. The Switch supports the *3DES_EDE* encryption code defined by the Data Encryption Standard (DES) to create the encrypted text.

3. **Hash Algorithm**: This part of the ciphersuite allows the user to choose a message digest function which will determine a Message Authentication Code. This Message Authentication Code will be encrypted with a sent message to provide integrity and prevent against replay attacks. The Switch supports two hash algorithms, *MD5* (Message Digest 5) and *SHA* (Secure Hash Algorithm).

These three parameters are uniquely assembled in four choices on the Switch to create a three layered encryption code for secure communication between the server and the host. The user may implement any one or combination of the ciphersuites available, yet different ciphersuites will affect the security level and the performance of the secured connection. The information included in the ciphersuites is not included with the Switch and requires downloading from a third source in a file form called a *certificate*. This function of the Switch cannot be executed without the presence and implementation of the certificate file and can be downloaded to the Switch by utilizing a TFTP server. This Switch supports SSLv3 and TLSv1. Other versions of SSL may not be compatible with this Switch and may cause problems upon authentication and transfer of messages from client to host.

Command	Parameters
enable ssl	
disable ssl	
show ssl	{certificate}
show ssl cachetimeout	
crypto certificate generate	<number 1-2> generate {key-generate <length 512 - 2048>| cn <common- name 1 - 64>| ou <organization-unit 1 - 64>| or <organization 1 - 64>| loc <location 1 - 64>| st <state 1 - 64>| cu <country 1-2>| duration <days 30-3650>

Command	Parameters
crypto certificate	<number 1-2> request {cn <common- name 1 - 64> | ou <organization-unit 1 - 64>| or <organization 1 - 64> | loc <location 1 - 64> | st<state 1 - 64>| cu <country 1-2>
crypto certificate import	<number 1-2> import
config ssl certificate	<number 1-2>
show crypto certificate mycertificate	{number 1-2}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

enable ssl	
Purpose	To enable the SSL function on the Switch.
Syntax	**enable ssl**
Description	This command will enable SSL on the Switch by default implementing listed ciphersuites on the Switch. Enabling SSL will disable the web-manager on the Switch..
Parameters	*None*
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable SSL on the Switch for all ciphersuites:

```
DGS3048#enable ssl
Command:enable ssl

Note: Web will be disabled if SSL is enabled.
Success.

DGS3048#
```

NOTE: Enabling SSL on the Switch will enable all ciphersuites, upon initial configuration. To utilize a particular ciphersuite, the user must eliminate other ciphersuites by using the **disable ssl** command along with the appropriate ciphersuites.

NOTE: Enabling the SSL function on the Switch will disable the port for the web manager (port 80). To log on to the web based manager, the entry of your URL must begin with *https://*. (ex. https://10.90.90.90)

disable ssl	
Purpose	To disable the SSL function on the Switch.
Syntax	**disable ssl**

disable ssl	
Description	This command will disable SSL on the Switch.
Parameters	*None*
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable the SSL status on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#disable ssl
Command: disable ssl

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show ssl cachetimeout	
Purpose	Used to show the SSL cache timeout.
Syntax	**show ssl cachetimeout**
Description	Entering this command will allow the user to view the SSL cache timeout currently implemented on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To view the SSL cache timeout on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show ssl cachetimeout
Command: show ssl cachetimeout

Cache timeout is 600 second(s).

DGS3048#
```

show ssl	
Purpose	Used to view the SSL status and the certificate file status on the Switch.
Syntax	**show ssl**
Description	This command is used to view the SSL status on the Switch. Adding the certificate parameter will allow the user to view the certificate file information currently set on the Switch.
Parameters	*None*
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To view the SSL status on the Switch:

```
DGS3048#show ssl
Command: show ssl

 SSL status                                Disabled
 RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5              0x0004  Enabled
 RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA         0x000A  Enabled
 DHE_DSS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA     0x0013  Enabled
 RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5        0x0003  Enabled

DGS3048#
```

crypto certificate generate	
Purpose	Used to generate a self-signed HTTPS certificate
Syntax	**Crypto certificate generate<number 1-2> generate {key-generate <length 512 - 2048>| cn <common- name 1 - 64>| ou <organization-unit 1 - 64>| or<organization 1 - 64>| loc <location 1 - 64>| st <state 1 - 64>| cu <country 1-2>| duration <days 30-3650>**
Description	This command allow administrator to generate a self-signed HTTPS certificate for device.
Parameters	*number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2) **key-generate** — Regenerate the SSL RSA key. *length* — Specifies the SSL RSA key length. (Range: 512 - 2048) *common- name* — Specifies the fully qualified URL or IP address of the device. (Range: 1 - 64) *organization* — Specifies the organization name. (Range: 1 - 64) *organization-unit* — Specifies the organization-unit or department name.(Range: 1 - 64) *location* — Specifies the location or city name. (Range: 1 - 64) *state* — Specifies the state or province name. (Range: 1 - 64) *country* — Specifies the country name. (Range: 2 - 2) *days* — Specifies number of days certification is valid. (Range: 30 - 3650)
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To generate a self-signed HTTPS certificate:

```
DGS3048# crypto certificate 1 generate


Success.

DGS3048#
```

crypto certificate	
Purpose	Used to generates and displays certificate requests for HTTPS.
Syntax	**crypto certificate <number 1-2> request {cn <common- name 1 - 64> | ou <organization-unit 1 - 64>| or <organization 1 - 64> | loc <location 1 - 64> | st<state 1 - 64>| cu <country 1-2>**
Description	Use this command to export a certificate request to a Certification Authority. The certificate request is generated in Base64-encoded X.509 format. Before generating a certificate request you must first generate a self-signed certificate using the **crypto certificate generate** Global Configuration mode command. Be aware that you have to reenter the certificate fields. After receiving the certificate from the Certification Authority, use the **crypto certificate import** Global Configuration mode command to import the certificate into the device. This certificate replaces the self-signed

crypto certificate	
	certificate.
Parameters	*number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2) *common- name* — Specifies the fully qualified URL or IP address of the device. (Range: 1- 64) *organization-unit* — Specifies the organization-unit or department name. (Range: 1- 64) *organization* — Specifies the organization name. (Range: 1- 64) *location* — Specifies the location or city name. (Range: 1- 64) *state* — Specifies the state or province name. (Range: 1- 64) *country* — Specifies the country name. (Range: 1- 2)
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To generates and displays certificate requests for HTTPS.:

```
DGS3048# crypto certificate 1 request
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBDTCBuAIBADBTMQswCQYDVQQGEwIgIDEKMAgGA1UECBMBIDEKMAgGA1UEBxMB
IDEUMBIGA1UEAxMLMTAuNi4yMi4xMTQxCjAIBgNVBAoTASAxCjAIBgNVBAsTASAw
XDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAANLADBIAkEAw3odbbo5S4JPRz2QJKoEpTmve8WDdsm4
0nvmOpxqUDORl7TigrZfs3vGxg2Nar1RflQwKQxb7VetgxF8VeKmDQIDAQABoAAw
DQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQADQQB1owjB21fZvIYdBS1zJl/Hd6F2MhrzF35ULNgNHP0Z
pbtU7Y4HkyqsQzkCwDAzGD+y4YB/mu4jNxeq+Ik2UEYD
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

Success.
DGS3048#
```

crypto certificate import	
Purpose	Used to imports a certificate signed by the Certification Authority for HTTPS.
Syntax	**crypto certificate <number 1-2> import**
Description	Use this command to enter an external certificate (signed by Certification Authority) to the device. To end the session, enter an empty line. The imported certificate must be based on a certificate request created by the **crypto certificate request** Privileged EXEC mode command. If the public key found in the certificate does not match the device's SSL RSA key, the command fails. This command is not saved in the device configuration; however, the certificate imported by this command is saved in the private configuration (which is never displayed to the user or backed up to another device).
Parameters	*number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To import a certificate signed by the Certification Authority for HTTPS.:

```
DGS3048# crypto certificate 1 generate



Success.
DGS3048#
```

config ssl certificate

Purpose	Used to configure the active certificate for HTTPS.
Syntax	**config ssl certificate <number 1-2>**
Description	This command should be used to generate SSL certificates.
Parameters	*number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To configure the active certificate for SSL:

```
DGS3048#config ssl certificate 1



Success.
DGS3048
```

show crypto certificate mycertificate	
Purpose	Used to displays the SSH certificates of the device.
Syntax	**show crypto certificate mycertificate {number 1-2}**
Description	This command used to displays the SSH certificates of the device
Parameters	*number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example:

To show crypto certificate mycertificate:

```
DGS3048# show crypto certificate mycertificate


-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIBkDCCAToCAQAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQAwUzELMAkGA1UEBhMCICAxCjAIBgNV
BAgTASAxCjAIBgNVBAcTASAxFDASBgNVBAMTCzEwLjYuMjIuMTExMQowCAYDVQQK
EwEgMQowCAYDVQQLEwEgMB4XDTA1MDEwMzAyMzM1NFoXDTA2MDEwMzAyMzM1NFo
w
UzELMAkGA1UEBhMCICAxCjAIBgNVBAgTASAxCjAIBgNVBAcTASAxFDASBgNVBAMT
CzEwLjYuMjIuMTExMQowCAYDVQQKEwEgMQowCAYDVQQLEwEgMFwwDQYJKoZIhvcN
AQEBBQADSwAwSAJBAMcIwCcmDHypkoWE3eUFsw0xWnQ+0kkve9kRo/kEIlRsk8jw
FDPMPPeIG4VkUuHMSAYZSigDLnvqR4bTeNVq9M8CAwEAATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQF
AANBAJNZOGD4J9+XTVPbN9wQK2uRI6SwngGkyXS1uD6QzqhaJBe09/dqZAfsc86W
Rq7K3jFZKfx3BkH7NPIqBO6PHaQ=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
 Issued by : C=  , ST= , L= , CN=10.6.22.111, O= , OU=
 Valid From: Jan  3 02:33:54 2005 GMT
 Valid to: Jan  3 02:33:54 2006 GMT
 Subject: C=  , ST= , L= , CN=10.6.22.111, O= , OU=
 SHA1 Fingerprint: 99A1052E E4C9DA24 2F9E2BB8 0968364E 387C6628
DGS3048
```

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TIME AND SNTP COMMANDS

The Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) (an adaptation of the Network Time Protocol (NTP)) commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config sntp	{primary <ipaddr> | secondary <ipaddr> | poll-interval <int 60-86400>}
show sntp	
enable sntp	
disable sntp	
config time	<date ddmmmyyyy> <time hh:mm:ss >
config time-zone	{operator [+ | -] | hour <gmt_hour 0-13> | min<minute 0-59>}
config dst	[disable | repeating {week day month hh:mm week day month hh:mm | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]} | annual {date month hh:mm date month hh:mm | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]}]
show time	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config sntp

Purpose	Used to setup SNTP service.
Syntax	**config sntp {primary <ipaddr> | secondary <ipaddr> | poll-interval <int 60-86400>}**
Description	Use this command to configure SNTP service from an SNTP server. SNTP must be enabled for this command to function (See enable sntp).
Parameters	*primary* – This is the primary server the SNTP information will be taken from. • *<ipaddr>* – The IP address of the primary server. *secondary* – This is the secondary server the SNTP information will be taken from in the event the primary server is unavailable. • *<ipaddr>* – The IP address for the secondary server. *poll-interval* – This is the interval between requests for updated SNTP information. • *<int 60-86400>* – The polling interval ranges from 60 to 86,400 seconds. The default setting is 720 seconds.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. SNTP service must be enabled for this command to function (enable sntp).

Example usage:

To configure SNTP settings:

```
DGS3048#config sntp primary 10.1.1.1 secondary 10.1.1.2 poll-
interval 30
Command: config sntp primary 10.1.1.1 secondary 10.1.1.2 poll-
```

```
interval 30

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show sntp

Purpose	Used to display the SNTP information.
Syntax	**show sntp**
Description	This command will display SNTP settings information including the source IP address, time and poll interval.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display SNTP configuration information:

```
DGS3048#show sntp
Command: show sntp


Current Time Source      : System Clock
SNTP                     : Enabled
SNTP Primary Server      : 10.1.1.1
SNTP Secondary Server : 10.1.1.2
SNTP Poll Interval       : 60 sec


DGS3048#
```

enable sntp

Purpose	Enables SNTP server support.
Syntax	**enable sntp**
Description	This will enable SNTP support. SNTP service must be separately configured (see config sntp). Enabling and configuring SNTP support will override any manually configured system time settings.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. SNTP settings must be configured for SNTP to function (**config sntp**).

Example usage:

To enable the SNTP function:

```
DGS3048#enable sntp
Command: enable sntp

Success.
```

```
DGS3048#
```

disable sntp

Purpose	Disables SNTP server support.
Syntax	**disable sntp**
Description	This will disable SNTP support. SNTP service must be separately configured (see **config sntp**).
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example:

To stop SNTP support:

```
DGS3048#disable sntp
Command: disable sntp

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config time

Purpose	Used to manually configure system time and date settings.
Syntax	**config time date <date ddmthyyyy> <time hh:mm:ss>**
Description	This will configure the system time and date settings. These will be overridden if SNTP is configured and enabled.
Parameters	*date* – Express the date using two numerical characters for the day of the month, three alphabetical characters for the name of the month, and four numerical characters for the year. For example: 03aug2003. *time* – Express the system time using the format hh:mm:ss, that is, two numerical characters each for the hour using a 24-hour clock, the minute and second. For example: 19:42:30.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. Manually configured system time and date settings are overridden if SNTP support is enabled.

Example usage:

To manually set system time and date settings:

```
DGS3048#config time 30062003 16:30:30
Command: config time 30062003 16:30:30

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config time_zone

Purpose	Used to determine the time zone used in order to adjust the system clock.
Syntax	**config time_zone {operator [+ | -] | hour <gmt_hour 0-13> | min <minute 0-59>}**
Description	This will adjust system clock settings according to the time zone. Time zone settings will adjust SNTP information accordingly.
Parameters	*operator* – Choose to add (+) or subtract (-) time to adjust for time zone relative to GMT. *hour* – Select the number hours offset from GMT (Greenwich Mean Time). *min* – Select the number of minutes difference added or subtracted to adjust the time zone.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure time zone settings:

```
DGS3048#config time_zone operator + hour 2 min 30
Command: config time_zone operator + hour 2 min 30

Success.
```

```
DGS3048#
```

config dst

Purpose	Used to enable and configure time adjustments to allow for the use of Daylight Savings Time (DST).
Syntax	**config dst [disable | repeating {week day month hh:mm week day month hh:mm | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]} | annual {date month hh:mm date month hh:mm | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]}]**
Description	DST can be enabled and configured using this command. When enabled this will adjust the system clock to comply with any DST requirement. DST adjustment effects system time for both manually configured time and time set using SNTP service.
Parameters	*disable* - Disable the DST seasonal time adjustment for the Switch. *repeating* - Using repeating mode will enable DST seasonal time adjustment. Repeating mode requires that the DST beginning and ending date be specified using a formula. For example, specify to begin DST on Saturday during the second week of April and end DST on Sunday during the last week of October. *annual* - Using annual mode will enable DST seasonal time adjustment. Annual mode requires that the DST beginning and ending date be specified concisely. For example, specify to begin DST on April 3 and end DST on October 14. *s_week* - Configure the week of the month in which DST begins. • <*start_week 1-4,last*> - The number of the week during the month in which DST begins where 1 is the first week, 2 is the second week and so on, last is the last week of the month. *e_week* - Configure the week of the month in which DST ends. • <*end_week 1-4,last*> - The number of the week during the month in which DST ends where 1 is the first week, 2 is the second week and so on, last is the last week of the month. *s_day* – Configure the day of the week in which DST begins. • <*start_day sun-sat*> - The day of the week in which DST begins expressed using a three character abbreviation (sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat) *e_day* - Configure the day of the week in which DST ends. • <*end_day sun-sat*> - The day of the week in which DST ends expressed using a three character abbreviation (sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat) *s_mth* - Configure the month in which DST begins. • <*start_mth 1-12*> - The month to begin DST expressed as a number. *e_mth* - Configure the month in which DST ends. • <*end_mth 1-12*> - The month to end DST expressed as a number. *s_time* – Configure the time of day to begin DST. • <*start_time hh:mm*> - Time is expressed using a 24-hour clock, in hours and minutes.

config dst	
	e_time - Configure the time of day to end DST. • *<end_time hh:mm>* - Time is expressed using a 24-hour clock, in hours and minutes. *s_date* - Configure the specific date (day of the month) to begin DST. • *<start_date 1-31>* - The start date is expressed numerically. *e_date* - Configure the specific date (day of the month) to begin DST. • *<end_date 1-31>* - The end date is expressed numerically. *offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]* - Indicates number of minutes to add or to subtract during the summertime. The possible offset times are 30, 60, 90, 120. The default value is 60.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure daylight savings time on the Switch:

```
DGS3048# config dst repeating s_week 2 s_day tue s_mth 4 s_time
15:00 e_week 2 e_day wed e_mth 10 e_time 15:30 offset 30
Command: config dst repeating s_week 2 s_day tue s_mth 4 s_time
15:00 e_week 2 e_day wed e_mth 10 e_time 15:30 offset 30

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show time	
Purpose	Used to display the current time settings and status.
Syntax	**show time**
Description	This will display system time and date configuration as well as display current system time.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To show the time settings:

```
DGS3048#show time

Command: show time


Current Time Source   : System Clock
Boot Time             : 01 Jul 2003 01:03:41
Current Time          : 01 Jul 2003 01:43:41
Time Zone             : GMT +02:30
Daylight Saving Time  : Repeating
Offset in Minutes     : 30
   Repeating From     : Apr 2nd Tue 15:00
              To      : Oct 2nd Wed 15:30
   Annual     From    : 29 Apr 00:00
              To      : 12 Oct 00:00


DGS3048#
```

23

ROUTING TABLE COMMANDS

The routing table commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create iproute	[default] <ipaddr> {<metric 1-65535>}
delete iproute	[default]
show iproute	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create iproute

Purpose	Used to create IP route entries to the Switch's IP routing table.
Syntax	**create iproute [default] <ipaddr> {<metric 1-65535>}**
Description	This command is used to create a default static IP route entry to the Switch's IP routing table.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The gateway IP address for the next hop router. *<metric 1-65535>* – Allows the entry of a routing protocol metric entry representing the number of routers between the Switch and the IP address above. The default setting is 1.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To add the default static address 10.48.74.121, with a metric setting of 1, to the routing table:

```
DGS3048#create iproute default 10.48.74.121 1
Command: create iproute default 10.48.74.121 1

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete iproute default

Purpose	Used to delete a default IP route entry from the Switch's IP routing table.
Syntax	**delete iproute [default]**
Description	This command will delete an existing default entry from the Switch's IP routing table.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the default IP route 10.53.13.254:

```
DGS3048#delete iproute default 10.53.13.254
Command: delete iproute default 10.53.13.254

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show iproute

Purpose	Used to display the Switch's current IP routing table.
Syntax	**show iproute {<network address>} {static}**
Description	This command will display the Switch's current IP routing table.
Parameters	*network address* – IP address and netmask of the IP interface that is the destination of the route. The address and mask information may be specified by using the traditional format (for example, 10.1.2.3/255.0.0.0 or in CIDR format, 10.1.2.3/8). *static* - Use this parameter to display static iproute entries.
Restrictions	None.

Example Usage:

To display the contents of the IP routing table:

```
DGS3048#show iproute
Command: show iproute

Routing Table

IP Address/Netmask   Gateway         Interface       Hops   Protocol
---------------      ---------------  ---------------  ----  -----------
0.0.0.0              10.1.1.254      System          1      Default
10.0.0.0/8           10.48.74.122    System          1      Local

Total Entries: 2

DGS3048#
```

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ARP COMMANDS

The ARP commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create arpentry	<ipaddr> <macaddr>
config arpentry	<ipaddr> <macaddr>
delete arpentry	[<ipaddr> | all]
show arpentry	{ipif system | ipaddress <ipaddr> | static}
config arp_aging time	<value 1- 65535>
clear arptable	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create arpentry	
Purpose	Used to make a static entry into the ARP table.
Syntax	**create arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>**
Description	This command is used to enter an IP address and the corresponding MAC address into the Switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<*ipaddr*> – The IP address of the end node or station. <*macaddr*> – The MAC address corresponding to the IP address above.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To create a static ARP entry for the IP address 10.48.74.121 and MAC address 00:50:BA:00:07:36:

```
DGS3048#create arpentry 10.48.74.121 00-50-BA-00-07-36
Command: create arpentry 10.48.74.121 00-50-BA-00-07-36

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config arpentry

Purpose	Used to configure a static entry in the ARP table.
Syntax	**config arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>**
Description	This command is used to configure a static entry in the ARP Table. The user may specify the IP address and the corresponding MAC address of an entry in the Switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<*ipaddr*> – The IP address of the end node or station. <*macaddr*> – The MAC address corresponding to the IP address above.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To configure a static ARP entry for the IP address 10.48.74.12 and MAC address 00:50:BA:00:07:36:

```
DGS3048#config arpentry 10.48.74.12 00-50-BA-00-07-36
Command: config arpentry 10.48.74.12 00-50-BA-00-07-36

Success.

DGS3048#
```

delete arpentry

Purpose	Used to delete a static entry into the ARP table.
Syntax	**delete arpentry {<ipaddr> | all}**
Description	This command is used to delete a static ARP entry, made using the **create arpentry** command above, by specifying either the IP address of the entry or all. Specifying *all* clears the Switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<*ipaddr*> – The IP address of the end node or station. *all* – Deletes all ARP entries.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To delete an entry of IP address 10.48.74.121 from the ARP table:

```
DGS3048#delete arpentry 10.48.74.121
Command: delete arpentry 10.48.74.121

Success.

DGS3048#
```

config arp_aging time	
Purpose	Used to configure the age-out timer for ARP table entries on the Switch.
Syntax	**config arp_aging time <value 1- 65535 >**
Description	This command sets the maximum amount of time, in minutes, that an ARP entry can remain in the Switch's ARP table, without being accessed, before it is dropped from the table.
Parameters	*time <value 1- 65535>* – The ARP age-out time, in minutes. The value may be set in the range of 1- 65535 minutes with a default setting of 20 minutes.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To configure ARP aging time:

```
DGS3048#config arp_aging time 30
Command:   30

Success.

DGS3048#
```

show arpentry	
Purpose	Used to display the ARP table.
Syntax	**show arpentry {ipif system | ipaddress <ipaddr> | static}**
Description	This command is used to display the current contents of the Switch's ARP table.
Parameters	*<ipaddr>* – The network address corresponding to the IP interface name above. *static* – Displays the static entries to the ARP table.
Restrictions	None.

Example Usage:

To display the ARP table**:**

```
DGS3048#show arpentry
Command: show arpentry

ARP Aging Time : 20
```

```
Interface       IP Address      MAC Address       Type
--------------- --------------- ----------------- ---------------
System          10.0.0.0        FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF Local/Broadcast
System          10.1.1.169      00-50-BA-70-E4-4E Dynamic
System          10.1.1.254      00-01-30-FA-5F-00 Dynamic
System          10.9.68.1       00-A0-C9-A4-22-5B Dynamic
System          10.9.68.4       00-80-C8-2E-C7-45 Dynamic
System          10.10.27.51     00-80-C8-48-DF-AB Dynamic
System          10.11.22.145    00-80-C8-93-05-6B Dynamic
System          10.11.94.10     00-10-83-F9-37-6E Dynamic
System          10.14.82.24     00-50-BA-90-37-10 Dynamic
System          10.15.1.60      00-80-C8-17-42-55 Dynamic
System          10.17.42.153    00-80-C8-4D-4E-0A Dynamic
System          10.19.72.100    00-50-BA-38-7D-5E Dynamic
System          10.21.32.203    00-80-C8-40-C1-06 Dynamic
System          10.40.44.60     00-50-BA-6B-2A-1E Dynamic
System          10.42.73.221    00-01-02-03-04-00 Dynamic
System          10.44.67.1      00-50-BA-DA-02-51 Dynamic
System          10.47.65.25     00-50-BA-DA-03-2B Dynamic
System          10.50.8.7       00-E0-18-45-C7-28 Dynamic
System          10.90.90.90     00-01-02-03-04-00 Local
System          10.255.255.255  FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF Local/Broadcast

Total Entries = 20

DGS3048#
```

clear arptable

Purpose	Used to remove all dynamic ARP table entries.
Syntax	**clear arptable**
Description	This command is used to remove dynamic ARP table entries from the Switch's ARP table. Static ARP table entries are not affected.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To remove dynamic entries in the ARP table:

```
DGS3048#clear arptable
Command: clear arptable

Success.

DGS3048#
```

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COMMAND HISTORY LIST

The command history list commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
?	
show command_history	
dir	
config command_history	<value 10-237>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

?	
Purpose	Used to display all commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI).
Syntax	**? {<command>}**
Description	This command will display all of the commands available through the Command Line Interface (CLI).
Parameters	*<command>* - Entering the question mark with an appropriate command will list all the corresponding parameters for the specified command, along with a brief description of the commands function and similar commands having the same words in the command.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To display all of the commands in the CLI:

```
DGS3048#?

Command: ?

..
?
clear
clear arptable
clear counters
clear fdb
clear log
config 802.1p default_priority
config 802.1p user_priority
config 802.1x auth_parameter ports
config 802.1x auth_protocol
config 802.1x capability ports
config 802.1x init
config 802.1x reauth
config account
config admin local_enable
config arp_aging time
config arpentry
```

```
config authen application
config authen parameter attempt
config authen parameter response_timeout
config authen server group


  More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

Example usage:

To display the parameters for a specific command:

```
DGS3048#? config igmp_snooping
Command: config igmp_snooping

Command: config igmp_snooping
Usage: [<vlan_name 32> | all] {host_timeout <sec 1-16711450> | router_timeout
<sec 1-16711450> | leave_timer <sec 0-16711450> | state [enable | disable]}
Description: Used to configure IGMP snooping on the switch.
config igmp_snooping querier

DGS3048#
```

show command_history

Purpose	Used to display the command history.
Syntax	**show command_history**
Description	This command will display the command history.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To display the command history:

```
DGS3048#show command_history
Command: show command_history

?
? show
show vlan
config router_ports vlan2 add 1:1-1:10
config router_ports vlan2 add
config router_ports vlan2
config router_ports
show vlan
create vlan vlan2 tag 3
create vlan vlan2 tag 2
show router_ports
show router ports
login

DGS3048#
```

dir

Purpose	Used to display all commands.
Syntax	**dir**
Description	This command will display all commands.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To display all of the commands:

```
DGS3048#dir
Command: dir
..
?
clear
clear arptable
clear counters
clear fdb
clear log
config 802.1p default_priority
config 802.1p user_priority
config 802.1x auth_parameter ports
config 802.1x auth_protocol
config 802.1x capability ports
config 802.1x init
config 802.1x reauth
config account
config admin local_enable
config arp_aging time
config arpentry
config authen application
config authen parameter attempt
config authen parameter response_timeout
config authen server group

 More: <space>,  Quit: q, One line: <return>
```

config command_history

Purpose	Used to configure the command history.
Syntax	**config command_history <value 10-237>**
Description	This command is used to configure the command history.
Parameters	*<10-237>* – The number of previously executed commands maintained in the buffer. Up to 40 of the latest executed commands may be viewed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To configure the command history:

```
DGS3048#config command_history 20
Command: config command_history 20

Success.

DGS3048#
```

A

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Physical and Environmental	
AC input & External Redundant power Supply:	100 – 120; 200 - 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz (internal universal power supply)
Power Consumption:	86.4 watts maximum
DC fans:	4 built-in 40 x 40 x10 mm fans
Operating Temperature:	0 to 40 degrees Celsius
Storage Temperature:	-40 to 70 degrees Celsius
Humidity:	Operating: 5% to 95% RH non-condensing; Storage: 0% to 95% RH non-condensing
Dimensions:	441 mm x 309mm x 44 mm (1U), 19 inch rack-mount width
Weight:	2.5 kg
EMI:	FCC Class A, CE Class A, BSMI Class A, C-Tick Class A
Safety:	CSA International

General	
Standards:	IEEE 802.3 10BASE-T Ethernet IEEE 802.3u 100BASE-TX Fast Ethernet IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-SX Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree IEEE 802.1 P/Q VLAN IEEE 802.3x Full-duplex Flow Control IEEE 802.3 Nway auto-negotiation
Protocols:	CSMA/CD
Data Transfer Rates: Ethernet Fast Ethernet Gigabit Ethernet	Half-duplex Full-duplex 10 Mbps 20Mbps 100Mbps 200Mbps 1000Mbps 2000Mbps
Network Cables: 10BASE-T: 100BASE-TX:	 2-pair UTP Cat. 3,4,5 (100 m) EIA/TIA- 568 100-ohm STP (100 m) 2-pair UTP Cat. 5 (100 m) EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm STP (100 m)
Number of Ports:	48 x 10/100/1000 Mbps ports 4 mini GBIC Combo ports

Performance	
Transmission Method:	Store-and-forward
RAM Buffer:	8 Megabytes per device
Filtering Address Table:	8K MAC address per device
Packet Filtering| Forwarding Rate:	Full-wire speed for all connections. 148,800 pps per port (for 100Mbps) 1,488,000 pps per port (for 1000Mbps)
MAC Address Learning:	Automatic update.