



ISW Series Managed Industrial Ethernet Switch Web Configuration Guide

ISW 4-10/100P, 2-10/100T, 2-SFP

ISW 4GbP, 2GbT, 2-SFP

ISW 8-10/100P, 4-SFP

ISW 8GbP, 4-SFP

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Preface

This section discusses the conventions used in this guide, ways to provide feedback, additional help, and other Extreme Networks publications.

Audience

This guide is intended for use by network administrators responsible for installing and setting up network equipment. It assumes a basic working knowledge of:

- Local area networks (LANs)
- Ethernet concepts
- Ethernet switching and bridging concepts
- Routing concepts
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Basic equipment installation procedures

See the and the for information about configuring Extreme Networks devices.



Note

If the information in an installation note or release note shipped with your Extreme Networks equipment differs from the information in this guide, follow the installation or release note.

Text Conventions

The following tables list text conventions that are used throughout this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons




Icon	Notice Type	Alerts you to...
	General Notice	Helpful tips and notices for using the product.
	Note	Important features or instructions.
	Caution	Risk of personal injury, system damage, or loss of data.

Table 1: Notice Icons (continued)


Icon	Notice Type	Alerts you to...
	Warning	Risk of severe personal injury.
<i>New!</i>	New Content	Displayed next to new content. This is searchable text within the PDF.

Table 2: Text Conventions

Convention	Description
Screen displays	This typeface indicates command syntax, or represents information as it appears on the screen.
The words enter and type	When you see the word “enter” in this guide, you must type something, and then press the Return or Enter key. Do not press the Return or Enter key when an instruction simply says “type.”
[Key] names	Key names are written with brackets, such as [Return] or [Esc] . If you must press two or more keys simultaneously, the key names are linked with a plus sign (+). Example: Press [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Del]
<i>Words in italicized type</i>	Italics emphasize a point or denote new terms at the place where they are defined in the text. Italics are also used when referring to publication titles.

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 - **Phone:** 1-800-998-2408 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada) or +1 408-579-2826. For the support phone number in your country, visit: www.extremenetworks.com/support/contact
 - **Email:** support@extremenetworks.com. To expedite your message, enter the product name or model number in the subject line.
- **Extreme Portal** — Search the GTAC knowledge base, manage support cases and service contracts, download software, and obtain product licensing, training, and certifications.

- **The Hub** — A forum for Extreme Networks customers to connect with one another, answer questions, and share ideas and feedback. This community is monitored by Extreme Networks employees, but is not intended to replace specific guidance from GTAC.

Before contacting Extreme Networks for technical support, have the following information ready:

- Your Extreme Networks service contract number and/or serial numbers for all involved Extreme Networks products
- A description of the failure
- A description of any action(s) already taken to resolve the problem
- A description of your network environment (such as layout, cable type, other relevant environmental information)
- Network load at the time of trouble (if known)
- The device history (for example, if you have returned the device before, or if this is a recurring problem)
- Any related RMA (Return Material Authorization) numbers

Providing Feedback to Us

We are always striving to improve our documentation and help you work better, so we want to hear from you! We welcome all feedback but especially want to know about:

- Content errors or confusing or conflicting information.
- Ideas for improvements to our documentation so you can find the information you need faster.
- Broken links or usability issues.

If you would like to provide feedback to the Extreme Networks Information Development team about this document, please contact us using our short [online feedback form](#). You can also email us directly at documentation@extremenetworks.com.



Introduction to the ISW Switch Web Interface

[Logging in to the Web Interface](#) on page 11

[Navigating the Web Interface](#) on page 12

The ISW-Series Managed Industrial Ethernet Switch deliver high quality, wide operating temperature range, extended power input range, IP-30 design, and advanced VLAN (Virtual LAN) & QoS (Quality of Service) features. They are ideal for harsh environments and mission-critical applications.

Managed QoS ISW provides enterprise-class networking features to fulfill the needs of large network infrastructure and extreme environments.

This guide describes the configuration and monitoring options available from the web interface. To get started, see the following sections:

- [Logging in](#)
- [Configuring the system](#)
- [Monitoring the system](#)
- [Diagnostics](#)
- [Maintenance](#)

[Table 3](#) shows browser settings for the ISW web interface.

Table 3: Browser Support

	Firefox®	Google® Chrome	IE 7 or Later
Encoding	Unicode (UTF-8)	Unicode (UTF-8)	Unicode (UTF-8)
Language script	N/A	N/A	Latin based
Plain text font	N/A	N/A	Courier New
Text size	Medium	16	Medium
Web page font	Times New Roman	Times New Roman	Times New Roman

Logging in to the Web Interface

1. Enter your switch's IP address in a web browser (see [Table 3](#) on page 11 for web browser support).
2. Enter the account name (default: `admin`)
3. Enter the password (default: `[none]`).
4. Click **Sign in**.

Navigating the Web Interface

All main screens of the web interface can be reached by clicking on hyperlinks within the four main menu headings:

- [Configuration](#)
- [Monitor](#)
- [Diagnostics](#)
- [Maintenance](#)

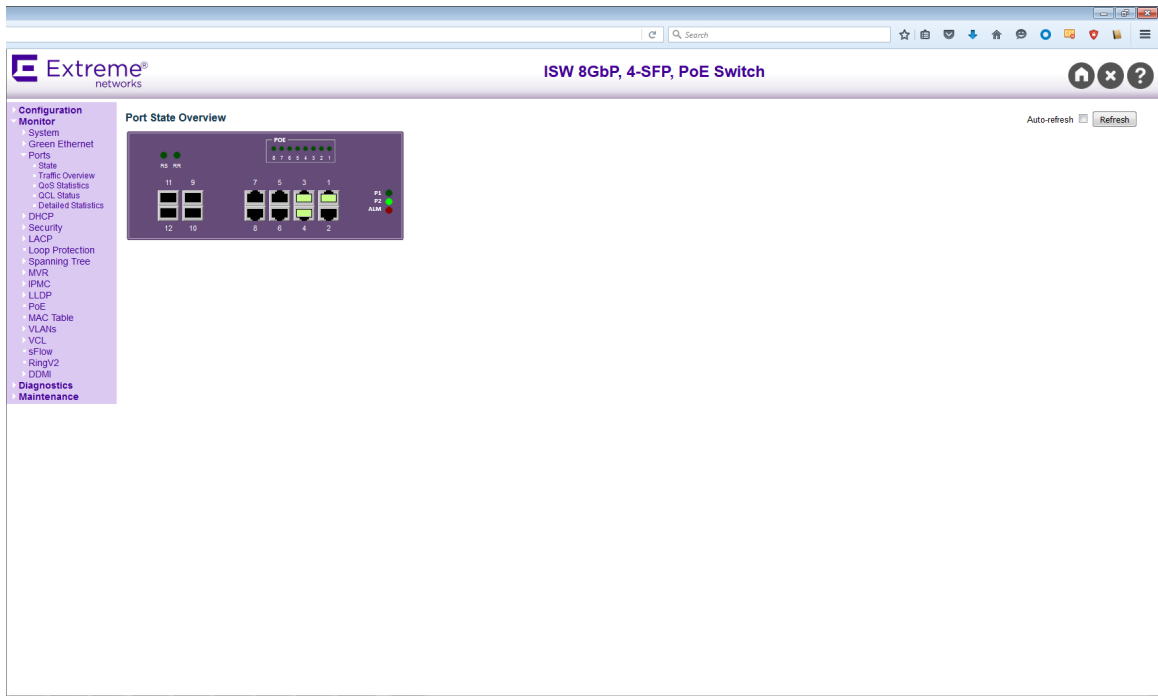




Figure 1: Title Bar Icons

 <p>Help Button</p>	<p>For more information about any screen, click on the Help button on the screen. Help information is displayed in the same window.</p>
 <p>Save button</p>	<p>If any unsaved change has been made to the configuration (by you during this or a prior session, or by any other administrator using the web interface or the Command Line Interface), a Save icon appears in the title line. To save the running configuration to the startup configuration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click on the Save button. The System/Save and Restore screen appears. 2. Click Submit next to the Data Control Action drop-down list on top of System/Save and Restore screen.

Ending a Session

To end a session, close your web browser. This prevents an unauthorized user from accessing the system using your user name and password.



Configuring the ISW Switch

- [System Information](#) on page 14
- [System IP](#) on page 15
- [System NTP](#) on page 18
- [System Time](#) on page 19
- [System Log](#) on page 21
- [System Alarm Profile](#) on page 22
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- [Loop Protection](#) on page 97
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- [VLANs](#) on page 153
- [Private VLANs](#) on page 157
- [VCL](#) on page 159
- [Voice VLAN](#) on page 165
- [QoS](#) on page 168
- [Mirroring](#) on page 187
- [GVRP](#) on page 189
- [sFlow](#) on page 191
- [RingV2](#) on page 194
- [DDMI](#) on page 197

To configure your switch, click **Configuration** from the menu. A list of protocols and features you can configure will display. Each of the items shown below is described in the following sections.

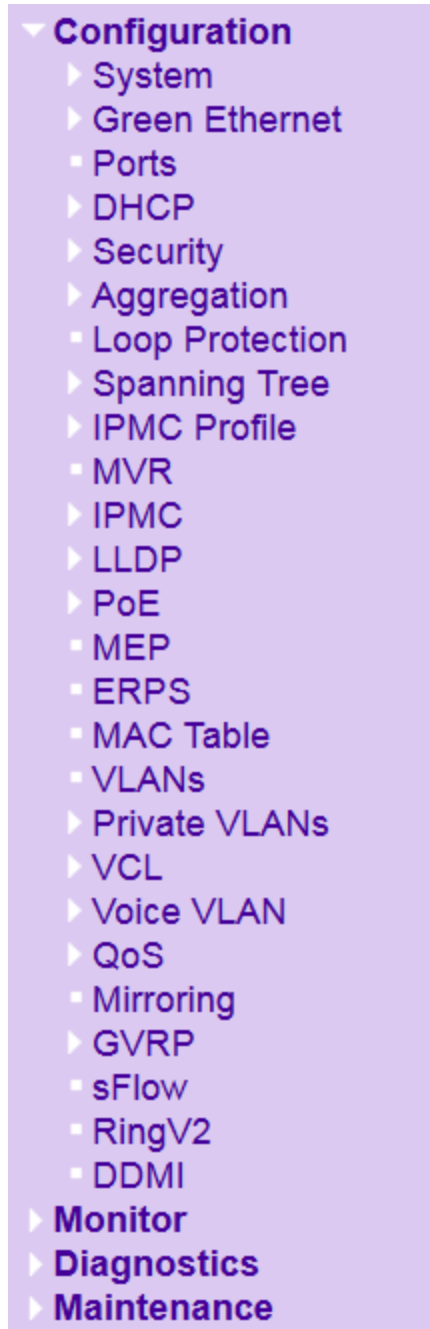


Figure 2: Configuration Menu

System Information

The switch system information is provided here.

System Information Configuration

System Contact	<input type="text"/>
System Name	<input type="text"/>
System Location	<input type="text"/>

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

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

System IP

Configure IP basic settings, control IP interfaces and IP routes. The maximum number of interfaces supported is 8 and the maximum number of routes is 32.

IP Configuration

Mode	Host
DNS Server 0	No DNS server
DNS Server 1	No DNS server
DNS Server 2	No DNS server
DNS Server 3	No DNS server
DNS Proxy	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Modify
Domain Name	

IP Interfaces

Delete	VLAN	DHCPv4			IPv4		DHCPv6			
		Enable	Option66	Fallback	Current Lease	Address	Mask Length	Enable	Rapid Commit	Current Lease
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		192.0.2.1	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	202	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		20.0.202.11	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4048	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	...

Add Interface

IP Routes

Delete	Network	Mask Length	Gateway	Next Hop VLAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	0	20.0.202.1	0

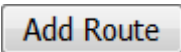
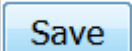
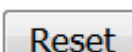
Add Route

Save Reset

Object	Description
IP Configuration	
Mode	Configure whether the IP stack should act as a Host or a Router . In Host mode, IP traffic between interfaces will not be routed. In Router mode traffic is routed between all interfaces.
DNS Server	This setting controls the DNS name resolution done by the switch. The following modes are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From any <i>DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)</i> interfaces — The first DNS server offered from a DHCP lease to a DHCP-enabled interface will be used. No DNS server — No DNS server will be used. Configured — Explicitly provide the IP address of the DNS Server in dotted decimal notation. From this DHCP interface — Specify from which DHCP-enabled interface a provided DNS server should be preferred.
DNS Proxy	When DNS proxy is enabled, system will relay DNS requests to the currently configured DNS server, and reply as a DNS resolver to the client devices on the network.
IP Interfaces	
Delete	Select this option to delete an existing IP interface.
VLAN (Virtual LAN)	The VLAN associated with the IP interface. Only ports in this VLAN will be able to access the IP interface. This field is only available for input when creating a new interface.
IPv4 DHCP Enabled	Enable the DHCP client by checking this box. If this option is enabled, the system will configure the IPv4 address and mask of the interface using the DHCP protocol. The DHCP client will announce the configured System Name as hostname to provide DNS lookup.

Object	Description
IPv4 DHCP Fallback Timeout	The number of seconds for trying to obtain a DHCP lease. After this period expires, a configured IPv4 address will be used as IPv4 interface address. A value of zero disables the fallback mechanism, such that DHCP will keep retrying until a valid lease is obtained. Valid values are 0 - 4294967295 seconds.
IPv4 DHCP Current Lease	For DHCP interfaces with an active lease, this column show the current interface address, as provided by the DHCP server.
IPv4 Address	The IPv4 address of the interface in dotted decimal notation. If DHCP is enabled, this field configures the fallback address. By default, the DHCP fallback address is 192.0.2.1.
IPv4 Mask	The IPv4 network mask, in number of bits (prefix length). Valid values are 0 - 30 bits for an IPv4 address. If DHCP is enabled, this field configures the fallback address network mask. The field may be left blank if IPv4 operation on the interface is not desired, or no DHCP fallback address is desired.
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address of the interface. An IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7. The symbol :: is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. It can also represent a legally valid IPv4 address. For example, ::192.1.2.34. The field may be left blank if IPv6 operation on the interface is not desired.
IPv6 Mask	The IPv6 network mask, in number of bits (prefix length). Valid values are 1 - 128 bits for an IPv6 address. The field may be left blank if IPv6 operation on the interface is not desired.
IP Routes	
Delete	Select this option to delete an existing IP route.
Network	The destination IP network or host address of this route. Valid format is dotted decimal notation or a valid IPv6 notation. A default route can use the value 0.0.0.0 or IPv6 :: notation.
Mask Length	The destination IP network or host mask, in number of bits (prefix length). It defines how much of a network address that must match, in order to qualify for this route. Valid values are 0 - 32 bits respectively 128 for IPv6 routes. Only a default route will have a mask length of 0 (as it will match anything).
Gateway	The IP address of the IP gateway. Valid format is dotted decimal notation or a valid IPv6 notation. Gateway and Network must be of the same type.
Next Hop VLAN (IPv6 only)	The VLAN ID (VID) of the specific IPv6 interface associated with the gateway. The given VID ranges are 1 - 4094 and will be effective only when the corresponding IPv6 interface is valid. If the IPv6 gateway address is link-local, it must specify the next hop VLAN for the gateway. If the IPv6 gateway address is not link-local, system ignores the next hop VLAN for the gateway.

Buttons	
Add Interface	Add a new IP interface. Up to eight interfaces are supported.
Set Default Gateway	Save changes.

Buttons	
	Add a new IP route. Up to 32 routes are supported.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

System NTP

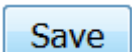
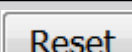
Configure NTP on this page.

NTP Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▾
Server 1	
Server 2	
Server 3	
Server 4	
Server 5	




Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the NTP mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable NTP client mode operation. Disabled: Disable NTP client mode operation.
Server #	Provide the IPv4 or IPv6 address of a NTP server. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, <code>fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7</code> . The symbol <code>::</code> is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. It can also represent a valid IPv4 address, such as <code>::192.1.2.34</code> .

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

System Time

This page allows you to configure the Time Zone

Time Zone Configuration

Time Zone Configuration	
Time Zone	None
Acronym	(0 - 16 characters)

Daylight Saving Time Configuration

Daylight Saving Time Mode	
Daylight Saving Time	Disabled

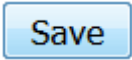
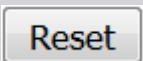
Start Time settings	
Month	Jan
Date	1
Year	2000
Hours	0
Minutes	0
End Time settings	
Month	Jan
Date	1
Year	2000
Hours	0
Minutes	0
Offset settings	
Offset	1 (1 - 1440) Minutes

Date/Time Configuration

Date/Time settings	
Year	2000 (2000 - 2037)
Month	Jan
Date	1
Hours	20
Minutes	27
Seconds	35

Object	Description
Time Zone Configuration	
Time Zone	Select the appropriate time zone from the drop-down menu.

Object	Description
Acronym	Set an acronym to identify the time zone (16 character length limit).
Daylight Saving Time Configuration	
Daylight Saving Time	<p>Set the clock forward or backward according to the configurations in the Start Time and End Time settings (month/date/year/hours/minutes) for a defined Daylight Saving Time duration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Disabled to disable the Daylight Saving Time configuration. Select Recurring and configure the Daylight Saving Time duration to repeat the configuration every year. Select Non-Recurring and configure the Daylight Saving Time duration for single time configuration. <p>Default: Disabled</p>
Offset settings	
Offset	Enter the number of minutes to add during Daylight Saving Time. Range: 1 - 1440
Date/Time Configuration Settings	
Year	Year of current date/time. Range: 2000 - 2037.
Month	Month of current date/time.
Date	Date of current date/time.
Hours	Hour of current date/time.
Minutes	Minute of current date/time.
Seconds	Second of current date/time.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

System Log

Configure System Log on this page.

System Log Configuration

Server Mode	Disabled ▼
Server Address	<input type="text"/>
Syslog Level	Info ▼

Object	Description
Server Mode	<p>Indicates the server mode operation. When the mode operation is enabled, the syslog message will send out to syslog server. The syslog protocol is based on UDP communication and received on UDP port 514 and the syslog server will not send acknowledgments back sender since UDP is a connectionless protocol and it does not provide acknowledgments. The syslog packet will always send out even if the syslog server does not exist.</p> <p>Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable server mode operation. • Disabled: Disable server mode operation.
Server Address	Indicates the IPv4 host address of syslog server. If the switch provides DNS feature, it also can be a host name.
Syslog Level	<p>Indicates what kind of message will send to syslog server. Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info: Send information, warnings, and errors. • Warning: Send warnings and errors. • Error: Send errors only.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

System Alarm Profile

Alarm Profile is provided here to enable/disable alarm.

Alarm Profile

ID	Description	Enabled
* *		<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Port 1 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Port 2 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Port 3 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Port 4 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Port 5 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Port 6 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Port 7 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Port 8 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Port 9 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Port 10 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Port 11 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Port 12 Link Down	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Power Alarm	<input type="checkbox"/>



Note

When any alarm exists, the Alarm LED will be on (lighted), and the Alarm Output Relay will also be enabled.

Object	Description
ID	The identification of the Alarm Profile entry.
Description	Alarm Type description.
Enabled	If alarm entry is Enabled, then alarm will be shown in alarm history/current when it occurs. Alarm LED will be on (lighted), Alarm Relay also be enabled. <u>SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)</u> trap will be sent if any SNMP trap entry exists and enabled.
Disabled	If alarm entry is Disabled, alarm will not be captured/shown in alarm history/current when alarm occurs. It will not trigger the Alarm LED change, Alarm Relay, and SNMP trap either.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Green Ethernet

Port Power Savings

This page allows you to configure the port power savings features.

Port Power Savings Configuration

Optimize EEE for Latency ▾

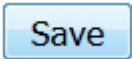
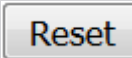
Port Configuration

Port	ActiPHY	PerfectReach	EEE	EEE Urgent Queues									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save Reset

Object	Description
Port Power Savings Configuration	
Optimize EEE for	The switch can be set to optimize EEE for either best power saving or least traffic latency.
Port Configuration	
Port	The switch port number of the logical port.
ActiPHY	Link down power savings enabled. ActiPHY works by lowering the power for a port when there is no link. The port is power up for short moment in order to determine if a cable is inserted.
PerfectReach	Cable length power savings enabled. PerfectReach works by determining the cable length and lowering the power for ports with short cables.













Object	Description
EEE	Controls whether EEE is enabled for this switch port. For maximizing power savings, the circuit isn't started once transmit data is ready for a port, but is queued until a burst of data is ready to be transmitted. This will give some traffic latency. If desired, it is possible to minimize the latency for specific frames, by mapping the frames to a specific queue (with <i>QoS (Quality of Service)</i>), and then mark the queue as urgent. When an urgent queue gets data to be transmitted, the circuits will be powered up immediately and the latency will be reduced to the wakeup time.
EEE Urgent Queues	Queues set will activate transmission of frames as soon as data is available. Otherwise, the queue will postpone transmission until a burst of frames can be transmitted.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Ports

This page displays current port configurations. Ports can also be configured here.

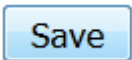
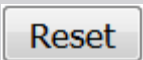
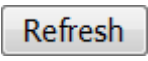
Port Configuration

Port	Link	Speed		Flow Control			Maximum Frame Size	Excessive Collision Mode
		Current	Configured	Current Rx	Current Tx	Configured		
*			<>			<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	<>
1	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
2	 100fdx		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
3	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
4	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
5	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
6	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
7	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
8	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	Discard
9	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	
10	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	
11	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	
12	 Down		Auto	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	9600	

Object	Description
Port	This is the logical port number for this row.
Link	The current link state is displayed graphically. Green indicates the link is up and red that it is down.

Object	Description
Current Link Speed	Provides the current link speed of the port.
Configured Link Speed	<p>Selects any available link speed for the given switch port. Only speeds supported by the specific port is shown.</p> <p>Possible speeds are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled - Disables the switch port operation. • Auto - Port auto negotiating speed with the link partner and selects the highest speed that is compatible with the link partner. • 10Mbps HDX - Forces the cu port in 10 Mbps half-duplex mode. • 10Mbps FDX - Forces the cu port in 10 Mbps full-duplex mode. • 100Mbps HDX - Forces the cu port in 100 Mbps half-duplex mode. • 100Mbps FDX - Forces the cu port in 100 Mbps full-duplex mode. • 1Gbps FDX - Forces the port in 1 Gbps full-duplex mode.
Flow Control	<p>When Auto Speed is selected on a port, this section indicates the flow control capability that is advertised to the link partner. When a fixed-speed setting is selected, that is what is used.</p> <p>The Current Rx column indicates whether pause frames on the port are obeyed, and the Current Tx column indicates whether pause frames on the port are transmitted. The Rx and Tx settings are determined by the result of the last Auto-Negotiation.</p> <p>Check the Configured column to use flow control. This setting is related to the setting for Configured Link Speed.</p>
Maximum Frame Size	Enter the maximum frame size allowed for the switch port, including FCS.
Excessive Collision Mode	<p>Configure port transmit collision behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discard: Discard frame after 16 collisions (default). • Restart: Restart backoff algorithm after 16 collisions.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

DHCP

DHCP Server Mode

This page configures global mode and VLAN mode to enable/disable DHCP server per system and per VLAN.

DHCP Server Mode Configuration

Global Mode

Mode Disabled ▾

VLAN Mode

Delete	VLAN Range	Mode
Delete	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>	Enabled ▾

Add VLAN Range

Save Reset

Object	Description
Global Mode	
Mode	Configure the operation mode per system. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable DHCP server per system. Disabled: Disable DHCP server per system.
VLAN Mode	
VLAN Range	Indicate the VLAN range in which DHCP server is enabled or disabled. The first VLAN ID must be smaller than or equal to the second VLAN ID. However, if the VLAN range contains only one VLAN ID, then you can just input it into either one of the first and second VLAN ID, or both. If you want to disable the existing VLAN range, follow these steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Input the VLAN range that you want to disable. Select Disabled mode. Save the change. <p>You will see the disabled VLAN range is removed from the DHCP Server mode configuration page.</p>
Mode	Indicate the operation mode per VLAN. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable DHCP server per VLAN. Disabled: Disable DHCP server per VLAN.

Buttons	
	Undo the addition of the new entry or server.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	
<input type="button" value="Add VLAN Range"/>	Add a new VLAN range.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DHCP Server Excluded IP

This page configures excluded IP addresses. *DHCP* server will not allocate these excluded IP addresses to the DHCP client.

DHCP Server Excluded IP Configuration

Excluded IP Address

Delete	IP Range	
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text"/>	- <input type="text"/>

Object	Description
IP Range	Define the IP range to be excluded IP addresses. The first excluded IP must be smaller than or equal to the second excluded IP. However, if the IP range contains only one excluded IP, you can input it to either one of the first and second excluded IP, or both.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Delete the setting.
<input type="button" value="Add IP Range"/>	Add a new excluded IP range.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DHCP Server Pool

This page manages *DHCP* pools. According to the DHCP pool, DHCP server will allocate IP address and deliver configuration parameters to DHCP client.

DHCP Server Pool Configuration

Pool Setting

Delete	Name	Type	IP	Subnet Mask	Lease Time
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>		-	-	-	1 days 0 hours 0 minutes

Object	Description
Name	Configure the pool name that accepts all printable characters, except white space. If you want to configure the detail settings, you can click the pool name to go to the Configuration page.
Type	Displays the pool type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network: the pool defines a pool of IP addresses to service more than one DHCP client. • Host: the pool services for a specific DHCP client identified by client identifier or hardware address. If "-" is displayed, the type is not defined.
IP	Displays network number of the DHCP address pool. If "-" is displayed, the IP is not defined.
Subnet Mask	Displays subnet mask of the DHCP address pool. If "-" is displayed, the subnet mask is not defined.
Lease Time	Displays lease time of the pool.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Delete the setting.
<input type="button" value="Add New Pool"/>	Add a new DHCP pool.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DHCP Snooping

Configure *DHCP* Snooping on this page.

DHCP Snooping Configuration

Snooping Mode Disabled ▾

Port Mode Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<> ▾
1	Trusted ▾
2	Trusted ▾
3	Trusted ▾
4	Trusted ▾
5	Trusted ▾
6	Trusted ▾
7	Trusted ▾
8	Trusted ▾
9	Trusted ▾
10	Trusted ▾
11	Trusted ▾
12	Trusted ▾

Save Reset

Object	Description
Snooping Mode	<p>Indicates the DHCP snooping mode operation. Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable DHCP snooping mode operation. When DHCP snooping mode operation is enabled, the DHCP request messages will be forwarded to trusted ports and only allow reply packets from trusted ports. Disabled: Disable DHCP snooping mode operation.
Port Mode Configuration	<p>Indicates the DHCP snooping port mode. Possible port modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trusted: Configures the port as trusted source of the DHCP messages. Untrusted: Configures the port as untrusted source of the DHCP messages.

Buttons	
	Save changes.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DHCP Relay

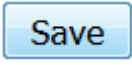

A *DHCP* relay agent is used to forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not in the same subnet domain. It stores the incoming interface IP address in the GIADDR field of the DHCP packet. The DHCP server can use the value of GIADDR field to determine the assigned subnet. For such condition, please make sure the switch configuration of *VLAN* interface IP address and PVID (Port VLAN ID) correctly.

DHCP Relay Configuration

Relay Mode	Disabled ▼
Relay Server	0.0.0.0
Relay Information Mode	Disabled ▼
Relay Information Policy	Keep ▼

Object	Description
Relay Mode	Indicates the DHCP relay mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable DHCP relay mode operation. When DHCP relay mode operation is enabled, the agent forwards and transfers DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not in the same subnet domain. The DHCP broadcast message will not be flooded for security considerations. Disabled: Disable DHCP relay mode operation.
Relay Server	Indicates the DHCP relay server IP address.

Object	Description
Relay Information Mode	<p>Indicates the DHCP relay information mode option operation. The option 82 circuit ID format as: <code>[vlan_id] [module_id] [port_no]</code> The first four characters represent the VLAN ID, the fifth and sixth characters are the module ID (in standalone device it is always 0; in stackable device it means the switch ID), and the last two characters are the port number. For example, "00030108" means the DHCP message receive form VLAN ID 3, switch ID 1, port No 8. The option 82 remote ID value is equal the switch MAC address. Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable DHCP relay information mode operation. When DHCP relay information mode operation is enabled, the agent inserts specific information (option 82) into a DHCP message when forwarding to DHCP server and removes it from a DHCP message when transferring to DHCP client. It only works when DHCP relay operation mode is enabled. • Disabled: Disable DHCP relay information mode operation.
Relay Information Policy	<p>When DHCP relay information mode operation is enabled, if the agent receives a DHCP message that already contains relay agent information, it will enforce the policy. The Replace policy is invalid when relay information mode is disabled. Possible policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace: Replaces the original relay information when receiving a DHCP message that already contains it. • Keep: Keeps the original relay information when receiving a DHCP message that already contains it. • Drop: Drops the package when receiving a DHCP message that already contains relay information.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Security

Switch

Users

This page provides an overview of the current users. Currently the only way to login as another user on the web server is to close and reopen the browser.

Adding Users

Add User

User Settings	
User Name	<input type="text"/>
Password	<input type="password"/>
Password (again)	<input type="password"/>
Privilege Level	1 <input type="button" value="v"/>

Object	Description
User Name	A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. Valid string length is 1 - 31 characters (letters, numbers, and underscores only).
Password	The password of the user. Valid string length is 1 - 31 characters. Any printable characters, including space, is accepted.
Privilege Level	<p>The privilege level of the user. Valid range is 1 - 15. User's privilege should be same or greater than the group privilege level to have the same access as that group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 - Generally an administrator account; that is, the user is granted full control of the device. User can access all groups and perform system maintenance (software upload, factory defaults, etc.). • 10 - Read-write access. Generally used for standard user accounts. • 5 - Read-only access. Generally used for guest accounts

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New User"/>	Add a new user.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Undo any changes and return to the previous page.
<input type="button" value="Delete User"/>	Delete the current user. This option is only available after the user has been created.

Privilege Level

This page provides an overview of the privilege levels.

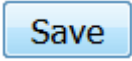
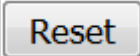
Privilege Level Configuration

Group Name	Privilege Levels			
	Configuration Read-only	Configuration/Execute Read/write	Status/Statistics Read-only	Status/Statistics Read/write
Aggregation	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Debug	15 ▾	15 ▾	15 ▾	15 ▾
DHCP	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Dhcp_Client	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Diagnostics	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
EEE	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Green_Ethernet	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
IP2	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
IPMC_Snooping	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
LACP	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
LLDP	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Loop_Protect	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
MAC_Table	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Maintenance	15 ▾	15 ▾	15 ▾	15 ▾
Mirroring	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
MVR	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
NTP	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
POE	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Ports	5 ▾	10 ▾	1 ▾	10 ▾
Private_VLANS	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
QoS	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
RPC	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Security	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
sFlow	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Spanning_Tree	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
System	5 ▾	10 ▾	1 ▾	10 ▾
Timer	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
VCL	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
VLANs	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
Voice_VLAN	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾
XXRP	5 ▾	10 ▾	5 ▾	10 ▾

Save Reset

Object	Description
Group Name	The name identifying the privilege group. In most cases, a privilege level group consists of a single module (e.g., LACP, RSTP or QoS), but a few of them may contain more than one.

Object	Description
	<p>The following description defines these privilege level groups in details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System: Contact, Name, Location, Time zone, Daylight Saving Time, Log. • Security: Authentication, System Access Management, Port (contains Dot1x port, MAC based and the MAC Address Limit), <i>ACL (Access Control List)</i>, HTTPS, SSH, ARP Inspection, IP source guard. • IP: Everything except 'ping'. • Port: Everything except 'VeriPHY'. • Diagnostics: 'ping' and 'VeriPHY'. • Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CLI — System Reboot, System Restore Default, System Password, Configuration Save, Configuration Load, and Firmware Load. ◦ Web — Users, Privilege Levels, and everything in Maintenance. • Debug: Only present in CLI.
Privilege Levels	<p>Every group has an authorization privilege level for the following sub groups: configuration read-only, configuration/execute read-write, status/statistics read-only, status/statistics read-write (e.g., for clearing of statistics).</p> <p>User privilege should be same or greater than the authorization Privilege level to have access to that group.</p>

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Auth Method

This page allows you to configure how a user is authenticated when he logs into the switchstack via one of the management client interfaces.

Authentication Method Configuration

Client	Methods		
console	local ▼	no ▼	no ▼
telnet	local ▼	no ▼	no ▼
ssh	local ▼	no ▼	no ▼
http	local ▼	no ▼	no ▼

Object	Description
Client	The management client for which the configuration below applies.
Methods	<p>Method can be set to one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no: Authentication is disabled and login is not possible. local: Use the local user database on the switch/stack for authentication. radius: Use remote RADIUS server(s) for authentication. tacacs+: Use remote TACACS+ server(s) for authentication. <p>Methods that involve remote servers are timed out if the remote servers are offline, and the next method is tried (from left to right) and continues until a method either approves or rejects a user. If a remote server is used for primary authentication, we recommend configuring the secondary authentication as "local." This will enable the management client to log in via the local user database if none of the configured authentication servers are alive.</p>

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SSH/Telnet

Use the SSH/Telnet Configuration page to configure secure shell (SSH) and Telnet connections.

SSH Mode	Enabled ▾
Key Exchange Algorithms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> curve25519-sha256 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecdh-sha2-nistp521 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecdh-sha2-nistp384 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecdh-sha2-nistp256 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> kexguess2
HMAC	<input type="checkbox"/> hmac-sha1-96 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hmac-sha1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hmac-sha2-256 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hmac-sha2-512 <input type="checkbox"/> hmac-md5
Cipher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aes128-ctr <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aes256-ctr <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3des-ctr <input type="checkbox"/> aes128-cbc <input type="checkbox"/> aes256-cbc <input type="checkbox"/> twofish256-cbc <input type="checkbox"/> twofish-cbc <input type="checkbox"/> twofish128-cbc <input type="checkbox"/> 3des-cbc <input type="checkbox"/> blowfish-cbc
Hostkey Status	Normal
TELNET Mode	Enabled ▾

To enable SSH, select **Enabled** in the **SSH Mode** drop-down list. All of the following key exchange algorithms are enabled by default:

curve25519-sha256
 ecdh-sha2-nistp521
 ecdh-sha2-nistp384
 ecdh-sha2-nistp256

diffie-hellman-group14-sha1
 diffie-hellman-group1-sha1
 kexguess2

Enable and disable HMAC/Hashing Message Authentication Codes and ciphers as needed. Initial SSH settings for the HMAC codes and ciphers are listed in the following table. In general, weak HMAC codes and weak CBCciphers are disabled by default.

Number	Type	Default setting
1	hmac-sha1-96	Disabled
2	hmac-sha1	Enabled
3	hmac-sha2-256	Enabled
4	hmac-sha2-512	Enabled
5	hmac-md5	Disabled
6	aes128-ctr	Enabled
7	aes256-ctr	Enabled
8	3des-ctr	Enabled
9	aes128-cbc	Disabled
10	aes256-cbc	Disabled
11	twofish256-cbc	Disabled
12	twofish-cbc	Disabled
13	twofish128-cbc	Disabled
14	3des-cbc	Disabled
15	blowfish-cbc	Disabled

By default, the SSH host key is configured as Normal.

Telnet is enabled by default. To diable Telnet, select **Disabled** in the **Telnet Mode** drop-down list.



Note

To disable Telnet from the CLI, issue the command `no ip telnet`.

To save changes, select **Save**. To undo changes and revert to previously saved values, select **Reset**.

HTTPS

Configure HTTPS on this page.

HTTPS Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▾
Automatic Redirect	Disabled ▾

Object	Description
Mode	<p>Indicates the HTTPS mode operation. When the current connection is HTTPS, to apply HTTPS disabled mode operation will automatically redirect web browser to an HTTP connection.</p> <p>Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable HTTPS mode operation. • Disabled: Disable HTTPS mode operation.
Automatic Redirect	<p>Indicates the HTTPS redirect mode operation. It only significant if HTTPS mode Enabled is selected. Automatically redirects web browser to an HTTPS connection when both HTTPS mode and Automatic Redirect are enabled.</p> <p>Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable HTTPS redirect mode operation. • Disabled: Disable HTTPS redirect mode operation.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Access Management

Configure access management table on this page. The maximum number of entries is 16. If the application's type match any one of the access management entries, it will allow access to the switch.

Access Management Configuration

Mode Disabled ▾

Delete	VLAN ID	Start IP Address	End IP Address	HTTP/HTTPS	SNMP	TELNET/SSH
Delete	1	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add New Entry

Save Reset

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the access management mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable access management mode operation. Disabled: Disable access management mode operation.
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the access management entry.
Start IP address	The start IP address for the access management entry.
End IP address	The end IP address for the access management entry.
HTTP/HTTPS	The host can access the switch from HTTP/HTTPS interface if the host IP address matches the IP address range provided in the entry.
SNMP	The host can access the switch from SNMP interface if the host IP address matches the IP address range provided in the entry.
TELNET/SSH	The host can access the switch from TELNET/SSH interface if the host IP address matches the IP address range provided in the entry.

Buttons	
Add New Entry	Add a new entry.
Save	Save changes.
Reset	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP

SNMP System Configuration

Configure [SNMP](#) on this page.

SNMP System Configuration

Mode	Enabled ▾
Version	SNMP v2c ▾
Read Community	public
Write Community	private
Engine ID	800007e5017f000001

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the SNMP mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable SNMP mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP mode operation.
Version	Indicates the SNMP supported version. Possible versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNMP v1: Set SNMP supported version 1. SNMP v2c: Set SNMP supported version 2c. SNMP v3: Set SNMP supported version 3.
Read Community	Indicates the community read access string to permit access to SNMP agent. Valid length is 0 - 255, and the allowed content is 33 - 126 ASCII characters. The field is applicable only when SNMP version is SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. If SNMP version is SNMPv3, the community string will be associated with SNMPv3 communities table. It provides more flexibility to configure security name than a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community string. In addition to community string, a particular range of source addresses can be used to restrict source subnet.
Write Community	Indicates the community write access string to permit access to SNMP agent. Valid length is 0 - 255, and the allowed content is 33 - 126 ASCII characters. The field is applicable only when SNMP version is SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. If SNMP version is SNMPv3, the community string will be associated with SNMPv3 communities table. It provides more flexibility to configure security name than a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community string. In addition to community string, a particular range of source addresses can be used to restrict source subnet.
Engine ID	Indicates the SNMPv3 engine ID. The string must contain an even number (in hexadecimal format) with 10 - 64 digits, but all zeros and all Fs are not allowed. Changing Engine ID will clear all original local users.

Buttons

	Save changes.
--	---------------

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP Trap Configuration

Configure [SNMP](#) trap on this page.

Trap Configuration

Global Settings

Mode

Trap Destination Configurations

Delete	Name	Enable	Version	Destination Address	Destination Port
--------	------	--------	---------	---------------------	------------------

Object	Description
Global Settings	
Mode	Indicates the trap mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable SNMP trap mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap mode operation.
Trap Destination Configurations	
Name	Indicates the trap Configuration's name. Indicates the trap destination's name.
Enable	Indicates the trap destination mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable SNMP trap mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap mode operation.
Version	Indicates the SNMP trap supported version. Possible versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNMP v1: Set SNMP trap supported version 1. SNMP v2c: Set SNMP trap supported version 2c. SNMP v3: Set SNMP trap supported version 3.

Object	Description
Destination Address	<p>Indicates the SNMP trap destination address; only a valid IP address in dotted decimal notation ('x.y.z.w') is allowed.</p> <p>A valid hostname, a string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), dot (.), dash (-), without spaces, is also allowed. The first character must be an alpha character, and the first and last characters must not be a dot or a dash.</p> <p>Indicates the SNMP trap destination IPv6 address. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, <code>fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7</code>. The symbol <code>::</code> is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. It can also represent a valid IPv4 address, such as <code>::192.1.2.34</code>.</p>
Destination port	<p>Indicates the SNMP trap destination port. SNMP Agent will send SNMP message via this port. The port range is 1 – 65535.</p>

The SNMP Trap Configuration page includes the following fields:

SNMP Trap Configuration

Trap Config Name	
Trap Mode	Disabled ▼
Trap Version	SNMP v2c ▼
Trap Community	Public
Trap Destination Address	
Trap Destination Port	162
Trap Inform Mode	Disabled ▼
Trap Inform Timeout (seconds)	3
Trap Inform Retry Times	5
Trap Probe Security Engine ID	Enabled ▼
Trap Security Engine ID	
Trap Security Name	None ▼

SNMP Trap Event

System	<input type="checkbox"/> * <input type="checkbox"/> Warm Start <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Start
Interface	Link up <input checked="" type="radio"/> none <input type="radio"/> specific <input type="radio"/> all switches <input type="checkbox"/> * Link down <input checked="" type="radio"/> none <input type="radio"/> specific <input type="radio"/> all switches LLDP <input checked="" type="radio"/> none <input type="radio"/> specific <input type="radio"/> all switches
AAA	<input type="checkbox"/> * <input type="checkbox"/> Authentication Fail
Switch	<input type="checkbox"/> * <input type="checkbox"/> STP <input type="checkbox"/> RMON

Object	Description
Trap Mode	Indicates the SNMP trap mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable SNMP trap mode operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap mode operation.
Trap Version	Indicates the SNMP trap supported version. Possible versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNMP v1: Set SNMP trap supported version 1. SNMP v2c: Set SNMP trap supported version 2c. SNMP v3: Set SNMP trap supported version 3.

Object	Description
Trap Community	Indicates the community access string when sending SNMP trap packet. Valid length is 0 – 255, and the allowed content is 33 – 126 ASCII characters.
Trap Destination Address	Indicates the SNMP trap destination address, a valid IP address in dotted decimal notation ('x.y.z.w'). A valid hostname, a string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), dot (.), dash (-), without spaces, is also allowed. The first character must be an alpha character, and the first and last characters must not be a dot or a dash.
Trap Destination IPv6 Address	Indicates the SNMP trap destination IPv6 address. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7. The symbol :: is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. It can also represent a valid IPv4 address, such as ::192.1.2.34.
Trap Authentication Failure	Indicates that the SNMP entity is permitted to generate authentication failure traps. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable SNMP trap authentication failure. • Disabled: Disable SNMP trap authentication failure.
Trap Link-up and Link-down	Indicates the SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode operation. • Disabled: Disable SNMP trap link-up and link-down mode operation.
Trap Inform Mode	Indicates the SNMP trap inform mode operation. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable SNMP trap inform mode operation. • Disabled: Disable SNMP trap inform mode operation.
Trap Inform Timeout (seconds)	Indicates the SNMP trap inform timeout. The allowed range is 0 – 2147.
Trap Inform Retry Times	Indicates the SNMP trap inform retry times. The allowed range is 0 – 255.
Trap Probe Security Engine ID	Indicates the SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. • Disabled: Disable SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation.
Trap Security Engine ID	Indicates the SNMP trap security engine ID. SNMPv3 sends traps and informs using USM for authentication and privacy. A unique engine ID for these traps and informs is needed. When Trap Probe Security Engine ID is enabled, the ID will be probed automatically. Otherwise, the ID specified in this field is used. The string must contain an even number (in hexadecimal format) with number 10 – 64 digits, but all zeros and all Fs are not allowed.
Trap Security Name	Indicates the SNMP trap security name. SNMPv3 traps and informs using USM for authentication and privacy. A unique security name is needed when traps and informs are enabled.

Buttons	
	Add a new entry.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP Communities

Configure SNMPv3 community table on this page. The entry index key is Community.

SNMPv3 Community Configuration

Delete	Community	Source IP	Source Mask
<input type="checkbox"/>	public	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	private	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

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

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP Users

Configure SNMPv3 user table on this page. The entry index keys are Engine ID and User Name.

SNMPv3 User Configuration

Delete	Engine ID	User Name	Security Level	Authentication Protocol	Authentication Password	Privacy Protocol	Privacy Password
<input type="checkbox"/>	800007e5017f000001	default_user	NoAuth, NoPriv	None	None	None	None
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Auth, Priv	MD5	<input type="text"/>	DES	<input type="text"/>

Object	Description
Delete	Select to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Engine ID	An octet string identifying the engine ID that this entry should belong to. The string must contain an even number (in hexadecimal format) with 10 – 64, but all zeros and all Fs are not allowed. The SNMPv3 architecture uses the User-based Security Model (USM) for message security and the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for access control. For the USM entry, the usmUserEngineID and usmUserName are the entry's keys. In a simple agent, usmUserEngineID is always that agent's own snmpEngineID value. The value can also take the snmpEngineID value of a remote <i>SNMP</i> engine with which this user can communicate. In other words, if the user engine ID equals the system engine ID, then it is local user; otherwise it is remote user.
User name	A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. Valid string length is 1 – 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters 33 – 126.
Security Level	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NoAuth, NoPriv: No authentication and no privacy. Auth, NoPriv: Authentication and no privacy. Auth, Priv: Authentication and privacy. Note: Ensure that the value is set correctly because it cannot be modified if an entry already exists.
Authentication Protocol	Indicates the authentication protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible authentication protocols are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None: No authentication protocol. <i>MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5)</i>: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses MD5 authentication protocol. SHA: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses SHA authentication protocol. Note: Ensure that the value is set correctly because it cannot be modified if an entry already exists.
Authentication Password	A string identifying the authentication password phrase. For MD5 authentication protocol, valid string length is 8 – 32. For SHA authentication protocol, valid string length is 8 – 40. The allowed content is ASCII characters 33 – 126.

Object	Description
Privacy Protocol	Indicates the privacy protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible privacy protocols are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None: No privacy protocol. • DES: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses DES authentication protocol. • AES: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses AES authentication protocol.
Privacy Password	A string identifying the privacy password phrase. Valid string length is 8 - 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters 33 - 126.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP Groups

Configure SNMPv3 group table on this page. The entry index keys are Security Model and Security Name.

SNMPv3 Group Configuration

Delete	Security Model	Security Name	Group Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	v1	public	default_ro_group
<input type="checkbox"/>	v1	private	default_rw_group
<input type="checkbox"/>	v2c	public	default_ro_group
<input type="checkbox"/>	v2c	private	default_rw_group
<input type="checkbox"/>	usm	default_user	default_rw_group
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	v1 ▾	public ▾	

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • v1: Reserved for SNMPv1 • v2c: Reserved for SNMPv2c • usm: User-based Security Model (USM)

Object	Description
Security Name	A string identifying the security name that this entry should belong to. Valid string length is 1 - 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 - 126.
Group Name	A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. Valid string length is 1 - 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 - 126.

Buttons	
Add New Entry	Add a new entry.
Save	Save changes.
Reset	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP Views


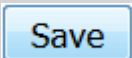
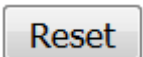
Configure SNMPv3 view table on this page. The entry index keys are View Name and OID Subtree.

SNMPv3 View Configuration

Delete	View Name	View Type	OID Subtree
<input type="checkbox"/>	default_view	included ▼	.1
Delete	<input type="text"/>	included ▼	<input type="text"/>

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
View Name	A string identifying the view name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.


Object	Description
View Type	<p>Indicates the view type that this entry should belong to. Possible view types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> included: An optional flag to indicate that this view subtree should be included. excluded: An optional flag to indicate that this view subtree should be excluded. <p>In general, if a view entry's view type is 'excluded', there should be another view entry existing with view type as 'included' and it's OID subtree should overstep the 'excluded' view entry.</p>
OID Subtree	The OID defining the root of the subtree to add to the named view. The allowed OID length is 1 to 128. The allowed string content is digital number or asterisk(*)

Buttons	
	Add a new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

SNMP Access

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

SNMPv3 Access Configuration

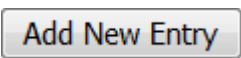
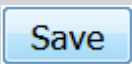
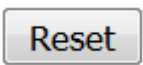
Delete	Group Name	Security Model	Security Level	Read View Name	Write View Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	default_ro_group	any	NoAuth, NoPriv	default_view ▾	None ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	default_rw_group	any	NoAuth, NoPriv	default_view ▾	default_view ▾
	default_ro_group ▾	any ▾	NoAuth, NoPriv ▾	None ▾	None ▾





Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Group Name	A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.

Object	Description
Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any: Any security model accepted (v1 v2c usm) v1: Reserved for SNMPv1 v2c: Reserved for SNMPv2c usm: User-based Security Model (USM)
Security Level	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NoAuth, NoPriv: No authentication and no privacy. Auth, NoPriv: Authentication and no privacy. Auth, Priv: Authentication and privacy.
Read View Name	The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may request the current values. Valid string length is 1 - 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 - 126.
Write View Name	The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may potentially set new values. Valid string length is 1 - 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 - 126.

Buttons	
	Add a new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

RMON

RMON Statistics

Configure RMON Statistics table on this page. The entry index key is ID.

RMON Statistics Configuration

Delete	ID	Data Source
--------	----	-------------

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. Valid values are 1 – 65535.
Data Source	Indicates the port ID which wants to be monitored. If in stacking switch, the value must add 1000*(switch ID - 1). For example, if the port is switch 3, port 5, the value is 2005.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

RMON History




Configure RMON History table on this page. The entry index key is ID.

RMON History Configuration

Delete	ID	Data Source	Interval	Buckets	Buckets Granted
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text"/>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="1800"/>	<input type="text" value="50"/>

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. Valid values are 1 – 65535.
Data Source	Indicates the port ID which wants to be monitored. If in stacking switch, the value must add 1000*(switch ID - 1). For example, if the port is switch 3, port 5, the value is 2005.
Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling the history statistics data. Valid range is 1 – 3600. Default value is 1800 seconds.

Object	Description
Buckets	Indicates the maximum data entries associated this History control entry stored in RMON. Valid range is 1 – 3600. Default value is 50.
Buckets Granted	The number of data shall be saved in the RMON.

Buttons	
	Add a new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

RMON Alarm

Configure RMON Alarm table on this page. The entry index key is ID.

RMON Alarm Configuration

Delete	ID	Interval	Variable	Sample Type	Value	Startup Alarm	Rising Threshold	Rising Index	Falling Threshold	Falling Index
<input type="checkbox"/>		30	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.	0.0 Delta	0	RisingOrFalling	0	0	0	0

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65
Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold. The range is 1 – 2 ³¹ -1.

Object	Description
Variable	<p>Indicates the particular variable to be sampled. Possible variables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> InOctets: The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters. InUcastPkts: The number of unicast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. InNUcastPkts: The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. InDiscards: The number of inbound packets that are discarded even the packets are normal. InErrors: The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. InUnknownProtos: the number of the inbound packets that were discarded because of the unknown or un-support protocol. OutOctets: The number of octets transmitted out of the interface, including framing characters. OutUcastPkts: The number of uni-cast packets that request to transmit. OutNUcastPkts: The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets that request to transmit. OutDiscards: The number of outbound packets that are discarded event the packets is normal. OutErrors: The The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. OutQLen: The length of the output packet queue (in packets).
Sample Type	<p>The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds. Possible sample types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute: Get the sample directly. Delta: Calculate the difference between samples (default).
Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.
Startup Alarm	<p>The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds. Possible sample types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising: Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold. Falling: Trigger alarm when the first value is less than the falling threshold. RisingOrFalling: Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold or less than the falling threshold (default).
Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value (-2147483648 - 2147483647).
Rising Index	Rising event index (1 - 65535).
Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value (-2147483648 - 2147483647)
Falling Index	Falling event index (1 - 65535).

Buttons	
	Add a new entry.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

RMON Event

Configure RMON Event table on this page. The entry index key is ID.

RMON Event Configuration

Delete	ID	Desc	Type	Community	Event Last Time
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>			none	public	0

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. Valid values are 1 – 65535.
Desc	Indicates this event. Valid string length is 0 – 127. Default is a null string.
Type	Indicates the notification of the event, the possible types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none: No <i>SNMP</i> log is created, no SNMP trap is sent. • log: Create SNMP log entry when the event is triggered. • snmptrap: Send SNMP trap when the event is triggered. • logandtrap: Create SNMP log entry and sent SNMP trap when the event is triggered.
Community	Specify the community when trap is sent. Valid string length is 0 – 127. Default is public.
Event Last Time	Indicates the value of sysUpTime at the time this event entry last generated an event.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Network

Limit Control

This page allows you to configure the Port Security Limit Control system and port settings.

Limit Control allows for limiting the number of users on a given port. A user is identified by a MAC address and VLAN ID. If Limit Control is enabled on a port, the limit specifies the maximum number of users on the port. If this number is exceeded, an action is taken. The action can be one of the four different actions as described below.

The Limit Control module utilizes a lower-layer module, Port Security module, which manages MAC addresses learnt on the port.

The Limit Control configuration consists of two sections: system-wide and port-wide.

Port Security Limit Control Configuration

System Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▾
Aging Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aging Period	3600 seconds

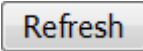
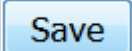
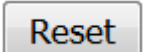
Port Configuration

Port	Mode	Limit	Action	State	Re-open
*	<> ▾	4	<> ▾		
1	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
2	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
3	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
4	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
5	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
6	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
7	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
8	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
9	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
10	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
11	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen
12	Disabled ▾	4	None ▾	Disabled	Reopen

Object	Description
System Configuration	
Mode	Indicates if Limit Control is globally enabled or disabled on the switch. If globally disabled, other modules may still use the underlying functionality, but limit checks and corresponding actions are disabled.
Aging Enabled	If checked, secured MAC addresses are subject to aging as discussed under Aging Period.

Object	Description
Aging Period	<p>If Aging Enabled is checked, then the aging period is controlled with this input. If other modules are using the underlying port security for securing MAC addresses, they may have other requirements to the aging period. The underlying port security will use the shorter requested aging period of all modules that use the functionality.</p> <p>The Aging Period can be set to a number between 10 and 10,000,000 seconds.</p> <p>To understand why aging may be desired, consider the following scenario: Suppose an end-host is connected to a 3rd party switch or hub, which in turn is connected to a port on this switch on which Limit Control is enabled. The end-host will be allowed to forward if the limit is not exceeded. Now suppose that the end-host logs off or powers down. If it wasn't for aging, the end-host would still take up resources on this switch and will be allowed to forward. To overcome this situation, enable aging. With aging enabled, a timer is started once the end-host gets secured. When the timer expires, the switch starts looking for frames from the end-host, and if such frames are not seen within the next Aging Period, the end-host is assumed to be disconnected, and the corresponding resources are freed on the switch.</p>
Port Configuration	
Port	The port number to which the configuration below applies.
Mode	Controls whether Limit Control is enabled on this port. Both this and the Global Mode must be set to Enabled for Limit Control to be in effect. Notice that other modules may still use the underlying port security features without enabling Limit Control on a given port.
Limit	<p>The maximum number of MAC addresses that can be secured on this port. This number cannot exceed 1024. If the limit is exceeded, the corresponding action is taken.</p> <p>The switch is “born” with a total number of MAC addresses from which all ports draw whenever a new MAC address is seen on a Port Security-enabled port. Since all ports draw from the same pool, it may happen that a configured maximum cannot be granted, if the remaining ports have already used all available MAC addresses.</p>
Action	<p>If Limit is reached, the switch can take one of the following actions:</p> <p>None: Do not allow more than Limit MAC addresses on the port, but take no further action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trap: If Limit + 1 MAC addresses is seen on the port, send an <i>SNMP</i> trap. If Aging is disabled, only one SNMP trap will be sent, but with Aging enabled, new SNMP traps will be sent every time the limit gets exceeded. • Shutdown: If Limit + 1 MAC addresses is seen on the port, shut down the port. This implies that all secured MAC addresses will be removed from the port, and no new address will be learned. Even if the link is physically disconnected and reconnected on the port (by disconnecting the cable), the port will remain shut down. There are three ways to re-open the port: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boot the stack or elect a new master the switch, 2. Disable and re-enable Limit Control on the port or the stack/switch. 3. Click the Reopen button. • Trap & Shutdown: If Limit + 1 MAC addresses is seen on the port, both the “Trap” and the “Shutdown” actions described above will be taken.

Object	Description
State	This column shows the current state of the port as seen from the Limit Control's point of view. The state takes one of four values: Disabled: Limit Control is either globally disabled or disabled on the port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready: The limit is not yet reached. This can be shown for all actions. Limit Reached: Indicates that the limit is reached on this port. This state can only be shown if Action is set to None or Trap. Shutdown: Indicates that the port is shut down by the Limit Control module. This state can only be shown if Action is set to Shutdown or Trap & Shutdown.
Re-open Button	If a port is shut down by this module, you may reopen it by clicking this button, which will only be enabled if this is the case. For other methods, refer to Shutdown in the Action section. Note that clicking the Re-open button causes the page to be refreshed, so non-committed changes will be lost.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

NAS

This page allows you to configure the IEEE 802.1X and MAC-based authentication system and port settings.

The IEEE 802.1X standard defines a port-based access control procedure that prevents unauthorized access to a network by requiring users to first submit credentials for authentication. One or more central servers, the backend servers, determine whether the user is allowed access to the network. These backend (RADIUS) servers are configured on the **Configuration > Security > AAA** page. The IEEE 802.1X standard defines port-based operation, but non-standard variants overcome security limitations as shall be explored below.

MAC-based authentication allows for authentication of more than one user on the same port, and doesn't require the user to have special 802.1X supplicant software installed on his system. The switch uses the user's MAC address to authenticate against the backend server. Intruders can create counterfeit MAC addresses, which makes MAC-based authentication less secure than 802.1X authentication.

The NAS configuration consists of two sections: system-wide and port-wide.

Network Access Server Configuration

System Configuration

Mode	Disabled
Reauthentication Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reauthentication Period	3600 seconds
EAPOL Timeout	30 seconds
Aging Period	300 seconds
Hold Time	10 seconds
RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guest VLAN Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guest VLAN ID	1
Max. Reauth. Count	2
Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen	<input type="checkbox"/>

Port Configuration

Port	Admin State	RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	Guest VLAN Enabled	Port State	Restart
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
2	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
3	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
4	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
5	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
6	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
7	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
8	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
9	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
10	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
11	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize
12	Force Authorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate Reinitialize

Save Reset

Object	Description
System Configuration	
Mode	Indicates if NAS is globally enabled or disabled on the switchstack. If globally disabled, all ports are allowed forwarding of frames.
Reauthentication Enabled	If checked, successfully authenticated supplicants/clients are reauthenticated after the interval specified by the Reauthentication Period. Reauthentication for 802.1X-enabled ports can be used to detect if a new device is plugged into a switch port or if a supplicant is no longer attached. For MAC-based ports, reauthentication is only useful if the RADIUS server configuration has changed. It does not involve communication between the switch and the client, and therefore doesn't imply that a client is still present on a port (see Aging Period below).
Reauthentication Period	Determines the period, in seconds, after which a connected client must be reauthenticated. This is only active if the Reauthentication Enabled checkbox is checked. Valid values are 1 – 3600 seconds.
EAPOL Timeout	Determines the time for retransmission of Request Identity EAPOL frames. Valid values are 1 – 65535 seconds. This has no effect for MAC-based ports.

Object	Description
Aging Period	<p>This setting applies modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X • MAC-Based Auth <p>When the NAS module uses the Port Security module to secure MAC addresses, the Port Security module needs to check for activity on the MAC address in question at regular intervals and free resources if no activity is seen within a given period of time. This parameter controls exactly this period and can be set from 10 – 1000000 seconds.</p> <p>If reauthentication is enabled and the port is in an 802.1X-based mode, this is not so critical, since supplicants that are no longer attached to the port will get removed upon the next reauthentication, which will fail. But if reauthentication is not enabled, the only way to free resources is by aging the entries.</p> <p>For ports in MAC-based Auth. mode, reauthentication doesn't cause direct communication between the switch and the client, so this will not detect whether the client is still attached or not, and the only way to free any resources is to age the entry.</p>
Hold Time	<p>This setting applies modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X • MAC-Based Auth <p>If a client is denied access—either because the RADIUS server denies the client access or because the RADIUS server request times out (according to the timeout specified on the Configuration > Security > AAA page)—the client is put on hold in the Unauthorized state. The hold timer does not count during an ongoing authentication.</p> <p>In MAC-based Auth. mode, the The switch will ignore new frames coming from the client during the hold time.</p> <p>The Hold Time can be set from 10 – 1000000 seconds.</p>
RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	<p>RADIUS-assigned QoS provides a means to centrally control the traffic class to which traffic coming from a successfully authenticated supplicant is assigned on the switch. The RADIUS server must be configured to transmit special RADIUS attributes to take advantage of this feature (see RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled below for a detailed description).</p> <p>The “RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled” checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable RADIUS-server assigned QoS Class functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determine whether RADIUS-assigned QoS Class is enabled on that port. When unchecked, RADIUS-server assigned QoS Class is disabled on all ports.</p>

Object	Description
RADIUS-Assigned <u>VLAN</u> Enabled	<p>RADIUS-assigned VLAN provides a means to centrally control the VLAN on which a successfully authenticated supplicant is placed on the switch. Incoming traffic will be classified to and switched on the RADIUS-assigned VLAN. The RADIUS server must be configured to transmit special RADIUS attributes to take advantage of this feature (see RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled below for a detailed description).</p> <p>The RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable RADIUS-server assigned VLAN functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determine whether RADIUS-assigned VLAN is enabled on that port. When unchecked, RADIUS-server assigned VLAN is disabled on all ports.</p>
Guest VLAN Enabled	<p>A Guest VLAN is a special VLAN—typically with limited network access —on which 802.1X-unaware clients are placed after a network administrator-defined timeout. The switch follows a set of rules for entering and leaving the Guest VLAN as listed below.</p> <p>The Guest VLAN Enabled checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable Guest VLAN functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determines whether the port can be moved into Guest VLAN. When unchecked, the ability to move to the Guest VLAN is disabled on all ports.</p>
Guest VLAN ID	<p>This is the value that a port's Port VLAN ID is set to if a port is moved into the Guest VLAN. It is only changeable if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled. Valid values are 1 – 4095.</p>
Max. Reauth. Count	<p>The number of times the switch transmits an EAPOL Request Identity frame without response before considering entering the Guest VLAN is adjusted with this setting. The value can only be changed if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled. Valid values are 1 – 255.</p>
Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen	<p>The switch remembers if an EAPOL frame has been received on the port for the life-time of the port. Once the switch considers whether to enter the Guest VLAN, it will first check if this option is enabled or disabled. If disabled (unchecked; default), the switch will only enter the Guest VLAN if an EAPOL frame has not been received on the port for the life-time of the port. If enabled (checked), the switch will consider entering the Guest VLAN even if an EAPOL frame has been received on the port for the life-time of the port. The value can only be changed if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled.</p>
Port Configuration	
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.

Object	Description
Admin State	<p>If NAS is globally enabled, this selection controls the port's authentication mode. The following modes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force Authorized. In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Success frame when the port link comes up, and any client on the port will be allowed network access without authentication. • Force Unauthorized. In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Failure frame when the port link comes up, and any client on the port will be disallowed network access. • Port-based 802.1X. In the 802.1X-world, the user is called the supplicant, the switch is the authenticator, and the RADIUS server is the authentication server. The authenticator acts as the man-in-the-middle, forwarding requests and responses between the supplicant and the authentication server. Frames sent between the supplicant and the switch are special 802.1X frames, known as EAPOL (EAP Over LANs) frames. EAPOL frames encapsulate EAP PDUs (RFC3748). Frames sent between the switch and the RADIUS server are RADIUS packets. RADIUS packets also encapsulate EAP PDUs together with other attributes like the switch's IP address, name, and the supplicant's port number on the switch. EAP is very flexible, in that it allows for different authentication methods, like MD5-Challenge, PEAP, and TLS. The important thing is that the authenticator (the switch) doesn't need to know which authentication method the supplicant and the authentication server are using, or how many information exchange frames are needed for a particular method. The switch simply encapsulates the EAP part of the frame into the relevant type (EAPOL or RADIUS) and forwards it. <p>When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a special packet containing a success or failure indication. Besides forwarding this decision to the supplicant, the switch uses it to open up or block traffic on the switch port connected to the supplicant.</p> <p>Note: Suppose two backend servers are enabled and that the server timeout is configured to X seconds (using the AAA configuration page), and suppose that the first server in the list is currently down (but not considered dead). Now, if the supplicant retransmits EAPOL Start frames at a rate faster than X seconds, then it will never get authenticated, because the switch will cancel on-going backend authentication server requests whenever it receives a new EAPOL Start frame from the supplicant. And since the server hasn't yet failed (because the X seconds haven't expired), the same server will be contacted upon the next backend authentication server request from the switch. This scenario will loop forever. Therefore, the server timeout should be smaller than the supplicant's EAPOL Start frame retransmission rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single 802.1X. In port-based 802.1X authentication, once a supplicant is successfully authenticated on a port, the whole port is opened for network traffic. This allows other clients connected to the port (for instance through a hub) to piggy-back on the successfully authenticated client and get network access even though they really aren't authenticated. To overcome this security breach, use the Single 802.1X variant. <p>Single 802.1X is really not an IEEE standard, but features many of the same characteristics as does port-based 802.1X. In Single 802.1X, at most one supplicant can get authenticated on the port at a time. Normal</p>

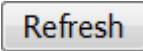
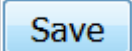
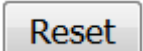
Object	Description
	<p>EAPOL frames are used in the communication between the supplicant and the switch. If more than one supplicant is connected to a port, the one that comes first when the port's link comes up will be the first one considered. If that supplicant doesn't provide valid credentials within a certain amount of time, another supplicant will get a chance. Once a supplicant is successfully authenticated, only that supplicant will be allowed access. This is the most secure of all the supported modes. In this mode, the Port Security module is used to secure a supplicant's MAC address once successfully authenticated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi 802.1X. In port-based 802.1X authentication, once a supplicant is successfully authenticated on a port, the whole port is opened for network traffic. This allows other clients connected to the port (for instance through a hub) to piggy-back on the successfully authenticated client and get network access even though they really aren't authenticated. To overcome this security breach, use the Multi 802.1X variant. Multi 802.1X is really not an IEEE standard, but features many of the same characteristics as does port-based 802.1X. Multi 802.1X is - like Single 802.1X - not an IEEE standard, but a variant that features many of the same characteristics. In Multi 802.1X, one or more supplicants can get authenticated on the same port at the same time. Each supplicant is authenticated individually and secured in the MAC table using the Port Security module. <p>In Multi 802.1X it is not possible to use the multicast BPDU MAC address as destination MAC address for EAPOL frames sent from the switch towards the supplicant, since that would cause all supplicants attached to the port to reply to requests sent from the switch. Instead, the switch uses the supplicant's MAC address, which is obtained from the first EAPOL Start or EAPOL Response Identity frame sent by the supplicant. An exception to this is when no supplicants are attached. In this case, the switch sends EAPOL Request Identity frames using the BPDU multicast MAC address as destination - to wake up any supplicants that might be on the port.</p> <p>The maximum number of supplicants that can be attached to a port can be limited using the Port Security Limit Control functionality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAC-based Auth. Unlike port-based 802.1X, MAC-based authentication is not a standard, but merely a best-practices method adopted by the industry. In MAC-based authentication, users are called clients, and the switch acts as the supplicant on behalf of clients. The initial frame (any kind of frame) sent by a client is snooped by the switch, which in turn uses the client's MAC address as both username and password in the subsequent EAP exchange with the RADIUS server. The 6-byte MAC address is converted to a string on the following form "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx", that is, a dash (-) is used as separator between the lower-cased hexadecimal digits. The switch only supports the MD5-Challenge authentication method, so the RADIUS server must be configured accordingly. <p>When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a success or failure indication, which in turn causes the switch to open up or block traffic for that particular client, using the Port Security module. Only then will frames from the client be forwarded on the switch. There are no EAPOL frames involved in this authentication, and therefore, MAC-based</p>

Object	Description
	<p>Authentication has nothing to do with the 802.1X standard. The advantage of MAC-based authentication over port-based 802.1X is that several clients can be connected to the same port (e.g., through a third-party switch or a hub) and still require individual authentication, and that the clients don't need special supplicant software to authenticate. The advantage of MAC-based authentication over 802.1X-based authentication is that the clients don't need special supplicant software to authenticate. The disadvantage is that MAC addresses can be spoofed by malicious users - equipment whose MAC address is a valid RADIUS user can be used by anyone. Also, only the MD5-Challenge method is supported. The maximum number of clients that can be attached to a port can be limited using the Port Security Limit Control functionality.</p>
RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	<p>When RADIUS-Assigned QoS is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) on a given port, the switch reacts to QoS Class information carried in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet transmitted by the RADIUS server when a supplicant is successfully authenticated. If present and valid, traffic received on the supplicant's port will be classified to the given QoS Class. If (re-)authentication fails or the RADIUS Access-Accept packet no longer carries a QoS Class or it's invalid, or the supplicant is otherwise no longer present on the port, the port's QoS Class is immediately reverted to the original QoS Class (which may be changed by the administrator in the meanwhile without affecting the RADIUS-assigned).</p> <p>This option is only available for single-client modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X <p>RADIUS attributes used in identifying a QoS Class: Refer to the written documentation for a description of the RADIUS attributes needed in order to successfully identify a QoS Class. The User-Priority-Table attribute defined in RFC4675 forms the basis for identifying the QoS Class in an Access-Accept packet.</p> <p>Only the first occurrence of the attribute in the packet will be considered, and to be valid, it must follow this rule: All 8 octets in the attribute's value must be identical and consist of ASCII characters in the range 0 - 7, which translates into the desired QoS Class in the range [0; 7].</p>

Object	Description
RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	<p>When RADIUS-Assigned VLAN is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch reacts to VLAN ID information carried in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet transmitted by the RADIUS server when a supplicant is successfully authenticated. If present and valid, the port's Port VLAN ID will be changed to this VLAN ID, the port will be set to be a member of that VLAN ID, and the port will be forced into VLAN unaware mode. Once assigned, all traffic arriving on the port will be classified and switched on the RADIUS-assigned VLAN ID.</p> <p>If (re-)authentication fails or the RADIUS Access-Accept packet no longer carries a VLAN ID or it's invalid, or the supplicant is otherwise no longer present on the port, the port's VLAN ID is immediately reverted to the original VLAN ID (which may be changed by the administrator in the meanwhile without affecting the RADIUS-assigned).</p> <p>This option is only available for single-client modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X <p>For troubleshooting VLAN assignments, use the Monitor > VLANs > VLAN Membership and VLAN Port pages. These pages show which modules have (temporarily) overridden the current Port VLAN configuration.</p> <p>RADIUS attributes used in identifying a VLAN ID RFC2868 and RFC3580 form the basis for the attributes used in identifying a VLAN ID in an Access-Accept packet. The following criteria are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tunnel-Medium-Type, Tunnel-Type, and Tunnel-Private-Group-ID attributes must all be present at least once in the Access-Accept packet. • The switch looks for the first set of these attributes that have the same Tag value and fulfil the following requirements (if Tag == 0 is used, the Tunnel-Private-Group-ID does not need to include a Tag): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Value of Tunnel-Medium-Type must be set to "IEEE-802" (ordinal 6). ◦ Value of Tunnel-Type must be set to "VLAN" (ordinal 13). ◦ Value of Tunnel-Private-Group-ID must be a string of ASCII chars in the range 0 - 9, which is interpreted as a decimal string representing the VLAN ID. Leading zeros are discarded. The final value must be in the range [1; 4095].

Object	Description
Guest VLAN Enabled	<p>When Guest VLAN is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch considers moving the port into the Guest VLAN according to the rules outlined below.</p> <p>This option is only available for EAPOL-based modes, that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X <p>For troubleshooting VLAN assignments, use the Monitor > VLANs > VLAN Membership and VLAN Port pages. These pages show which modules have (temporarily) overridden the current Port VLAN configuration.</p> <p>Guest VLAN Operation</p> <p>When a Guest VLAN enabled port's link comes up, the switch starts transmitting EAPOL Request Identity frames. If the number of transmissions of such frames exceeds Max. Reauth. Count and no EAPOL frames have been received in the meanwhile, the switch considers entering the Guest VLAN. The interval between transmission of EAPOL Request Identity frames is configured with EAPOL Timeout. If Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen is enabled, the port will now be placed in the Guest VLAN. If disabled, the switch will first check its history to see if an EAPOL frame has previously been received on the port (this history is cleared if the port link goes down or the port's Admin State is changed), and if not, the port will be placed in the Guest VLAN. Otherwise it will not move to the Guest VLAN, but continue transmitting EAPOL Request Identity frames at the rate given by EAPOL Timeout.</p> <p>Once in the Guest VLAN, the port is considered authenticated, and all attached clients on the port are allowed access on this VLAN. The switch will not transmit an EAPOL Success frame when entering the Guest VLAN.</p> <p>While in the Guest VLAN, the switch monitors the link for EAPOL frames, and if one such frame is received, the switch immediately takes the port out of the Guest VLAN and starts authenticating the supplicant according to the port mode. If an EAPOL frame is received, the port will never be able to go back into the Guest VLAN if the "Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen" is disabled.</p>

Object	Description
Port State	<p>The current state of the port. It can undertake one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globally Disabled: NAS is globally disabled. Link Down: NAS is globally enabled, but there is no link on the port. Authorized: The port is in Force Authorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is authorized. Unauthorized: The port is in Force Unauthorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is not successfully authorized by the RADIUS server. X Auth/Y Unauth: The port is in a multi-supplicant mode. Currently X clients are authorized and Y are unauthorized.
Restart	<p>Two buttons are available for each row. The buttons are only enabled when authentication is globally enabled and the port's Admin State is in an EAPOL-based or MAC-based mode. Clicking these buttons will not cause settings changed on the page to take effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reauthenticate: Schedules a reauthentication whenever the quiet-period of the port runs out (EAPOL-based authentication). For MAC-based authentication, reauthentication will be attempted immediately. The button only has effect for successfully authenticated clients on the port and will not cause the clients to get temporarily unauthorized. Reinitialize: Forces a reinitialization of the clients on the port and thereby a reauthentication immediately. The clients will transfer to the unauthorized state while the reauthentication is in progress.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

ACL

ACL Ports

Configure the ACL parameters (ACE) of each switch port. These parameters will affect frames received on a port unless the frame matches a specific ACE.


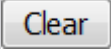
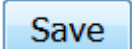
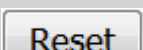
ACL Ports Configuration

Port	Policy ID	Action	Rate Limiter ID	Port Redirect	Mirror	Logging	Shutdown	State	Counter
*	0	<>	<>	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	<>	<>	<>	<>	*
1	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
2	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	641202
3	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
4	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
5	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
6	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
7	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
8	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
9	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
10	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
11	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0
12	0	Permit	Disabled	Disabled Port 1 Port 2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	0

Save Reset

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Policy ID	Select the policy to apply to this port. Valid values are 0 – 255. The default value is 0.
Action	Select whether forwarding is permitted (“Permit”) or denied (“Deny”). The default value is Permit.
Rate Limiter ID	Select which rate limiter to apply on this port. The allowed values are Disabled or the values 1 through 16. The default value is Disabled.
Port Redirect	Select which port frames are redirected on. The allowed values are Disabled or a specific port number and it can’t be set when action is permitted. The default value is Disabled.
Mirror	Specify the mirror operation of this port. The allowed values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Frames received on the port are mirrored. Disabled: Frames received on the port are not mirrored. The default value is Disabled.

Object	Description
Logging	<p>Specify the logging operation of this port. Notice that the logging message doesn't include the 4 bytes CRC. The allowed values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Frames received on the port are stored in the System Log. Disabled: Frames received on the port are not logged. <p>The default value is Disabled.</p> <p>Note: The logging feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518(without <u>VLAN</u> tags) and the System Log memory size and logging rate is limited.</p>
Shutdown	<p>Specify the port shut down operation of this port. The allowed values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: If a frame is received on the port, the port will be disabled. Disabled: Port shut down is disabled. <p>The default value is Disabled.</p> <p>Note: The shutdown feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518(without VLAN tags).</p>
State	<p>Specify the port state of this port. The allowed values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: To reopen ports by changing the volatile port configuration of the ACL user module. Disabled: To close ports by changing the volatile port configuration of the ACL user module. <p>The default value is Enabled.</p>
Counter	Counts the number of frames that match this ACE.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

ACL Rate Limiters

Configure the rate limiter for the ACL of the switch.

ACL Rate Limiter Configuration

Rate Limiter ID	Rate	Unit
*	1	<> ▾
1	1	pps ▾
2	1	pps ▾
3	1	pps ▾
4	1	pps ▾
5	1	pps ▾
6	1	pps ▾
7	1	pps ▾
8	1	pps ▾
9	1	pps ▾
10	1	pps ▾
11	1	pps ▾
12	1	pps ▾
13	1	pps ▾
14	1	pps ▾
15	1	pps ▾
16	1	pps ▾

Object	Description
Rate Limiter ID	The rate limiter ID for the settings contained in the same row.
Rate	The rate range is located 0-3276700 in pps. Valid values are 0 - -1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 3276700 in pps or 0, 100, 200, 300, ..., 1000000 in kbps.
Unit	Specify the rate unit. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pps: packets per second. kbps: Kbits per second.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Access Control List







This page shows the *ACL*, which is made up of the ACEs defined on this switch. Each row describes the ACE that is defined. The maximum number of ACEs is 256 on each switch.

Click on the lowest plus sign to add a new ACE to the list. The reserved ACEs used for internal protocol, cannot be edited or deleted, the order sequence cannot be changed and the priority is highest.

Access Control List Configuration

Ingress Port	Policy / Bitmask	Frame Type	Action	Rate Limiter	Port Redirect	Mirror	Counter
+							

Object	Description
Ingress Port	Indicates the ingress port of the ACE. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All: The ACE will match all ingress port. Port: The ACE will match a specific ingress port.
Policy / Bitmask	Indicates the policy number and bitmask of the ACE.
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: The ACE will match any frame type. EType: The ACE will match Ethernet Type frames. Note that an Ethernet Type based ACE will not get matched by IP and ARP frames. ARP: The ACE will match ARP/RARP frames. IPv4: The ACE will match all IPv4 frames. IPv4/ICMP (<i>Internet Control Message Protocol</i>): The ACE will match IPv4 frames with ICMP protocol. IPv4/UDP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with UDP protocol. IPv4/TCP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with TCP protocol. IPv4/Other: The ACE will match IPv4 frames, which are not ICMP/UDP/TCP. IPv6: The ACE will match all IPv6 standard frames.
Action	Indicates the forwarding action of the ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit: Frames matching the ACE may be forwarded and learned. Deny: Frames matching the ACE are dropped. Filter: Frames matching the ACE are filtered.
Rate Limiter	Indicates the rate limiter number of the ACE. Valid values are 1 – 16. When Disabled is displayed, the rate limiter operation is disabled.
Port Redirect	Indicates the port redirect operation of the ACE. Frames matching the ACE are redirected to the port number. The allowed values are Disabled or a specific port number. When Disabled is displayed, the port redirect operation is disabled.
Mirror	Specify the mirror operation of this port. Frames matching the ACE are mirrored to the destination mirror port. The allowed values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Frames received on the port are mirrored. Disabled: Frames received on the port are not mirrored. <p>The default value is Disabled.</p>

Object	Description
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.
Modification Buttons	<p>You can modify each ACE (Access Control Entry) in the table using the following buttons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  : Inserts a new ACE before the current row.  : Edits the ACE row.  : Moves the ACE up the list.  : Moves the ACE down the list.  : Deletes the ACE.  : The lowest plus sign adds a new entry at the bottom of the ACE listings.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Clear	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.
Remove All	Remove all entries.

The ACE Configuration page includes the following fields:

ACE Configuration

Ingress Port	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> All Port 1 Port 2 Port 3 Port 4 </div>
Policy Filter	Any ▼
Frame Type	Any ▼

Action	Permit ▼
Rate Limiter	Disabled ▼
Mirror	Disabled ▼
Logging	Disabled ▼
Shutdown	Disabled ▼
Counter	0

VLAN Parameters

802.1Q Tagged	Any ▼
VLAN ID Filter	Any ▼
Tag Priority	Any ▼

Object	Description
Ingress Port	Select the ingress port for which this ACE applies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All: The ACE applies to all port. Port <i>n</i>: The ACE applies to this port number, where <i>n</i> is the number of the switch port.
Policy Filter	Specify the policy number filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No policy filter is specified (policy filter status is “don't-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific policy with this ACE, choose this value. Two field for entering a policy value and bitmask appears.
Policy Value	When Specific is selected for the policy filter, you can enter a specific policy value. The allowed range is 0 to 255.
Policy Bitmask	When Specific is selected for the policy filter, you can enter a specific policy bitmask. The allowed range is 0x0 to 0xff. Notice the usage of bitmask, if the binary bit value is “0”, it means this bit is “don't-care”. The real matched pattern is [policy_value & policy_bitmask]. For example, if the policy value is 3 and the policy bitmask is 0x10 (bit 0 is “don't-care” bit), then policy 2 and 3 are applied to this rule.
Frame Type	Select the frame type for this ACE. These frame types are mutually exclusive. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: Any frame can match this ACE. Ethernet Type: Only Ethernet Type frames can match this ACE. The IEEE 802.3 describes the value of Length/Type Field specifications to be greater than or equal to 1536 decimal (equal to 0600 hexadecimal). ARP: Only ARP frames can match this ACE. Notice the ARP frames won't match the ACE with Ethernet type. IPv4: Only IPv4 frames can match this ACE. Notice the IPv4 frames won't match the ACE with Ethernet type. IPv6: Only IPv6 frames can match this ACE. Notice the IPv6 frames won't match the ACE with Ethernet type.

Object	Description
Action	Specify the action to take with a frame that hits this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit: The frame that hits this ACE is granted permission for the ACE operation. Deny: The frame that hits this ACE is dropped. Filter: Frames matching the ACE are filtered.
Rate Limiter	Specify the rate limiter in number of base units. Valid values are 1 – 16. Disabled indicates that the rate limiter operation is disabled.
Port Redirect	Frames that hit the ACE are redirected to the port number specified here. The rate limiter will affect these ports. The allowed range is the same as the switch port number range. Disabled indicates that the port redirect operation is disabled and the specific port number of 'Port Redirect' can't be set when action is permitted.
Mirror	Specify the mirror operation of this port. Frames matching the ACE are mirrored to the destination mirror port. The rate limiter will not affect frames on the mirror port. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Frames received on the port are mirrored. Disabled: Frames received on the port are not mirrored. The default value is Disabled.
Logging	Specify the logging operation of the ACE. Notice that the logging message doesn't include the 4 bytes CRC information. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Frames matching the ACE are stored in the System Log. Disabled: Frames matching the ACE are not logged. Note: The logging feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518 (without VLAN tags) and the System Log memory size and logging rate is limited.
Shutdown	Specify the port shut down operation of the ACE. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: If a frame matches the ACE, the ingress port will be disabled. Disabled: Port shut down is disabled for the ACE. Note: The shutdown feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518 (without VLAN tags).
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.
MAC Parameters	
SMAC Filter	(Only displayed when the frame type is Ethernet Type or ARP.) Specify the source MAC filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No SMAC filter is specified. (SMAC filter status is "don't-care".) Specific: If you want to filter a specific source MAC address with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an SMAC value appears.
SMAC Value	When Specific is selected for the SMAC filter, you can enter a specific source MAC address. Valid format is "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx" or "xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx" or "xxxxxxxxxxxx" (x is a hexadecimal digit). A frame that hits this ACE matches this SMAC value.

Object	Description
DMAC Filter	Specify the destination MAC filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No DMAC filter is specified. (DMAC filter status is “don't-care”.) MC: Frame must be multicast. BC: Frame must be broadcast. UC: Frame must be unicast. Specific: If you want to filter a specific destination MAC address with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering a DMAC value appears.
DMAC Value	When Specific is selected for the DMAC filter, you can enter a specific destination MAC address. The legal format is “xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx” or “xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx” or “xxxxxxxxxxxx” (x is a hexadecimal digit). A frame that hits this ACE matches this DMAC value.
VLAN Parameters	
802.1Q Tagged	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to the 802.1Q tagged. The allowed values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”). Enabled: Tagged frame only. Disabled: Untagged frame only. The default value is Any.
VLAN ID Filter	Specify the VLAN ID filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No VLAN ID filter is specified. (VLAN ID filter status is “don't-care”.) Specific: If you want to filter a specific VLAN ID with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering a VLAN ID number appears.
VLAN ID	When Specific is selected for the VLAN ID filter, you can enter a specific VLAN ID number. Valid values are 1 – 4095. A frame that hits this ACE matches this VLAN ID value.
Tag Priority	Specify the tag priority for this ACE. A frame that hits this ACE matches this tag priority. Valid values are 0 – 7 or range 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3 and 4-7. The value Any means that no tag priority is specified (tag priority is “don't-care”).
ARP Parameters	
ARP/RARP	Specify the available ARP/RARP opcode (OP) flag for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No ARP/RARP OP flag is specified. (OP is “don't-care”). ARP: Frame must have ARP opcode set to ARP. RARP: Frame must have RARP opcode set to RARP. Other: Frame has unknown ARP/RARP Opcode flag.
Request/Reply	Specify the available Request/Reply opcode (OP) flag for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No Request/Reply OP flag is specified. (OP is “don't-care”). Request: Frame must have ARP Request or RARP Request OP flag set. Reply: Frame must have ARP Reply or RARP Reply OP flag.
Sender IP Filter	Specify the sender IP filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No sender IP filter is specified. (Sender IP filter is “don't-care”). Host: Sender IP filter is set to Host. Specify the sender IP address in the SIP Address field that appears. Network: Sender IP filter is set to Network. Specify the sender IP address and sender IP mask in the SIP Address and SIP Mask fields that appear.

Object	Description
Sender IP Address	When Host or Network is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP address in dotted decimal notation.
Sender IP Mask	When Network is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP mask in dotted decimal notation.
Target IP Filter	Specify the target IP filter for this specific ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No target IP filter is specified. (Target IP filter is “don’t-care”). Host: Target IP filter is set to Host. Specify the target IP address in the Target IP Address field that appears. Network: Target IP filter is set to Network. Specify the target IP address and target IP mask in the Target IP Address and Target IP Mask fields that appear.
Target IP Address	When Host or Network is selected for the target IP filter, you can enter a specific target IP address in dotted decimal notation.
Target IP Mask	When Network is selected for the target IP filter, you can enter a specific target IP mask in dotted decimal notation.
ARP Sender MAC Match	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their sender hardware address field (SHA) settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: ARP frames where SHA is not equal to the SMAC address. 1: ARP frames where SHA is equal to the SMAC address. Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
RARP Target MAC Match	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their target hardware address field (THA) settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: RARP frames where THA is not equal to the target MAC address. 1: RARP frames where THA is equal to the target MAC address. Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
IP/Ethernet Length	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address length (HLN) and protocol address length (PLN) settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is not equal to Ethernet (0x06) or the (PLN) is not equal to IPv4 (0x04). 1: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is equal to Ethernet (0x06) and the (PLN) is equal to IPv4 (0x04). Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
IP	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address space (HRD) settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is not equal to Ethernet (1). 1: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is equal to Ethernet (1). Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
Ethernet	Specify whether frames can hit the action according to their ARP/RARP protocol address space (PRO) settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is not equal to IP (0x800). 1: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is equal to IP (0x800). Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
IP Parameters	

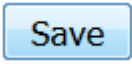

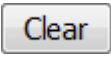
Object	Description
IP Protocol Filter	<p>Specify the IP protocol filter for this ACE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No IP protocol filter is specified (“don’t-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific IP protocol filter with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an IP protocol filter appears. ICMP: Select ICMP to filter IPv4 ICMP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining ICMP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file. UDP: Select UDP to filter IPv4 UDP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining UDP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file. TCP: Select TCP to filter IPv4 TCP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining TCP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file.
IP Protocol Value	<p>When Specific is selected for the IP protocol value, you can enter a specific value. Valid values are 1 – 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this IP protocol value.</p>
IP TTL	<p>Specify the Time-to-Live settings for this ACE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> zero: IPv4 frames with a Time-to-Live field greater than zero must not be able to match this entry. non-zero: IPv4 frames with a Time-to-Live field greater than zero must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
IP Fragment	<p>Specify the fragment offset settings for this ACE. This involves the settings for the More Fragments (MF) bit and the Fragment Offset (FRAG OFFSET) field for an IPv4 frame.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No: IPv4 frames where the MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero must not be able to match this entry. Yes: IPv4 frames where the MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
IP Option	<p>Specify the options flag setting for this ACE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No: IPv4 frames where the options flag is set must not be able to match this entry. Yes: IPv4 frames where the options flag is set must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
SIP Filter	<p>Specify the source IP filter for this ACE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No source IP filter is specified. (Source IP filter is “don’t-care”.) Host: Source IP filter is set to Host. Specify the source IP address in the SIP Address field that appears. Network: Source IP filter is set to Network. Specify the source IP address and source IP mask in the SIP Address and SIP Mask fields that appear.
SIP Address	<p>When Host or Network is selected for the source IP filter, you can enter a specific SIP address in dotted decimal notation.</p>
SIP Mask	<p>When Network is selected for the source IP filter, you can enter a specific SIP mask in dotted decimal notation.</p>

Object	Description
DIP Filter	Specify the destination IP filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No destination IP filter is specified. (Destination IP filter is “don't-care”.) Host: Destination IP filter is set to Host. Specify the destination IP address in the DIP Address field that appears. Network: Destination IP filter is set to Network. Specify the destination IP address and destination IP mask in the DIP Address and DIP Mask fields that appear.
DIP Address	When Host or Network is selected for the destination IP filter, you can enter a specific DIP address in dotted decimal notation.
DIP Mask	When Network is selected for the destination IP filter, you can enter a specific DIP mask in dotted decimal notation.
IPv6 Parameters	
Next Header Filter	Specify the IPv6 next header filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No IPv6 next header filter is specified (“don't-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific IPv6 next header filter with this ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an IPv6 next header filter appears. ICMP: Select ICMP to filter IPv6 ICMP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining ICMP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file. UDP: Select UDP to filter IPv6 UDP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining UDP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file. TCP: Select TCP to filter IPv6 TCP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining TCP parameters will appear. These fields are explained later in this help file.
Next Header Value	When Specific is selected for the IPv6 next header value, you can enter a specific value. Valid values are 0 - 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this IPv6 protocol value.
SIP Filter	Specify the source IPv6 filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No source IPv6 filter is specified. (Source IPv6 filter is “don't-care”.) Specific: Source IPv6 filter is set to Network. Specify the source IPv6 address and source IPv6 mask in the SIP Address fields that appear.
SIP address	When Specific is selected for the source IPv6 filter, you can enter a specific SIPv6 address. The field only supported last 32 bits for IPv6 address.
SIP BitMask	When Specific is selected for the source IPv6 filter, you can enter a specific SIPv6 mask. The field only supported last 32 bits for IPv6 address. Notice the usage of bitmask, if the binary bit value is 0, it means this bit is “don't-care”. The real matched pattern is [sipv6_address & sipv6_bitmask] (last 32 bits). For example, if the SIPv6 address is 2001::3 and the SIPv6 bitmask is 0xFFFFFFFFE (bit 0 is “don't-care” bit), then SIPv6 address 2001::2 and 2001::3 are applied to this rule.

Object	Description
Hop Limit	Specify the hop limit settings for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> zero: IPv6 frames with a hop limit field greater than zero must not be able to match this entry. non-zero: IPv6 frames with a hop limit field greater than zero must be able to match this entry. Any: Any value is allowed (“don’t-care”).
ICMP Parameters	
ICMP Type Filter	Specify the ICMP filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No ICMP filter is specified (ICMP filter status is “don’t-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific ICMP filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific ICMP value. A field for entering an ICMP value appears.
ICMP Type Value	When Specific is selected for the ICMP filter, you can enter a specific ICMP value. Valid values are 0 – 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this ICMP value.
ICMP Code Filter	Specify the ICMP code filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No ICMP code filter is specified (ICMP code filter status is “don’t-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific ICMP code filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific ICMP code value. A field for entering an ICMP code value appears.
ICMP Code Value	When Specific is selected for the ICMP code filter, you can enter a specific ICMP code value. Valid values are 0 – 255. A frame that hits this ACE matches this ICMP code value.
TCP/UDP Parameters	
TCP/UDP Source Filter	Specify the TCP/UDP source filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No TCP/UDP source filter is specified (TCP/UDP source filter status is “don’t-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP source value appears. Range: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source range filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP source value appears.
TCP/UDP Source No.	When Specific is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source value. Valid values are 0 – 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP source value.
TCP/UDP Source Range	When Range is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range value. Valid values are 0 – 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP source value.

Object	Description
TCP/UDP Destination Filter	Specify the TCP/UDP destination filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any: No TCP/UDP destination filter is specified (TCP/UDP destination filter status is “don't-care”). • Specific: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP destination filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP destination value appears. • Range: If you want to filter a specific range TCP/UDP destination filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination range value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP destination value appears.
TCP/UDP Destination Number	When Specific is selected for the TCP/UDP destination filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination value. Valid values are 0 – 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP destination value.
TCP/UDP Destination Range	When Range is selected for the TCP/UDP destination filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination range value. Valid values are 0 – 65535. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP destination value.
TCP FIN	Specify the TCP “No more data from sender” (FIN) value for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: TCP frames where the FIN field is set must not be able to match this entry. • 1: TCP frames where the FIN field is set must be able to match this entry. • Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”).
TCP SYN	Specify the TCP “Synchronize sequence numbers” (SYN) value for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: TCP frames where the SYN field is set must not be able to match this entry. • 1: TCP frames where the SYN field is set must be able to match this entry. • Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”).
TCP RST	Specify the TCP “Reset the connection” (RST) value for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: TCP frames where the RST field is set must not be able to match this entry. • 1: TCP frames where the RST field is set must be able to match this entry. • Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”).
TCP PSH	Specify the TCP “Push Function” (PSH) value for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: TCP frames where the PSH field is set must not be able to match this entry. • 1: TCP frames where the PSH field is set must be able to match this entry. • Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”).
TCP ACK	Specify the TCP “Acknowledgment field significant” (ACK) value for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: TCP frames where the ACK field is set must not be able to match this entry. • 1: TCP frames where the ACK field is set must be able to match this entry. • Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”).
TCP URG	Specify the TCP “Urgent Pointer field significant” (URG) value for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: TCP frames where the URG field is set must not be able to match this entry. • 1: TCP frames where the URG field is set must be able to match this entry. • Any: Any value is allowed (“don't-care”).

Object	Description
Ethernet Type Parameters	
EtherType Filter	Specify the Ethernet type filter for this ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: No EtherType filter is specified (EtherType filter status is “don't-care”). Specific: If you want to filter a specific EtherType filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific EtherType value. A field for entering an EtherType value appears.
Ethernet Type Value	When Specific is selected for the EtherType filter, you can enter a specific EtherType value. The allowed range is 0x600 to 0xFFFF, excluding 0x800(IPv4), 0x806(ARP) and 0x86DD(IPv6). A frame that hits this ACE matches this EtherType value.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
	Undo any changes and return to the previous page.

IP Source Guard

IP Source Guard Configuration

This page provides IP Source Guard related configuration.

IP Source Guard Configuration

Mode Disabled ▾

Translate dynamic to static

Port Mode Configuration

Port	Mode	Max Dynamic Clients
*	<> ▾	<> ▾
1	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
2	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
3	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
4	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
5	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
6	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
7	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
8	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
9	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
10	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
11	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾
12	Disabled ▾	Unlimited ▾

Save

Reset

Object	Description
Mode of IP Source Guard Configuration	Enable the Global IP Source Guard or disable the Global IP Source Guard. All configured ACEs will be lost when the mode is enabled.
Port Mode Configuration	Specify IP Source Guard is enabled on which ports. Only when both Global Mode and Port Mode on a given port are enabled, IP Source Guard is enabled on this given port.
Max Dynamic Clients	Specify the maximum number of dynamic clients that can be learned on given port. This value can be 0, 1, 2 or unlimited. If the port mode is enabled

Object	Description
	and the value of max dynamic client is equal to 0, it means only allow the IP packets forwarding that are matched in static entries on the specific port.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
<input type="button" value="Translate dynamic to static"/>	Translate all dynamic entries into static entries.

IP Source Guard Static Table

Static IP Source Guard Table

Delete	Port	VLAN ID	IP Address	MAC address
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	1 ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Port	The logical port for the settings.
VLAN ID	The vlan id for the settings.
IP Address	Allowed Source IP address.
MAC address	Allowed Source MAC address.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

*ARP Inspection***ARP Inspection and Port Mode Configuration**

This page provides ARP Inspection related configuration.

ARP Inspection Configuration

Mode Disabled ▾

Translate dynamic to static

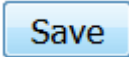
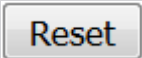
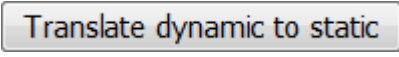
Port Mode Configuration

Port	Mode	Check VLAN	Log Type
*	<> ▾	<> ▾	<> ▾
1	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
2	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
3	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
4	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
5	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
6	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
7	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
8	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
9	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
10	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
11	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾
12	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	None ▾

Save Reset

Object	Description
Mode of ARP Inspection Configuration	Enable the Global ARP Inspection or disable the Global ARP Inspection.
Port Mode Configuration	<p>Specify ARP Inspection is enabled on which ports. Only when both Global Mode and Port Mode on a given port are enabled, ARP Inspection is enabled on this given port. Possible modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable ARP Inspection operation. Disabled: Disable ARP Inspection operation. <p>If you want to inspect the <i>VLAN</i> configuration, you have to enable the setting of Check VLAN. The default setting of Check VLAN is disabled. When the setting of “Check VLAN” is disabled, the log type of ARP Inspection will refer to the port setting. And the setting of “Check VLAN” is</p>

Object	Description
	<p>enabled, the log type of ARP Inspection will refer to the VLAN setting. Possible setting of "Check VLAN" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Enable check VLAN operation. Disabled: Disable check VLAN operation. <p>Only the Global Mode and Port Mode on a given port are enabled, and the setting of Check VLAN is disabled, the log type of ARP Inspection will refer to the port setting. There are four log types and possible types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None: Log nothing. Deny: Log denied entries. Permit: Log permitted entries. ALL: Log all entries.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
	Translate all dynamic entries into static entries.


VLAN Configuration


Each page shows up to 9999 entries from the VLAN table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the VLAN Table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID found in the VLAN Table.

The **VLAN** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the VLAN Table. Clicking the button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next VLAN Table match. The will use the next entry of the currently displayed VLAN entry as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the warning message shows in the displayed table. Use the button to start over.

VLAN Mode Configuration

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	Log Type
	<input type="text"/>	None ▾



Specify ARP Inspection is enabled on which VLANs. First, you have to enable the port setting on Port mode configuration web page. Only when both Global Mode and Port Mode on a given port are

enabled, ARP Inspection is enabled on this given port. Second, you can specify which VLAN will be inspected on VLAN mode configuration web page. The log type also can be configured on per VLAN setting.

Possible types are:

- None: Log nothing.
- Deny: Log denied entries.
- Permit: Log permitted entries.
- ALL: Log all entries

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.


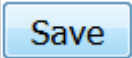
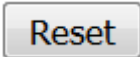
Static Table

Static IP Source Guard Table

Delete	Port	VLAN ID	IP Address	MAC address
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	1 ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Port	The logical port for the settings.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the settings.



Object	Description
MAC Address	Allowed Source MAC address in ARP request packets.
IP Address	Allowed Source IP address in ARP request packets.

Buttons	
	Add a new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Dynamic Table

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

The **Start from port address, VLAN, MAC address, and IP address** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. Clicking the button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next Dynamic ARP Inspection Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The  will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, *No more entries* shows in the displayed table. Use the  button to start over.

Dynamic ARP Inspection Table

Start from , VLAN , MAC address and IP address with entries per page.

Port	VLAN ID	MAC Address	IP Address
No more entries			

Object	Description
Port	Switch Port Number for which the entries are displayed.
VLAN ID	VLAN ID where the ARP traffic is permitted.
MAC Address	User MAC address of the entry.

Object	Description
IP Address	User IP address of the entry.
Translate to static	Select the checkbox to translate the entry to static entry.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Save	Save changes.
Reset	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
 <<	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
>>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

AAA

RADIUS

This page allows you to configure the RADIUS servers.

RADIUS Server Configuration

Global Configuration

Timeout	5	seconds
Retransmit	3	times
Deadtime	0	minutes
Key		
NAS-IP-Address		
NAS-IPv6-Address		
NAS-Identifier		

Server Configuration

Delete	Hostname	Auth Port	Acct Port	Timeout	Retransmit	Key
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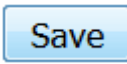
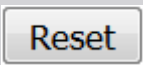
Add New Server

Save

Reset

Object	Description
Global Configuration	
Timeout	Timeout is the number of seconds (1 – 1000), to wait for a reply from a RADIUS server before retransmitting the request.
Retransmit	Retransmit is the number of times (1 – 1000) a RADIUS request is retransmitted to a server that is not responding. If the server has not responded after the last retransmit it is considered to be dead.
Deadtime	Deadtime (0 – 1440 minutes) is the period during which the switch will not send new requests to a server that has failed to respond to a previous request. This will stop the switch from continually trying to contact a server that it has already determined as dead. Setting the Deadtime to a value greater than 0 (zero) will enable this feature, but only if more than one server has been configured.
Key	The secret key—up to 63 characters long—shared between the RADIUS server and the switch.
NAS-IP-Address(Attribute 4)	The IPv4 address to be used as attribute 4 in RADIUS Access-Request packets. If this field is left blank, the IP address of the outgoing interface is used.
NAS-IPv6-Address(Attribute 95)	The IPv6 address to be used as attribute 95 in RADIUS Access-Request packets. If this field is left blank, the IP address of the outgoing interface is used.
NAS-Identifier (Attribute 32)	The identifier (up to 253 characters long) to be used as attribute 32 in RADIUS Access-Request packets. If this field is left blank, the NAS-Identifier is not included in the packet.

Object	Description
Server Configuration	
Delete	To delete a RADIUS server entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted during the next Save.
Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the RADIUS server.
Auth Port	The UDP port to use on the RADIUS server for authentication.
Acct Port	The UDP port to use on the RADIUS server for accounting.
Timeout	This optional setting overrides the global timeout value. Leaving it blank will use the global timeout value.
Retransmit	This optional setting overrides the global retransmit value. Leaving it blank will use the global retransmit value.
Key	This optional setting overrides the global key. Leaving it blank will use the global key.

Buttons	
	Add a new server. Up to five servers are supported.
	Delete the setting.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

TACACS+

This page allows you to configure the TACACS+ servers.

TACACS+ Server Configuration

Global Configuration

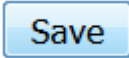
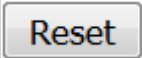
Timeout	5	seconds
Deadtime	0	minutes
Key	<input type="text"/>	

Server Configuration

Delete	Hostname	Port	Timeout	Key
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Object	Description
Global Configuration	
Timeout	Timeout is the number of seconds (1 - 1000) to wait for a reply from a TACACS+ server before it is considered to be dead.
Deadtime	Deadtime (0 - 1440 minutes) is the period during which the switch will not send new requests to a server that has failed to respond to a previous request. This will stop the switch from continually trying to contact a server that it has already determined as dead. Setting the Deadtime to a value greater than 0 (zero) will enable this feature, but only if more than one server has been configured.
Key	The secret key (up to 63 characters) shared between the TACACS+ server and the switch.
Server Configuration	
Delete	To delete a TACACS+ server entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted during the next Save.
Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the TACACS+ server.
Port	The TCP port to use on the TACACS+ server for authentication.
Timeout	This optional setting overrides the global timeout value. Leaving it blank will use the global timeout value.
Key	This optional setting overrides the global key. Leaving it blank will use the global key.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Add New Server"/>	Add a new server. Up to five servers are supported.
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Undo the addition of the new entry or server.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Aggregation

Static Aggregation

This page is used to configure the Aggregation hash mode and the aggregation group.

Aggregation Mode Configuration

Hash Code Contributors	
Source MAC Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Destination MAC Address	<input type="checkbox"/>
IP Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TCP/UDP Port Number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

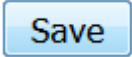

Aggregation Group Configuration

Group ID	Port Members											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Normal	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	
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Object	Description
Hash Code Contributors	
Source MAC Address	The Source MAC address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the Source MAC address, or uncheck to disable. By default, Source MAC Address is enabled.
Destination MAC Address	The Destination MAC Address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the Destination MAC Address, or uncheck to disable. By default, Destination MAC Address is disabled.

Object	Description
IP Address	The IP address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the IP Address, or uncheck to disable. By default, IP Address is enabled.
TCP/UDP Port Number	The TCP/UDP port number can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the TCP/UDP Port Number, or uncheck to disable. By default, TCP/UDP Port Number is enabled.
Aggregation Group Configuration	
Group ID	Indicates the group ID for the settings contained in the same row. Group ID "Normal" indicates there is no aggregation. Only one group ID is valid per port.
Port Members	Each switch port is listed for each group ID. Select a radio button to include a port in an aggregation, or clear the radio button to remove the port from the aggregation. By default, no ports belong to any aggregation group. Only full duplex ports can join an aggregation and ports must be in the same speed in each group.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

LACP Aggregation

This page allows you to inspect the current LACP port configurations, and possibly change them as well.

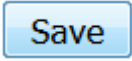
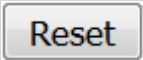
LACP Port Configuration

Port	LACP Enabled	Key	Role	Timeout	Prio
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	<>	32768
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	Active	Fast	32768

Save Reset

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number.
LACP Enabled	Controls whether LACP is enabled on this switch port. LACP will form an aggregation when two or more ports are connected to the same partner.
Key	The Key value incurred by the port (range 1 – 65535). The Auto setting will set the key as appropriate by the physical link speed, 10Mb = 1, 100Mb = 2, 1Gb = 3. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. Ports with the same Key value can participate in the same aggregation group, while ports with different keys cannot.
Role	The Role shows the LACP activity status. The Active will transmit LACP packets each second, while Passive will wait for a LACP packet from a partner (speak if spoken to).

Object	Description
Timeout	The Timeout controls the period between BPDU transmissions. Fast will transmit LACP packets each second, while Slow will wait for 30 seconds before sending a LACP packet.
Prio	The Prio controls the priority of the port. If the LACP partner wants to form a larger group than is supported by this device then this parameter will control which ports will be active and which ports will be in a backup role. Lower number means greater priority.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Loop Protection

This page allows you to inspect the current Loop Protection configurations, and possibly change them as well.

Loop Protection Configuration

General Settings

Global Configuration

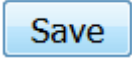

Enable Loop Protection	Disable ▾
Transmission Time	5 seconds
Shutdown Time	180 seconds

Port Configuration

Port	Enable	Action	Tx Mode
*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<> ▾	<> ▾
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾
12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shutdown Port ▾	Enable ▾

Object	Description
General Settings	
Enable Loop Protection	Controls whether loop protections is enabled (as a whole).
Transmission Time	The interval between each loop protection PDU sent on each port. Valid values are 1 - 10 seconds.
Shutdown Time	The period (in seconds) for which a port will be kept disabled in the event of a loop is detected (and the port action shuts down the port). Valid values are 0 - 604800 seconds (7 days). A value of zero will keep a port disabled (until next device restart).
Port Configuration	

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the port.
Enable	Controls whether loop protection is enabled on this switch port.
Action	Configures the action performed when a loop is detected on a port. Valid values are Shutdown Port, Shutdown Port and Log or Log Only.
Tx Mode	Controls whether the port is actively generating loop protection PDUs, or whether it is just passively looking for looped PDUs.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Spanning Tree

Bridge Settings

This page allows you to configure *STP (Spanning Tree Protocol)* system settings. The settings are used by all STP Bridge instances in the Switch

STP Bridge Configuration

Basic Settings

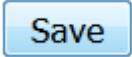

Protocol Version	MSTP ▼
Bridge Priority	32768 ▼
Forward Delay	15
Max Age	20
Maximum Hop Count	20
Transmit Hold Count	6

Advanced Settings

Edge Port BPDU Filtering	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edge Port BPDU Guard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port Error Recovery	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port Error Recovery Timeout	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

Object	Description
Basic Settings	
Protocol Version	The <i>MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol)</i> / RSTP / STP protocol version setting. Valid values are STP, RSTP and MSTP.
Bridge Priority	Controls the bridge priority. Lower numeric values have better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a Bridge Identifier. For MSTP operation, this is the priority of the CIST. Otherwise, this is the priority of the STP/RSTP bridge
Forward Delay	The delay used by STP Bridges to transit Root and Designated Ports to Forwarding (used in STP compatible mode). Valid values are 4 – 30 seconds.
Max Age	The maximum age of the information transmitted by the Bridge when it is the Root Bridge. Valid values are 6 – 40 seconds
Maximum Hop Count	This defines the initial value of remaining Hops for MSTI information generated at the boundary of an MSTI region. It defines how many bridges a root bridge can distribute its BPDU information to. Valid values are 6 – 40 hops.
Transmit Hold Count	The number of BPDUs a bridge port can send per second. When exceeded, transmission of the next BPDU will be delayed. Valid values are 1 – 10 BPDUs per second.
Advanced Settings	
Edge Port BPDU Filtering	Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will transmit and receive BPDUs.

Object	Description
Edge Port BPDU Guard	Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will disable itself upon reception of a BPDU. The port will enter the error-disabled state, and will be removed from the active topology.
Port Error Recovery	Control whether a port in the error-disabled state automatically will be enabled after a certain time. If recovery is not enabled, ports have to be disabled and re-enabled for normal STP operation. The condition is also cleared by a system reboot.
Port Error Recovery Timeout	The time to pass before a port in the error-disabled state can be enabled. Valid values are 30 - 86400 seconds (24 hours).

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

MSTI Mapping

This page allows you to inspect the current STP MSTI bridge instance priority configurations, and possibly change them as well.

MSTI Configuration

Add VLANs separated by spaces or comma.

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

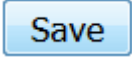
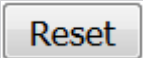
Configuration Identification	
Configuration Name	d8-84-66-57-05-61
Configuration Revision	0

MSTI Mapping	
MSTI	VLANs Mapped
MSTI1	
MSTI2	
MSTI3	
MSTI4	
MSTI5	
MSTI6	
MSTI7	

Save Reset

Object	Description
Configuration Identification	
Configuration Name	The name identifying the <i>VLAN</i> to MSTI mapping. Bridges must share the name and revision (see below), as well as the VLAN-to-MSTI mapping configuration in order to share spanning trees for MSTIs (Intra-region). The name is at most 32 characters.
Configuration Revision	The revision of the MSTI configuration named above. Valid integers are 0 - 65535.
MSTI Mapping	

Object	Description
MSTI	The bridge instance. The CIST is not available for explicit mapping, as it will receive the VLANs not explicitly mapped.
VLANs Mapped	The list of VLANs mapped to the MSTI. The VLANs can be given as a single (xx, xx being 1 - 4094) VLAN, or a range (xx-yy), each of which must be separated with comma and/or space. A VLAN can only be mapped to one MSTI. An unused MSTI should just be left empty (that is, not having any VLANs mapped to it). Example: 2,5,20-40.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

MSTI Priorities

This page allows you to inspect the current *STP* MSTI bridge instance priority configurations, and possibly change them as well.

MSTI Configuration

MSTI Priority Configuration

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

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

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

CIST Ports

This page allows you to inspect the current *STP* CIST port configurations, and possibly change them as well. This page contains settings for physical and aggregated ports.

STP CIST Port Configuration

CIST Aggregated Port Configuration

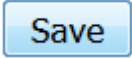

Port	STP Enabled	Path Cost	Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restricted Role	TCN	BPDU Guard	Point-to-point
-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forced True

CIST Normal Port Configuration

Port	STP Enabled	Path Cost	Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restricted Role	TCN	BPDU Guard	Point-to-point
*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	<>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Non-Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the logical STP port.
STP Enabled	Controls whether STP is enabled on this switch port.
Path Cost	Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The Auto setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are 1 - 200000000.
Priority	Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost. (See above.)
operEdge (state flag)	Operational flag describing whether the port is connecting directly to edge devices. (No Bridges attached.) Transition to the forwarding state is faster for edge ports (having operEdge true) than for other ports. The value of this flag is based on AdminEdge and AutoEdge fields. This flag is displayed as Edge in Monitor > Spanning Tree > STP Detailed Bridge Status .
AdminEdge	Controls whether the operEdge flag should start as set or cleared. (The initial operEdge state when a port is initialized.)
AutoEdge	Controls whether the bridge should enable automatic edge detection on the bridge port. This allows operEdge to be derived from whether BPDU's are received on the port or not.

Object	Description
Restricted Role	If enabled, causes the port not to be selected as Root Port for the CIST or any MSTI, even if it has the best spanning tree priority vector. Such a port will be selected as an Alternate Port after the Root Port has been selected. If set, it can cause lack of spanning tree connectivity. It can be set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network influence the spanning tree active topology, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator. This feature is also known as Root Guard.
Restricted TCN	If enabled, causes the port not to propagate received topology change notifications and topology changes to other ports. If set it can cause temporary loss of connectivity after changes in a spanning tree's active topology as a result of persistently incorrect learned station location information. It is set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network, causing address flushing in that region, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator or the physical link state of the attached LANs transits frequently.
BPDU Guard	If enabled, causes the port to disable itself upon receiving valid BPDU's. Contrary to the similar bridge setting, the port Edge status does not effect this setting. A port entering error-disabled state due to this setting is subject to the bridge Port Error Recovery setting as well.
Point-to-Point	Controls whether the port connects to a point-to-point LAN rather than to a shared medium. This can be automatically determined, or forced either true or false. Transition to the forwarding state is faster for point-to-point LANs than for shared media.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

MSTI Ports

This page allows you to inspect the current *STP* MSTI port configurations, and possibly change them as well. An MSTI port is a virtual port, which is instantiated separately for each active CIST (physical) port for each MSTI instance configured on and applicable to the port. The MSTI instance must be selected before displaying actual MSTI port configuration options.

This page contains MSTI port settings for physical and aggregated ports.

MSTI Port Configuration



The image shows a web configuration interface for MSTI ports. It features a purple button labeled "Select MSTI" at the top. Below it is a dropdown menu currently showing "MST1" with a downward arrow, and a grey button labeled "Get". The entire form is enclosed in a thin black border.

Click **Get** to retrieve settings for a specific MSTI, the page displayed as follows.

MST1 MSTI Port Configuration

MSTI Aggregated Ports Configuration


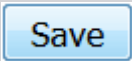
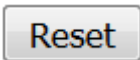
Port	Path Cost	Priority
-	Auto ▼	128 ▼

MSTI Normal Ports Configuration

Port	Path Cost	Priority
*	<> ▼	<> ▼
1	Auto ▼	128 ▼
2	Auto ▼	128 ▼
3	Auto ▼	128 ▼
4	Auto ▼	128 ▼
5	Auto ▼	128 ▼
6	Auto ▼	128 ▼
7	Auto ▼	128 ▼
8	Auto ▼	128 ▼
9	Auto ▼	128 ▼
10	Auto ▼	128 ▼
11	Auto ▼	128 ▼
12	Auto ▼	128 ▼

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the corresponding STP CIST (and MSTI) port.
Path Cost	Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The Auto setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of

Object	Description
	the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are 1 - 200000000.
Priority	Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost. (See above.)

Buttons	
	Retrieve settings for a specific MSTI.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

IPMC Profile




Profile Table

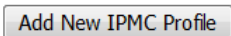
This page provides IPMC Profile related configurations. The IPMC profile is used to deploy the access control on IP multicast streams. It is allowed to create at maximum 64 Profiles with at maximum 128 corresponding rules for each.

IPMC Profile Configurations

Global Profile Mode Disabled ▾



IPMC Profile Table Setting


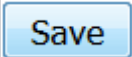
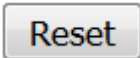
Delete	Profile Name	Profile Description	Rule
			 



Object	Description
Global Profile Mode	Enable/Disable the Global IPMC Profile. System starts to do filtering based on profile settings only when the global profile mode is enabled.
Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
Profile Name	The name used for indexing the profile table. Each entry has the unique name which is composed of at maximum 16 alphanumeric characters. At least one alphabet must be present.

Object	Description
Profile Description	Additional description, which is composed of at maximum 64 alphanumeric characters, about the profile. No blank or space characters are permitted as part of description. Use “_” or “-” to separate the description sentence.
Rule	When the profile is created, click Edit to enter the rule setting page of the designated profile. Summary about the designated profile will be shown by clicking the View button. You can manage or inspect the rules of the designated profile by using the following buttons:  : List the rules associated with the designated profile.  : Adjust the rules associated with the designated profile.

Buttons	
	Add a new IPMC profile. Specify the name and configure the new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

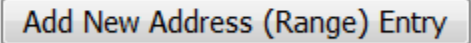
Address Entry

This page provides address range settings used in IPMC profile. The address entry is used to specify the address range that will be associated with IPMC Profile. It is allowed to create at maximum 128 address entries in the system.

IPMC Profile Address Configuration

Navigate Address Entry Setting in IPMC Profile by entries per page.

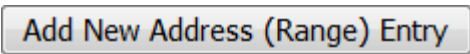
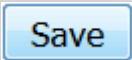
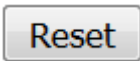

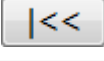

Delete	Entry Name	Start Address	End Address
--------	------------	---------------	-------------



Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
Entry Name	The name used for indexing the address entry table. Each entry has the unique name which is composed of at maximum 16 alphanumeric characters. At least one alphabet must be present.

Object	Description
Start Address	The starting IPv4/IPv6 Multicast Group Address that will be used as an address range.
End Address	The ending IPv4/IPv6 Multicast Group Address that will be used as an address range.

Buttons	
	Add a new address range. Specify the name and configure the addresses.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

MVR

This page provides MVR-related configurations. Most of the settings on this page are global, whereas the Immediate Leave and MVR Port-Role configuration is related to the current selecting stack unit, as reflected by the page header.

The MVR feature enables multicast traffic forwarding on the Multicast VLANs. In a multicast television application, a PC or a network television or a set-top box can receive the multicast stream. Multiple set-top boxes or PCs can be connected to one subscriber port, which is a switch port configured as an MVR receiver port. When a subscriber selects a channel, the set-top box or PC sends an *IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol)*/MLD report message to Switch A to join the appropriate multicast group address.

Uplink ports that send and receive multicast data to and from the multicast *VLAN* are called MVR source ports. Up to four MVR VLANs with corresponding channel profile for each Multicast VLAN can be created. The channel profile is defined by the IPMC Profile which provides the filtering conditions.

MVR Configurations

MVR Mode Disabled ▾

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

Delete	MVR VID	MVR Name	IGMP Address	Mode	Tagging	Priority	LLQI	Interface Channel Profile
--------	---------	----------	--------------	------	---------	----------	------	---------------------------

Add New MVR VLAN

Immediate Leave Setting

Port	Immediate Leave
*	<> ▾
1	Disabled ▾
2	Disabled ▾
3	Disabled ▾
4	Disabled ▾
5	Disabled ▾
6	Disabled ▾
7	Disabled ▾
8	Disabled ▾
9	Disabled ▾
10	Disabled ▾
11	Disabled ▾
12	Disabled ▾

Save Reset


Object	Description
MVR Mode	Enable/Disable the Global MVR. The Unregistered Flooding control depends on the current configuration in IGMP/MLD Snooping. It is suggested to enable Unregistered Flooding control when the MVR group table is full.
Port	The logical port for the settings.


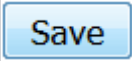

Object	Description
Port Role	<p>Configure an MVR port of the designated MVR VLAN as one of the following roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inactive: The designated port does not participate MVR operations. Source: Configure uplink ports that receive and send multicast data as source ports. Subscribers cannot be directly connected to source ports. Receiver: Configure a port as a receiver port if it is a subscriber port and should only receive multicast data. It does not receive data unless it becomes a member of the multicast group by issuing IGMP/MLD messages. <p>Caution: MVR source ports are not recommended to be overlapped with management VLAN ports.</p> <p>Select the port role by clicking the Role symbol to switch the setting. / indicates Inactive; S indicates Source; and R indicates Receiver. The default role is Inactive.</p>
Immediate Leave	Enable the fast leave on the port.

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

Delete	MVR VID	MVR Name	IGMP Address	Mode	Tagging	Priority	LLQI	Interface Channel Profile
<input type="checkbox"/>			0.0.0.0	Dynamic	Tagged	0	5	
Port	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12							
Role								

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
MVR VID	<p>Specify the Multicast VLAN ID.</p> <p>Caution: MVR source ports are not recommended to be overlapped with management VLAN ports.</p>
MVR Name	MVR Name is an optional attribute to indicate the name of the specific MVR VLAN. Maximum length of the MVR VLAN Name string is 16. MVR VLAN Name can only contain alphabets or numbers. When the optional MVR VLAN name is given, it should contain at least one alphabet. MVR VLAN name can be edited for the existing MVR VLAN entries or it can be added to the new entries.
IGMP Address	<p>Define the IPv4 address as source address used in IP header for IGMP control frames. The default IGMP address is not set (0.0.0.0). When the IGMP address is not set, system uses IPv4 management address of the IP interface associated with this VLAN.</p> <p>When the IPv4 management address is not set, system uses the first available IPv4 management address.</p> <p>Otherwise, system uses a pre-defined value. By default, this value will be 192.0.2.1.</p>
Mode	Specify the MVR mode of operation. In Dynamic mode, MVR allows dynamic MVR membership reports on source ports. In Compatible mode, MVR membership reports are forbidden on source ports. The default is Dynamic mode.

Object	Description
Tagging	Specify whether the traversed IGMP/MLD control frames will be sent as Untagged or Tagged with MVR VID. The default is Tagged.
Priority	Specify how the traversed IGMP/MLD control frames will be sent in prioritized manner. The default Priority is 0.
LLQI	Define the maximum time to wait for IGMP/MLD report memberships on a receiver port before removing the port from multicast group membership. The value is in units of tenths of a seconds. Range is 0 - 31744. The default LLQI is 5 tenths or one-half second.
Interface Channel Profile	When the MVR VLAN is created, select the IPMC Profile as the channel filtering condition for the specific MVR VLAN. Summary about the Interface Channel Profiling (of the MVR VLAN) will be shown by clicking the View button. Profile selected for designated interface channel is not allowed to have overlapped permit group address.
Profile Management Button	You can inspect the rules of the designated profile by clicking  , which lists the rules associated with the designated profile.

Buttons	
	Add a new MVR VLAN. Specify the VID and configure the new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

IPMC

IGMP Snooping - Basic Configuration

This page provides IGMP Snooping related configuration.

IGMP Snooping Configuration

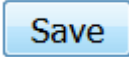

Global Configuration	
Snooping Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unregistered IPMCv4 Flooding Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IGMP SSM Range	232.0.0.0 / 8
Leave Proxy Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proxy Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>

Port Related Configuration

Port	Router Port	Fast Leave	Throttling
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<> ▾
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited ▾

Object	Description
Snooping Enabled	Enable the Global IGMP Snooping.
Unregistered IPMCv4 Flooding Enabled	Enable unregistered IPMCv4 traffic flooding. The flooding control takes effect only when IGMP Snooping is enabled. When IGMP Snooping is disabled, unregistered IPMCv4 traffic flooding is always active in spite of this setting.
IGMP SSM Range	SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) Range allows the SSM-aware hosts and routers run the SSM service model for the groups in the address range.
Leave Proxy Enabled	Enable IGMP Leave Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary leave messages to the router side.
Proxy Enabled	Enable IGMP Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary join and leave messages to the router side.

Object	Description
Router Port	Specify which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. If an aggregation member port is selected as a router port, the whole aggregation will act as a router port.
Fast Leave	Enable the fast leave on the port.
Throttling	Enable to limit the number of multicast groups to which a switch port can belong.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

IGMP Snooping - VLAN Configuration

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

The **VLAN** input field allows you to select the starting point in the VLAN Table.

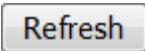


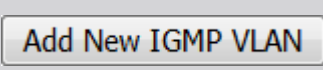
IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration

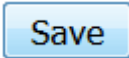

Start from VLAN 1 with 20 entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	Snooping Enabled	Querier Election	Querier Address	Compatibility	PRI	RV	QI (sec)	QRI (0.1 sec)	LLQI (0.1 sec)	URI (sec)
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	IGMP-Auto	0	2	125	100	10	1

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
IGMP Snooping Enabled	Enable the per-VLAN <u>IGMP</u> Snooping. Up to 32 VLANs can be selected for IGMP Snooping.
Querier Election	Enable to join IGMP Querier election in the VLAN. Disable to act as an IGMP Non-Querier.













Object	Description
Querier Address	Define the IPv4 address as source address used in IP header for IGMP Querier election. When the Querier address is not set, system uses IPv4 management address of the IP interface associated with this VLAN. When the IPv4 management address is not set, system uses the first available IPv4 management address. Otherwise, system uses a pre-defined value. By default, this value will be 192.0.2.1.
Compatibility	Compatibility is maintained by hosts and routers taking appropriate actions depending on the versions of IGMP operating on hosts and routers within a network. The allowed selection is IGMP-Auto, Forced IGMPv1, Forced IGMPv2, Forced IGMPv3, default compatibility value is IGMP-Auto.
PRI	Priority of Interface. It indicates the IGMP control frame priority level generated by the system. These values can be used to prioritize different classes of traffic. The allowed range is 0 (best effort) to 7 (highest). Default interface priority value is 0.
RV	Robustness Variable. Allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a network. Valid values are 1 – 255. Default is 2.
QI	Query Interval. The Query Interval is the interval between General Queries sent by the Querier. Valid values are 1 – 31744 seconds. Default is 125 seconds.
QRI	Query Response Interval. It is used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into the periodic General Queries. Valid values are 0 – 31744 in tenths of seconds. Default is 100 in tenths of seconds (10 seconds).
LLQI(LMQI for IGMP)	Last Member Query Interval. The time value represented by the Last Member Query Interval, multiplied by the Last Member Query Count. Valid values are 0 – 31744 in tenths of seconds. Default is 10 in tenths of seconds (1 second).
URI	Unsolicited Report Interval. The time between repetitions of a host's initial report of membership in a group. Valid values are 0 – 31744 seconds. Default is 1 second.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.
	Add a new IGMP VLAN. Specify the VID and configure the new entry. The specific IGMP VLAN starts working after the corresponding static VLAN is also created.


Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

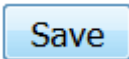
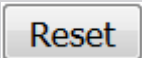
Port Filtering Profile

IGMP Snooping Port Filtering Profile Configuration

Port	Filtering Profile
1	 - ▾
2	 - ▾
3	 - ▾
4	 - ▾
5	 - ▾
6	 - ▾
7	 - ▾
8	 - ▾
9	 - ▾
10	 - ▾
11	 - ▾
12	 - ▾

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings.
Filtering Profile	Select the IPMC Profile as the filtering condition for the specific port. Summary about the designated profile will be shown by clicking the view button.
Profile Management Button	You can inspect the rules of the designated profile by using the  icon, which lists the rules associated with the designated profile.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

MLD Snooping - Basic Configuration

This page provides MLD Snooping related configuration.

MLD Snooping Configuration

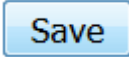
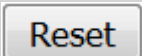
Global Configuration	
Snooping Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unregistered IPMCv6 Flooding Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MLD SSM Range	ff3e:: / 96
Leave Proxy Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proxy Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>

Port Related Configuration

Port	Router Port	Fast Leave	Throttling
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unlimited

Object	Description
Snooping Enable	Enable the Global MLD Snooping.
Unregistered IPMCv6 Flooding Enable	Enable unregistered IPMCv6 traffic flooding. The flooding control takes effect only when MLD Snooping is enabled. When MLD Snooping is disabled, unregistered IPMCv6 traffic flooding is always active in spite of this setting.
MLD SSM Range	SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) Range allows the SSM-aware hosts and routers run the SSM service model for the groups in the address range.
Leave Proxy Enable	Enable MLD Leave Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary leave messages to the router side.
Proxy Enable	Enable MLD Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary join and leave messages to the router side.

Object	Description
Router Port	Specify which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or MLD querier. If an aggregation member port is selected as a router port, the whole aggregation will act as a router port.
Fast Leave	Enable the fast leave on the port.
Throttling	Enable to limit the number of multicast groups to which a switch port can belong.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

MLD Snooping - VLAN Configuration

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

The **VLAN** input field allows you to select the starting point in the VLAN Table.


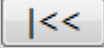

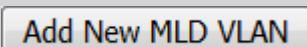
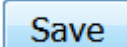
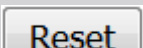
MLD Snooping VLAN Configuration

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	Snooping Enabled	Querier Election	Compatibility	PRI	RV	QI (sec)	QRI (0.1 sec)	LLQI (0.1 sec)	URI (sec)
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MLD-Auto	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="125"/>	<input type="text" value="100"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>













Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
MLD Snooping Enabled	Enable the per-VLAN MLD Snooping. Up to 32 VLANs can be selected for MLD Snooping.
Querier Election	Enable to join MLD Querier election in the VLAN. Disable to act as a MLD Non-Querier.
Compatibility	Compatibility is maintained by hosts and routers taking appropriate actions depending on the versions of MLD operating on hosts and routers within a network. The allowed selection is MLD-Auto, Forced MLDv1, Forced MLDv2, default compatibility value is MLD-Auto.


Object	Description
PRI	Priority of Interface. It indicates the MLD control frame priority level generated by the system. These values can be used to prioritize different classes of traffic. The allowed range is 0 (best effort) to 7 (highest), default interface priority value is 0.
RV	Robustness Variable. It allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a link. Valid values are 1 - 255. Default is 2.
QI	Query Interval. The interval between General Queries sent by the Querier. Valid values are 1 - 31744 seconds. Default is 125 seconds.
QRI	Query Response Interval. It is used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into the periodic General Queries. Valid values are 0 - 31744 in tenths of seconds. Default is 100 in tenths of seconds (10 seconds).
LLQI	Last Listener Query Interval. The Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into Multicast Address Specific Queries sent in response to Version 1 Multicast Listener Done messages. It is also the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into Multicast Address and Source Specific Query messages. Valid values are 0 - 31744 in tenths of seconds, default last listener query interval is 10 in tenths of seconds (1 second).
URI	Unsolicited Report Interval. The time between repetitions of a node's initial report of interest in a multicast address. Valid values are 0 - 31744 seconds. Default is 1 second.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.
	Add a new MLD VLAN. Specify the VID and configure the new entry. The specific MLD VLAN starts working after the corresponding static VLAN is also created.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Port Filtering Profile

MLD Snooping Port Filtering Profile Configuration

Port	Filtering Profile
1	 - ▾
2	 - ▾
3	 - ▾
4	 - ▾
5	 - ▾
6	 - ▾
7	 - ▾
8	 - ▾
9	 - ▾
10	 - ▾
11	 - ▾
12	 - ▾

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings.
Filtering Profile	Select the IPMC Profile as the filtering condition for the specific port. Summary about the designated profile will be shown by clicking the view button.
Profile Management Button	You can inspect the rules of the designated profile by clicking  , which listst the rules associated with the designated profile.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

LLDP

LLDP

This page allows you to inspect and configure the current LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) port settings.

LLDP Configuration

LLDP Parameters

Tx Interval	30	seconds
Tx Hold	4	times
Tx Delay	2	seconds
Tx Reinit	2	seconds

LLDP Port Configuration

Port	Mode	CDP aware	Optional TLVs				
			Port Descr	Sys Name	Sys Descr	Sys Capa	Mgmt Addr
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Save Reset

Object	Description
LLDP Parameters	
Tx Interval	The switch periodically transmits LLDP frames to its neighbors for having the network discovery information up-to-date. The interval between each LLDP frame is determined by the Tx Interval value. Valid values are restricted to 5 - 32768 seconds.
Tx Hold	Each LLDP frame contains information about how long the information in the LLDP frame shall be considered valid. The LLDP information valid period is set to Tx Hold multiplied by Tx Interval seconds. Valid values are restricted to 2 - 10 times.
Tx Delay	If some configuration is changed (such as the IP address), a new LLDP frame is transmitted, but the time between the LLDP frames will always be at least the value of Tx Delay seconds. Tx Delay cannot be larger than 1/4 of the Tx Interval value. Valid values are restricted to 1 - 8192 seconds.
Tx Reinit	When a port is disabled, LLDP is disabled or the switch is rebooted, an LLDP shutdown frame is transmitted to the neighboring units, signalling that the LLDP information isn't valid anymore. Tx Reinit controls the amount of seconds between the shutdown frame and a new LLDP initialization. Valid values are restricted to 1 - 10 seconds.

Object	Description
LLDP Port Parameters	
Port	The switch port number of the logical LLDP port.
Mode	Select LLDP mode. Rx only The switch will not send out LLDP information, but LLDP information from neighbor units is analyzed. Tx only The switch will drop LLDP information received from neighbors, but will send out LLDP information. Disabled The switch will not send out LLDP information, and will drop LLDP information received from neighbors. Enabled The switch will send out LLDP information, and will analyze LLDP information received from neighbors.
CDP Aware	Select CDP awareness. The CDP operation is restricted to decoding incoming CDP frames (The switch doesn't transmit CDP frames). CDP frames are only decoded if LLDP on the port is enabled. Only CDP TLVs that can be mapped to a corresponding field in the LLDP neighbors' table are decoded. All other TLVs are discarded (Unrecognized CDP TLVs and discarded CDP frames are not shown in the LLDP statistics.). CDP TLVs are mapped onto LLDP neighbors' table as shown below. CDP TLV "Device ID" is mapped to the LLDP Chassis ID field. CDP TLV "Address" is mapped to the LLDP Management Address field. The CDP address TLV can contain multiple addresses, but only the first address shows in the LLDP neighbors table. CDP TLV "Port ID" is mapped to the LLDP Port ID field. CDP TLV "Version and Platform" is mapped to the LLDP System Description field. Both the CDP and LLDP support "system capabilities," but the CDP capabilities cover capabilities that are not part of the LLDP. These capabilities are shown as "others" in the LLDP neighbors' table. If all ports have CDP awareness disabled the switch forwards CDP frames received from neighbor devices. If at least one port has CDP awareness enabled all CDP frames are terminated by the switch. Note: When CDP awareness on a port is disabled the CDP information isn't removed immediately, but gets removed when the hold time is exceeded.
Port Descr	Optional TLV: When checked the "port description" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
Sys Name	Optional TLV: When checked the "system name" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
Sys Descr	Optional TLV: When checked the "system description" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
Sys Capa	Optional TLV: When checked the "system capability" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
Mgmt Addr	Optional TLV: When checked the "management address" is included in LLDP information transmitted.
Buttons	
	Save changes.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

LLDP-MED

This page allows you to configure the LLDP-MED. This function applies to VoIP devices which support LLDP-MED.

LLDP-MED Configuration

Fast Start Repeat Count

Fast start repeat count

Coordinates Location

Latitude ° North Longitude ° East Altitude Meters Map Datum WGS84

Civic Address Location

Country code	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>	County	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>	City district	<input type="text"/>	Block (Neighborhood)	<input type="text"/>
Street	<input type="text"/>	Leading street direction	<input type="text"/>	Trailing street suffix	<input type="text"/>
Street suffix	<input type="text"/>	House no.	<input type="text"/>	House no. suffix	<input type="text"/>
Landmark	<input type="text"/>	Additional location info	<input type="text"/>	Name	<input type="text"/>
Zip code	<input type="text"/>	Building	<input type="text"/>	Apartment	<input type="text"/>
Floor	<input type="text"/>	Room no.	<input type="text"/>	Place type	<input type="text"/>
Postal community name	<input type="text"/>	P.O. Box	<input type="text"/>	Additional code	<input type="text"/>

Emergency Call Service

Emergency Call Service

Policies

Delete	Policy ID	Application Type	Tag	VLAN ID	L2 Priority	DSCP
No entries present						

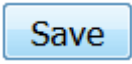
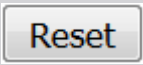
Object	Description
Fast start repeat count	
Fast start repeat count	<p>Rapid startup and Emergency Call Service Location Identification Discovery of endpoints is a critically important aspect of VoIP systems in general. In addition, it is best to advertise only those pieces of information which are specifically relevant to particular endpoint types (for example only advertise the voice network policy to permitted voice-capable devices), both in order to conserve the limited LLDPDU space and to reduce security and system integrity issues that can come with inappropriate knowledge of the network policy.</p> <p>With this in mind LLDP-MED defines an LLDP-MED Fast Start interaction between the protocol and the application layers on top of the protocol, in order to achieve these related properties. Initially, a Network Connectivity Device will only transmit LLDP TLVs in an LLDPDU. Only after an LLDP-MED Endpoint Device is detected, will an LLDP-MED capable Network Connectivity Device start to advertise LLDP-MED TLVs in outgoing LLDPDUs on the associated port. The LLDP-MED application will temporarily speed up the transmission of the LLDPDU to start within a second, when a new LLDP-MED neighbor has been detected in order share LLDP-MED information as fast as possible to new neighbors.</p> <p>Because there is a risk of an LLDP frame being lost during transmission between neighbors, it is recommended to repeat the fast start transmission multiple times to increase the possibility of the neighbors receiving the LLDP frame. With Fast start repeat count it is possible to specify the number of times the fast start transmission would be repeated. The recommended value is 4 times, given that 4 LLDP frames with a 1 second interval will be transmitted, when an LLDP frame with new information is received.</p>

Object	Description
	It should be noted that LLDP-MED and the LLDP-MED Fast Start mechanism is only intended to run on links between LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Devices and Endpoint Devices, and as such does not apply to links between LAN infrastructure elements, including Network Connectivity Devices, or other types of links.
Coordinates Location	
Latitude	Latitude SHOULD be normalized to within 0 – 90 degrees with a maximum of four digits. It is possible to specify the direction to either North of the equator or South of the equator.
Longitude	Longitude SHOULD be normalized to within 0 – 180 degrees with a maximum of four digits. It is possible to specify the direction to either East of the prime meridian or West of the prime meridian.
Altitude	Altitude SHOULD be normalized to within -32767 to 32767 with a maximum of four digits. It is possible to select between two altitude types (floors or meters). Meters: Representing meters of Altitude defined by the vertical datum specified. Floors: Representing altitude in a form more relevant in buildings which have different floor-to-floor dimensions. An altitude = 0.0 is meaningful even outside a building, and represents ground level at the given latitude and longitude. Inside a building, 0.0 represents the floor level associated with ground level at the main entrance.
Map Datum	The Map Datum is used for the coordinates given in these options: WGS84: (Geographical 3D) - World Geodesic System 1984, CRS Code 4327, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich. NAD83/NAVD88: North American Datum 1983, CRS Code 4269, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich; The associated vertical datum is the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). This datum pair is to be used when referencing locations on land, not near tidal water (which would use Datum = NAD83/MLLW). NAD83/MLLW: North American Datum 1983, CRS Code 4269, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich; The associated vertical datum is Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW). This datum pair is to be used when referencing locations on water/sea/ocean.
Civic Address Location	
Country code	The two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters - Example: DK, DE or US.
State	National subdivisions (state, canton, region, province, prefecture).
County	County, parish, gun (Japan), district.
City	City, township, shi (Japan). Example: Copenhagen.
City district	City division, borough, city district, ward, chou (Japan).
Block (Neighborhood)	Neighborhood, block.
Street	Street. Example: Poppelvej.
Leading street direction	Leading street direction. Example: N.
Trailing street suffix	Trailing street suffix. Example: SW.

Object	Description
Street suffix	Street suffix. Example: Ave, Platz.
House no.	House number. Example: 21.
House no. suffix	House number suffix. Example: A, 1/2.
Landmark	Landmark or vanity address. Example: Columbia University.
Additional location info	Additional location info. Example: South Wing.
Name	Name (residence and office occupant). Example: Flemming Jahn.
Zip code	Postal/ZIP code. Example: 2791.
Building	Building (structure). Example: Low Library.
Apartment	Unit (Apartment, suite). Example: Apt 42.
Floor	Floor. Example: 4.
Room no.	Room number. Example: 450F.
Place type	Place type. Example: Office.
Postal community name	Postal community name. Example: Leonia.
P.O. Box	Post office box (P.O. BOX). Example: 12345.
Additional code	Additional code. Example: 1320300003.
Emergency Call Service	
Emergency Call Service	Emergency Call Service ELIN identifier data format is defined to carry the ELIN identifier as used during emergency call setup to a traditional CAMA or ISDN trunk-based PSAP. This format consists of a numerical digit string, corresponding to the ELIN to be used for emergency calling.
Policies	
Delete	Check to delete the policy. It will be deleted during the next save.
Policy ID	ID for the policy. This is auto generated and shall be used when selecting the policies that shall be mapped to the specific ports.

Object	Description
Application Type	<p>Intended use of the application types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voice - for use by dedicated IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. These devices are typically deployed on a separate VLAN for ease of deployment and enhanced security by isolation from data applications. 2. Voice Signaling (conditional) - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the voice signaling than for the voice media. This application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the Voice application policy. 3. Guest Voice - support a separate 'limited feature-set' voice service for guest users and visitors with their own IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. 4. Guest Voice Signaling (conditional) - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the guest voice signaling than for the guest voice media. This application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the Guest Voice application policy. 5. Softphone Voice - for use by softphone applications on typical data centric devices, such as PCs or laptops. This class of endpoints frequently does not support multiple VLANs, if at all, and are typically configured to use an 'untagged' VLAN or a single 'tagged' data specific VLAN. When a network policy is defined for use with an 'untagged' VLAN (see Tagged flag below), then the L2 priority field is ignored and only the DSCP value has relevance. 6. Video Conferencing - for use by dedicated Video Conferencing equipment and other similar appliances supporting real-time interactive video/audio services. 7. Streaming Video - for use by broadcast or multicast based video content distribution and other similar applications supporting streaming video services that require specific network policy treatment. Video applications relying on TCP with buffering would not be an intended use of this application type. 8. Video Signaling (conditional) - for use in network topologies that require a separate policy for the video signaling than for the video media. This application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the Video Conferencing application policy.
Tag	<p>Tag indicating whether the specified application type is using a 'tagged' or an 'untagged' VLAN.</p> <p>Untagged indicates that the device is using an untagged frame format and as such does not include a tag header as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003. In this case, both the VLAN ID and the Layer 2 priority fields are ignored and only the DSCP value has relevance.</p> <p>Tagged indicates that the device is using the IEEE 802.1Q tagged frame format, and that both the VLAN ID and the Layer 2 priority values are being used, as well as the DSCP value. The tagged format includes an additional field, known as the tag header. The tagged frame format also includes priority tagged frames as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003.</p>
VLAN ID	VLAN identifier (VID) for the port as defined in IEEE 802.1Q-2003.
L2 Priority	L2 Priority is the Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type. L2 Priority may specify one of eight priority levels (0 through 7), as defined by IEEE 802.1D-2004. A value of 0 represents use of the default priority as defined in IEEE 802.1D-2004.

Object	Description
DSCP	DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type as defined in IETF RFC 2474. DSCP may contain one of 64 code point values (0 through 63). A value of 0 represents use of the default DSCP value as defined in RFC 2475.
Adding a new policy	Click Add New Policy to add a new policy. Specify the Application type, Tag, VLAN ID, L2 Priority and DSCP for the new policy. Click Save . The number of policies supported is 32.
Port Policies Configuration	
Port	The port number to which the configuration applies.
Policy Id	The set of policies that shall apply to a given port. The set of policies is selected by check marking the checkboxes that corresponds to the policies.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

PoE

This page allows you to inspect and configure the current *PoE (Power over Ethernet)* port settings.

Power Over Ethernet Configuration

Reserved Power determined by	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Class	<input type="radio"/> Allocation	<input type="radio"/> LLDP-MED
Power Management Mode	<input type="radio"/> Actual Consumption	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Reserved Power	

PoE Power Supply Configuration

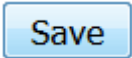
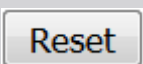
Primary Power Supply [W]	240
---------------------------------	-----

PoE Port Configuration

Port	Mode	Operation	Priority	Maximum Power [W]
*	<>	<>	<>	15.4
1	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
2	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
3	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
4	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
5	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
6	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
7	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4
8	Disable	802.3af	Low	15.4

Object	Description
Reserved Power determined by	
Class mode	In this mode each port automatically determines how much power to reserve according to the class the connected PD belongs to, and reserves the power accordingly. Four different port classes exist and one for 4, 7, 15.4 or 30 Watts. In this mode, the Maximum Power fields have no effect.
Allocated mode	In this mode you can allocate the amount of power that each port may reserve. The allocated/reserved power for each port/PD is specified in the Maximum Power fields.
LLDP-MED mode	This mode is similar to the Class mode expect that each port determine the amount power it reserves by exchanging PoE information using the <i>LLDP</i> protocol and reserves power accordingly. If no LLDP information is available for a port, the port will reserve power using the class mode. In this mode, the Maximum Power fields have no effect.
Power Management Mode	

Object	Description
Actual Consumption	In this mode the ports are shut down when the actual power consumption for all ports exceeds the amount of power that the power supply can deliver or if the actual power consumption for a given port exceeds the reserved power for that port. The ports are shut down according to the ports priority. If two ports have the same priority the port with the highest port number is shut down.
Reserved Power	In this mode the ports are shut down when total reserved powered exceeds the amount of power that the power supply can deliver. In this mode the port power is not turned on if the PD requests more power than available from the power supply.
Power Supply Configuration	
Power Source	For being able to determine the amount of power the PD may use, it must be defined what amount of power a power source can deliver. Valid values are in the range 0 to 240 Watts.
Port Configuration	
Port	This is the logical port number for this row. Ports that are not PoE-capable are grayed out and thus impossible to configure PoE for.
PoE Mode	
Disable	PoE disabled for the port.
Enable	Enables PoE for the port.
Schedule	Enables PoE for the port by scheduling.
Operation Mode	
802.3af	Sets PoE protocol to IEEE 802.3af.
802.3at	Sets PoE protocol to IEEE 802.3at.
Priority	
The priority is used in the case where the remote devices require more power than the power supply can deliver. In this case the port with the lowest priority will be turn off starting from the port with the highest port number.	
Low	The lowest priority.
High	The medium priority.
Critical	The highest priority.
Maximum Power	
The Maximum Power value contains a numerical value that indicates the maximum power in watts that can be delivered to a remote device. For port support 4Pairs mode, the maximum allowed value is 60 W; others are 30 W.	

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

PoE Scheduler

This page provides power scheduling configurations. The entry is used to control the power alive interval on *PoE* port. It is allowed to set the specific interval to schedule power on/off in one week.

PoE Power Scheduling Control on Port 1

Power Scheduling Interval Configuration

Day							Interval		Action
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Start - End		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00:00 - 00:29	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Power ON <input type="radio"/> Power OFF	

Apply

Power Scheduling During 00:00 - 05:59


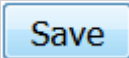
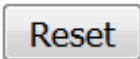
Time Interval	Day						
	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
00:00 - 00:29	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
00:30 - 00:59	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
01:00 - 01:29	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
01:30 - 01:59	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
02:00 - 02:29	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
02:30 - 02:59	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
03:00 - 03:29	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
03:30 - 03:59	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
04:00 - 04:29	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
04:30 - 04:59	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
05:00 - 05:29	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
05:30 - 05:59	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Save

Reset

Object	Description
Power Scheduling Interval Configuration	
Day	Checkmarks indicate which day are members of the set.
Interval	Start - Select the start hour and minute. End - Select the end hour and minute.
Action	Power On - Select the radio button to apply power on during the interval. Power Off - Select the radio button to apply power off during the interval.
Power Scheduling During	

Object	Description
Time Interval	There are 48 time intervals in one day and each interval has 30 minutes.
Day	The current scheduling state is displayed graphically during the week. Green indicates the power is on and red that it is off. Directly changes checkmarks to indicate which day are members of the time interval. Check or uncheck as needed to modify the scheduling table.

Buttons	
	Apply the configuration. For PoE, apply the scheduling interval.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Power Reset

This page provides power reset entry configurations. The entry is used to control the power reset time on PoE port. It is allowed to create at maximum five entries for each PoE port.

PoE Power Reset Control on Port 1

Delete	Day							Time (hh:mm)
	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
Delete	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00 : 00

Add New

Save Reset

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. The designated entry will be deleted during the next save.
Day	Checkmarks indicate which day are members of the entry. Check or uncheck as needed to modify the entry.
Time (hh:mm)	hh - Select the hour. mm - Select the minute.

Buttons	
Add New	Add a new entry.
Save	Save changes.
Reset	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

MEP

You can configure MEPs (Maintenance Entity Points) on this page.

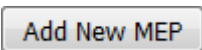
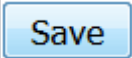
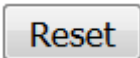
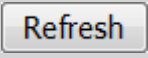
Maintenance Entity Point

Delete	Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Level	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	This MAC	Alarm
Delete	1	Port	Mep	Down	1	0	1	0		

Add New MEP Save Reset

Object	Description
Delete	This box is used to mark a MEP for deletion in next Save operation.
Instance	The ID of the MEP. Click on the ID of a MEP to enter the configuration page. The range is 1 - 100.
Domain	Port: This is a MEP in the Port Domain.

Object	Description
Mode	MEP: This is a Maintenance Entity End Point. MIP: This is a Maintenance Entity Intermediate Point.
Direction	Down: A Down MEP monitors ingress OAM and traffic on the Residence Port. Up: An Up MEP monitors egress OAM and traffic on the Residence Port.
Residence Port	The port where MEP is monitoring (see Direction). For a EVC MEP, the port must be a port in the EVC. For a <u>VLAN</u> MEP, the port must be a VLAN member.
Level	The MEG level of this MEP.
Flow Instance	The MEP is related to this flow (see Domain). This is not relevant and not shown in case of Port MEP.
Tagged VID	Port MEP: An outer C/S-tag (depending on VLAN Port Type) is added with this VID. Entering '0' means no TAG added. EVC MEP: This is not used. VLAN MEP: This is not used. EVC MIP: On Serval, this is the Subscriber VID that identify the subscriber flow in this EVC where the MIP is active.
This MAC	The MAC of this MEP. Can be used by other MEPs when unicast is selected (Info only).
Alarm	There is an active alarm on the MEP.

Buttons	
	Add a new MEP entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

ERPS

The ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) instances are configured here.


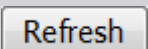
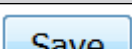



Caution

When configuring ERPS, we recommend that you allow Egress of only the control VLAN and protected VLANs. Failure to do this could cause open loop flooding.

Object	Description
Delete	This box is used to mark a ERPS for deletion in next Save operation.
ERPS ID	The ID of the created Protection group. It must be an integer value 1 – 64. The maximum number of ERPS Protection Groups that can be created is 64. Click on the ID of an Protection group to enter the configuration page.

Object	Description
Port 0	This will create a Port 0 of the switch in the ring.
Port 1	This will create "Port 1" of the switch in the Ring. As interconnected sub-ring will have only one ring port, "Port 1" is configured as "0" for interconnected sub-ring. "0" in this field indicates that no "Port 1" is associated with this instance
Port 0 SF MEP	The Port 0 Signal Fail reporting MEP.
Port 1 SF MEP	The Port 1 Signal Fail reporting MEP. As only one SF MEP is associated with interconnected sub-ring without virtual channel, it is configured as "0" for such ring instances. "0" in this field indicates that no Port 1 SF MEP is associated with this instance.
Port 0 APS MEP	The Port 0 APS PDU handling MEP.
Port 1 APS MEP	The Port 1 APS PDU handling MEP. As only one APS MEP is associated with interconnected sub-ring without virtual channel, it is configured as "0" for such ring instances. "0" in this field indicates that no Port 1 APS MEP is associated with this instance.
Ring Type	Type of Protecting ring. It can be either major ring or sub-ring.
Interconnected Node	Interconnected Node indicates that the ring instance is interconnected. Select the checkbox to configure this. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes: indicates it is an interconnected node for this instance. • No: indicates that the configured instance is not interconnected.
Virtual Channel	Sub-rings can either have virtual channel or not on the interconnected node. This is configured using Virtual Channel checkbox. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes: indicates it is a sub-ring with virtual channel. • No: indicates, sub-ring doesn't have virtual channel.
Major Ring ID	Major ring group ID for the interconnected sub-ring. It is used to send topology change updates on major ring. If ring is major, this value is same as the protection group ID of this ring.
Alarm	There is an active alarm on the ERPS.

Buttons	
	Add a new Protection group entry.
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Configuring ERPS

You can configure [ERPS](#) for Extreme Networks Industrial Switches using the web UI and the CLI commands.

The following figure shows the simple three-switch network constructed to demonstrate the ERPS features.

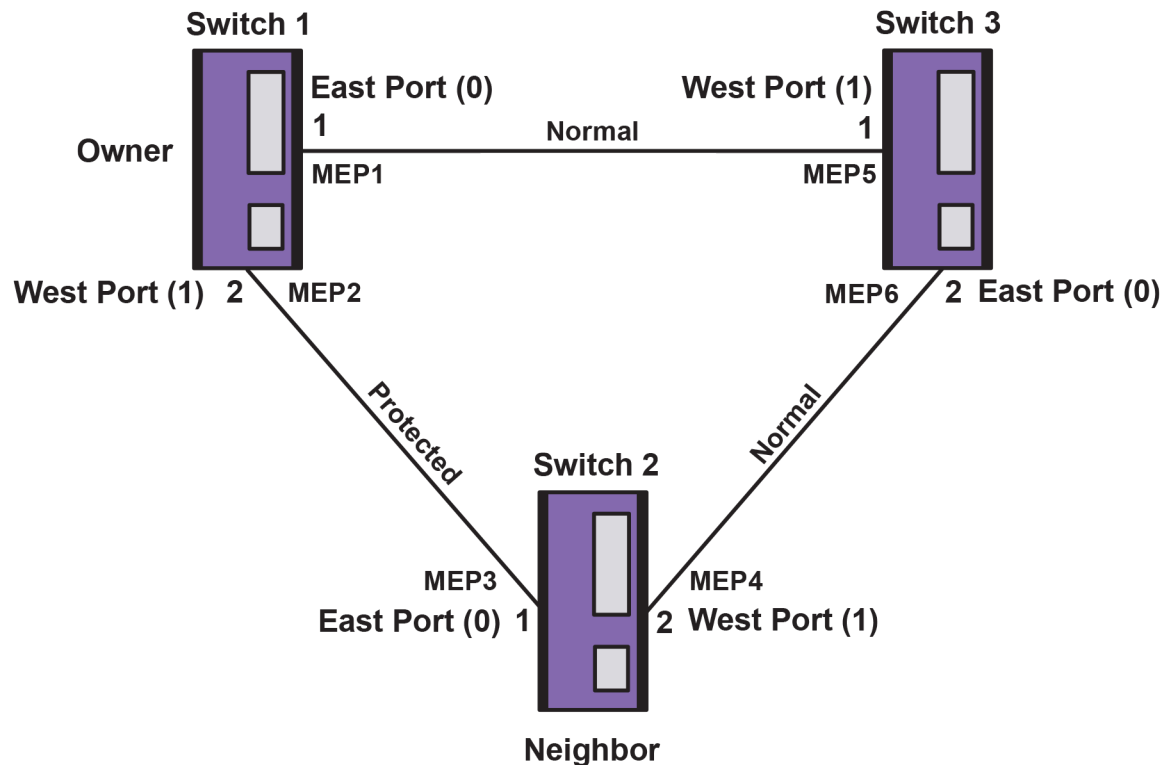


Figure 3: ERPS Model

Configuring ERPS from the CLI

Although RingV2 cannot be used concurrently with Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS), you might need to configure ERPS if your ISW ring will interact with rings on other platforms. ExtremeXOS (EXOS) switches can run with ERPS, for example, and so can some switches from other manufacturers.

When configuring a RingV2 ISW switch to interact with an EXOS switch running ERPS, keep the following principles in mind:

- The key to connecting RingV2 rings with ERPS rings is ensuring that configuration parameters align in both systems.
- ISW default values for some timings (associated with recovery of the ring) do not match EXOS defaults.
- Some ISW variables have a different accepted variable length than the equivalent variables in EXOS.
- Carefully test your configuration, using logs and other troubleshooting tools to understand ways in which the settings interact with each other.

The following examples provide guidance for configuring ERPS.

Initial Switch Configuration

The following commands disable *STP* and *LLDP*. They also enable C-Port on Port 1 and 2 on all switches.

```
#configure port 1-2
interface GigabitEthernet 1/1-2
```

```
#set C-Port
switchport hybrid port-type c-port
switchport mode hybrid
#disable LLDP
no lldp receive
no lldp transmit
#disable Spanning Tree Protocol
no spanning-tree

#disable Loop Protection
no loop-protect
```

Configuring MEP and ERPS on Switch 1 (RPL Owner)

```
#create mep 1 on port 1
mep 1 down domain port level 0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
#set vlan for MEP traffic
mep 1 vid 3001
#set id of peer mep
mep 1 peer-mep-id 5
#enable ccm; frames are to use priority 7, at a rate of 10pps
mep 1 cc 7 fr10s
#enable RAPS; frames are to use priority 7
mep 1 aps 7 raps
mep 2 down domain port level 0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/2
mep 2 mep-id 2
mep 2 vid 3001
mep 2 peer-mep-id 3
mep 2 cc 7 fr10s
mep 2 aps 7 raps
#create erps on port 1 and port 2
erps 1 major port0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/1 port1 interface GigabitEthernet 1/2
#set MEP ID for the corresponding port
erps 1 mep port0 sf 1 aps 1 port1 sf 2 aps 2
#set the RPL owner
erps 1 rpl owner port1
#configure protected VLAN
erps 1 vlan 1
```

Configuring MEP and ERPS on Switch 2 (RPL Neighbor)

```
mep 3 down domain port level 0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
mep 3 mep-id 3
mep 3 vid 3001
mep 3 peer-mep-id 2
mep 3 cc 7 fr10s
mep 3 aps 7 raps
mep 4 down domain port level 0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/2
mep 4 mep-id 4
mep 4 vid 3001
mep 4 peer-mep-id 6
mep 4 cc 7 fr10s
mep 4 aps 7 raps
erps 1 major port0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/1 port1 interface GigabitEthernet 1/2
erps 1 mep port0 sf 3 aps 3 port1 sf 4 aps 4
#set the RPL neighbor
erps 1 rpl neighbor port0
erps 1 vlan 1
```

Configuring MEP and ERPS on Switch 3

```
mep os-tlv oui 0xC sub-type 0x1 value 0x2
mep 5 down domain port level 0 interface GigabitEthernet 1/1\
```


5. Enable VLAN tag aware. To do this:
 - a. Navigate to **Configuration > VLANs**.
 - b. Configure the ports as follows:

Port	Mode	Port Type
1	Hybrid	C-Port
2	Hybrid	C-Port

- c. Click .
- d. Repeat for the remaining switches.

Global VLAN Configuration

Allowed Access VLANs	1,223
Ethertype for Custom S-ports	88A8

Port VLAN Configuration

Port	Mode	Port VLAN	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Ingress Acceptance	Egress Tagging	Allowed VLANs	Forbidden VLANs
*	<>	1	<>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	
1	Hybrid	1	C-Port	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1-4095	
2	Hybrid	1	C-Port	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1-4095	
3	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag All	1	
4	Hybrid	223	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Untagged Only	Untag All	223	
5	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag All	1	
6	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag All	1	
7	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag All	1	
8	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag All	1	

Figure 4: Configuring VLAN Tag Aware on Ports 1 and 2

Creating MEPs on Switch 1

After setting up your switches as described in [Initial Switch Configuration](#) on page 140, you can now configuring Maintenance Entity Points (MEPs) on each switch. To begin, configure two MEPs (Maintenance Entity Points) on switch 1. You will then repeat these steps on the remaining switches.



Note

In these configuration examples, we are using ports 1 and 2 on all switches.

1. From the web browser, navigate to **Configuration > MEP**.
2. Click **Add New MEP** to add a new MEP on port 1 using the following configuration:



Tip

When configuring MEPs, set the **Instance** to be the same as the MEP ID. During configuration you will be asked for a MEP, and this may be either the MEP "Instance" or the MEP ID, so setting them to the same value lessens confusion during configuration.

Instance

1

Domain

Port
 Mode
 Mep
 Direction
 Down
 Residence Port
 1
 Level
 0
 Tagged VID
 3001

3. Click **Add New MEP** to add a new MEP on port 2 using the following configuration:

Instance
 2
 Domain
 Port
 Mode
 Mep
 Direction
 Down
 Residence Port
 2
 Level
 0
 Tagged VID
 3001

Maintenance Entity Point

Delete	Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Level	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	This MAC	Alarm
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Port	Mep	Down	1	0		3001	D8-84-66-56-FB-E4	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Port	Mep	Down	2	0		3001	D8-84-66-56-FB-E5	●

Figure 5: Switch 1 MEPs

4. Edit the first MEP by clicking the Instance number and configure the MEP as follows:

5. Configure the MEP as follows:
 - a. Set the **Mep id** to match the MEP instance number (it defaults to 1).
 - b. Click **Add New Peer MEP** and enter the Peer MEP ID according to the following:

On MEP Instance...	Set Peer MEP ID To...
1	5
2	3
3	2
4	6
5	1
6	4



Note

The Unicast Peer MAC can remain empty because it will be learned by receiving the CCM from the peer side.

- c. Enable **Contnunity Check**.
- d. Select **10 f/sec** from the **Frame rate** drop-down menu.
- e. Enable **APS Protocol**.
- f. Set the APS Protocol **Type** to **R-APS** (default is L-RPS).

MEP Configuration

Instance Data

Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	EPS Instance	This MAC
1	Port	Mep	Down	1		3001	1	D8-84-66-56-FB-E4

Instance Configuration

Level	Format	Domain Name	MEG id	MEP id	Tagged VID	Syslog	cLevel	cMEG	cMEP	cAIS	cLCK	cLoop	cConfig	cDEG	cSSF	aBLK	aTSD	aTSF
0	ITU ICC		ICC000MEG0000	1	3001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Peer MEP Configuration

Delete	Peer MEP ID	Unicast Peer MAC	cLOC	cRDI	cPeriod	cPriority
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	D8-84-66-56-FE-5A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Functional Configuration

Continuity Check				APS Protocol				
Enable	Priority	Frame rate	TLV	Enable	Priority	Cast	Type	Last Octet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	10 f/sec	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	Multi	R-APS	1

TLV Configuration

Organization Specific TLV (Global)					
OUI First	OUI Second	OUI Third	Sub-Type	Value	
0	0	12	1	2	

TLV Status

Peer MEP ID	CC Organization Specific						CC Port Status		CC Interface Status	
	OUI First	OUI Second	OUI Third	Sub-Type	Value	Last RX	Value	Last RX	Value	Last RX
5	0	0	0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Link State Tracking

Enable

Figure 6: MEP 1 Configuration

6. Click .
7. Edit the other MEP by returning to the **Configuration > MEP** page and clicking the Instance number.

- Repeat step 5 to configure MEP 2.
- Click .

Configuring MEPs on Switch 2

- From the web browser, navigate to **Configuration > MEP**.
- Click **Add New MEP** to add a new MEP on port 1 using the following configuration:



Tip

When configuring MEPs, set the **Instance** to be the same as the MEP ID. During configuration you will be asked for a MEP, and this may be either the MEP "Instance" or the MEP ID, so setting them to the same value lessens confusion during configuration.

Instance

3

Domain

Port

Mode

Mep

Direction

Down

Residence Port

1

Level

0

Tagged VID

3001

- Click **Add New MEP** to add a new MEP on port 2 using the following configuration:

Instance

4

Domain

Port

Mode

Mep

Direction

Down

Residence Port

2

Level

0

Tagged VID

3001

Maintenance Entity Point

Delete	Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Level	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	This MAC	Alarm
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Port	Mep	Down	1	0		3001	D8-84-66-56-FE-2D	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Port	Mep	Down	2	0		3001	D8-84-66-56-FE-2E	●

Figure 7: Switch 2 MEPs

4. Edit the first MEP by clicking the Instance number and configure the MEP as follows:
5. Configure the MEP as follows:
 - a. Set the **Mep id** to match the MEP instance number (it defaults to 1).
 - b. Click **Add New Peer MEP** and enter the Peer MEP ID according to the following:

On MEP Instance...	Set Peer MEP ID To...
1	5
2	3
3	2
4	6
5	1
6	4



Note

The Unicast Peer MAC can remain empty because it will be learned by receiving the CCM from the peer side.

- c. Enable **Contunuity Check**.
- d. Select **10 f/sec** from the **Frame rate** drop-down menu.
- e. Enable **APS Protocol**.
- f. Set the APS Protocol **Type** to **R-APS** (default is L-RPS).

MEP Configuration

Instance Data

Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	EPS Instance	This MAC
3	Port	Mep	Down	1		3001	1	D8-84-66-56-FE-2D

Instance Configuration

Level	Format	Domain Name	MEG id	MEP id	Tagged VID	Syslog	cLevel	cMEG	cMEP	cAIS	cLCK	cLoop	cConfig	cDEG	cSSF	aBLK	aTSD	aTSF
0	ITU ICC		ICC000MEG0000	3	3001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Peer MEP Configuration

Delete	Peer MEP ID	Unicast Peer MAC	cLOC	cRDI	cPeriod	cPriority
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	D8-84-66-56-FB-E5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Functional Configuration

Continuity Check				APS Protocol				
Enable	Priority	Frame rate	TLV	Enable	Priority	Cast	Type	Last Octet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	10 f/sec	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	Multi	R-APS	1

TLV Configuration

Organization Specific TLV (Global)				
OUI First	OUI Second	OUI Third	Sub-Type	Value
0	0	12	1	2

TLV Status

Peer MEP ID	CC Organization Specific						CC Port Status		CC Interface Status	
	OUI First	OUI Second	OUI Third	Sub-Type	Value	Last RX	Value	Last RX	Value	Last RX
2	0	0	0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Link State Tracking

Enable

Figure 8: MEP 3 Configuration

6. Click .
7. Edit the other MEP by returning to the **Configuration > MEP** page and clicking the Instance number.
8. Repeat step 5 to configure MEP 4.
9. Click .

Configuring MEPs on Switch 3

1. From the web browser, navigate to **Configuration > MEP**.
2. Click **Add New MEP** to add a new MEP on port 1 using the following configuration:



Tip

When configuring MEPs, set the **Instance** to be the same as the MEP ID. During configuration you will be asked for a MEP, and this may be either the MEP "Instance" or the MEP ID, so setting them to the same value lessens confusion during configuration.

Instance

5

Domain

Port

Mode

Mep

Direction

Down

Residence Port

1
 Level
 0
 Tagged VID
 3001

- 3. Click **Add New MEP** to add a new MEP on port 2 using the following configuration:

Instance
 6
 Domain
 Port
 Mode
 Mep
 Direction
 Down
 Residence Port
 2
 Level
 0
 Tagged VID
 3001

Maintenance Entity Point

Delete	Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Level	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	This MAC	Alarm
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Port	Mep	Down	1	0		3001	D8-84-66-56-FE-5A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Port	Mep	Down	2	0		3001	D8-84-66-56-FE-5B	

Figure 9: Switch 3 MEPs

- 4. Edit the first MEP by clicking the Instance number and configure the MEP as follows:
- 5. Configure the MEP as follows:
 - a. Set the **Mep id** to match the MEP instance number (it defaults to 1).
 - b. Click **Add New Peer MEP** and enter the Peer MEP ID according to the following:

On MEP Instance...	Set Peer MEP ID To...
1	5
2	3
3	2
4	6
5	1

On MEP Instance...	Set Peer MEP ID To...
6	4



Note

The Unicast Peer MAC can remain empty because it will be learned by receiving the CCM from the peer side.

- c. Enable **Continuity Check**.
- d. Select **10 f/sec** from the **Frame rate** drop-down menu.
- e. Enable **APS Protocol**.
- f. Set the APS Protocol **Type** to **R-APS** (default is L-RPS).

MEP Configuration

Instance Data

Instance	Domain	Mode	Direction	Residence Port	Flow Instance	Tagged VID	EPS Instance	This MAC
3	Port	Mep	Down	1		3001	1	D8-84-66-56-FE-ZD

Instance Configuration

Level	Format	Domain Name	MEG id	MEP id	Tagged VID	Syslog	cLevel	cMEG	cMEP	cAIS	cLCK	cLoop	cConfig	cDEG	cSSF	aBLK	aTSD	aTSF
0	ITU ICC		ICC000MEG0000	3	3001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Peer MEP Configuration

Delete	Peer MEP ID	Unicast Peer MAC	cLOC	cRDI	cPeriod	cPriority
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	D8-84-66-56-FB-E5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Functional Configuration

Continuity Check				APS Protocol				
Enable	Priority	Frame rate	TLV	Enable	Priority	Cast	Type	Last Octet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	10 f/sec	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	Multi	R-APS	1

TLV Configuration

Organization Specific TLV (Global)				
OUI First	OUI Second	OUI Third	Sub-Type	Value
0	0	12	1	2

TLV Status

Peer MEP ID	CC Organization Specific						CC Port Status		CC Interface Status	
	OUI First	OUI Second	OUI Third	Sub-Type	Value	Last RX	Value	Last RX	Value	Last RX
2	0	0	0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Link State Tracking

Enable

Figure 10: MEP 5 Configuration

- 6. Click .
- 7. Edit the other MEP by returning to the **Configuration > MEP** page and clicking the Instance number.
- 8. Repeat step 5 to configure MEP 6.
- 9. Click .

Configuring ERPS on Switch 1

- 1. From the web browser, navigate to **Configuration > ERPS**.

- Click **Add New Protection Group** and configure the *ERPS* as shown below.

Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

Delete	ERPS ID	Port 0	Port 1	Port 0 APS MEP	Port 1 APS MEP	Port 0 SF MEP	Port 1 SF MEP	Ring Type	Interconnected Node	Virtual Channel	Major Ring ID	Alarm
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	Major	No	No	1	●

Figure 11: ERPS 1 on Switch 1

- Edit ERPS1 by clicking 1 under the **ERPS ID** column.
- Set the configuration as follows:
 - Set the **RPL Role** to **RPL_Owner** on Port1.



Note

This creates a protected link between switches 1 and 2.

- Click the **VLAN Config** link in the Instance Configuration table to add or edit the protected *VLAN* (VLAN ID = 1).

ERPS VLAN Configuration 1

Delete	VLAN ID
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>

Figure 12: Adding the Protected VLAN

- Click .

ERPS Configuration 1 Auto-refresh |

Instance Data

ERPS ID	Port 0	Port 1	Port 0 SF MEP	Port 1 SF MEP	Port 0 APS MEP	Port 1 APS MEP	Ring Type
1	1	2	1	2	1	2	Major Ring

Instance Configuration

Configured	Guard Time	WTR Time	Hold Off Time	Version	Revertive	VLAN config
●	500	1min	0	v2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VLAN Config

RPL Configuration

RPL Role	RPL Port	Clear
RPL_Owner	Port1	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instance Command

Command	Port
None	None

Instance State

Protection State	Port 0	Port 1	Transmit APS	Port 0 Receive APS	Port 1 Receive APS	WTR Remaining	RPL Un-blocked	No APS Received	Port 0 Block Status	Port 1 Block Status	FOP Alarm
Idle	OK	OK	NR RB BPR1			0	●	●	Unblocked	Blocked	●

Figure 13: Configuring ERPS 1

- Click .

Return to the **MEP** configuration page. The MEP table for switch 1 should now show green alarms.

Configuring ERPS on Switch 2 (RPL Neighbor)

1. From the web browser, navigate to **Configuration > ERPS**.
2. Click **Add New Protection Group** and configure the ERPS as shown below.

Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

Delete	ERPS ID	Port 0	Port 1	Port 0 APS MEP	Port 1 APS MEP	Port 0 SF MEP	Port 1 SF MEP	Ring Type	Interconnected Node	Virtual Channel	Major Ring ID	Alarm
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	Major	No	No	1	●

Figure 14: ERPS 1 on Switch 2

3. Edit ERPS1 by clicking 1 under the **ERPS ID** column.
4. Set the configuration as follows:
 - a. Set the **RPL Role** to **RPL_Neighbour** on Port0.
 - b. Click the **VLAN Config** link in the Instance Configuration table to add or edit the protected VLAN (VLAN ID = 1).

ERPS VLAN Configuration 1

Delete	VLAN ID
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>

Figure 15: Adding the Protected VLAN

- c. Click .

ERPS Configuration 1 Auto-refresh

Instance Data

ERPS ID	Port 0	Port 1	Port 0 SF MEP	Port 1 SF MEP	Port 0 APS MEP	Port 1 APS MEP	Ring Type
1	1	2	3	4	3	4	Major Ring

Instance Configuration

Configured	Guard Time	WTR Time	Hold Off Time	Version	Revertive	VLAN config
●	500	1min	0	v2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VLAN Config

RPL Configuration

RPL Role	RPL Port	Clear
RPL_Neighbour	Port0	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instance Command

Command	Port
None	None

Instance State

Protection State	Port 0	Port 1	Transmit APS	Port 0 Receive APS	Port 1 Receive APS	WTR Remaining	RPL Un-blocked	No APS Received	Port 0 Block Status	Port 1 Block Status	FOP Alarm
Idle	OK	OK		NR RB BPR1 D8-84-66-56-FB-E4	NR RB BPR1 D8-84-66-56-FB-E4	0	●	●	Blocked	Unblocked	●

Figure 16: Configuring ERPS 1

5. Click .

Configuring ERPS on Switch 3

1. From the web browser, navigate to **Configuration > ERPS**.

- Click **Add New Protection Group** and configure the *ERPS* as shown below.

Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

Delete	ERPS ID	Port 0	Port 1	Port 0 APS MEP	Port 1 APS MEP	Port 0 SF MEP	Port 1 SF MEP	Ring Type	Interconnected Node	Virtual Channel	Major Ring ID	Alarm
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	2	5	6	5	6	Major	No	No	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 17: ERPS 1 on Switch 3

- Edit ERPS1 by clicking 1 under the **ERPS ID** column.
- Set the configuration as follows:
 - Set the **RPL Role** to **none**.
 - Click the **VLAN Config** link in the Instance Configuration table to add or edit the protected *VLAN* (VLAN ID = 1).

ERPS VLAN Configuration 1

Delete	VLAN ID
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>

Figure 18: Adding the Protected VLAN

- Click .

ERPS Configuration 1 Auto-refresh

Instance Data

ERPS ID	Port 0	Port 1	Port 0 SF MEP	Port 1 SF MEP	Port 0 APS MEP	Port 1 APS MEP	Ring Type
1	1	2	5	6	5	6	Major Ring

Instance Configuration

Configured	Guard Time	WTR Time	Hold Off Time	Version	Revertive	VLAN config
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	1min	0	v2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VLAN Config

RPL Configuration

RPL Role	RPL Port	Clear
None	None	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instance Command

Command	Port
None	None

Instance State

Protection State	Port 0	Port 1	Transmit APS	Port 0 Receive APS	Port 1 Receive APS	WTR Remaining	RPL Un-blocked	No APS Received	Port 0 Block Status	Port 1 Block Status	FOP Alarm
Idle	OK	OK		NR RB BPR1 D8-84-66-56-FB-E4		0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unblocked	Unblocked	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 19: Configuring ERPS 1

- Click .

Verifying ERPS

- Check the link status by navigating to **Configuration > ERPS**.
- Select the *ERPS* number and verify that the **Protection State** displays Idle (meaning the link is up and working as expected).

3. Select **Auto-refresh** and then click .

This ensures the **ERPS** page automatically refreshes after the WTR (Wait to Restore) timer ends later in this process.
4. Disconnect the cable from switch 1 to switch 3 so the link goes down.
5. Return to the web browser and verify that the **Protection State** now displays `Protected`.
6. Restore the normal link for switch 1 and switch 3.
7. Verify the **Protection State** displays `Pending` until the WTR (Wait to Restore) timer expires.

When the page refreshes, the **Protection State** should return to `Idle`. If it does not, see [Getting Help](#) on page 9 to submit a support ticket, as something else is causing ERPS to fail.

MAC Table

The MAC Address Table is configured on this page. Set timeouts for entries in the dynamic MAC Table and configure the static MAC table here.

MAC Address Table Configuration

Aging Configuration

Disable Automatic Aging	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aging Time	<input type="text" value="300"/> seconds

MAC Table Learning


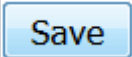
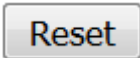
	Port Members											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Auto	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Disable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Secure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Static MAC Table Configuration

			Port Members											
Delete	VLAN ID	MAC Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Object	Description
Aging Configuration	
Disable Automatic Aging	Disable the automatic aging of dynamic entries by ticking the item.

Object	Description
Aging Time	Enter a value in seconds. Valid values are 10 – 1000000 seconds.
MAC Table Learning	
Auto	Learning is done automatically as soon as a frame with unknown SMAC is received.
Disable	No learning is done.
Secure	Only static MAC entries are learned, all other frames are dropped. Note: Make sure that the link used for managing the switch is added to the Static Mac Table before changing to secure learning mode, otherwise the management link is lost and can only be restored by using another non-secure port or by connecting to the switch via the serial interface.
Static MAC Table Learning	
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
MAC Address	The MAC address of the entry.
Port Members	Checkmarks indicate which ports are members of the entry. Check or uncheck as needed to modify the entry.

Buttons	
	Add a new entry to the static MAC table. Specify the VLAN ID, MAC address, and port members for the new entry.
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

VLANs

This page allows for controlling VLAN configuration on the switch. The page is divided into a global section and a per-port configuration section.

Global VLAN Configuration

Allowed Access VLANs	1,223
Ethertype for Custom S-ports	88A8

Port VLAN Configuration

Port	Mode	Port VLAN	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Ingress Acceptance	Egress Tagging	Allowed VLANs	Forbidden VLANs
*	<>	1	<>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	
1	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
2	Hybrid	223	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Untagged Only	Untag All	223	
3	Access	223	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	223	
4	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
5	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
6	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
7	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
8	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
9	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
10	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
11	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	
12	Access	1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tagged and Untagged	Untag Port VLAN	1	

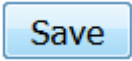

Save Reset

Object	Description
Global VLAN Configuration	
Allowed Access VLANs	This field shows the allowed Access VLANs, that is, it only affects ports configured as Access Ports. Ports in other modes are members of all VLANs specified in the Allowed VLANs field. By default, only VLAN 1 is enabled. More VLANs may be created by using a list syntax where the individual elements are separated by commas. Ranges are specified with a dash separating the lower and upper bound. The following example will create VLANs 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 200, and 300: 1,10-13,200,300. Spaces are allowed in between the delimiters.
Ethertype for Custom S-ports	This field specifies the ethertype/TPID (specified in hexadecimal) used for Custom S-ports. The setting is in force for all ports whose Port Type is set to S-Custom-Port.
Port VLAN Configuration	
Port	This is the logical port number of this row.

Object	Description
Mode	<p>The port mode (default is Access) determines the fundamental behavior of the port in question. A port can be in one of three modes as described below.</p> <p>Whenever a particular mode is selected, the remaining fields in that row will be either grayed out or made changeable depending on the mode in question.</p> <p>Grayed out fields show the value that the port will get when the mode is applied.</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Access ports are normally used to connect to end stations. Dynamic features like Voice VLAN may add the port to more VLANs behind the scenes. Access ports have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of exactly one VLAN, the Port VLAN (a.k.a. Access VLAN), which by default is 1. • Accepts untagged and C-tagged frames. • Discards all frames that are not classified to the Access VLAN. • On egress all frames classified to the Access VLAN are transmitted untagged. Other (dynamically added VLANs) are transmitted tagged. <p>Trunk:</p> <p>Trunk ports can carry traffic on multiple VLANs simultaneously, and are normally used to connect to other switches. Trunk ports have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By default, a trunk port is member of all VLANs (1 – 4095). • The VLANs that a trunk port is member of may be limited by the use of Allowed VLANs. • Frames classified to a VLAN that the port is not a member of are discarded. • By default, all frames but frames classified to the Port VLAN (a.k.a. Native VLAN) get tagged on egress. Frames classified to the Port VLAN do not get C-tagged on egress. • Egress tagging can be changed to tag all frames, in which case only tagged frames are accepted on ingress. <p>Hybrid:</p> <p>Hybrid ports resemble trunk ports in many ways, but adds additional port configuration features. In addition to the characteristics described for trunk ports, hybrid ports have these abilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be configured to be VLAN tag unaware or, C-tag aware, S-tag aware, or S-custom-tag aware. • Ingress filtering can be controlled. • Ingress acceptance of frames and configuration of egress tagging can be configured independently.
Port VLAN	<p>Determines the port's VLAN ID (a.k.a. PVID). Allowed VLAN range is 1 – 4095, default being 1.</p> <p>On ingress, frames get classified to the Port VLAN if the port is configured as VLAN unaware, the frame is untagged, or VLAN awareness is enabled on the port, but the frame is priority tagged (VLAN ID = 0).</p> <p>On egress, frames classified to the Port VLAN do not get tagged if Egress Tagging configuration is set to untag Port VLAN.</p> <p>The Port VLAN is called an “Access VLAN” for ports in Access mode and Native VLAN for ports in Trunk or Hybrid mode.</p>

Object	Description
Port Type	<p>Ports in hybrid mode allow for changing the port type, that is, whether a frame's VLAN tag is used to classify the frame on ingress to a particular VLAN, and if so, which TPID it reacts on. Likewise, on egress, the Port Type determines the TPID of the tag, if a tag is required.</p> <p>Unaware: On ingress, all frames, whether carrying a VLAN tag or not, get classified to the Port VLAN, and possible tags are not removed on egress.</p> <p>C-Port: On ingress, frames with a VLAN tag with TPID = 0x8100 get classified to the VLAN ID embedded in the tag. If a frame is untagged or priority tagged, the frame gets classified to the Port VLAN. If frames must be tagged on egress, they will be tagged with a C-tag.</p> <p>S-Port: On ingress, frames with a VLAN tag with TPID = 0x8100 or 0x88A8 get classified to the VLAN ID embedded in the tag. If a frame is untagged or priority tagged, the frame gets classified to the Port VLAN. If frames must be tagged on egress, they will be tagged with an S-tag.</p> <p>S-Custom-Port: On ingress, frames with a VLAN tag with a TPID = 0x8100 or equal to the Ethertype configured for Custom-S ports get classified to the VLAN ID embedded in the tag. If a frame is untagged or priority tagged, the frame gets classified to the Port VLAN. If frames must be tagged on egress, they will be tagged with the custom S-tag.</p>
Ingress Filtering	<p>Hybrid ports allow for changing ingress filtering. Access and Trunk ports always have ingress filtering enabled.</p> <p>If ingress filtering is enabled (checkbox is checked), frames classified to a VLAN that the port is not a member of get discarded.</p> <p>If ingress filtering is disabled, frames classified to a VLAN that the port is not a member of are accepted and forwarded to the switch engine. However, the port will never transmit frames classified to VLANs that it is not a member of.</p>
Ingress Acceptance	<p>Hybrid ports allow for changing the type of frames that are accepted on ingress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagged and Untagged: Both tagged and untagged frames are accepted. • Tagged Only: Only tagged frames are accepted on ingress. Untagged frames are discarded. • Untagged Only: Only untagged frames are accepted on ingress. Tagged frames are discarded.
Egress Tagging	<p>Ports in Trunk and Hybrid mode may control the tagging of frames on egress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untag Port VLAN: Frames classified to the Port VLAN are transmitted untagged. Other frames are transmitted with the relevant tag. • Tag All: All frames, whether classified to the Port VLAN or not, are transmitted with a tag. • Untag All: All frames, whether classified to the Port VLAN or not, are transmitted without a tag. This option is only available for ports in Hybrid mode.

Object	Description
Allowed VLANs	Ports in Trunk and Hybrid mode may control which VLANs they are allowed to become members of. Access ports can only be member of one VLAN, the Access VLAN. The field's syntax is identical to the syntax used in the Enabled VLANs field. By default, a Trunk or Hybrid port will become member of all VLANs, and is therefore set to 1 - 4095. The field may be left empty, which means that the port will not become member of any VLANs.
Forbidden VLANs	A port may be configured to never be member of one or more VLANs. This is particularly useful when dynamic VLAN protocols like MVRP and GVRP must be prevented from dynamically adding ports to VLANs. The trick is to mark such VLANs as forbidden on the port in question. The syntax is identical to the syntax used in the Enabled VLANs field. By default, the field is left blank, which means that the port may become a member of all possible VLANs.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Private VLANs

Private VLAN Membership

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

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

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

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

Private VLAN Membership Configuration

		Port Members											
Delete	PVLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Add New Private VLAN

Save Reset

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page immediately.
Add New Private VLAN	Add a new private VLAN ID.
Save	Save changes.
Reset	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Port Isolation

This page is used for enabling or disabling port isolation on ports in a Private VLAN. A port member of a VLAN can be isolated to other isolated ports on the same VLAN and Private VLAN.

Port Isolation Configuration

Port Number											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

VCL

MAC-based VLAN

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

MAC-based VLAN Membership Configuration

			Port Members											
Delete	MAC Address	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Currently no entries present														

Object	Description
Delete	To delete a MAC-based VLAN entry, check this box and click save. The entry will be deleted in the stack.
MAC Address	Indicates the MAC address.
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each MAC-based VLAN entry. To include a port in a MAC-based VLAN, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the MAC-based VLAN, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.
Adding a New MAC-based VLAN	Click Add New Entry to add a new MAC-based VLAN entry. An empty row is added to the table, and the MAC-based VLAN entry can be configured as needed. Any unicast MAC address can be configured for the MAC-based VLAN entry. No broadcast or multicast MAC addresses are allowed. Valid VLAN ID values are 1 – 4095. The MAC-based VLAN entry is enabled when you click on Save . A MAC-based VLAN without any port members will be deleted when you click Save . The Delete button can be used to undo the addition of new MAC-based VLANs. The maximum possible MAC-based VLAN entries are limited to 256.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Protocol-based VLAN

Protocol to Group

This page allows you to add new protocols to Group Name (unique for each Group) mapping entries as well as allow you to see and delete already mapped entries for the switch.



Note

The maximum possible Protocol to Group mappings are limited to 128.

Protocol to Group Mapping Table

Delete	Frame Type	Value	Group Name
No Group entry found!			

Object	Description
Delete	Check this box to delete a Protocol to Group Name map entry. The entry will be deleted on the switch during the next Save.
Frame Type	<p>Frame Type can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethernet LLC SNAP <p>Note: On changing the Frame type field, valid value of the following text field will vary depending on the new frame type you selected.</p>

Object	Description
Value	<p>Valid value that can be entered in this text field depends on the option selected from the preceding Frame Type selection menu. Below is the criteria for three different Frame Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Ethernet: Values in the text field when Ethernet is selected as a Frame Type is called etype. Valid values for etype ranges from 0x0600-0xffff • For LLC: Valid value in this case is comprised of two different sub-values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ DSAP: 1-byte long string (0x00-0xff) ◦ SSAP: 1-byte long string (0x00-0xff) • For SNAP: Valid value in this case also is comprised of two different sub-values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ OUI: OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier) is value in format of xx-xx-xx where each pair (xx) in string is a hexadecimal value ranges from 0x00-0xff. ◦ PID: If the OUI is hexadecimal 000000, the protocol ID is the Ethernet type (EtherType) field value for the protocol running on top of SNAP; if the OUI is an OUI for a particular organization, the protocol ID is a value assigned by that organization to the protocol running on top of SNAP. In other words, if value of OUI field is 00-00-00 then value of PID will be etype (0x0600-0xffff) and if value of OUI is other than 00-00-00 then valid value of PID will be any value from 0x0000 to 0xffff.
Group Name	<p>A valid Group Name is a unique 16-character long string for every entry which consists of alphanumeric characters (a-z or A-Z and 0-9).</p> <p>Note: Special characters and underscores (_) are not allowed.</p>

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Undo the addition of the new entry or server.
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Group to VLAN

This page allows you to map an already configured Group Name to a VLAN for the switch.

Group Name to VLAN mapping Table

			Port Members											
Delete	Group Name	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No Group entries														

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete a Group Name to VLAN map entry. The entry will be deleted on the switch during the next Save.
Group Name	A valid Group Name is a string at the most 16 alphanumeric (a-z or A-Z and 0-9). No special characters are allowed. The VLAN being mapped must be present in Protocol to Group mapping table and must not be used by any other existing mapping entry on this page.
VLAN ID	Indicates the ID to which Group Name will be mapped. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 – 4095.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each Group Name to VLAN ID mapping. To include a port in a mapping, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the mapping, uncheck the box. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.
Adding a New Group to VLAN mapping entry	Click Add New Entry to add a new entry in mapping table. An empty row is added to the table, the Group Name, VLAN ID and port members can be configured as needed. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 –4095. The Delete button can be used to undo the addition of new entry. The maximum possible Group to VLAN mappings are limited to 64.

Buttons	
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto-refresh	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Undo the addition of the new entry or server.
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>	Add a new entry.
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

IP Subnet-based VLAN

The IP subnet-based *VLAN* entries can be configured here. This page allows for adding, updating and deleting IP subnet-based VLAN entries and assigning the entries to different ports. This page shows only static entries.



Note

The maximum possible IP subnet-based VLAN entries are limited to 128.

IP Subnet-based VLAN Membership Configuration

					Port Members											
Delete	VCE ID	IP Address	Mask Length	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Currently no entries present																

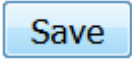
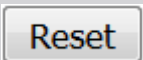
Add New Entry

Save

Reset

Object	Description
Delete	To delete an IP subnet-based VLAN entry, check this box and click save. The entry will be deleted in the stack.
VCE ID	Indicates the index of the entry. It is user configurable and valid values are 0 - 128. If a VCE ID is 0, application will auto-generate the VCE ID for that entry. Deletion and lookup of IP subnet-based VLAN are based on VCE ID.
IP Address	Indicates the IP address.
Mask Length	Indicates the network mask length.
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID. VLAN ID can be changed for the existing entries. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 -4095.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each IP subnet-based VLAN entry. To include a port in an IP subnet-based VLAN, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the IP subnet-based VLAN, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members, and all boxes are unchecked.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Delete	Undo the addition of the new entry or server.
Add New Entry	Add a new entry.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Voice VLAN

Voice VLAN Configuration

The Voice *VLAN* feature enables voice traffic forwarding on the Voice VLAN, then the switch can classify and schedule network traffic. It is recommended that there be two VLANs on a port—one for voice, one for data. Before connecting the IP device to the switch, the IP phone should configure the voice VLAN ID correctly. It should be configured through its own GUI.

Voice VLAN Configuration

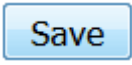

Mode	Disabled ▾
VLAN ID	1000
Aging Time	86400 seconds
Traffic Class	7 (High) ▾

Port Configuration

Port	Mode	Security	Discovery Protocol
*	<> ▾	<> ▾	<> ▾
1	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
2	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
3	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
4	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
5	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
6	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
7	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
8	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
9	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
10	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
11	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾
12	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	OUI ▾

Object	Description
Mode	Indicates the Voice VLAN mode operation. We must disable <i>MSTP</i> feature before we enable Voice VLAN. It can avoid the conflict of ingress filtering. Possible modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable Voice VLAN mode operation. • Disabled: Disable Voice VLAN mode operation.
VLAN ID	Indicates the Voice VLAN ID. It should be a unique VLAN ID in the system and cannot equal each port PVID. It is a conflict in configuration if the value equals management VID, MVR VID, PVID etc. Valid range is 1 – 4095.

Object	Description
Aging Time	Indicates the Voice VLAN secure learning aging time. Valid range is 10 – 10000000 seconds. It is used when security mode or auto detect mode is enabled. In other cases, it will be based on hardware aging time. The actual aging time will be situated between the [age_time; 2 * age_time] interval.
Traffic Class	Indicates the Voice VLAN traffic class. All traffic on the Voice VLAN will apply this class.
Port Mode	Indicates the Voice VLAN port mode. Possible port modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled: Disjoin from Voice VLAN. • Auto: Enable auto detect mode. It detects whether there is VoIP phone attached to the specific port and configures the Voice VLAN members automatically. • Forced: Force join to Voice VLAN.
Port Security	Indicates the Voice VLAN port security mode. When the function is enabled, all non-telephonic MAC addresses in the Voice VLAN will be blocked for 10 seconds. Possible port modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: Enable Voice VLAN security mode operation. • Disabled: Disable Voice VLAN security mode operation.
Port Discovery Protocol	Indicates the Voice VLAN port discovery protocol. It will only work when auto detect mode is enabled. We should enable <i>LLDP</i> feature before configuring discovery protocol to “LLDP” or “Both”. Changing the discovery protocol to “OUI” or “LLDP” will restart the auto-detect process. Possible discovery protocols are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OUI: Detect telephony device by OUI address. • LLDP: Detect telephony device by LLDP. • Both: Both OUI and LLDP.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Voice VLAN OUI

Configure VOICE VLAN OUI table on this page. The maximum number of entries is 16. Modifying the OUI table will restart auto detection of OUI process.

Voice VLAN OUI Table

Delete	Telephony OUI	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-01-e3	Siemens AG phones
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-03-6b	Cisco phones
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-0f-e2	H3C phones
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-60-b9	Philips and NEC AG phones
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-d0-1e	Pingtel phones
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-e0-75	Polycom phones
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-e0-bb	3Com phones

Add New Entry

Save

Reset

Object	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Telephony OUI	A telephony OUI address is a globally unique identifier assigned to a vendor by IEEE. It must be six characters long and the input format is “xx-xx-xx” (x is a hexadecimal digit).
Description	The description of OUI address. Normally, it describes which vendor telephony device it belongs to. Valid string length is 0 - 32.

Buttons	
Add New Entry	Add a new entry.
Save	Save changes.
Reset	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

QoS

Port Classification

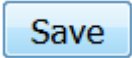
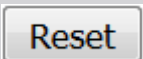
This page allows you to configure the basic QoS Ingress Classification settings for all switch ports.

QoS Ingress Port Classification

Port	CoS	DPL	PCP	DEI	Tag Class.	DSCP Based	Address Mode
*	<>	<>	<>	<>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<>
1	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
2	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
3	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
4	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
5	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
6	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
7	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
8	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
9	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
10	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
11	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source
12	0	0	0	0	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source

Object	Description
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
<i>CoS (Class of Service)</i>	<p>Controls the default class of service. All frames are classified to a CoS. There is a one to one mapping between CoS, queue and priority. A CoS of 0 (zero) has the lowest priority.</p> <p>If the port is <i>VLAN</i> aware, the frame is tagged and Tag Class is enabled, then the frame is classified to a CoS that is mapped from the PCP and DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default CoS.</p> <p>The classified CoS can be overruled by a QCL entry.</p> <p>If the default CoS has been dynamically changed, then the actual default CoS is shown in parentheses after the configured default CoS.</p>
DPL	<p>Controls the default drop precedence level. All frames are classified to a drop precedence level.</p> <p>If the port is VLAN aware and the frame is tagged, then the frame is classified to a DPL that is equal to the DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default DPL.</p> <p>If the port is VLAN aware, the frame is tagged and Tag Class. is enabled, then the frame is classified to a DPL that is mapped from the PCP and DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default DPL.</p> <p>The classified DPL can be overruled by a QCL entry.</p>
PCP	<p>Controls the default PCP value. All frames are classified to a PCP value.</p> <p>If the port is VLAN aware and the frame is tagged, then the frame is classified to the PCP value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default PCP value.</p>

Object	Description
DEI	Controls the default DEI value. All frames are classified to a DEI value. If the port is VLAN aware and the frame is tagged, then the frame is classified to the DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default DEI value.
Tag Class.	Shows the classification mode for tagged frames on this port. Disabled: Use default CoS and DPL for tagged frames. Enabled: Use mapped versions of PCP and DEI for tagged frames. Click on the mode in order to configure the mode and/or mapping. Note: This setting has no effect if the port is VLAN unaware. Tagged frames received on VLAN unaware ports are always classified to the default CoS and DPL.
DSCP Based	Click to Enable DSCP Based QoS Ingress Port Classification.
Address Mode	The IP/MAC address mode specifying whether the QCL classification must be based on source (SMAC/SIP) or destination (DMAC/DIP) addresses on this port. This parameter is only used when the key type is Normal. The allowed values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source: Enable SMAC/SIP matching. • Destination: Enable DMAC/DIP matching.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Port Policing

This page allows you to configure the Policer settings for all switch ports.

QoS Ingress Port Policers

Port	Enabled	Rate	Unit	Flow Control
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>

Object	Description
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
Enabled	Controls whether the policer is enabled on this switch port.
Rate	Controls the rate for the policer. The default value is 500. This value is restricted to 100 – 1000000 when the “Unit” is “kbps” or “fps”, and it is restricted to 1 – 3300 when the “Unit” is “Mbps” or “kfps”.
Unit	Controls the unit of measure for the policer rate as kbps, Mbps, fps or kfps . The default value is “kbps”.
Flow Control	If flow control is enabled and the port is in flow control mode, then pause frames are sent instead of discarding frames.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Port Scheduler

This page provides an overview of [QoS](#) Egress Port Schedulers for all switch ports.

QoS Egress Port Schedulers

Port	Mode	Weight					
		Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
<u>1</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>2</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>4</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>5</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>6</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>7</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>8</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>9</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>10</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>11</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>12</u>	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row. Click on the port number in order to configure the schedulers.
Mode	Shows the scheduling mode for this port.
Qn	Shows the weight for this queue and port.

Port Shaping

This page provides an overview of [QoS](#) Egress Port Shapers for all switch ports.

QoS Egress Port Shapers

Port	Shapers									
	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Port	
<u>1</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>2</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>3</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>4</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>5</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>6</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>7</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>8</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>9</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>10</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>11</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
<u>12</u>	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row. Click on the port number in order to configure the shapers.
Qn	Shows “disabled” or actual queue shaper rate, e.g., “800 Mbps”.
Port #	Shows “disabled” or actual port shaper rate, e.g., “800 Mbps”.

Port Tag Remarking

This page provides an overview of [QoS](#) Egress Port Tag Remarking for all switch ports.

QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking

Port	Mode
<u>1</u>	Classified
<u>2</u>	Classified
<u>3</u>	Classified
<u>4</u>	Classified
<u>5</u>	Classified
<u>6</u>	Classified
<u>7</u>	Classified
<u>8</u>	Classified
<u>9</u>	Classified
<u>10</u>	Classified
<u>11</u>	Classified
<u>12</u>	Classified

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row. Click on the port number in order to configure tag remarking.
Mode	Shows the tag remarking mode for this port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified: Use classified PCP/DEI values. Default: Use default PCP/DEI values. Mapped: Use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level.

Port DSCP

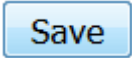

This page allows you to configure the basic [QoS Port DSCP Configuration](#) settings for all switch ports.

QoS Port DSCP Configuration

Port	Ingress		Egress
	Translate	Classify	Rewrite
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<> ▾	<> ▾
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable ▾	Disable ▾

Object	Description
Port	Shows the list of ports for which you can configure dscp ingress and egress settings.
Ingress	In Ingress settings you can change ingress translation and classification settings for individual ports. There are two configuration parameters available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate • Classify
Translate	Click to enable the Ingress Translation.

Object	Description
Classify	Classification for a port have four different values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable: No Ingress DSCP Classification. • DSCP=0: Classify if incoming (or translated if enabled) DSCP is 0. • Selected: Classify only selected DSCP for which classification is enabled as specified in DSCP Translation window for the specific DSCP. • All: Classify all DSCP.
Egress	Port Egress Rewriting can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable: No Egress rewrite. • Enable: Rewrite enabled without remapping. • Remap DP Unaware: DSCP from analyzer is remapped and frame is remarked with remapped DSCP value. The remapped DSCP value is always taken from the DSCP Translation > Egress Remap DPO table. • Remap DP Aware: DSCP from analyzer is remapped and frame is remarked with remapped DSCP value. Depending on the DP level of the frame, the remapped DSCP value is either taken from the DSCP Translation > Egress Remap DPO table or from the DSCP Translation > Egress Remap DPI table.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DSCP-Based QoS

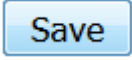
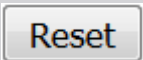
This page allows you to configure the basic QoS DSCP based QoS Ingress Classification settings for all switches.

DSCP-Based QoS Ingress Classification

DSCP	Trust	QoS Class	DPL
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<> ▾	<> ▾
0 (BE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
8 (CS1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
10 (AF11)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
12 (AF12)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
14 (AF13)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
16 (CS2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
17	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
18 (AF21)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
19	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
20 (AF22)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
21	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
22 (AF23)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
23	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
24 (CS3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾
25	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 ▾	0 ▾

Object	Description
DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values are 64.
Trust	Controls whether a specific DSCP value is trusted. Only frames with trusted DSCP values are mapped to a specific QoS Class and DPL (Drop Precedence Level). Frames with untrusted DSCP values are treated as a non-IP frame.

Object	Description
QoS Class	QoS class value can be any of (0 - 7).
DPL	Drop Precedence Level (0 - 1).

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DSCP Translation

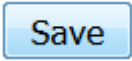

This page allows you to configure the basic [QoS](#) DSCP Translation settings for all switches. DSCP translation can be done in Ingress or Egress.

DSCP Translation

DSCP	Ingress		Egress	
	Translate	Classify	Remap DP0	Remap DP1
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>
0 (BE)	0 (BE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 (BE)	0 (BE)
1	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1
2	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2
3	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
4	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	4
5	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	5
6	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	6
7	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	7
8 (CS1)	8 (CS1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (CS1)	8 (CS1)
9	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	9
10 (AF11)	10 (AF11)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 (AF11)	10 (AF11)
11	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11
12 (AF12)	12 (AF12)	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (AF12)	12 (AF12)
13	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	13
14 (AF13)	14 (AF13)	<input type="checkbox"/>	14 (AF13)	14 (AF13)
15	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	15
16 (CS2)	16 (CS2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	16 (CS2)	16 (CS2)
17	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17
18 (AF21)	18 (AF21)	<input type="checkbox"/>	18 (AF21)	18 (AF21)
19	19	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	19
20 (AF22)	20 (AF22)	<input type="checkbox"/>	20 (AF22)	20 (AF22)
21	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	21
22 (AF23)	22 (AF23)	<input type="checkbox"/>	22 (AF23)	22 (AF23)
23	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	23
24 (CS3)	24 (CS3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 (CS3)	24 (CS3)

Object	Description
DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values are 64 and valid DSCP values are 0 - 63.
Ingress	Ingress side DSCP can be first translated to new DSCP before using the DSCP for QoS class and DPL map. There are two configuration parameters for DSCP Translation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate • Classify
Translation	DSCP at Ingress side can be translated to any of (0 - 63) DSCP values.
Classify	Click to enable Classification at ingress side.

Object	Description
Egress	There are the following configurable parameters for Egress side: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remap DP0: Controls the remapping for frames with DP level 0. Remap DP1: Controls the remapping for frames with DP level 1.
Remap DP0	Select the DSCP value from select menu to which you want to remap. DSCP valid values are 0 – 63.
Remap DP1	Select the DSCP value from select menu to which you want to remap. DSCP valid values are 0 – 63.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DSCP Classification

This page allows you to configure the mapping of [QoS](#) class and Drop Precedence Level to DSCP value.

DSCP Classification

QoS Class	DPL	DSCP
*	*	<> ▼
0	0	0 (BE) ▼
0	1	0 (BE) ▼
1	0	0 (BE) ▼
1	1	0 (BE) ▼
2	0	0 (BE) ▼
2	1	0 (BE) ▼
3	0	0 (BE) ▼
3	1	0 (BE) ▼
4	0	0 (BE) ▼
4	1	0 (BE) ▼
5	0	0 (BE) ▼
5	1	0 (BE) ▼
6	0	0 (BE) ▼
6	1	0 (BE) ▼
7	0	0 (BE) ▼
7	1	0 (BE) ▼

Object	Description
QoS Class	Actual QoS class.
DPL	Actual Drop Precedence Level.
DSCP	Select the classified DSCP value (0 - 63).

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.







QoS Control List

This page shows the QoS Control List(QCL), which is made up of the QCEs. Each row describes a QCE that is defined. The maximum number of QCEs is 256 on each switch. Click on the lowest plus sign to add a new QCE to the list.

QoS Control List Configuration

QCE	Port	DMAC	SMAC	Tag Type	VID	PCP	DEI	Frame Type	Action		
									CoS	DPL	DSCP
+											

Object	Description
QCE	Indicates the QCE id.
Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE.
DMAC	Indicates the destination MAC address. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: Match any DMAC. Unicast: Match unicast DMAC. Multicast: Match multicast DMAC. Broadcast: Match broadcast DMAC. <MAC>: Match specific DMAC. <p>The default value is 'Any'.</p>
SMAC	Match specific source MAC address or 'Any'. If a port is configured to match on DMAC/DIP, this field indicates the DMAC.
Tag Type	Indicates tag type. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: Match tagged and untagged frames. Untagged: Match untagged frames. Tagged: Match tagged frames. C-Tagged: Match C-tagged frames. S-Tagged: Match S-tagged frames. <p>The default value is 'Any'.</p>
VID	Indicates (VLAN ID), either a specific VID or range of VIDs. VID can be in the range 1-4095 or 'Any'
PCP	Priority Code Point: Valid values of PCP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) Range (0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) 'Any'.
DEI	Drop Eligible Indicator: Valid value of DEI are 0, 1 or 'Any'.
Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: Match any frame type. Ethernet: Match Ethertype frames. LLC: Match (LLC) frames. SNAP: Match (SNAP) frames. IPv4: Match IPv4 frames. IPv6: Match IPv6 frames.

Object	Description
Action	<p>Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if parameters configured are matched with the frame's content.</p> <p>Possible actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoS: Classify Class of Service • DPL: Classify Drop Precedence Level • DSCP: Classify DSCP value
Modification Buttons	<p>You can modify each QCE (QoS Control Entry) in the table using the following buttons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  : Inserts a new QCE before the current row.  : Edits the QCE.  : Moves the QCE up the list.  : Moves the QCE down the list.  : Deletes the QCE.  : The lowest plus sign adds a new entry at the bottom of the QCE listings.

The QCE page includes the following fields:

QCE Configuration

Port Members											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Key Parameters

DMAC	Any
SMAC	Any
Tag	Any
VID	Any
PCP	Any
DEI	Any
Frame Type	Any

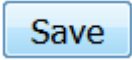

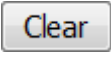
Action Parameters

CoS	0
DPL	Default
DSCP	Default

Object	Description
Port Members	Check the checkbox button to include the port in the QCL entry. By default all ports are included.
Key parameters	<p>Key configuration is described as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMAC: Destination MAC address: Possible values are 'Unicast', 'Multicast', 'Broadcast', 'Specific' (xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx) or 'Any'. SMAC: Source MAC address: xx-xx-xx (24 MS bits OUI) xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or 'Any'. If a port is configured to match on DMAC/DIP, this field is the Destination MAC address. Tag: Value of Tag field can be 'Untagged', 'Tagged', 'C-Tagged', 'S-Tagged' or 'Any'. VID: Valid value of VLAN ID can be any value in the range 1-4095 or 'Any'; user can enter either a specific value or a range of VIDs. PCP: Valid value PCP are specific (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) or range (0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) or 'Any'. DEI Valid value of DEI can be '0', '1' or 'Any'. Inner Tag Value of Inner Tag field can be 'Untagged', 'Tagged', 'C-Tagged', 'S-Tagged' or 'Any'. Inner VID Valid value of Inner VLAN ID can be any value in the range 1-4095 or 'Any'; user can enter either a specific value or a range of VIDs. Inner PCP Valid value of Inner PCP are specific (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) or

Object	Description
	<p>range (0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) or 'Any'. Inner DEI Valid value of Inner DEI can be '0', '1' or 'Any'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame Type: Frame Type can have any of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Any: Allow all types of frames. ◦ EtherType: Ether Type Valid Ether Type can be 0x600-0xFFFF excluding 0x800(IPv4) and 0x86DD(IPv6) or 'Any'. ◦ LLC: SSAP Address Valid SSAP(Source Service Access Point) can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or 'Any'. DSAP Address Valid DSAP(Destination Service Access Point) can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or 'Any'. Control Valid Control field can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or 'Any'. ◦ SNAP: PID Valid PID(a.k.a Ether Type) can be 0x0000-0xFFFF or 'Any'. ◦ IPv4: Protocol IP protocol number: (0-255, 'TCP' or 'UDP') or 'Any'. Source IP Specific Source IP address in value/mask format or 'Any'. IP and Mask are in the format x.y.z.w where x, y, z, and w are decimal numbers between 0 and 255. When Mask is converted to a 32-bit binary string and read from left to right, all bits following the first zero must also be zero. If a port is configured to match on DMAC/DIP, this field is the Destination IP address. Destination IPSpecific Destination IP address in value/mask format or 'Any'. IP Fragment IPv4 frame fragmented option: 'Yes', 'No' or 'Any'. DSCP Diffserv Code Point value (DSCP): It can be a specific value, range of values or 'Any'. DSCP values are in the range 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43. Sport Source TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP. Dport Destination TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP. ◦ IPv6: Protocol IP protocol number: (0-255, 'TCP' or 'UDP') or 'Any'. Source IP 32 LS bits of IPv6 source address in value/mask format or 'Any'. If a port is configured to match on DMAC/DIP, this field is the Destination IP address. Destination IP Specific Destination IP address in value/mask format or 'Any'. DSCP Diffserv Code Point value (DSCP): It can be a specific value, range of values or 'Any'. DSCP values are in the range 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43. Sport Source TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP. Dport Destination TCP/UDP port:(0-65535) or 'Any', specific or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP.
Action Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoS Class of Service: (0-7) or 'Default'. • DP Drop Precedence Level: (0-1) or 'Default'. • DSCP DSCP: (0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43) or 'Default'.PCP • PCP: (0-7) or 'Default'. <p>Note: PCP and DEI cannot be set individually.</p>

Object	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEI DEI: (0-1) or 'Default'. Policy <u>ACL</u> Policy number: (0-255) or 'Default' (empty field). Default means that the default classified value is not modified by this QCE.

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.
	Undo any changes and return to the previous page.

Storm Control

Storm control for the switch is configured on this page.

There is a unicast storm rate control, multicast storm rate control, and a broadcast storm rate control. These only affect flooded frames, that is, frames with a (VLAN ID, DMAC) pair not present on the MAC Address table.

The configuration indicates the permitted packet rate for unicast, multicast or broadcast traffic across the switch.

Storm Control Configuration

Frame Type	Enable	Rate (pps)
Unicast	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 ▼
Multicast	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 ▼
Broadcast	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 ▼

Object	Description
Frame Type	The settings in a particular row apply to the frame type listed here: Unicast, Multicast or Broadcast.
Enable	Enable or disable the storm control status for the given frame type.
Rate	The rate unit is packets per second (pps). Valid values are: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1K, 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K, 256K, 512K or 1024K.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.
<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

Mirroring

Configure port mirroring on this page. To debug network problems, selected traffic can be copied, or mirrored, on a mirror port where a frame analyzer can be attached to analyze the frame flow.

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

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

Mirror Configuration

Port to mirror to Disabled ▾

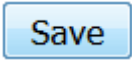

Mirror Port Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<> ▾
1	Disabled ▾
2	Disabled ▾
3	Disabled ▾
4	Disabled ▾
5	Disabled ▾
6	Disabled ▾
7	Disabled ▾
8	Disabled ▾
9	Disabled ▾
10	Disabled ▾
11	Disabled ▾
12	Disabled ▾
CPU	Disabled ▾

Save Reset

Object	Description
Port to mirror	Port to mirror also known as the mirror port. Frames from ports that have either source (rx) or destination (tx) mirroring enabled are mirrored on this port. Disabled disables mirroring.
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Mode	Select a mirror mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rx only: Frames received on this port are mirrored on the mirror port. Frames transmitted are not mirrored. • Tx only: Frames transmitted on this port are mirrored on the mirror port. Frames received are not mirrored. • Disabled: Neither frames transmitted nor frames received are mirrored. • Enabled: Frames received and frames transmitted are mirrored on the mirror port.

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

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

GVRP

Global Config

This page allows you to configure the basic GVRP Configuration settings for all switch ports.

GVRP Configuration

Enable GVRP

Parameter	Value
Join-time:	20
Leave-time:	60
LeaveAll-time:	1000
Max VLANs:	20

Save

Object	Description
GVRP Protocol timers	Join-time is a value (range 1 – 20) in the units of centiseconds; that is, in units of one hundredth of a second. The default is 20. Leave-time is a value in the range 60 – 300 in the units of centiseconds, The default is 60. LeaveAll-time is a value in the range 1000 – 5000 in the units of centiseconds. The default is 1000.
Max number of VLANs	When GVRP is enabled a maximum number of VLANs supported by GVRP is specified. Default is 20. This number can only be changed when GVRP is turned off.

Buttons	
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Save	Save changes.

Port Config

This page allows you to enable a port for GVRP.

GVRP Port Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<> ▼
1	Disabled ▼
2	Disabled ▼
3	Disabled ▼
4	Disabled ▼
5	Disabled ▼
6	Disabled ▼
7	Disabled ▼
8	Disabled ▼
9	Disabled ▼
10	Disabled ▼
11	Disabled ▼
12	Disabled ▼

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	Save changes.

sFlow

This page allows for configuring sFlow. The configuration is divided into two parts: Configuration of the sFlow receiver (a.k.a. sFlow collector) and configuration of per-port flow and counter samplers.

sFlow configuration is not persisted to non-volatile memory, which means that a reboot will disable sFlow sampling.

sFlow Configuration

Agent Configuration

IP Address	127.0.0.1
------------	-----------

Receiver Configuration

Owner	<none>	Release
IP Address/Hostname	0.0.0.0	
UDP Port	6343	
Timeout	0	seconds
Max. Datagram Size	1400	bytes


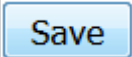
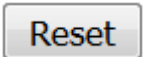
Port Configuration

Port	Flow Sampler			Counter Poller	
	Enabled	Sampling Rate	Max. Header	Enabled	Interval
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	0

Object	Description
Agent Configuration	
IP Address	The IP address used as Agent IP address in sFlow datagrams. It serves as a unique key that will identify this agent over extended periods of time. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.
Receiver Configuration	

Object	Description
Owner	<p>sFlow can be configured in two ways: through local management using the web or CLI interface, or through <i>SNMP</i>. This read-only field shows the owner of the current sFlow configuration and assumes values as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sFlow is currently unconfigured/unclaimed, Owner contains <none>. If sFlow is currently configured through Web or CLI, Owner contains <Configured through local management>. If sFlow is currently configured through SNMP, Owner contains a string identifying the sFlow receiver. If sFlow is configured through SNMP, all controls - except for the Release-button - are disabled to avoid inadvertent reconfiguration. <p>The Release button allows for releasing the current owner and disable sFlow sampling. The button is disabled if sFlow is currently unclaimed. If configured through SNMP, the release must be confirmed (a confirmation request will appear).</p>
IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the sFlow receiver. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.
UDP Port	The UDP port on which the sFlow receiver listens to sFlow datagrams. If set to 0 (zero), the default port (6343) is used.
Timeout	The number of seconds remaining before sampling stops and the current sFlow owner is released. While active, the current time left can be updated with a click on the Refresh-button. If locally managed, the timeout can be changed on the fly without affecting any other settings.
Max. Datagram Size	The maximum number of data bytes that can be sent in a single sample datagram. This should be set to a value that avoids fragmentation of the sFlow datagrams. Valid range is 200 – 1468 bytes. Default is 1400 bytes.
Port Configuration	
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
Flow Sampler Enabled	Enables/disables flow sampling on this port.
Flow Sampler Sampling Rate	The statistical sampling rate for packet sampling. Set to N to sample on average 1/Nth of the packets transmitted/received on the port. Not all sampling rates are achievable. If an unsupported sampling rate is requested, the switch will automatically adjust it to the closest achievable. This will be reported back in this field.
Flow Sampler Max. Header	The maximum number of bytes that should be copied from a sampled packet to the sFlow datagram. Valid range is 14 to 200 bytes with default being 128 bytes. If the maximum datagram size does not take into account the maximum header size, samples may be dropped.
Counter Poller Enabled	Enables/disables counter polling on this port.
Counter Poller Interval	With counter polling enabled, this specifies the interval - in seconds - between counter poller samples.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Buttons	
	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

RingV2

This page provides RingV2 related configuration.

See "Ring Version 2 Application Guide" in the *ISW Series Managed Industrial Ethernet Switch Hardware Installation & User Guide* for details about the available RingV2 configurations and how to configure them.

RingV2 Configuration

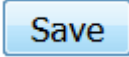
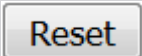
Ring Configuration

Index	Mode	Role	Ring Port(s)
1	Disable ▾	Ring(Slave) ▾	Forward Port : Port-1 ▾ Block Port : Port-2 ▾
2	Disable ▾	Ring(Slave) ▾	Forward Port : Port-3 ▾ Forward Port : Port-4 ▾
3	Enable ▾	Chain(Member) ▾	Member Port : Port-1 ▾ Member Port : Port-2 ▾

Object	Description
Index	<p>The group index. This parameter is used for easy identifying the ring when user configure it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1 (Index 1) - It supports configuration of ring. Group 2 (Index 2) - It supports configuration of ring, coupling and dual-homing. Group 3 (Index 3) - It supports configuration of chain and balancing-chain.
Mode	<p>Enable Ring on the specific group.</p> <p>When Group 1 or 2 is enabled, all configuration of Group 3 will be reset to default. Group 3 all configuration options will be locked.</p> <p>To configure Group 3, both Group1 and 2 should be disabled first. When Group 3 is enabled, all configuration of Group1 and 2 will be reset to default. Group 1 and 2 all configuration options will be locked.</p>

Object	Description
Role	<p>Configure the Ring group on this switch as specific role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1 - support option of ring-master and ring-slave. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Ring - it could be master or slave. • Group 2 - support configuration of the ring, coupling and dual-homing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Ring - it could be master or slave. # Coupling - it could be primary and backup. # Dual-Homing • Group 3 - support configuration of the chain and balancing-chain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Chain - it could be head, tail or member. # Balancing Chain - it could be central-block, terminal-1/2 or member. <p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group 1 must be enabled before enable Group 2 to coupling. 2. When Group 1 or 2 is enabled, the configuration of Group 3 will be disabled. 3. When Group 3 is enabled, the configuration of Group 1 and 2 will be disabled.
Ring Port(s)	<p>Selecting ring port(s). Each ring port must be unique, CANNOT be configured in different groups; 2 ring ports between ring/chain CANNOT be the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # When role is ring/master, one ring port is forward port and another is block port. The block port is redundant port; it is blocking port in normal state. # When role is ring/slave, both ring ports are forward port. # When role is coupling/primary, only need one ring port named primary port. # When role is coupling/backup, only need one ring port named backup port. This backup port is redundant port; it is blocking port in normal state. # When role is dual-homing, one ring port is primary port and another is backup port. This backup port is redundant port; it is blocking port in normal state. # When role is chain/head, one ring port is member port and another is head port. Both ring ports are forwarding port in normal state. # When role is chain/tail, one ring port is member port and another is tail port. The tail port is redundant port; it is blocking port in normal state. # When role is chain/member, both ring ports are member port. Both ring ports are forwarding port in normal state. # When role is balancing-chain/central-block, one ring port is member port and another is block port. The block port is redundant port; it is blocking port in normal state. # When role is balancing-chain/terminal-1/2, one ring port is member port and another is terminal port. Both ring ports are forwarding port in normal state.

Object	Description
	# When role is balancing-chain/member, both ring ports are member port. Both ring ports are forwarding port in normal state.

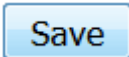
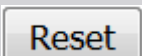
Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.

DDMI

Enable or disable DDMI on this page.

DDMI Configuration

Mode

Buttons	
	Save changes.
	Undo any changes and revert to previously saved values.



Monitoring the ISW Switch

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- [Security](#) on page 219
- [LACP](#) on page 237
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- [VCL](#) on page 266
- [sFlow](#) on page 267
- [RingV2](#) on page 269
- [DDMI](#) on page 270

To monitor switch performance, click **Monitor** from the menu. Each of the items shown below is described in the following sections.

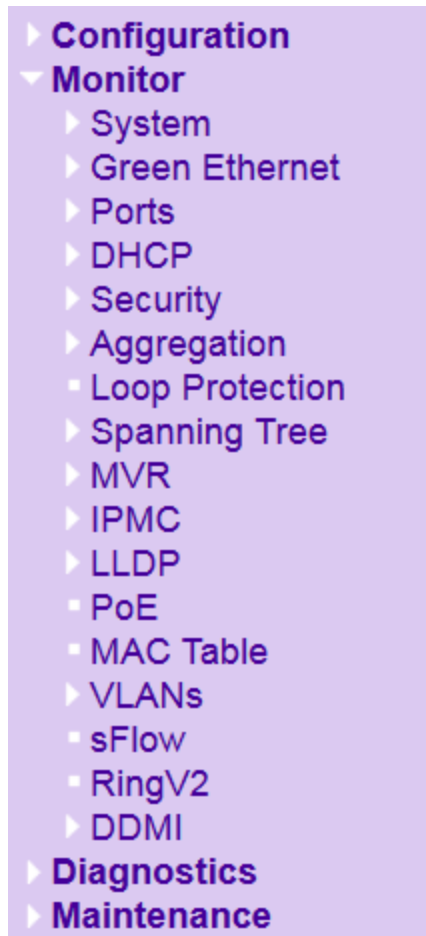


Figure 20: Monitor Menu

System

System Information

The switch system information is provided on this page.

System Information

System	
Contact	
Name	
Location	
Hardware	
MAC Address	d8-84-66-57-05-61
Chip ID	VSC7425
Time	
System Date	2000-01-02T01:07:17+00:00
System Uptime	1d 01:07:19
Software	
Software Version	V01.00.00.0003
Software Date	2016-03-09T14:47:58+08:00
Acknowledgments	Details

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

CPU Load

This page displays the CPU load, using line chart. The load is measured as averaged over the last 100ms, 1sec and 10 seconds intervals. The last 1 – 256 samples (maximum 256) are graphed, and the last numbers are displayed as text as well.

CPU Load

100ms 0% 1sec 0% 10sec 0% (all numbers running average)



Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.

IP Status

This page displays the status of the IP protocol layer. The status is defined by the IP interfaces, the IP routes and the neighbour cache (ARP cache) status.

IP Interfaces

Interface	Type	Address	Status
OS:lo	LINK	00-00-00-00-00-00	<UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MULTICAST>
OS:lo	IPv4	127.0.0.1/8	
OS:lo	IPv6	::1/128	
OS:lo	IPv6	fe80:1::1/64	
VLAN1	LINK	d8-84-66-57-05-61	<BROADCAST MULTICAST>
VLAN1	IPv4	192.0.2.1/24	
VLAN1	IPv6	fe80:2::da84:66ff:fe57:561/64	
VLAN223	LINK	d8-84-66-57-05-61	<UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST>
VLAN223	IPv4	10.52.223.14/24	
VLAN223	IPv6	fe80:3::da84:66ff:fe57:561/64	

IP Routes

Network	Gateway	Status
0.0.0.0/0	10.52.223.1	<UP GATEWAY HW_RT>
10.52.223.0/24	VLAN223	<UP HW_RT>
127.0.0.1/32	127.0.0.1	<UP HOST>
224.0.0.0/4	127.0.0.1	<UP>
::1/128	::1	<UP HOST>

Neighbour cache

IP Address	Link Address
10.52.223.1	VLAN223:20-b3-99-55-91-60
10.52.223.16	VLAN223:00-04-96-98-88-a5
10.52.223.19	VLAN223:00-04-96-8b-fb-6c
fe80:2::da84:66ff:fe57:561	VLAN1:d8-84-66-57-05-61
fe80:3::da84:66ff:fe57:561	VLAN223:d8-84-66-57-05-61
fe80:3::fdfa:33c1:89a4:b42f	VLAN223:54-ee-75-86-bd-d5

Object	Description
IP Interfaces	
Interface	The name of the interface.
Type	The address type of the entry. This may be LINK or IPv4.
Address	The current address of the interface (of the given type).
Status	The status flags of the interface (and/or address).
IP Routes	
Network	The destination IP network or host address of this route.
Gateway	The gateway address of this route.
Status	The status flags of the route.
Neighbor cache	

Object	Description
IP Address	The IP address of the entry.
Link Address	The Link (MAC) address for which a binding to the IP address given exist.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

System Log

Each page shows up to 999 table entries, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the beginning entries of this table.


The **Level** input field is used to filter the display system log entries. The **Clear Level** input field is used to specify which system log entries will be cleared.

To clear specific system log entries, select the clear level first then click **Clear**.

The **Start from ID** input field allows you to change the starting point in this table. Clicking **Refresh** will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next entry match.

In addition, these input fields will, upon a Refresh, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start input field.

The  button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup.

When the end is reached, `No more entries` shows in the displayed table. Use the  button to start over.

System Log Information

Level	All ▼
Clear Level	All ▼

The total number of entries is 5 for the given level.

Start from ID with entries per page.

ID	Level	Time	Message
<u>1</u>	Info	1999-12-31T23:59:59+00:00	Switch just made a cold boot.
<u>2</u>	Info	2000-01-01T00:00:09+00:00	Power alarm occurs
<u>3</u>	Info	2000-01-01T00:00:19+00:00	Link up on port 2
<u>4</u>	Info	2000-01-01T00:00:21+00:00	Link down on port 2
<u>5</u>	Info	2000-01-01T00:00:24+00:00	Link up on port 2

Object	Description
ID	The identification of the system log entry.
Level	The level of the system log entry. Info: The system log entry is belonged information level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warning: The system log entry is belonged warning level. Error: The system log entry is belonged error level.
Time	The occurred time of the system log entry.
Message	The detail message of the system log entry.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.
<input type="button" value="<<"/>	Update the table ending at the last entry currently displayed.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.
<input type="button" value=">> "/>	Update the table ending at the last available entry.

System Detailed Log

The switch system detailed log information is provided here.

Detailed System Log Information

ID	1
----	---

Message

Level	Info
Time	1999-12-31T23:59:59+00:00
Message	Switch just made a cold boot.

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

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.
<input type="button" value="<<"/>	Update the table ending at the last entry currently displayed.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.
<input type="button" value=">> "/>	Update the table ending at the last available entry.

System Alarm

Current Alarm is provided on this page.

Alarm Current

Alarm Current	Alarm History
Description	Time
<i>No entry exists</i>	

Object	Description
Description	Alarm Type Description.
Time	Alarm occurrence date time.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Green Ethernet

Port Power Saving

This page provides the current status for EEE.

Port Power Savings Status

Port	Link	EEE	LP EEE Cap	EEE Savings	ActiPhy Savings	PerfectReach Savings
1		X	X	X	X	X
2		X	X	X	X	X
3		X	X	X	X	X
4		X	X	X	X	X
5		X	X	X	X	X
6		X	X	X	X	X
7		X	X	X	X	X
8		X	X	X	X	X
9		X	X	X	X	X
10		X	X	X	X	X
11		X	X	X	X	X
12		X	X	X	X	X

Object	Description
Port	This is the logical port number for this row.
Link	Shows if the link is up for the port (green = link up, red = link down).

Object	Description
EEE	Shows if EEE is enabled for the port (reflects the settings at the Port Power Savings configuration page).
LP EEE cap	Shows if the link partner is EEE capable.
EEE Savings	Shows if the system is currently saving power due to EEE. When EEE is enabled, the system will powered down if no frame has been received or transmitted in 5 μ Sec.
ActiPhy Saving	Shows if the system is currently saving power due to ActiPhy.
PerfectReach Savings	Shows if the system is currently saving power due to PerfectReach.

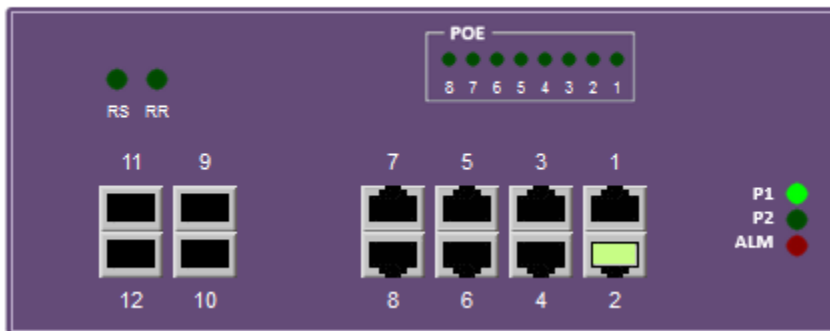
Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Ports

Port State

This page provides an overview of the current switch port states.

Port State Overview



The port states are illustrated as follows:

RJ45 ports			
SFP ports			
SFP ports			

X2 ports			
State	Disabled	Down	Link

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Traffic Overview

This page provides an overview of general traffic statistics for all switch ports.

Port Statistics Overview

Port	Packets		Bytes		Errors		Drops		Filtered
	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	753869	7183	71617307	1711788	0	0	0	0	141495
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

QoS Statistics

This page provides statistics for the different queues for all switch ports.

Queuing Counters

Port	Q0		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7	
	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	754169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7189
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Object	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Qn	There are 8 <i>QoS (Quality of Service)</i> queues per port. Q0 is the lowest priority queue.
Rx/Tx	The number of received and transmitted packets per queue

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

QCL Status

This page shows the QCL status by different QCL users. Each row describes the QCE that is defined. It is a conflict if a specific QCE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations. The maximum number of QCEs is 256 on each switch.

QoS Control List Status

User	QCE	Port	Frame Type	Action			Conflict
				CoS	DPL	DSCP	
No entries							

Object	Description
User	Indicates the QCL user.
QCE	Indicates the QCE id.
Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE.
Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: Match any frame type. Ethernet: Match EtherType frames. LLC: Match (LLC) frames. SNAP: Match (SNAP) frames. IPv4: Match IPv4 frames. IPv6: Match IPv6 frames
Action	Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if parameters configured are matched with the frame's content. Possible actions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoS: Classify Class of Service. DPL: Classify Drop Precedence Level. DSCP: Classify DSCP value.
Conflict	Displays Conflict status of QCL entries. As H/W resources are shared by multiple applications. It may happen that resources required to add a QCE may not be available, in that case it shows conflict status as 'Yes'; otherwise, it is always 'No'. <p>Note: Conflict can be resolved by releasing the H/W resources required to add QCL entry using the Resolve Conflict button.</p>

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page.
Combined <input type="button" value="v"/>	Select the QCL status from the drop-down menu.
<input type="button" value="Resolve Conflict"/>	Release the resources required to add QCL entry, in case the conflict status for any QCL entry is 'yes'.

Detailed Statistics

This page provides detailed traffic statistics for a specific switch port. Use the port select box to select which switch port details to display.

The displayed counters are the totals for receive and transmit, the size counters for receive and transmit, and the error counters for receive and transmit.

Detailed Port Statistics Port 1		Port 1 Auto-refresh	
Receive Total		Transmit Total	
Rx Packets	0	Tx Packets	0
Rx Octets	0	Tx Octets	0
Rx Unicast	0	Tx Unicast	0
Rx Multicast	0	Tx Multicast	0
Rx Broadcast	0	Tx Broadcast	0
Rx Pause	0	Tx Pause	0
Receive Size Counters		Transmit Size Counters	
Rx 64 Bytes	0	Tx 64 Bytes	0
Rx 65-127 Bytes	0	Tx 65-127 Bytes	0
Rx 128-255 Bytes	0	Tx 128-255 Bytes	0
Rx 256-511 Bytes	0	Tx 256-511 Bytes	0
Rx 512-1023 Bytes	0	Tx 512-1023 Bytes	0
Rx 1024-1526 Bytes	0	Tx 1024-1526 Bytes	0
Rx 1527- Bytes	0	Tx 1527- Bytes	0
Receive Queue Counters		Transmit Queue Counters	
Rx Q0	0	Tx Q0	0
Rx Q1	0	Tx Q1	0
Rx Q2	0	Tx Q2	0
Rx Q3	0	Tx Q3	0
Rx Q4	0	Tx Q4	0
Rx Q5	0	Tx Q5	0
Rx Q6	0	Tx Q6	0
Rx Q7	0	Tx Q7	0
Receive Error Counters		Transmit Error Counters	
Rx Drops	0	Tx Drops	0
Rx CRC/Alignment	0	Tx LateExc. Coll.	0
Rx Undersize	0		
Rx Oversize	0		
Rx Fragments	0		
Rx Jabber	0		
Rx Filtered	0		

Object	Description
Receive Total and Transmit Total	
Rx and Tx Packets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) packets.
Rx and Tx Octets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) bytes. Includes FCS, but excludes framing bits.
Rx and Tx Unicast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) unicast packets.
Rx and Tx Multicast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) multicast packets.
Rx and Tx Broadcast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) broadcast packets.
Rx and Tx Pause	A count of the MAC Control frames received or transmitted on this port that have an opcode indicating a PAUSE operation.
Receive and Transmit Size Counters	
The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) packets split into categories based on their respective frame sizes.	
Receive and Transmit Queue Counters	
The number of received and transmitted packets per input and output queue.	
Receive Error Counters	
Rx Drops	The number of frames dropped due to lack of receive buffers or egress congestion.
Rx CRC/Alignment	The number of frames received with CRC or alignment errors.
Rx Undersize	The number of short 1 frames received with valid CRC.
Rx Oversize	The number of long 2 frames received with valid CRC.
Rx Fragments	The number of short 1 frames received with invalid CRC.
Rx Jabber	The number of long 2 frames received with invalid CRC.
Rx Filtered	The number of received frames filtered by the forwarding process.

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

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page.
Clear	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.

DHCP

DHCP Server Statistics

This page displays the database counters and the number of *DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)* messages sent and received by DHCP server.

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

DHCP Server Statistics

Database Counters

Pool	Excluded IP Address	Declined IP Address
0	0	0

Binding Counters

Automatic Binding	Manual Binding	Expired Binding
0	0	0

DHCP Message Received Counters

DISCOVER	REQUEST	DECLINE	RELEASE	INFORM
0	0	0	0	0

DHCP Message Sent Counters

OFFER	ACK	NAK
0	0	0

Object	Description
Database Counters	
Pool	Number of pools.
Excluded IP Address	Number of excluded IP address ranges.
Declined IP Address	Number of declined IP addresses.
Binding Counters	
Automatic Binding	Number of bindings with network-type pools.
Manual Binding	Number of bindings that administrator assigns an IP address to a client. That is, the pool is of host type.
Expired Binding	Number of bindings that their lease time expired or they are cleared from Automatic/Manual type bindings.
DHCP Message Received Counters	
DISCOVER	Number of DHCP DISCOVER messages received.
REQUEST	Number of DHCP REQUEST messages received.
DECLINE	Number of DHCP DECLINE messages received.
RELEASE	Number of DHCP RELEASE messages received.
INFORM	Number of DHCP INFORM messages received.
DHCP Message Sent Counters	
OFFER	Number of DHCP OFFER messages sent.

Object	Description
ACK	Number of DHCP ACK messages sent.
NAK	Number of DHCP NAK messages sent.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page.
Clear	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.

DHCP Server Binding

This page displays bindings generated for *DHCP* clients.

DHCP Server Binding IP

Binding IP Address

Delete	IP	Type	State	Pool Name	Server ID
--------	----	------	-------	-----------	-----------

Object	Description
IP	IP address allocated to DHCP client.
Type	Type of binding. Possible types are Automatic, Manual, Expired.
State	State of binding. Possible states are Committed, Allocated, Expired.
Pool Name	The pool that generates the binding.
Server ID	Server IP address to service the binding.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page.
Clear Selected	Clear selected bindings. If the selected binding is Automatic or Manual, it is changed to Expired. If the selected binding is Expired, it is freed.
Clear Automatic	Clear all Automatic bindings and change them to Expired.
Clear Manual	Clear all Manual bindings and change them to Expired.
Clear Expired	Clear all Expired bindings and free them.

DHCP Server Declined IP

This page displays declined IP addresses.

DHCP Server Declined IP

Declined IP Address

Declined IP

Object	Description
Declined IP	List of IP addresses declined.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

DHCP Snooping Table

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

The **MAC address** and **VLAN** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the Dynamic DHCP snooping Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next Dynamic DHCP snooping Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, No more entries shows in the displayed table. Use the button to start over.

Dynamic DHCP Snooping Table

Start from MAC address , VLAN with entries per page.

Object	Description
MAC Address	User MAC address of the entry.
<u>VLAN (Virtual LAN) ID</u>	VLAN-ID in which the DHCP traffic is permitted.
Source Port	Switch Port Number for which the entries are displayed.
IP Address	User IP address of the entry.

Object	Description
IP Subnet Mask	User IP subnet mask of the entry.
DHCP Server Address	DHCP Server address of the entry.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

DHCP Relay Statistics

This page provides statistics for *DHCP* relay.

DHCP Relay Statistics

Server Statistics

Transmit to Server	Transmit Error	Receive from Server	Receive Missing Agent Option	Receive Missing Circuit ID	Receive Missing Remote ID	Receive Bad Circuit ID	Receive Bad Remote ID
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Client Statistics

Transmit to Client	Transmit Error	Receive from Client	Receive Agent Option	Replace Agent Option	Keep Agent Option	Drop Agent Option
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Object	Description
Server Statistics	
Transmit to Server	The number of packets that are relayed from client to server.
Transmit Error	The number of packets that resulted in errors while being sent to clients.
Receive from Server	The number of packets received from server.
Receive Missing Agent Option	The number of packets received without agent information options.
Receive Missing Circuit ID	The number of packets received with the Circuit ID option missing.
Receive Missing Remote ID	The number of packets received with the Remote ID option missing.
Receive Bad Circuit ID	The number of packets whose Circuit ID option did not match known circuit ID.

Object	Description
Receive Bad Remote ID	The number of packets whose Remote ID option did not match known Remote ID.
Client Statistics	
Transmit to Client	The number of relayed packets from server to client.
Transmit Error	The number of packets that resulted in error while being sent to servers.
Receive from Client	The number of received packets from server.
Receive Agent Option	The number of received packets with relay agent information option.
Replace Agent Option	The number of packets which were replaced with relay agent information option.
Keep Agent Option	The number of packets whose relay agent information was retained.
Drop Agent Option	The number of packets that were dropped which were received with relay agent information.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.

DHCP Detailed Statistics

This page provides statistics for DHCP snooping. Notice that the normal forward per-port TX statistics isn't increased if the incoming DHCP packet is done by L3 forwarding mechanism. And clear the statistics on specific port may not take effect on global statistics since it gathers the different layer overview.

DHCP Detailed Statistics Port 1

Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Rx Discover	0	Tx Discover	0
Rx Offer	0	Tx Offer	0
Rx Request	0	Tx Request	0
Rx Decline	0	Tx Decline	0
Rx ACK	0	Tx ACK	0
Rx NAK	0	Tx NAK	0
Rx Release	0	Tx Release	0
Rx Inform	0	Tx Inform	0
Rx Lease Query	0	Tx Lease Query	0
Rx Lease Unassigned	0	Tx Lease Unassigned	0
Rx Lease Unknown	0	Tx Lease Unknown	0
Rx Lease Active	0	Tx Lease Active	0
Rx Discarded Checksum Error	0		
Rx Discarded from Untrusted	0		

Object	Description
Rx and Tx Discover	The number of discover (option 53 with value 1) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Offer	The number of offer (option 53 with value 2) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Request	The number of request (option 53 with value 3) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Decline	The number of decline (option 53 with value 4) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx ACK	The number of ACK (option 53 with value 5) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx NAK	The number of NAK (option 53 with value 6) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Release	The number of release (option 53 with value 7) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Inform	The number of inform (option 53 with value 8) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Lease Query	The number of lease query (option 53 with value 10) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Lease Unassigned	The number of lease unassigned (option 53 with value 11) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Unknown	The number of lease unknown (option 53 with value 12) packets received and transmitted.
Rx and Tx Active	The number of lease active (option 53 with value 13) packets received and transmitted.
Rx Discarded checksum error	The number of discard packet that IP/UDP checksum is error.
Rx Discarded from Untrusted	The number of discarded packet that are coming from untrusted port.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.

Security

Access Management Statistics

This page provides statistics for access management.

Access Management Statistics

Interface	Received Packets	Allowed Packets	Discarded Packets
HTTP	0	0	0
HTTPS	0	0	0
SNMP	0	0	0
TELNET	0	0	0
SSH	0	0	0

Object	Description
Interface	The interface type through which the remote host can access the switch.
Received Packets	Number of received packets from the interface when access management mode is enabled.
Allowed Packets	Number of allowed packets from the interface when access management mode is enabled.
Discarded Packets	Number of discarded packets from the interface when access management mode is enabled.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.

Network -- Port Security -- Switch Status

This page shows the Port Security status, which is a module with no direct configuration. Configuration comes indirectly from other modules—the user modules. When a user module has enabled port security on a port, the port is set up for software-based learning. In this mode, frames from unknown MAC

addresses are passed on to the port security module, which in turn asks all user modules whether to allow this new MAC address to forward or block it.

For a MAC address to be set in the forwarding state, all enabled user modules must unanimously agree on allowing the MAC address to forward. If only one chooses to block it, it will be blocked until that user module decides otherwise.

The status page is divided into two sections: one with a legend of user modules, and one with the actual port status.

Port Security Switch Status

User Module Legend

User Module Name	Abbr
Limit Control	L
802.1X	8
DHCP Snooping	D
Voice VLAN	V

Port Status

Port	Users	State	MAC Count	
			Current	Limit
1	----	Disabled	-	-
2	----	Disabled	-	-
3	----	Disabled	-	-
4	----	Disabled	-	-
5	----	Disabled	-	-
6	----	Disabled	-	-
7	----	Disabled	-	-
8	----	Disabled	-	-
9	----	Disabled	-	-
10	----	Disabled	-	-
11	----	Disabled	-	-
12	----	Disabled	-	-

Object	Description
User Module Legend	
User Module Name	The full name of a module that may request Port Security services.
Abbr	A one-letter abbreviation of the user module. This is used in the Users column in the port status table.
Port Status	
Port	The port number for which the status applies. Click the port number to see the status for this particular port.

Object	Description
Users	Each of the user modules has a column that shows whether that module has enabled Port Security or not. A '-' means that the corresponding user module is not enabled, whereas a letter indicates that the user module abbreviated by that letter (see Abbr) has enabled port security.
State	Shows the current state of the port. It can take one of four values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled: No user modules are currently using the Port Security service. Ready: The Port Security service is in use by at least one user module, and is awaiting frames from unknown MAC addresses to arrive. Limit Reached: The Port Security service is enabled by at least the Limit Control user module, and that module has indicated that the limit is reached and no more MAC addresses should be taken in. Shutdown: The Port Security service is enabled by at least the Limit Control user module, and that module has indicated that the limit is exceeded. No MAC addresses can be learned on the port until it is administratively re-opened on the Limit Control configuration Web-page.
MAC Count (Current, Limit)	The two columns indicate the number of currently learned MAC addresses (forwarding as well as blocked) and the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on the port, respectively. If no user modules are enabled on the port, the Current column will show a dash (-). If the Limit Control user module is not enabled on the port, the Limit column will show a dash (-).

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Network -- Port Security -- Port Status

This page shows the MAC addresses secured by the Port Security module. Port Security is a module with no direct configuration. Configuration comes indirectly from other modules: the user modules. When a user module has enabled port security on a port, the port is set-up for software-based learning. In this mode, frames from unknown MAC addresses are passed on to the port security module, which in turn asks all user modules whether to allow this new MAC address to forward or block it. For a MAC address to be set in the forwarding state, all enabled user modules must unanimously agree on allowing the MAC address to forward. If only one chooses to block it, it will be blocked until that user module decides otherwise.

Port Security Port Status Port 1

MAC Address	VLAN ID	State	Time of Addition	Age/Hold
<i>No MAC addresses attached</i>				

Object	Description
MAC Address & <u>VLAN ID</u>	The MAC address and VLAN ID that is seen on this port. If no MAC addresses are learned, a single row stating <i>No MAC addresses attached</i> is displayed.
State	Indicates whether the corresponding MAC address is blocked or forwarding. In the blocked state, it will not be allowed to transmit or receive traffic.
Time of Addition	Shows the date and time when this MAC address was first seen on the port.
Age/Hold	If at least one user module has decided to block this MAC address, it will stay in the blocked state until the hold time (measured in seconds) expires. If all user modules have decided to allow this MAC address to forward, and aging is enabled, the Port Security module will periodically check that this MAC address still forwards traffic. If the age period (measured in seconds) expires and no frames have been seen, the MAC address will be removed from the MAC table. Otherwise a new age period will begin. If aging is disabled or a user module has decided to hold the MAC address indefinitely, a dash (-) will be shown.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

NAS -- Switch Status

This page provides an overview of the current NAS port states.

Network Access Server Switch Status

Port	Admin State	Port State	Last Source	Last ID	QoS Class	Port VLAN ID
1	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
2	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
3	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
4	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
5	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
6	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
7	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
8	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
9	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
10	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
11	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	
12	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled			-	

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number. Click to navigate to detailed NAS statistics for this port.
Admin State	The port's current administrative state. Refer to NAS Admin State for a description of possible values.
Port State	The current state of the port. Refer to NAS Port State for a description of the individual states.
Last Source	The source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame for EAPOL-based authentication, and the most recently received frame from a new client for MAC-based authentication.
Last ID	The user name (supplicant identity) carried in the most recently received Response Identity EAPOL frame for EAPOL-based authentication, and the source MAC address from the most recently received frame from a new client for MAC-based authentication.
QoS Class	QoS Class assigned to the port by the RADIUS server if enabled.
Port <u>VLAN ID</u>	The VLAN ID that NAS has put the port in. The field is blank, if the Port VLAN ID is not overridden by NAS. If the VLAN ID is assigned by the RADIUS server, "(RADIUS-assigned)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about RADIUS-assigned VLANs here. If the port is moved to the Guest VLAN, "(Guest)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about Guest VLANs here.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

NAS -- Port State

This page provides detailed NAS statistics for a specific switch port running EAPOL-based IEEE 802.1X authentication. For MAC-based ports, it shows selected backend server (RADIUS Authentication Server) statistics, only. Use the **Port** drop-down menu to select which port details to be displayed.

NAS Statistics Port 1

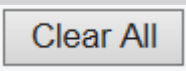
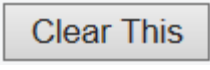
Port State

Admin State	Force Authorized
Port State	Globally Disabled

Object	Description
Port State	
Admin State	The port's current administrative state. Refer to NAS Admin State for a description of possible values.
Port State	The current state of the port. Refer to NAS Port State for a description of the individual states.
QoS Class	The QoS class assigned by the RADIUS server. The field is blank if no QoS class is assigned.
Port <u>VLAN ID</u>	The VLAN ID that NAS has put the port in. The field is blank, if the Port VLAN ID is not overridden by NAS. If the VLAN ID is assigned by the RADIUS server, "(RADIUS-assigned)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about RADIUS-assigned VLANs here. If the port is moved to the Guest VLAN, "(Guest)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about Guest VLANs here.
Port Counters	
EAPOL Counters	These supplicant frame counters are available for the following administrative states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force Authorized • Force Unauthorized • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X
Backend Server Counters	These backend (RADIUS) frame counters are available for the following administrative states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X • MAC-based Auth
Last Supplicant/Client Info	Information about the last supplicant/client that attempted to authenticate. This information is available for the following administrative states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X • MAC-based Auth
Selected Counters	

Object	Description
Selected Counters	<p>The Selected Counters table is visible when the port is in one of the following administrative states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi 802.1X • MAC-based Auth <p>The table is identical to and is placed next to the Port Counters table, and will be empty if no MAC address is currently selected. To populate the table, select one of the attached MAC Addresses from the table below.</p>
Attached MAC Addresses	
Identity	<p>Shows the identity of the supplicant, as received in the Response Identity EAPOL frame.</p> <p>Clicking the link causes the supplicant's EAPOL and Backend Server counters to be shown in the Selected Counters table. If no supplicants are attached, it shows No supplicants attached.</p> <p>This column is not available for MAC-based Auth.</p>
MAC Address	<p>For Multi 802.1X, this column holds the MAC address of the attached supplicant.</p> <p>For MAC-based Auth., this column holds the MAC address of the attached client.</p> <p>Clicking the link causes the client's Backend Server counters to be shown in the Selected Counters table. If no clients are attached, it shows No clients attached.</p>
VLAN ID	<p>This column holds the VLAN ID that the corresponding client is currently secured through the Port Security module.</p>
State	<p>The client can either be authenticated or unauthenticated. In the authenticated state, it is allowed to forward frames on the port, and in the unauthenticated state, it is blocked. As long as the backend server hasn't successfully authenticated the client, it is unauthenticated. If an authentication fails for one or the other reason, the client will remain in the unauthenticated state for Hold Time seconds.</p>
Last Authentication	<p>Shows the date and time of the last authentication of the client (successful as well as unsuccessful).</p>

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	<p>This button is available in the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force Authorized • Force Unauthorized • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X <p>Click to clear the counters for the selected port.</p>

Buttons	
	<p>This button is available in the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi 802.1X MAC-based Auth.X <p>Click to clear both the port counters and all of the attached client's counters. The "Last Client" will not be cleared, however.</p>
	<p>This button is available in the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi 802.1X MAC-based Auth.X <p>Click to clear only the currently selected client's counters.</p>

ACL Status

This page shows the *ACL (Access Control List)* status by different ACL users. Each row describes the ACE that is defined. It is a conflict if a specific ACE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations. The maximum number of ACEs is 256 on each switch.

ACL Status

User	Ingress Port	Frame Type	Action	Rate Limiter	Port Redirect	Mirror	CPU	CPU Once	Counter	Conflict
LLDP	All	EType- 0x88cc	Deny	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Yes	No	3091	No
RING	All	EType	Deny	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Yes	No	0	No

Object	Description
User	Indicates the ACL user.
Ingress Port	Indicates the ingress port of the ACE. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All: The ACE will match all ingress port. Port: The ACE will match a specific ingress port.
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any: The ACE will match any frame type. EType: The ACE will match Ethernet Type frames. Note that an Ethernet Type based ACE will not get matched by IP and ARP frames. ARP: The ACE will match ARP/RARP frames. IPv4: The ACE will match all IPv4 frames. IPv4/ICMP (<i>Internet Control Message Protocol</i>): The ACE will match IPv4 frames with ICMP protocol. IPv4/UDP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with UDP protocol. IPv4/TCP: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with TCP protocol. IPv4/Other: The ACE will match IPv4 frames, which are not ICMP/UDP/TCP. IPv6: The ACE will match all IPv6 standard frames.
Action	Indicates the forwarding action of the ACE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit: Frames matching the ACE may be forwarded and learned. Deny: Frames matching the ACE are dropped. Filter: Frames matching the ACE are filtered.

Object	Description
Rate limiter	Indicates the rate limiter number of the ACE. Valid range is 1 - 16. When Disabled is displayed, the rate limiter operation is disabled.
Port Redirect	Indicates the port redirect operation of the ACE. Frames matching the ACE are redirected to the port number. The allowed values are Disabled or a specific port number. When Disabled is displayed, the port redirect operation is disabled.
Mirror	Specify the mirror operation of this port. The allowed values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled: Frames received on the port are mirrored. Disabled: Frames received on the port are not mirrored. The default is Disabled.
CPU	Forward packet that matched the specific ACE to CPU.
CPU Once	Forward first packet that matched the specific ACE to CPU.
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.
Conflict	Indicates the hardware status of the specific ACE. The specific ACE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

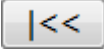
ARP Inspection

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

The **Start from port address, VLAN, MAC address, and IP address** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table.

Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next Dynamic ARP Inspection Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The  button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup.

When the end is reached, `No more entries` shows in the displayed table. Use the  button to start over.

Dynamic ARP Inspection Table

Start from , VLAN , MAC address and IP address with entries per page.

Port	VLAN ID	MAC Address	IP Address
No more entries			

Object	Description
Port	Switch Port Number for which the entries are displayed.
VLAN ID	<u>VLAN</u> -ID in which the ARP traffic is permitted.
MAC Address	User MAC address of the entry.
IP Address	User IP address of the entry.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Clear	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.
 <<	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
>>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

IP Source Guard

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Dynamic IP Source Guard table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table.

The **Start from port address, VLAN, and IP address** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table.

Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next Dynamic IP Source Guard Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The **>>** button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup.

When the end is reached, `No more entries` shows in the displayed table. Use the **|<<** button to start over.

Dynamic IP Source Guard Table

Start from , VLAN and IP address with entries per page.

Port	VLAN ID	IP Address	MAC Address
No more entries			

Object	Description
Port	Switch Port Number for which the entries are displayed.
<u>VLAN ID</u>	VLAN-ID in which the IP traffic is permitted.
IP Address	User IP address of the entry.
MAC Address	Source MAC address.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

AAA

RADIUS Overview

This page provides an overview of the status of the RADIUS servers configurable on the Authentication configuration page.

RADIUS Authentication Server Status Overview

#	IP Address	Status
1	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
2	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
3	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
4	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
5	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled

RADIUS Accounting Server Status Overview

#	IP Address	Status
1	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
2	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
3	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
4	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled
5	0.0.0.0:0	Disabled

Object	Description
RADIUS Authentication Servers	
#	The RADIUS server number. Click to navigate to detailed statistics for this server.
IP Address	The IP address and UDP port number (in <IP Address>:<UDP Port> notation) of this server.
Status	The current status of the server. This field takes one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled: The server is disabled. Not Ready: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. Ready: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts. Dead (X seconds left): Access attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.
RADIUS Accounting Servers	
#	The RADIUS server number. Click to navigate to detailed statistics for this server.

Object	Description
IP Address	The IP address and UDP port number (in <IP Address>:<UDP Port> notation) of this server.
Status	The current status of the server. This field takes one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled: The server is disabled. • Not Ready: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. • Ready: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept accounting attempts. • Dead (X seconds left): Accounting attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

RADIUS Details

This page provides detailed statistics for a particular RADIUS server.

RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server #1

Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Access Accepts	0	Access Requests	0
Access Rejects	0	Access Retransmissions	0
Access Challenges	0	Pending Requests	0
Malformed Access Responses	0	Timeouts	0
Bad Authenticators	0		
Unknown Types	0		
Packets Dropped	0		
Other Info			
IP Address		0.0.0.0:0	
State		Disabled	
Round-Trip Time		0 ms	

RADIUS Accounting Statistics for Server #1

Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Responses	0	Requests	0
Malformed Responses	0	Retransmissions	0
Bad Authenticators	0	Pending Requests	0
Unknown Types	0	Timeouts	0
Packets Dropped	0		
Other Info			
IP Address		0.0.0.0:0	
State		Disabled	
Round-Trip Time		0 ms	

Object	Description
RADIUS Authentication Statistics	
Packet Counters	RADIUS authentication server packet counter. There are seven receive and four transmit counters.
Other Info	This section contains information about the state of the server and the latest round-trip time.
RADIUS Accounting Statistics	
Packet Counters	RADIUS accounting server packet counter. There are five receive and four transmit counters.
Other Info	This section contains information about the state of the server and the latest round-trip time.

Buttons	
	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clears the counters for the selected server. The "Pending Requests" counter will not be cleared by this operation.

Switch

RMON Statistics

This page provides an overview of RMON Statistics entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Statistics table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Statistics table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest ID found in the Statistics table.

RMON Statistics Status Overview

Start from Control Index with entries per page.

ID	Data Source (ifIndex)	Drop	Octets	Pkts	Broad-cast	Multi-cast	CRC Errors	Under-size	Over-size	Frag.	Jabb.	Coll.	64 Bytes	65 ~ 127	128 ~ 255	256 ~ 511	512 ~ 1023	1024 ~ 1588
No more entries																		

Object	Description
ID	Indicates the index of Statistics entry.
Data Source(ifIndex)	The port ID which wants to be monitored.
Drop	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
Broad-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
Multi-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
CRC Errors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
Under-Size	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
Over-size	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.
Frag.	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.

Object	Description
Jabb.	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
Coll.	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
64	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 64 octets in length.
65-127	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 65 – 127 octets in length.
128-255	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 128 – 255 octets in length.
256-511	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 256 – 511 octets in length.
512-1023	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 512 – 1023 octets in length.
1024-1588	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 1024 – 1588 octets in length.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
 <<	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
>>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

History

This page provides an overview of RMON History entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the History table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the History table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest History Index and Sample Index found in the History table.

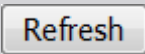


RMON History Overview

Start from Control Index and Sample Index with entries per page.

History Index	Sample Index	Sample Start	Drop	Octets	Pkts	Broad-cast	Multi-cast	CRC Errors	Under-size	Over-size	Frag.	Jabb.	Coll.	Utilization
No more entries														

Object	Description
History Index	Indicates the index of History control entry.
Sample Index	Indicates the index of the data entry associated with the control entry.
Sample Start	The value of sysUpTime at the start of the interval over which this sample was measured.

Object	Description
Drop	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
Broadcast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
Multicast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
CRCErrors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
Undersize	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
Oversize	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.
Frag.	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
Jabb.	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
Coll.	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
Utilization	The best estimate of the mean physical layer network utilization on this interface during this sampling interval, in hundredths of a percent.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

Alarm

This page provides an overview of RMON Alarm entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Alarm table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Alarm table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest ID found in the Alarm table.

RMON Alarm Overview

Start from Control Index with entries per page.

ID	Interval	Variable	Sample Type	Value	Startup Alarm	Rising Threshold	Rising Index	Falling Threshold	Falling Index
<i>No more entries</i>									

Object	Description
ID	Indicates the index of Alarm control entry.
Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold.
Variable	Indicates the particular variable to be sampled.
Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds.
Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.
Startup Alarm	The alarm that may be sent when this entry is first set to valid.
Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value.
Rising Index	Rising event index.
Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value.
Falling Index	Falling event index.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
 <<	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
>>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

Event

This page provides an overview of RMON Event table entries. Each page shows up to 99 entries from the Event table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Event table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest Event Index and Log Index found in the Event table.

RMON Event Overview

Start from Control Index and Sample Index with entries per page.

Event Index	LogIndex	LogTime	LogDescription
<i>No more entries</i>			

Object	Description
Event Index	Indicates the index of the event entry.
LogIndex	Indicates the index of the log entry.
LogTime	Indicates Event log time.
LogDescription	Indicates the Event description.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

LACP

System Status

This page provides a status overview for all LACP instances.

LACP System Status

Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Key	Partner Prio	Last Changed	Local Ports
<i>No ports enabled or no existing partners</i>					

Object	Description
Aggr ID	The Aggregation ID associated with this aggregation instance. For LLAG the id is shown as 'isid:aggr-id' and for GLAGs as 'aggr-id'.
Partner System ID	The system ID (MAC address) of the aggregation partner.
Partner Key	The Key that the partner has assigned to this aggregation ID.

Object	Description
Last Changed	The time since this aggregation changed.
Local Ports	Shows which ports are a part of this aggregation for this switch/stack. The format is: :Port.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Port Status

This page provides a status overview for LACP status for all ports.

LACP Status

Port	LACP	Key	Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Port	Partner Prio
1	No	-	-	-	-	-
2	No	-	-	-	-	-
3	No	-	-	-	-	-
4	No	-	-	-	-	-
5	No	-	-	-	-	-
6	No	-	-	-	-	-
7	No	-	-	-	-	-
8	No	-	-	-	-	-
9	No	-	-	-	-	-
10	No	-	-	-	-	-
11	No	-	-	-	-	-
12	No	-	-	-	-	-

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number.
LACP	'Yes' means that LACP is enabled and the port link is up. 'No' means that LACP is not enabled or that the port link is down. 'Backup' means that the port could not join the aggregation group but will join if other port leaves. Meanwhile it's LACP status is disabled.
Key	The key assigned to this port. Only ports with the same key can aggregate together.
Aggr ID	The Aggregation ID assigned to this aggregation group. IDs 1 and 2 are GLAGs while IDs 3-14 are LLAGs.
Partner System ID	The partner's System ID (MAC address).

Object	Description
Partner Port	The partner's port number connected to this port.
Partner Prio	The partner's port priority.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Port Statistics

This page provides an overview for LACP statistics for all ports.

LACP Statistics

Port	LACP Received	LACP Transmitted	Discarded	
			Unknown	Illegal
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Clear	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

Loop Protection

This page displays the loop protection port status the ports of the currently selected switch.

Loop Protection Status

Port	Action	Transmit	Loops	Status	Loop	Time of Last Loop
<i>No ports enabled</i>						

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the logical port.
Action	The currently configured port action.
Transmit	The currently configured port transmit mode.
Loops	The number of loops detected on this port.
Status	The current loop protection status of the port.
Loop	Whether a loop is currently detected on the port.
Time of Last Loop	The time of the last loop event detected.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Spanning Tree

Bridge Status

This page provides a status overview of all *STP (Spanning Tree Protocol)* bridge instances.

STP Bridges

MSTI	Bridge ID	Root			Topology Flag	Topology Change Last
		ID	Port	Cost		
<u>CIST</u>	32768.D8-84-66-57-05-61	32768.D8-84-66-57-05-61	-	0	Steady	-

Object	Description
MSTI	The Bridge Instance. This is also a link to the STP Detailed Bridge Status.
Bridge ID	The Bridge ID of this Bridge instance.
Root ID	The Bridge ID of the currently elected root bridge.
Root Port	The switch port currently assigned the root port role.

Object	Description
Root Cost	Root Path Cost. For the Root Bridge it is zero. For all other Bridges, it is the sum of the Port Path Costs on the least cost path to the Root Bridge.
Topology Flag	The current state of the Topology Change Flag of this Bridge instance.
Topology Change Last	The time since last Topology Change occurred.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Port Status

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

STP Port Status

Port	CIST Role	CIST State	Uptime
1	Disabled	Discarding	-
2	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
3	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
4	Disabled	Discarding	-
5	Disabled	Discarding	-
6	Disabled	Discarding	-
7	Disabled	Discarding	-
8	Disabled	Discarding	-
9	Disabled	Discarding	-
10	Disabled	Discarding	-
11	Disabled	Discarding	-
12	Disabled	Discarding	-

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the logical STP port.
CIST Role	The current STP port role of the CIST port. The port role can be one of the following values: AlternatePort BackupPort RootPort DesignatedPort Disabled.

Object	Description
CIST State	The current STP port state of the CIST port. The port state can be one of the following values: Discarding Learning Forwarding.
Uptime	The time since the bridge port was last initialized.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Port Statistics

This page displays the *STP* port statistics counters of bridge ports in the switch.

STP Statistics

Port	Transmitted				Received				Discarded	
	MSTP	RSTP	STP	TCN	MSTP	RSTP	STP	TCN	Unknown	Illegal
<i>No ports enabled</i>										

Object	Description
Port	The switch port number of the logical STP port.
<i>MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol)</i>	The number of MSTP BPDUs received/transmitted on the port.
RSTP	The number of RSTP BPDUs received/transmitted on the port.
STP	The number of legacy STP Configuration BPDUs received/transmitted on the port.
TCN	The number of (legacy) Topology Change Notification BPDUs received/transmitted on the port.
Discarded Unknown	The number of unknown Spanning Tree BPDUs received (and discarded) on the port.
Discarded Illegal	The number of illegal Spanning Tree BPDUs received (and discarded) on the port.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

MVR

MVR Statistics

This page provides MVR Statistics information.

MVR Statistics

VLAN ID	IGMP/MLD Queries Received	IGMP/MLD Queries Transmitted	IGMPv1 Joins Received	IGMPv2/MLDv1 Reports Received	IGMPv3/MLDv2 Reports Received	IGMPv2/MLDv1 Leaves Received
No more entries						

Object	Description
VLAN ID	The Multicast VLAN ID.
IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol)/MLD Queries Received	The number of Received Queries for IGMP and MLD, respectively.
IGMP/MLD Queries Transmitted	The number of Transmitted Queries for IGMP and MLD, respectively.
IGMPv1 Joins Received	The number of Received IGMPv1 Joins.
IGMPv2/MLDv1 Reports Received	The number of Received IGMPv2 Joins and MLDv1 Reports, respectively.
IGMPv3/MLDv2 Reports Received	The number of Received IGMPv1 Joins and MLDv2 Reports, respectively.
IGMPv2/MLDv1 Leaves Received	The number of Received IGMPv2 Leaves and MLDv1 Done's, respectively.

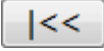
Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

MVR Channel Groups

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the MVR Group table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MVR Channels (Groups) Information Table.

The **Start from** VLAN and **Group Address** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the MVR Channels (Groups) Information Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MVR Channels (Groups) Information Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When

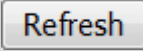
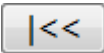

the end is reached, `No more entries` shows in the displayed table. Use the  button to start over.

MVR Channels (Groups) Information

Start from VLAN and Group Address with entries per page.

		Port Members											
VLAN ID	Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>No more entries</i>													


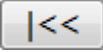
Object	Description
VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
Groups	Group ID of the group displayed.
Port Members	Ports under this group.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

MVR SFM Information

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

The **Start from VLAN** and **Group Address** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the MVR SFM Information Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MVR SFM Information Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The  will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, `No more entries` shows in the displayed table. Use the  button to start over.

MVR SFM Information

Start from VLAN and Group Address with entries per page.

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

Object	Description
VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
Group	Group address of the group displayed.
Port	Switch port number.
Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either Include or Exclude.
Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, system limits the total number of IP source addresses for filtering to be 128. When there is no any source filtering address, None shows in the Source Address field.
Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either Allow or Deny.
Hardware Filter/Switch	Indicates whether data plane destined to the specific group address from the source IPv4/IPv6 address could be handled by chip or not.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

IPMC**IGMP Snooping - Status**

This page provides [IGMP](#) Snooping status.

IGMP Snooping Status

Statistics

VLAN ID	Querier Version	Host Version	Querier Status	Queries Transmitted	Queries Received	V1 Reports Received	V2 Reports Received	V3 Reports Received	V2 Leaves Received
---------	-----------------	--------------	----------------	---------------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------

Router Port

Port	Status
1	-
2	-
3	-
4	-
5	-
6	-
7	-
8	-
9	-
10	-
11	-
12	-

Object	Description
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
Querier Version	Working Querier Version currently.
Host Version	Working Host Version currently.
Querier Status	Shows the Querier status is "ACTIVE" or "IDLE". "DISABLE" denotes the specific interface is administratively disabled.
Querier Transmitted	The number of Transmitted Queries.
Queries Received	The number of Received Queries.
V1 Report Received	The number of Received V1 Reports.
V2 Report Received	The number of Received V2 Reports.
V3 Report Received	The number of Received V3 Reports.
V2 Leaves Received	The number of Received V2 Leaves.
Router Port	Display which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. Static denotes the specific port is configured to be a router port. Dynamic denotes the specific port is learnt to be a router port. Both denote the specific port is configured or learnt to be a router port.
Port	Switch port number.
Status	Indicate whether specific port is a router port or not.

Buttons

	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
--	---

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

IGMP Snooping - Groups Information

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

The **Start from VLAN** and **Group** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the IGMP Group Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next IGMP Group Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, *No more entries* shows in the displayed table. Use the button to start over.

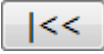

IGMP Snooping Group Information

Start from VLAN and group address with entries per page.

		Port Members											
VLAN ID	Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>No more entries</i>													

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


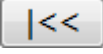
Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Buttons	
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

IGMP Snooping - IPv4 SFM Information

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

The **Start from VLAN** and **Group** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the IGMP SFM Information Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next IGMP SFM Information Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The  will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, `No more entries` shows in the displayed table. Use the  button to start over.

IGMP SFM Information

Start from VLAN and Group with entries per page.

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

Object	Description
VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
Group	Group address of the group displayed.
Port	Switch port number.
Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either Include or Exclude.
Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, system limits the total number of IP source addresses for filtering to be 128.

Object	Description
Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either Allow or Deny.
Hardware Filter/Switch	Indicates whether data plane destined to the specific group address from the source IPv4 address could be handled by chip or not.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
 <<	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
>>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

MLD Snooping - Status

This page provides MLD Snooping status.

MLD Snooping Status

Statistics

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

Router Port

Port	Status
1	-
2	-
3	-
4	-
5	-
6	-
7	-
8	-
9	-
10	-
11	-
12	-

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

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the counters or dynamic entries.

MLD Snooping - Group Information

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

The **Start from** *VLAN* and **Group** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the MLD Group Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MLD Group Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, *No more entries* shows in the displayed table. Use the button to start over.

MLD Snooping Group Information

Start from VLAN and group address with entries per page.

		Port Members											
VLAN ID	Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No more entries													

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value=" <<"/>	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
<input type="button" value=">>"/>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

MLD Snooping - IPv6 SFM Information

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

The **Start from** VLAN and **Group** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the MLD SFM Information Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MLD SFM Information Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, *No more entries* shows in the displayed table. Use the button to start over.

MLD SFM Information

Start from VLAN and Group with entries per page.

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

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
 <<	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
>>	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

LLDP

Neighbors

This page provides a status overview for all *LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol)* neighbors. The displayed table contains a row for each port on which an LLDP neighbor is detected.

LLDP Neighbor Information

LLDP Remote Device Summary						
Local Port	Chassis ID	Port ID	Port Description	System Name	System Capabilities	Management Address
Port 2	00-04-96-98-88-A5	15				

Object	Description
Local Port	The port on which the LLDP frame was received.
Chassis ID	The Chassis ID is the identification of the neighbor's LLDP frames.

Object	Description
Port ID	The Port ID is the identification of the neighbor port.
Port Description	Port Description is the port description advertised by the neighbor unit.
System Name	System Name is the name advertised by the neighbor unit.
System Capabilities	<p>System Capabilities describes the neighbor unit's capabilities. The possible capabilities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other 2. Repeater 3. Bridge 4. <u>WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) Access Point</u> 5. Router 6. Telephone 7. DOCSIS cable device 8. Station only 9. Reserved <p>When a capability is enabled, the capability is followed by (+). If the capability is disabled, the capability is followed by (-).</p>
Management Address	Management Address is the neighbor unit's address that is used for higher layer entities to assist discovery by the network management. This could for instance hold the neighbor's IP address.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

LLDP-MED Neighbors

This page provides a status overview of all LLDP-MED neighbors. The displayed table contains a row for each port on which an LLDP neighbor is detected. This function applies to VoIP devices which support LLDP-MED.

LLDP-MED Neighbor Information

Local Port
No LLDP-MED neighbor information found

Object	Description
Port	The port on which the LLDP frame was received.
Device Type	<p>LLDP-MED Devices are comprised of two primary Device Types: Network Connectivity Devices and Endpoint Devices.</p> <p>LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Device Definition LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Devices, as defined in TIA-1057, provide access to the IEEE 802 based LAN infrastructure for LLDP-MED Endpoint Devices. An LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Device is a LAN access device based on any of the following technologies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LAN Switch/Router 2. IEEE 802.1 Bridge 3. IEEE 802.3 Repeater (included for historical reasons) 4. IEEE 802.11 Wireless Access Point 5. Any device that supports the IEEE 802.1AB and MED extensions defined by TIA-1057 and can relay IEEE 802 frames via any method. <p>LLDP-MED Endpoint Device Definition LLDP-MED Endpoint Devices, as defined in TIA-1057, are located at the IEEE 802 LAN network edge, and participate in IP communication service using the LLDP-MED framework.</p> <p>Within the LLDP-MED Endpoint Device category, the LLDP-MED scheme is broken into further Endpoint Device Classes, as defined in the following. Each LLDP-MED Endpoint Device Class is defined to build upon the capabilities defined for the previous Endpoint Device Class. For-example will any LLDP-MED Endpoint Device claiming compliance as a Media Endpoint (Class II) also support all aspects of TIA-1057 applicable to Generic Endpoints (Class I), and any LLDP-MED Endpoint Device claiming compliance as a Communication Device (Class III) will also support all aspects of TIA-1057 applicable to both Media Endpoints (Class II) and Generic Endpoints (Class I).</p> <p>LLDP-MED Generic Endpoint (Class I) The LLDP-MED Generic Endpoint (Class I) definition is applicable to all endpoint products that require the base LLDP discovery services defined in TIA-1057, however do not support IP media or act as an end-user communication appliance. Such devices may include (but are not limited to) IP Communication Controllers, other communication related servers, or any device requiring basic services as defined in TIA-1057. Discovery services defined in this class include LAN configuration, device location, network policy, power management, and inventory management.</p> <p>LLDP-MED Media Endpoint (Class II) The LLDP-MED Media Endpoint (Class II) definition is applicable to all endpoint products that have IP media capabilities however may or may not be associated with a particular end user. Capabilities include all of the capabilities defined for the previous Generic Endpoint Class (Class I), and are extended to include aspects related to media streaming. Example product categories expected to adhere to this class include (but are not limited to) Voice / Media Gateways, Conference Bridges, Media Servers, and similar.</p>

Object	Description
	<p>Discovery services defined in this class include media-type-specific network layer policy discovery.</p> <p>LLDP-MED Communication Endpoint (Class III)</p> <p>The LLDP-MED Communication Endpoint (Class III) definition is applicable to all endpoint products that act as end user communication appliances supporting IP media. Capabilities include all of the capabilities defined for the previous Generic Endpoint (Class I) and Media Endpoint (Class II) classes, and are extended to include aspects related to end user devices. Example product categories expected to adhere to this class include (but are not limited to) end user communication appliances, such as IP Phones, PC-based softphones, or other communication appliances that directly support the end user.</p> <p>Discovery services defined in this class include provision of location identifier (including ECS / E911 information), embedded L2 switch support, inventory management.</p>
LLDP-MED Capabilities	<p>LLDP-MED Capabilities describes the neighbor unit's LLDP-MED capabilities. The possible capabilities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LLDP-MED capabilities 2. Network Policy 3. Location Identification 4. Extended Power via MDI - PSE 5. Extended Power via MDI - PD 6. Inventory 7. Reserved

Object	Description
Application Type	<p>Application Type indicating the primary function of the application(s) defined for this network policy, advertised by an Endpoint or Network Connectivity Device. The possible application types are shown below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voice - for use by dedicated IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. These devices are typically deployed on a separate <u>VLAN</u> for ease of deployment and enhanced security by isolation from data applications. 2. Voice Signalling - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the voice signalling than for the voice media. 3. Guest Voice - to support a separate limited feature-set voice service for guest users and visitors with their own IP Telephony handsets and other similar appliances supporting interactive voice services. 4. Guest Voice Signalling - for use in network topologies that require a different policy for the guest voice signalling than for the guest voice media. 5. Softphone Voice - for use by softphone applications on typical data centric devices, such as PCs or laptops. 6. Video Conferencing - for use by dedicated Video Conferencing equipment and other similar appliances supporting real-time interactive video/audio services. 7. Streaming Video - for use by broadcast or multicast based video content distribution and other similar applications supporting streaming video services that require specific network policy treatment. Video applications relying on TCP with buffering would not be an intended use of this application type. 8. Video Signalling - for use in network topologies that require a separate policy for the video signalling than for the video media.
Policy	<p>Policy indicates that an Endpoint Device wants to explicitly advertise that the policy is required by the device. Options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown: The network policy for the specified application type is currently unknown. • Defined: The network policy is defined.
TAG	<p>TAG is indicative of whether the specified application type is using a tagged or an untagged VLAN. Options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untagged: The device is using an untagged frame format and as such does not include a tag header as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003. • Tagged: The device is using the IEEE 802.1Q tagged frame format.
VLAN ID	<p>VLAN ID is the VLAN identifier (VID) for the port as defined in IEEE 802.1Q-2003. A value of 1 through 4094 is used to define a valid VLAN ID. A value of 0 (Priority Tagged) is used if the device is using priority tagged frames as defined by IEEE 802.1Q-2003, meaning that only the IEEE 802.1D priority level is significant and the default PVID of the ingress port is used instead.</p>
Priority	<p>Priority is the Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type. One of the eight priority levels (0 through 7).</p>
DSCP	<p>DSCP is the DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type as defined in IETF RFC 2474. Contain one of 64 code point values (0 through 63).</p>

Object	Description
Auto-negotiation	Auto-negotiation identifies if MAC/PHY auto-negotiation is supported by the link partner.
Auto-negotiation status	Auto-negotiation status identifies if auto-negotiation is currently enabled at the link partner. If Auto-negotiation is supported and Auto-negotiation status is disabled, the 802.3 PMD operating mode will be determined the operational MAU type field value rather than by auto-negotiation.
Auto-negotiation Capabilities	Auto-negotiation Capabilities shows the link partners MAC/PHY capabilities.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

EEE

By using EEE power savings can be achieved at the expense of traffic latency. This latency occurs due to that the circuits EEE turn off to save power, need time to boot up before sending traffic over the link. This time is called “wakeup time.” To achieve minimal latency, devices can use LLDP to exchange information about their respective tx and rx “wakeup time,” as a way to agree upon the minimum wakeup time they need.

This page provides an overview of EEE information exchanged by LLDP.

LLDP Neighbors EEE Information

Local Port	Tx Tw	Rx Tw	Fallback Receive Tw	Echo Tx Tw	Echo Rx Tw	Resolved Tx Tw	Resolved Rx Tw	EEE in Sync
No LLDP EEE information found								

Object	Description
Local Port	The port on which LLDP frames are received or transmitted.
Tx Tw	The link partner's maximum time that transmit path can hold-off sending data after deassertion of LPI.
Rx Tw	The link partner's time that receiver would like the transmitter to hold-off to allow time for the receiver to wake from sleep.
Fallback Receive Tw	The link partner's fallback receive Tw. A receiving link partner may inform the transmitter of an alternate desired Tw_sys_tx. Since a receiving link partner is likely to have discrete levels for savings, this provides the transmitter with additional information that it may use for a more efficient allocation. Systems that do not implement this option default the value to be the same as that of the Receive Tw_sys_tx.

Object	Description
Echo Tx Tw	The link partner's Echo Tx Tw value. The respective echo values shall be defined as the local link partners reflection (echo) of the remote link partners respective values. When a local link partner receives its echoed values from the remote link partner it can determine whether or not the remote link partner has received, registered and processed its most recent values. For example, if the local link partner receives echoed parameters that do not match the values in its local MIB, then the local link partner infers that the remote link partners request was based on stale information.
Echo Rx Tw	The link partner's Echo Rx Tw value.
Resolved Tx Tw	The resolved Tx Tw for this link. Note: NOT the link partner The resolved value that is the actual "tx wakeup time " used for this link (based on EEE information exchanged via LLDP).
Resolved Rx Tw	The resolved Rx Tw for this link. Note: NOT the link partner The resolved value that is the actual "tx wakeup time " used for this link (based on EEE information exchanged via LLDP).
EEE in Sync	Shows whether the switch and the link partner have agreed on wake times. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red - Switch and link partner have not agreed on wakeup times. • Green - Switch and link partner have agreed on wakeup times.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Port Statistics

This page provides an overview of all LLDP traffic.

Two types of counters are shown. Global counters are counters that refer to the whole stack, switch, while local counters refer to per port counters for the currently selected switch.

LLDP Global Counters

Global Counters	
Neighbor entries were last changed	2000-01-01T00:00:53+00:00 (94629 secs. ago)
Total Neighbors Entries Added	1
Total Neighbors Entries Deleted	0
Total Neighbors Entries Dropped	0
Total Neighbors Entries Aged Out	0

LLDP Statistics Local Counters

Local Port	Tx Frames	Rx Frames	Rx Errors	Frames Discarded	TLVs Discarded	TLVs Unrecognized	Org. Discarded	Age-Outs
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	3155	3155	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Object	Description
Global Counters	
Neighbor entries were last change	Shows the time when the last entry was last deleted or added. It also shows the time elapsed since the last change was detected.
Total Neighbors Entries Added	Shows the number of new entries added since switch reboot.
Total Neighbors Entries Deleted	Shows the number of new entries deleted since switch reboot.
Total Neighbors Entries Dropped	Shows the number of LLDP frames dropped due to the entry table being full.
Total Neighbors Entries Aged Out	Shows the number of entries deleted due to Time-To-Live expiring.
Local Counters	
Local Port	The port on which LLDP frames are received or transmitted.
Tx Frames	The number of LLDP frames transmitted on the port.
Rx Frames	The number of LLDP frames received on the port.
Rx Errors	The number of received LLDP frames containing some kind of error.
Frames Discarded	If a LLDP frame is received on a port, and the switch's internal table has run full, the LLDP frame is counted and discarded. This situation is known as "Too Many Neighbors" in the LLDP standard. LLDP frames require a new entry in the table when the Chassis ID or Remote Port ID is not already contained within the table. Entries are removed from the table when a given port's link is down, an LLDP shutdown frame is received, or when the entry ages out.
TLVs Discarded	Each LLDP frame can contain multiple pieces of information, known as TLVs (Type Length Values). If a TLV is malformed, it is counted and discarded.
TLVs Unrecognized	The number of well-formed TLVs, but with an unknown type value.

Object	Description
Org. Discarded	If LLDP frame is received with an organizationally TLV, but the TLV is not supported the TLV is discarded and counted.
Age-Outs	Each LLDP frame contains information about how long time the LLDP information is valid (age-out time). If no new LLDP frame is received within the age out time, the LLDP information is removed, and the Age-Out counter is incremented.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear the local counters. All counters (including global counters) are cleared upon reboot.

PoE

You can inspect the current status for all *PoE (Power over Ethernet)* ports on this page.

Power Over Ethernet Status

Local Port	PD class	Power Requested	Power Allocated	Power Used	Current Used	Priority	Port Status
1	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
2	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
3	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
4	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
5	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
6	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
7	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
8	-	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]	Low	PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled
Total		0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [W]	0 [mA]		

Object	Description
PoE Status	
Local Port	This is the logical port number for this row.
PD Class	Each PD is classified according to a class that defines the maximum power the PD will use. The PD Class shows the PDs class. Five Classes are defined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 0: Max. power 15.4 W Class 1: Max. power 4.0 W Class 2: Max. power 7.0 W Class 3: Max. power 15.4 W Class 4: Max. power 30.0 W
Power Requested	The Power Requested shows the requested amount of power the PD wants to be reserved.
Power Allocated	The Power Allocated shows the amount of power the switch has allocated for the PD.
Power Used	The Power Used shows how much power the PD currently is using.

Object	Description
Current Used	The Power Used shows how much current the PD currently is using.
Priority	The Priority shows the port's priority configured by the user.
Port Status	<p>The Port Status shows the port's status. The status can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PoE not available - No PoE chip found - PoE not supported for the port. PoE turned OFF - PoE disabled - PoE is disabled by user. PoE turned OFF - Power budget exceeded - The total requested or used power by the PDs exceeds the maximum power the Power Supply can deliver, and port(s) with the lowest priority is/are powered down. No PD detected - No PD detected for the port. PoE turned OFF - PD overload - The PD has requested or used more power than the port can deliver, and is powered down. PoE turned OFF - PD is off. Invalid PD - PD detected, but is not working correctly.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

MAC Table

Each page shows up to 999 entries from the MAC table, default being 20, selected through the **entries per page** input field. When first visited, the web page will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MAC Table. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID and the lowest MAC address found in the MAC Table.

The **Start from MAC Address** and **VLAN** input fields allow you to select the starting point in the MAC Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MAC Table match. In addition, the two input fields will, upon a **Refresh** button click, assume the value of the first displayed entry, allowing for continuous refresh with the same start address.

The will use the last entry of the currently displayed VLAN/MAC address pairs as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, **No more entries** shows in the displayed table. Use the button to start over.


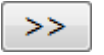
MAC Address Table

Start from VLAN and MAC address with entries per page.

Type	VLAN	MAC Address	Port Members														
			CPU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Dynamic	223	00-02-2A-B6-3F-68		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-04-5A-45-42-BD		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-04-5A-6C-6D-2C		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-04-96-8B-FB-6C		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-04-96-98-88-A5		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-0B-AB-74-E0-6D		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-0B-AD-DA-B1-22		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-0C-29-E5-E4-46		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-1B-21-7C-09-D5		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-1B-21-A6-29-6C		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-1B-21-B4-A2-18		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-1E-C9-7A-FD-5C		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-24-E8-47-8C-D3		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-24-E8-49-7D-E9		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-24-E8-49-7F-26		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-24-E8-49-81-18		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-26-B9-9F-1E-AA		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-E0-2B-00-00-01		✓													
Dynamic	223	00-E0-4C-A7-6B-44		✓													
Dynamic	223	08-00-27-10-B9-9B		✓													

Object	Description
Switch (stack only)	The stack unit where the entry is learned.
Type	Indicates whether the entry is a static or a dynamic entry.
MAC Address	The MAC address of the entry.
VLAN	The VLAN ID of the entry.
Port Members	The ports that are members of the entry.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Clear all statistics or dynamic entries.



Buttons	
	Update the table starting from the first entry in the table.
	Update the table starting with the entry after the last entry currently displayed.

VLANs

VLANs Membership

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

Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next VLAN Table match.

The  will use the last entry of the currently displayed VLAN entry as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, No data exists for the selected user shows in the table. Use the  button to start over.

VLAN Membership Status for Combined users

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

VLAN ID	Port Members											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
223	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Object	Description
VLAN User	Various internal software modules may use VLAN services to configure VLAN memberships on the fly. The drop-down list on the right allows for selecting between showing VLAN memberships as configured by an administrator (Admin) or as configured by one of these internal software modules. The "Combined" entry will show a combination of the administrator and internal software modules configuration, and basically reflects what is actually configured in hardware.
VLAN ID	VLAN ID for which the Port members are displayed.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each VLAN ID. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> displays if a port is included in a VLAN. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> displays if a port is in the forbidden port list or if a port is in the forbidden port list and at the same time attempted included in the VLAN. In this case, the port will not be a member of the VLAN.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Combined"/>	Select VLAN users from this drop-down list.
<input type="button" value="Auto-refresh"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

VLANs Ports

This page provides [VLAN Port Status](#).

VLAN Port Status for Combined users

Port	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Port VLAN ID	Tx Tag	Untagged VLAN ID	Conflicts
1	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
2	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Untagged	223	Untag All		No
3	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	223	Untag PVID		No
4	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
5	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
6	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
7	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
8	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
9	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
10	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
11	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No
12	C-Port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All	1	Untag PVID		No

Object	Description
VLAN User	<p>Various internal software modules may use VLAN services to configure VLAN port configuration on the fly.</p> <p>The drop-down list on the right allows for selecting between showing VLAN memberships as configured by an administrator (Admin) or as configured by one of these internal software modules.</p> <p>The "Combined" entry will show a combination of the administrator and internal software modules configuration, and basically reflects what is actually configured in hardware.</p> <p>If a given software modules hasn't overridden any of the port settings, No data exists for the selected user shows in the table.</p>
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Port Type	<p>Shows the port type (Unaware, C-Port, S-Port, S-Custom-Port.) that a given user wants to configure on the port.</p> <p>The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.</p>
Ingress Filtering	<p>Shows whether a given user wants ingress filtering enabled or not.</p> <p>The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.</p>
Frame Type	<p>Shows the acceptable frame types (All, Taged, Untagged) that a given user wants to configure on the port.</p> <p>The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.</p>
Port VALN ID	<p>Shows the Port VLAN ID (PVID) that a given user wants the port to have.</p> <p>The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.</p>
Tx Tag	<p>Shows the Tx Tag requirements (Tag All, Tag PVID, Tag UVID, Untag All, Untag PVID, Untag UVID) that a given user has on a port.</p> <p>The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.</p>

Object	Description
Untagged VLAN ID	If Tx Tag is overridden by the selected user and is set to Tag or Untag UVID, then this field will show the VLAN ID the user wants to tag or untag on egress. The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.
Conflicts	Two users may have conflicting requirements to a port's configuration. For instance, one user may require all frames to be tagged on egress while another requires all frames to be untagged on egress. Since both users cannot win, this gives rise to a conflict, which is solved in a prioritized way. The Administrator has the least priority. Other software modules are prioritized according to their position in the drop-down list: The higher in the list, the higher priority. If conflicts exist, it will be displayed as "Yes" for the "Combined" user and the offending software module. The "Combined" user reflects what is actually configured in hardware.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
<input type="button" value="Combined"/> ▼	Select VLAN users from this drop-down list.

VCL

MAC-Based VLAN

This page shows MAC-based VLAN entries configured by various MAC-based VLAN users. Currently we support following VLAN User types:

- CLI/Web/SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) : These are referred to as static.
- NAS : NAS provides port-based authentication, which involves communications between a Supplicant, dyAuthenticator, and an Authentication Server.

MAC-based VLAN Membership Status for User Static

		Port Members											
MAC Address	VLAN ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>No data exists for the user</i>													

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

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

sFlow

This page shows receiver and per-port sFlow statistics.

sFlow Statistics

Receiver Statistics

Owner	<none>
IP Address/Hostname	0.0.0.0
Timeout	0
Tx Successes	0
Tx Errors	0
Flow Samples	0
Counter Samples	0

Port Statistics

Port	Rx Flow Samples	Tx Flow Samples	Counter Samples
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	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

Object	Description
Receiver Statistics	
Owner	This field shows the current owner of the sFlow configuration. It assumes one of three values as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sFlow is currently unconfigured/unclaimed, Owner contains <none>. If sFlow is currently configured through Web or CLI, Owner contains <Configured through local management>. If sFlow is currently configured through SNMP, Owner contains a string identifying the sFlow receiver.
IP Address/Hostname	The IP address or hostname of the sFlow receiver.
Timeout	The number of seconds remaining before sampling stops and the current sFlow owner is released.
Tx Successes	The number of UDP datagrams successfully sent to the sFlow receiver.
Tx Errors	The number of UDP datagrams that has failed transmission. The most common source of errors is invalid sFlow receiver IP/hostname configuration. To diagnose, paste the receiver's IP address/hostname into the Ping web page (Diagnostics > Ping/Ping6).
Flow Samples	The total number of flow samples sent to the sFlow receiver.
Counter Samples	The total number of counter samples sent to the sFlow receiver.
Port Statistics	
Port	The port number for which the following statistics applies.

Object	Description
Rx and Tx Flow Samples	The number of flow samples sent to the sFlow receiver originating from this port. Here, flow samples are divided into Rx and Tx flow samples, where Rx flow samples contains the number of packets that were sampled upon reception (ingress) on the port and Tx flow samples contains the number of packets that were sampled upon transmission (egress) on the port.
Counter Samples	The total number of counter samples sent to the sFlow receiver originating from this port.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.
Clear Receiver	Clear the sFlow receiver counters.
Clear Ports	Clear the per-port counters.

RingV2

This page provides a status overview for all of Ring status.

RingV2 Group Status

Group index	Mode	State	Role	Ring Port(s)
1	Disable	--	Ring(Slave)	--
2	Disable	--	Ring(Slave)	--
3	Disable	--	Chain(Member)	--

Object	Description
Group Index	The group index. This parameter is used for easy identifying which ring group.
Mode	It indicates whether the group is enabled.
Role	It indicates group is configured as which role.
State	When ring is complete, it will show <code>Normal</code> . When ring is incomplete (at least one link is down), it will show <code>Fail</code> .
Ring Port(s)	Describes current status of ring port(s).

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

DDMI

DDMI Overview

Display DDMI overview information on this page.

DDMI Overview

Port	Vendor	Part Number	Serial Number	Revision	Date Code	Transceiver
<u>9</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>10</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>11</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>12</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Object	Description
Port	DDMI port.
Vendor	Indicates Vendor name SFP vendor name.
Part Number	Indicates Vendor PN Part number provided by SFP vendor.
Serial Number	Indicates Vendor SN Serial number provided by vendor.
Revision	Indicates Vendor rev Revision level for part number provided by vendor.
Date Code	Indicates Date code Vendor's manufacturing date code.
Transceiver	Indicates Transceiver compatibility.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
Refresh	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

DDMI Detailed

Display DDMI detailed information on this page.

Transceiver Information

Vendor	-
Part Number	-
Serial Number	-
Revision	-
Date Code	-
Transeiver	-

DDMI Information

Type	Current	High Alarm Threshold	High Warn Threshold	Low Warn Threshold	Low Alarm Threshold
Temperature(C)	-	-	-	-	-
Voltage(V)	-	-	-	-	-
Tx Bias(mA)	-	-	-	-	-
Tx Power(dBm)	-	-	-	-	-
Rx Power(dBm)	-	-	-	-	-

Object	Description
Transceiver Information	
Vendor	Indicates Vendor name SFP vendor name.
Part Number	Indicates Vendor PN Part number provided by SFP vendor.
Serial Number	Indicates Vendor SN Serial number provided by vendor.
Revision	Indicates Vendor rev Revision level for part number provided by vendor.
Date Code	Indicates Date code Vendor's manufacturing date code.
Transeiver	Indicates Transceiver compatibility.
DDMI Information	
Current	The current value of temperature, voltage, TX bias, TX power, and RX power.
High Alarm Threshold	The high alarm threshold value of temperature, voltage, TX bias, TX power, and RX power.
High Warn Threshold	The high warn threshold value of temperature, voltage, TX bias, TX power, and RX power.
Low Warn Threshold	The low warn threshold value of temperature, voltage, TX bias, TX power, and RX power.
Low Alarm Threshold	The low alarm threshold value of temperature, voltage, TX bias, TX power, and RX power.

Buttons	
Auto-refresh <input type="checkbox"/>	Refresh the page automatically every three seconds.
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Refresh the page immediately. Any non-committed changes will be lost.

Ping

This page allows you to issue ICMP ping packets to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues.

ICMP Ping

IP Address	0.0.0.0
Ping Length	56
Ping Count	5
Ping Interval	1

ICMP Ping Output

PING server 0.0.0.0, 56 bytes of data.
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out

Object	Description
IP Address	The destination IP Address.
Ping Length	The payload size of the ICMP packet. Values range from 2 bytes to 1452 bytes.
Ping Count	The count of the ICMP packet. Values range from 1 time to 60 times.
Ping Interval	The interval of the ICMP packet. Values range from 0 second to 30 seconds.
Egress Interface (only for IPv6)	The <u>VLAN</u> ID (VID) of the specific egress IPv6 interface which ICMP packet goes. The given VID ranges from 1 to 4094 and will be effective only when the corresponding IPv6 interface is valid. When the egress interface is not given, PING6 finds the best match interface for destination. Do not specify egress interface for loopback address. Do specify egress interface for link-local or multicast address.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Start"/>	Start transmitting ICMP packets.
<input type="button" value="New Ping"/>	Re-start diagnostics with PING.



Diagnosing Switch Issues

[Ping](#) on page 273

[Ping6](#) on page 274

[VeriPHY](#) on page 275

To diagnose switch performance issues and cable connections, click **Diagnostics** from the menu. Each of the items shown below is described in the following sections.

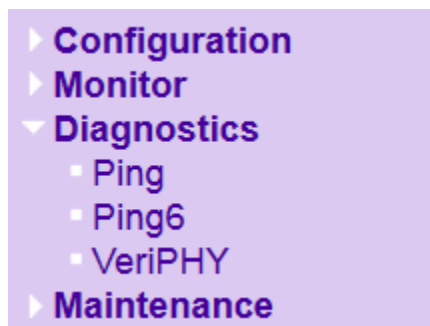


Figure 21: Diagnostics Menu

Ping

This page allows you to issue ICMP ping packets to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues.

ICMP Ping

IP Address	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>
Ping Length	<input type="text" value="56"/>
Ping Count	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Ping Interval	<input type="text" value="1"/>

ICMP Ping Output

PING server 0.0.0.0, 56 bytes of data.
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out
 rcvfrom: Operation timed out

Object	Description
IP Address	The destination IP Address.
Ping Length	The payload size of the ICMP packet. Values range from 2 bytes to 1452 bytes.
Ping Count	The count of the ICMP packet. Values range from 1 time to 60 times.
Ping Interval	The interval of the ICMP packet. Values range from 0 second to 30 seconds.
Egress Interface (only for IPv6)	The <i>VLAN (Virtual LAN)</i> ID (VID) of the specific egress IPv6 interface which ICMP packet goes. The given VID ranges from 1 to 4094 and will be effective only when the corresponding IPv6 interface is valid. When the egress interface is not given, PING6 finds the best match interface for destination. Do not specify egress interface for loopback address. Do specify egress interface for link-local or multicast address.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Start"/>	Start transmitting ICMP packets.
<input type="button" value="New Ping"/>	Re-start diagnostics with PING.

Ping6

This page allows you to issue ICMPv6 PING packets to troubleshoot IPv6 connectivity issues.

ICMPv6 Ping

IP Address	<input type="text" value="0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0"/>
Ping Length	<input type="text" value="56"/>
Ping Count	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Ping Interval	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Egress Interface	<input type="text"/>

ICMPv6 Ping Output

PING6 server ::, 56 bytes of data.

sendto

sendto

sendto

sendto

sendto

Sent 0 packets, received 0 OK, 0 bad

New Ping

Object	Description
IP Address	The destination IP Address.
Ping Length	The payload size of the <i>ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)</i> packet. Values range from 2 bytes to 1452 bytes.
Ping Count	The count of the ICMP packet. Values range from 1 time to 60 times.
Ping Interval	The interval of the ICMP packet. Values range from 0 second to 30 seconds.
Egress Interface (only for IPv6)	The <i>VLAN ID (VID)</i> of the specific egress IPv6 interface which ICMP packet goes. The given VID ranges from 1 to 4094 and will be effective only when the corresponding IPv6 interface is valid. When the egress interface is not given, PING6 finds the best match interface for destination. Do not specify egress interface for loopback address. Do specify egress interface for link-local or multicast address.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Start"/>	Start transmitting ICMP packets.
<input type="button" value="New Ping"/>	Re-start diagnostics with PING.

VeriPHY

Click **Start** to run the diagnostics. This will take approximately five seconds. If all ports are selected, this can take approximately 15 seconds. When completed, the page refreshes automatically, and you can view the cable diagnostics results in the cable status table. Note that VeriPHY is only accurate for cables of length 7 - 140 meters.

10 and 100 Mbps ports will be linked down while running VeriPHY. Therefore, running VeriPHY on a 10 or 100 Mbps management port will cause the switch to stop responding until VeriPHY is complete.

VeriPHY Cable Diagnostics

Port

Cable Status								
Port	Pair A	Length A	Pair B	Length B	Pair C	Length C	Pair D	Length D
1	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0
2	OK	24	OK	24	OK	24	OK	24
3	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0
4	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0
5	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0
6	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0
7	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0
8	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0	Open	0

Object	Description
Port	The port where you are requesting VeriPHY Cable Diagnostics.
Cable Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port: Port number. • Pair: The status of the cable pair. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ OK - Correctly terminated pair ◦ Open - Open pair ◦ Short - Shorted pair ◦ Short A - Cross-pair short to pair A ◦ Short B - Cross-pair short to pair B ◦ Short C - Cross-pair short to pair C ◦ Short D - Cross-pair short to pair D ◦ Cross A - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair A ◦ Cross B - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair B ◦ Cross C - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair C ◦ Cross D - Abnormal cross-pair coupling with pair D • Length: The length (in meters) of the cable pair. The resolution is 3 meters

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Start"/>	Start transmitting ICMP packets.
<input type="button" value="New Ping"/>	Re-start diagnostics with PING.



Maintaining the ISW Switch

[Restarting the Device](#) on page 277

[Resetting Factory Default](#) on page 278

[Software](#) on page 278

[Configuration](#) on page 280

To restart, reset, or upgrade, or perform other maintenance tasks on the switch, click **Maintenance** from the menu. Each of the items shown below is described in the following sections.



Figure 22: Maintenance Menu

Restarting the Device

You can restart the stack/switch on this page. After restart, the stack/switch will boot normally.

Restart Device

Are you sure you want to perform a Restart?

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	Restart device.
<input type="button" value="No"/>	Return to the previous page without restarting.

Resetting Factory Default

You can reset the configuration of the stack/switch on this page. Only the IP configuration is retained. The new configuration is available immediately, so no restart is necessary.

Factory Defaults

Are you sure you want to reset the configuration to Factory Defaults?

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	Click to reset the configuration to factory defaults.
<input type="button" value="No"/>	Return to the previous page without restarting.

Software

Software Upload

This page facilitates an update of the firmware controlling the stack/switch.

Software Upload

No file selected.

Use **Browse** to find the software image you want to use. Click **Upload** to update the firmware.

After the software image is uploaded, a page announces that the firmware update is initiated. After about a minute, the firmware is updated and the switch restarts.

**Warning**

While the firmware is being updated, web access appears to be defunct. The front LED flashes Green/Off with a frequency of 10 Hz while the firmware update is in progress. Do not restart or power off the device at this time or the switch may fail to function afterwards.

Image Select

This page provides information about the active and alternate (backup) firmware images in the device, and allows you to revert to the alternate image.

The web page displays two tables with information about the active and alternate firmware images.

**Note**

In case the active firmware image is the alternate image, only the Active Image table is shown. In this case, the **Activate Alternate Image** button is also disabled.

If the alternate image is active (due to a corruption of the primary image or by manual intervention), uploading a new firmware image to the device will automatically use the primary image slot and activate this.

The firmware version and date information may be empty for older firmware releases. This does not constitute an error.

Software Image Selection

Active Image	
Image	managed
Version	V01.00.00.0003
Date	2016-03-09T14:47:58+08:00

Alternate Image	
Image	managed.bk
Version	V01.00.00.0003
Date	2016-03-09T14:47:58+08:00

Object	Description
Image	The flash index name of the firmware image. The name of primary (preferred) image is <code>image</code> , the alternate image is named <code>image.bk</code> .
Version	The version of the firmware image.
Data	The date where the firmware was produced.

Buttons	
<input type="button" value="Activate Alternate Image"/>	Use the alternate image. This button may be disabled depending on system state.
<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	Cancel activating the backup image. You will be navigated away from this page.

Configuration

The switch stores its configuration in a number of text files. The files are either virtual (RAM-based) or stored in flash on the switch.

The available files are:

- `running-config`: A virtual file that represents the currently active configuration on the switch. This file is volatile.
- `startup-config`: The startup configuration for the switch, read at boot time. If this file doesn't exist at boot time, the switch will start up in default configuration.
- `default-config`: A read-only file with vendor-specific configuration. This file is read when the system is [restored to default settings](#).

You can store up to 31 other files, typically used for configuration backups or alternative configurations.

Save startup-config

Clicking **Save Configuration** copies `running-config` to `startup-config`, thereby ensuring that the currently active configuration will be used at the next reboot.

Save Running Configuration to startup-config

Please note: The generation of the configuration file may be time consuming, depending on the amount of non-default configuration.

Save Configuration

Download Configuration

You can download any of the files on the switch to the web browser. Select the file and click **Download Configuration**. Downloading `running-config` may take a little while to complete, as the file must be prepared for download.

Download Configuration

Select configuration file to save.

Please note: `running-config` may take a while to prepare for download.

File Name
<input type="radio"/> <code>running-config</code>
<input type="radio"/> <code>default-config</code>
<input type="radio"/> <code>startup-config</code>

Download Configuration

Upload Configuration

You can upload a file from the web browser to all the files on the switch, except `default-config`, which is read-only. Select the file to upload, select the destination file on the target, then click **Upload Configuration**.

If the destination is `running-config`, the file will be applied to the switch configuration. This can be done in two ways:

- Replace mode: The current configuration is fully replaced with the configuration in the uploaded file.
- Merge mode: The uploaded file is merged into `running-config`.

If the file system is full (that is, contains the three system files mentioned above plus two other files), it is not possible to create new files. An existing file must be overwritten or another file deleted first.

Upload Configuration

File To Upload

No file selected.

Destination File

File Name	Parameters
<input type="radio"/> running-config	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Replace <input type="radio"/> Merge
<input type="radio"/> startup-config	
<input type="radio"/> Create new file	<input type="text"/>

Activate Configuration

You can activate any of the configuration files present on the switch, except for `running-config` which represents the currently active configuration. Select the file to activate and click **Activate Configuration**. This will initiate the process of completely replacing the existing configuration with that of the selected file.

Activate Configuration

Select configuration file to activate. The previous configuration will be completely replaced, potentially leading to loss of management connectivity.

Please note: The activated configuration file will not be saved to `startup-config` automatically.

File Name
<input type="radio"/> default-config
<input type="radio"/> startup-config

Delete Configuration

You can delete any of the writable files stored in flash, including `startup-config`.



Warning

If `startup-config` is deleted and the switch is rebooted without a prior Save operation, this effectively resets the switch to default configuration.

Delete Configuration File

Select configuration file to delete.

File Name
<input type="radio"/> startup-config



Regulatory and Compliance Information

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Notice

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



Note

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment uses, generates, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed in accordance with the operator's manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.



Warning

Changes or modifications made to this device which are not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Industry Canada Notice CAN ICES-3 (A)/NMB-3(A)

This digital apparatus does not exceed the class A limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Le present appareil numerique n'emet pas de bruits radioelectriques depassant les limites applicables aux appareils numeriques de la class A prescrites dans le Reglement sur le brouillage radioelectrique edicte par le ministere des Communications du Canada.

Product Safety

This product complies with the following international safety standards:

- UL 60950-1 2nd edition, A2:2014
- CAN/CSA-C22.2 No.60950-1-07 2nd Ed. 2014-10
- IEC 60950-1:2005 2nd+A1:2009+A2:2013
- EN 60950-1:2006+A11+A1+A12+A2
- 2014/35/EU (2006/95/EC will be invalid by 20 April 2016)

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

This product complies with the following:

FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart B Class A (US), ICES-003 (Canada)
 EN 55022 (ITE Emissions), EN 55024 (ITE Immunity)
 2014/30/EU (EMC Directive), EN 50121-1: 2017, EN 50121-4: 2016, EN 55011(ISM)
 EN 61000-6-2 (Ind. Immunity), EN61000-6-4 Ind. Emissions)
 EN 61000-3-2: 2014, EN 61000-3-3: 2013
 RCM (Australia), MSIP KCC (Korea), BSMI (Taiwan)

Korea EMC Statement (KCC)

이 기기는 업무용(A급) 전자파적합기기로서 판매자
 또는 사용자는 이 점을 주의 하시기 바라며, 가정
 외의 지역에서 사용하는 것을 목적으로 합니다.

BSMI EMC Statement - Taiwan

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environemnt this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measurers.

警告使用者：
 此為甲類資訊技術設備，於居住環境中使用時，可能會造成射頻
 擾動，在此種情況下，使用者會被要求採取某些適當的對策。



Glossary

ACL

An Access Control List is a mechanism for filtering packets at the hardware level. Packets can be classified by characteristics such as the source or destination MAC, IP address, IP type, or QoS queue. Once classified, the packets can be forwarded, counted, queued, or dropped.

ad hoc mode

An 802.11 networking framework in which devices or stations communicate directly with each other, without the use of an AP.

ARP

Address Resolution Protocol is part of the TCP/IP suite used to dynamically associate a device's physical address (MAC address) with its logical address (IP address). The system broadcasts an ARP request, containing the IP address, and the device with that IP address sends back its MAC address so that traffic can be transmitted.

ATM

Asynchronous Transmission Mode is a start/stop transmission in which each character is preceded by a start signal and followed by one or more stop signals. A variable time interval can exist between characters. ATM is the preferred technology for the transfer of images.

BSS

Basic Service Set is a wireless topology consisting of one access point connected to a wired network and a set of wireless devices. Also called an infrastructure network. See also [*IBSS \(Independent Basic Service Set\)*](#).

Chalet

Chalet is a web-based user interface for setting up and viewing information about a switch, removing the need to enter common commands individually in the CLI.

CHAP

Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol is one of the two main authentication protocols used to verify a user's name and password for PPP Internet connections. CHAP is more secure because it performs a three-way handshake during the initial link establishment between the home and remote machines. It can also repeat the authentication anytime after the link has been established.

CLI

Command Line Interface. The CLI provides an environment to issue commands to monitor and manage switches and wireless appliances.

CoS

Class of Service specifies the service level for the classified traffic type.

Data Center Connect

DCC, formerly known as DCM (Data Center Manager), is a data center fabric management and automation tool that improves the efficiency of managing a large virtual and physical network. DCC provides an integrated view of the server, storage, and networking operations, removing the need to use multiple tools and management systems. DCC automates VM assignment, allocates appropriate network resources, and applies individual policies to various data objects in the switching fabric (reducing VM sprawl). Learn more about DCC at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/data-center-connect/>.

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol allows network administrators to centrally manage and automate the assignment of IP addresses on the corporate network. DHCP sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network. The protocol supports static or dynamic IP addresses and can dynamically reconfigure networks in which there are more computers than there are available IP addresses.

DoS attack

Denial of Service attacks occur when a critical network or computing resource is overwhelmed so that legitimate requests for service cannot succeed. In its simplest form, a DoS attack is indistinguishable from normal heavy traffic. ExtremeXOS software has configurable parameters that allow you to defeat DoS attacks.

DSSS

Direct-Sequence Spread Spectrum is a transmission technology used in Local Area Wireless Network (LAWN) transmissions where a data signal at the sending station is combined with a higher data rate bit sequence, or chipping code, that divides the user data according to a spreading ratio. The chipping code is a redundant bit pattern for each bit that is transmitted, which increases the signal's resistance to interference. If one or more bits in the pattern are damaged during transmission, the original data can be recovered due to the redundancy of the transmission. (Compare with [FHSS \(Frequency-Hopping Spread Spectrum\)](#).)

EAP-TLS/EAP-TTLS

EAP-TLS Extensible Authentication Protocol - Transport Layer Security. A general protocol for authentication that also supports multiple authentication methods, such as token cards, Kerberos, one-time passwords, certificates, public key authentication and smart cards.

IEEE 802.1x specifies how EAP should be encapsulated in LAN frames.

In wireless communications using EAP, a user requests connection to a WLAN through an access point, which then requests the identity of the user and transmits that identity to an authentication server such as RADIUS. The server asks the access point for proof of identity, which the access point gets from the user and then sends back to the server to complete the authentication.

EAP-TLS provides for certificate-based and mutual authentication of the client and the network. It relies on client-side and server-side certificates to perform authentication and can be used to dynamically generate user-based and session-based WEP keys.

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security) is an extension of EAP-TLS to provide certificate-based, mutual authentication of the client and network through an encrypted tunnel, as well as to generate dynamic, per-user, per-session WEP keys. Unlike EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS requires only server-side

certificates.

(See also [*PEAP \(Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol\)*](#).)

ERPS

Ethernet Ring Protection Switching provides fast protection and recovery switching for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology. It also ensures that the Ethernet layer remains loop-free. It is defined in ITU/T G.8032.

ESRP

Extreme Standby Router Protocol is an Extreme Networks-proprietary protocol that provides redundant Layer 2 and routing services to users.

Extreme Access Control

EAC, formerly NAC™, featuring both physical and virtual appliances, is a pre- and post-connect solution for wired and wireless LAN and VPN users. Using Identity and Access appliances and/or Identity and Access Virtual Appliance with the [*Extreme Management Center*](#) software, you can ensure only the right users have access to the right information from the right place at the right time. EAC is tightly integrated with the Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) and Security Information and Event Manager (SIEM) to deliver best-in-class post-connect access control. Learn more about EAC at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extreme-access-control/>.

Extreme Application Analytics

EAA, formerly Purview™, is a network powered application analytics and optimization solution that captures and analyzes context-based application traffic to deliver meaningful intelligence about applications, users, locations, and devices. EAA provides data to show how applications are being used. This can be used to better understand customer behavior on the network, identify the level of user engagement, and assure business application delivery to optimize the user experience. The software also provides visibility into network and application performance allowing IT to pinpoint and resolve performance issues in the infrastructure whether they are caused by the network, application, or server. Learn more about EAA at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremeanalytics/>.

Extreme Management Center

Extreme Management Center (Management Center), formerly Netsight™, is a web-based control interface that provides centralized visibility into your network. Management Center reaches beyond ports, VLANs, and SSIDs and provides detailed control of individual users, applications, and protocols. When coupled with wireless and Identity & Access Management products, Management Center becomes the central location for monitoring and managing all the components in the infrastructure. Learn more about Management Center at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/management-center/>.

ExtremeCloud

ExtremeCloud is a cloud-based network management Software as a Service (SaaS) tool. ExtremeCloud allows you to manage users, wired and wireless devices, and applications on corporate and guest networks. You can control the user experience with smarter edges – including managing QoS, call admission control, secure access policies, rate limiting, multicast, filtering, and traffic forwarding, all from an intuitive web interface. Learn more about ExtremeCloud at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremecloud/>.

ExtremeSwitching

ExtremeSwitching is the family of products comprising different switch types: **Modular** (X8 and 8000 series [formerly BlackDiamond] and S and K series switches); **Stackable** (X-series and A, B, C, and 7100 series switches); **Standalone** (SSA, X430, and D, 200, 800, and ISW series); and **Mobile Backhaul** (E4G). Learn more about ExtremeSwitching at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/products/switching-routing/>.

ExtremeWireless

ExtremeWireless products and solutions offer high-density WiFi access, connecting your organization with employees, partners, and customers everywhere they go. The family of wireless products and solutions includes APs, wireless appliances, and software. Learn more about ExtremeWireless at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/products/wireless/>.

ExtremeXOS

ExtremeXOS, a modular switch operating system, is designed from the ground up to meet the needs of large cloud and private data centers, service providers, converged enterprise edge networks, and everything in between. Based on a resilient architecture and protocols, ExtremeXOS supports network virtualization and standards-based SDN capabilities like VXLAN gateway, OpenFlow, and OpenStack Cloud orchestration. ExtremeXOS also supports comprehensive role-based policy. Learn more about ExtremeXOS at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremexos-network-operating-system/>.

FHSS

Frequency-Hopping Spread Spectrum is a transmission technology used in Local Area Wireless Network (LAWN) transmissions where the data signal is modulated with a narrowband carrier signal that 'hops' in a random but predictable sequence from frequency to frequency as a function of time over a wide band of frequencies. This technique reduces interference. If synchronized properly, a single logical channel is maintained. (Compare with *DSSS (Direct-Sequence Spread Spectrum)*.)

IBSS

An IBSS is the 802.11 term for an ad hoc network. See *ad hoc mode*.

ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol is the part of the TCP/IP protocol that allows generation of error messages, test packets, and operating messages. For example, the ping command allows you to send ICMP echo messages to a remote IP device to test for connectivity. ICMP also supports traceroute, which identifies intermediate hops between a given source and destination.

IGMP

Hosts use Internet Group Management Protocol to inform local routers of their membership in multicast groups. Multicasting allows one computer on the Internet to send content to multiple other computers that have identified themselves as interested in receiving the originating computer's content. When all hosts leave a group, the router no longer forwards packets that arrive for the multicast group.

LLDP

Link Layer Discovery Protocol conforms to IEEE 802.1ab and is a neighbor discovery protocol. Each LLDP-enabled device transmits information to its neighbors, including chassis and port identification, system name and description, VLAN names, and other selected networking information. The protocol also specifies timing intervals in order to ensure current information is being transmitted and received.

MD5

Message-Digest algorithm is a hash function that is commonly used to generate a 128-bit hash value. It was designed by Ron Rivest in 1991. MD5 is officially defined in RFC 1321 - The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm.

MIC

Message Integrity Check (or Code), also called 'Michael', is part of WPA and TKIP. The MIC is an additional 8-byte code inserted before the standard 4-byte ICV appended in by standard WEP to the 802.11 message. This greatly increases the difficulty in carrying out forgery attacks.

Both integrity check mechanisms are calculated by the receiver and compared against the values sent by the sender in the frame. If the values match, there is assurance that the message has not been tampered with.

MSTP

Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, based on IEEE 802.1Q-2003 (formerly known as IEEE 892.1s), allows you to bundle multiple VLANs into one STP topology, which also provides enhanced loop protection and better scaling. MSTP uses RSTP as the converging algorithm and is compatible with legacy STP protocols.

netmask

A netmask is a string of 0s and 1s that mask, or screen out, the network part of an IP address, so that only the host computer part of the address remains. A frequently-used netmask is 255.255.255.0, used for a Class C subnet (one with up to 255 host computers). The ".0" in the netmask allows the specific host computer address to be visible.

PEAP

Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol is an IETF draft standard to authenticate wireless LAN clients without requiring them to have certificates. In PEAP authentication, first the user authenticates the authentication server, then the authentication server authenticates the user. If the first phase is successful, the user is then authenticated over the SSL tunnel created in phase one using EAP-Generic Token Card (EAP-GTC) or Microsoft Challenged Handshake Protocol Version 2 (MSCHAP V2). (See also [EAP-TLS/EAP-TTLS](#).)

PoE

The Power over Ethernet standard (IEEE 802.3af) defines how power can be provided to network devices over existing Ethernet connections, eliminating the need for additional external power supplies.

QoS

Quality of Service is a technique that is used to manage network resources and guarantee a bandwidth relationship between individual applications or protocols. A communications network transports a multitude of applications and data, including high-quality video and delay-sensitive data such as real-time voice. Networks must provide secure, predictable, measurable, and sometimes guaranteed services. Achieving the required QoS becomes the secret to a successful end-to-end business solution.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol is a standard that uses a common software agent to remotely monitor and set network configuration and runtime parameters. SNMP operates in a multivendor environment, and the agent uses MIBs, which define what information is available from any manageable network device. You can also set traps using SNMP, which send notifications of network events to the system log.

SSL

Secure Socket Layer is a protocol for transmitting private documents using the Internet. SSL works by using a public key to encrypt data that is transferred over the SSL connection. SSL uses the public-and-private key encryption system, which includes the use of a digital certificate. SSL is used for other applications than SSH, for example, OpenFlow.

STP

Spanning Tree Protocol, defined in IEEE 802.1d, used to eliminate redundant data paths and to increase network efficiency. STP allows a network to have a topology that contains physical loops; it operates in bridges and switches. STP opens certain paths to create a tree topology, thereby preventing packets from looping endlessly on the network. To establish path redundancy, STP creates a tree that spans all of the switches in an extended network, forcing redundant paths into a standby, or blocked, state.

STP allows only one active path at a time between any two network devices (this prevents the loops) but establishes the redundant links as a backup if the initial link should fail. If STP costs change, or if one network segment in the STP becomes unreachable, the spanning tree algorithm reconfigures the STP topology and re-establishes the link by activating the standby path.

syslog

A protocol used for the transmission of event notification messages across networks, originally developed on the University of California Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) TCP/IP system implementations, and now embedded in many other operating systems and networked devices. A device generates a messages, a relay receives and forwards the messages, and a collector (a syslog server) receives the messages without relaying them.

syslog uses the UDP as its underlying transport layer mechanism. The UDP port that has been assigned to syslog is 514. (RFC 3164)

VLAN

The term VLAN is used to refer to a collection of devices that communicate as if they are on the same physical LAN. Any set of ports (including all ports on the switch) is considered a VLAN. LAN segments are not restricted by the hardware that physically connects them. The segments are defined by flexible user groups you create with the CLI.

WLAN

Wireless Local Area Network.