



IGPS-R9084GP

Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch

User Manual

Version 1.0

October, 2014

www.oring-networking.com

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Getting Started

1.1 About the IGPS-R9084GP

The IGPS-R9084GP is a managed industrial Ethernet switch with eight 10/100/1000Base-T(X) ports and four 100/1000Base-X SFP ports. The eight RJ45 Ethernet ports are P.S.E-enabled, which can transmit electrical power up to 30 watts per port. With Layer-3 support for higher network performance on large-scale LANs, the switch is optimized to transmit data as fast as Layer-2 switches. The switch supports Ethernet Redundancy protocol, O-Ring (recovery time < 30ms over 250 units of connection) and MSTP (RSTP/STP compatible) to protect mission-critical applications from network interruptions or temporary malfunctions with fast recovery technology. With a wide operating temperature from -40°C to 70°C, the device can be managed centrally via ORing's proprietary Open-Vision platform as well as via Web-based interfaces, Telnet, and console (CLI). The switch is one of the most reliable choices for highly-managed and fiber Ethernet applications.

1.2 Software Features

- Supports Layer 3 routing, RIP and static routing function
- Supports O-Ring (recovery time < 30ms over 250 units of connection) and MSTP(RSTP/STP compatible) for Ethernet Redundancy
- Open-Ring support for other vendors' ring technologies in open architecture
- O-Chain allows for multiple redundant network rings
- Supports standard IEC 62439-2 MRP (Media Redundancy Protocol) function
- Support PoE scheduled configuration and PoE auto-ping check function
- Supports IEEE 1588v2 clock synchronization
- Supports IPV6 new Internet protocol version
- Supports Modbus TCP protocol
- Supports IEEE 802.3az Energy-Efficient Ethernet technology
- Provides HTTPS/SSH protocol for higher network security
- Supports SMTP client
- Supports IP-based bandwidth management
- Supports application-based QoS management
- Supports Device Binding security function
- Supports DOS/DDOS auto prevention
- IGMP v2/v3 (IGMP snooping support) for filtering multicast traffic
- Supports SNMP v1/v2c/v3 & RMON & 802.1Q VLAN network management

- Supports ACL, TACACS+ and 802.1x user authentication for security
- Supports 9.6K Bytes Jumbo frame
- Supports multiple notifications for incidents
- Supports management via Web-based interfaces, Telnet, console (CLI), and Windows utility (Open-Vision) configuration
- Supports LLDP protocol

1.3 Hardware Specifications

- 8 x 10/100/1000Base-T(X) Ethernet ports with PoE function
- 4 x 100/1000Base-X SFP ports
- 1 x Console port
- Redundant DC power inputs
- Rigid IP-30 housing design
- DIN-Rail and wall mounting supported
- Operating temperature: -40 to 70°C
- Storage temperature: -40 to 85oC
- Operating humidity: 5% to 95%, non-condensing
- Casing: IP-30
- Dimensions: 96.4 x 145.5 x 154 mm (3.8 x 5.73 x 6.06 inch)

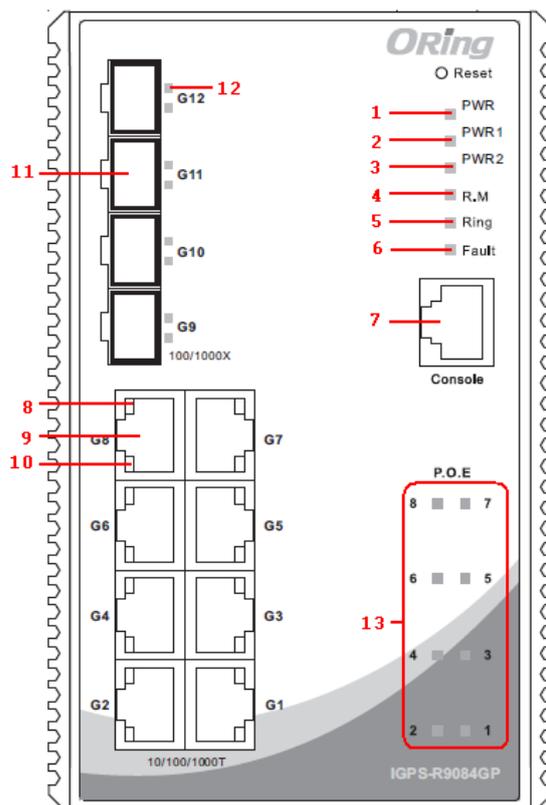
Hardware Overview

2.1 Front Panel

2.1.1 Ports and Connectors

The series provides the following ports on the front panel.

Port	Description
SFP ports	4 x 100 /1000Base-X ports
Copper ports	8 x 10/100/1000Base-T(X) ports
Console port	1 x console port



1. Power system LED
2. Power 1 LED
3. Power 2 LED
4. R.M (Ring Master) LED
5. Ring status LED
6. Fault indicator
7. Console port
8. Link status LED for Gigabit Ethernet ports
9. Gigabit Ethernet ports
10. Action LED for Gigabit Ethernet ports
11. SFP port
12. Link/Act LED for SFP port
13. PoE LED for LAN ports

2.1.2 LED

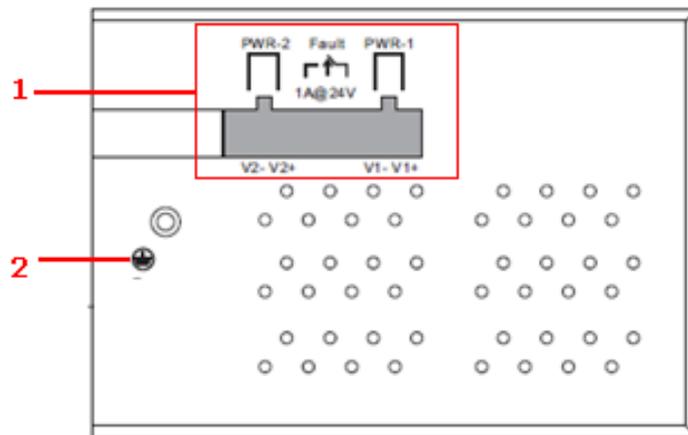
LED	Color	Status	Description
PWR	Green	On	System power on
PW1	Green	On	Power module 1 activated

PW2	Green	On	Power module 2 activated
R.M	Green	On	System operated in O-Ring Master mode
Ring	Green	On	System operated in O-Ring mode
		Blinking	Ring structure is broken
Fault	Amber	On	Errors occur (power failure or ports disconnected)
10/100/1000Base-T(X) Fast Ethernet ports			
LNK/ACT	Green	On	Port is Linked
		Blinking	Transmitting data
PoE	Green	On	Power is supplied over Ethernet cables
SFP ports			
LNK/ACT	Green	On	Port is linked
		Blinking	Transmitting data

2.2 Top Panel

Below are the top panel components of the switch

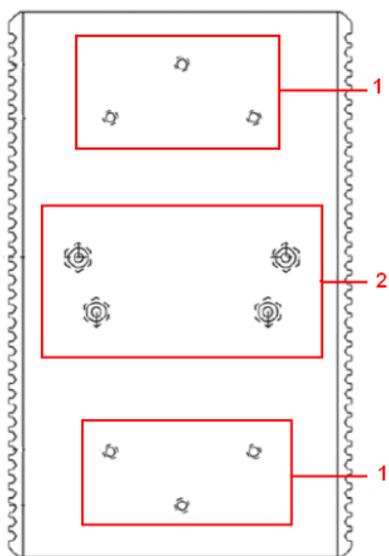
1. Terminal blocks: PWR1, PWR2
2. Ground wire



2.2 Rear Panel

On the rear panel of the switch sit three sets of screw holes. The two sets placed in triangular patterns on both ends of the rear panel are used for wall-mounting and the set of four holes in the middle are used for Din-rail installation. For more information on installation,

please refer to [3.1 Din-rail Installation](#).

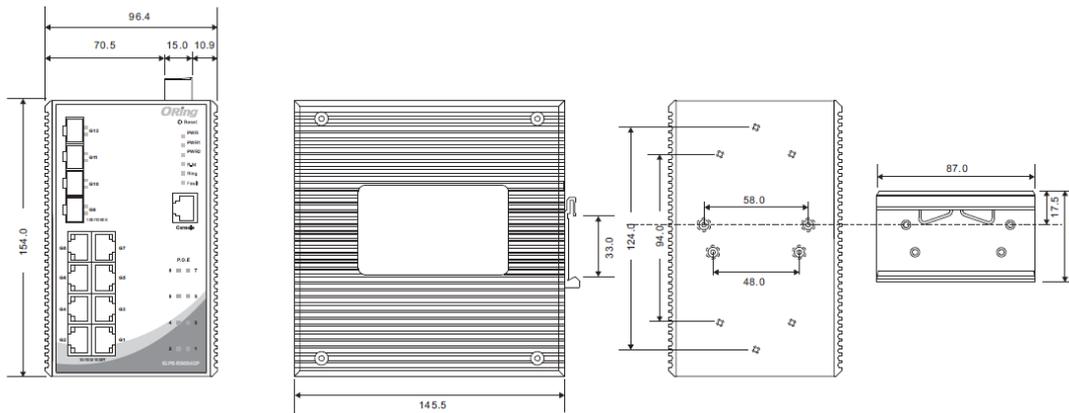


1. Wall-mount screw holes
2. Din-rail screw holes

Hardware Installation

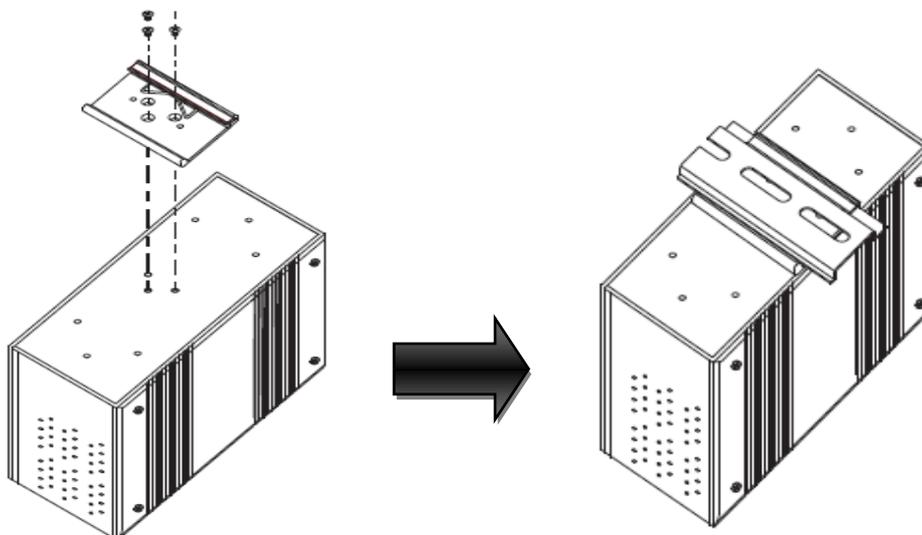
3.1 DIN-rail Installation

The device comes with a DIN-rail kit to allow you to fasten the switch to a DIN-rail in any environments.



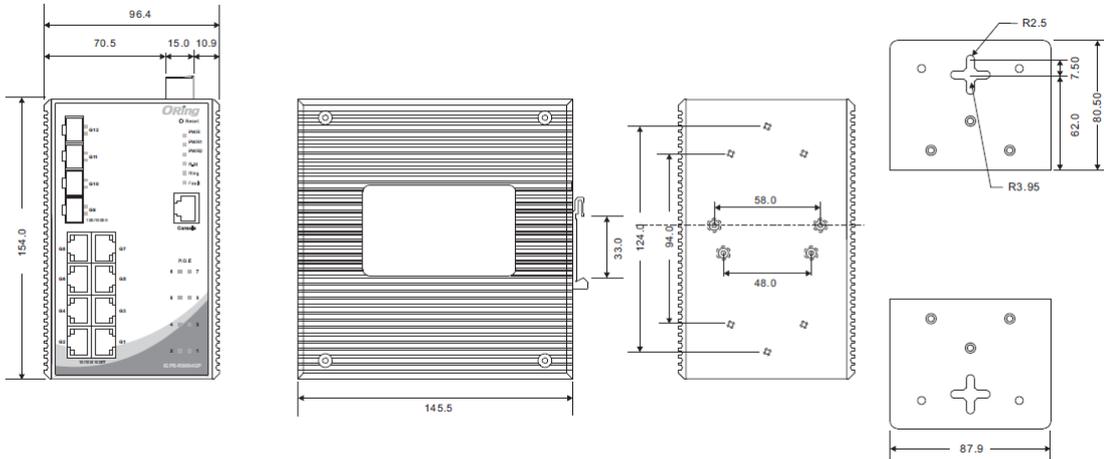
DIN-Rail Measurement (Unit = mm)

Installing the switch on the DIN-rail is easy. First, screw the Din-rail kit onto the back of the switch, right in the middle of the back panel. Then slide the switch onto a DIN-rail from the Din-rail kit and make sure the switch clicks into the rail firmly.



3.2 Wall Mounting

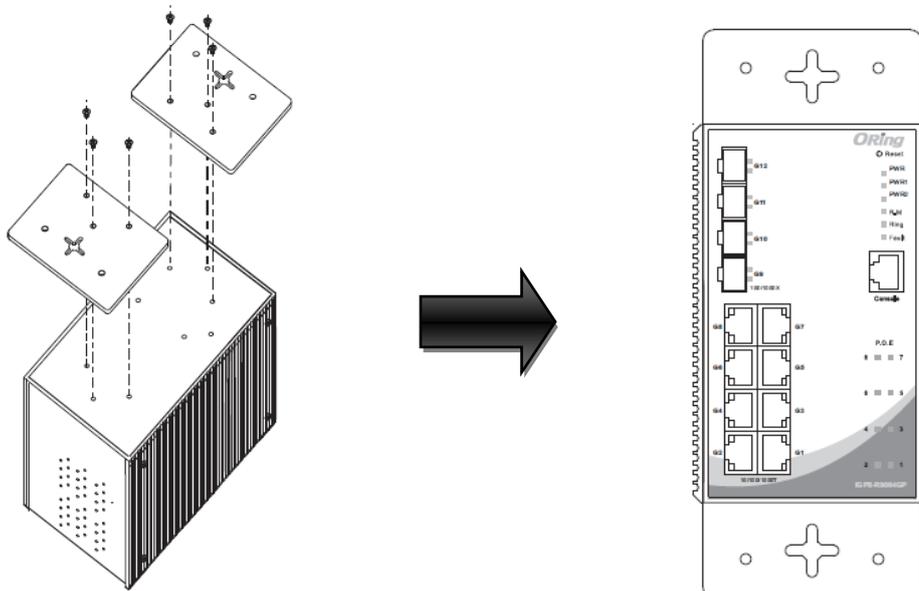
Besides Din-rail, the switch can be fixed to the wall via a wall mount panel, which can be found in the package.



Wall-Mounting Measurement (Unit = mm)

To mount the switch onto the wall, follow the steps:

1. Screw the two pieces of wall-mount kits onto both ends of the rear panel of the switch. A total of six screws are required, as shown below.
2. Use the switch, with wall mount plates attached, as a guide to mark the correct locations of the four screws.
3. Insert a screw head through the large parts of the keyhole-shaped aperture, and then slide the switch downwards. Tighten the screw for added stability.



3.3 Wiring



WARNING

Do not disconnect modules or wires unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous. The devices may only be connected to the supply voltage shown on the type plate.



ATTENTION

1. Be sure to disconnect the power cord before installing and/or wiring your switches.
2. Calculate the maximum possible current in each power wire and common wire. Observe all electrical codes dictating the maximum current allowable for each wire size.
3. If the current goes above the maximum ratings, the wiring could overheat, causing serious damage to your equipment.
4. Use separate paths to route wiring for power and devices. If power wiring and device wiring paths must cross, make sure the wires are perpendicular at the intersection point.
5. Do not run signal or communications wiring and power wiring through the same wire conduit. To avoid interference, wires with different signal characteristics should be routed separately.
6. You can use the type of signal transmitted through a wire to determine which wires should be kept separate. The rule of thumb is that wiring sharing similar electrical characteristics can be bundled together.
7. You should separate input wiring from output wiring.
8. It is advised to label the wiring to all devices in the system.

3.3.1 Grounding

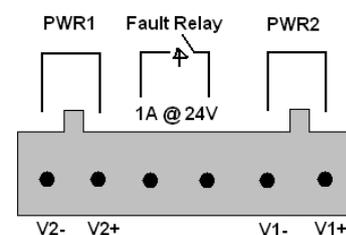
Grounding and wire routing help limit the effects of noise due to electromagnetic interference (EMI). Run the ground connection from the ground screw to the grounding surface prior to connecting devices.

3.3.2 Fault Relay

The relay contacts on the 6-pin terminal block connector are used to detect user-configured events. The two wires attached to the fault contacts form an open circuit when a user-configured event is triggered. If a user-configured event does not occur, the fault circuit remains closed.

3.3.3 Redundant Power Inputs

The switch has two sets of power inputs, power input 1 and power input 2. The top two contacts and the bottom two contacts of the 6-pin terminal block connector on the switch's top panel are used for the two digital inputs. Follow the steps below to wire redundant power inputs.



Step 1: insert the negative/positive wires into the V-/V+ terminals, respectively.

Step 2: to keep the DC wires from pulling loose, use a small flat-blade screwdriver to tighten the wire-clamp screws on the front of the terminal block connector.

3.4 Connection

3.4.1 Cables

1000/100BASE-TX/10BASE-T PIN ASSIGNMENTS

The series provides standard Ethernet ports. According to the link type, the switch uses CAT 3, 4, 5, 5e UTP cables to connect to any other network devices (PCs, servers, switches, routers, or hubs). Please refer to the following table for cable specifications.

Cable Types and Specifications:

Cable	Type	Max. Length	Connector
10BASE-T	Cat. 3, 4, 5 100-ohm	UTP 100 m (328 ft)	RJ-45
100BASE-TX	Cat. 5 100-ohm UTP	UTP 100 m (328 ft)	RJ-45
1000BASE-TX	Cat. 5/Cat. 5e 100-ohm UTP	UTP 100 m (328ft)	RJ-45

With 10/100/1000Base-T(X) cables, pins 1 and 2 are used for transmitting data, and pins 3 and 6 are used for receiving data.

10/100 Base-T(X) P.S.E RJ-45 Pin Assignments:

Pin Number	Assignment
1	TD+ with PoE Power input +
2	TD- with PoE Power input +
3	RD+ with PoE Power input -
4	Not used
5	Not used
6	RD-
7	Not used
8	RD- with PoE Power input -

1000 Base-T P.S.E RJ-45 Pin Assignments:

Pin Number	Assignment
1	BI_DA+ with PoE Power input +

2	BI_DA- with PoE Power input +
3	BI_DB+ with PoE Power input -
4	BI_DC+
5	BI_DC-
6	BI_DB- with PoE Power input -
7	BI_DD+
8	BI_DD-

The series also supports auto MDI/MDI-X operation. You can use a cable to connect the switch to a PC. The tables below show the MDI and MDI-X port pin outs.

10/100 Base-T(X) MDI/MDI-X Pin Assignments:

Pin Number	MDI port	MDI-X port
1	TD+(transmit)	RD+(receive)
2	TD-(transmit)	RD-(receive)
3	RD+(receive)	TD+(transmit)
4	Not used	Not used
5	Not used	Not used
6	RD-(receive)	TD-(transmit)
7	Not used	Not used
8	Not used	Not used

1000Base-T(X) MDI/MDI-X Pin Assignments:

Pin Number	MDI port	MDI-X port
1	BI_DA+	BI_DB+
2	BI_DA-	BI_DB-
3	BI_DB+	BI_DA+
4	BI_DC+	BI_DD+
5	BI_DC-	BI_DD-
6	BI_DB-	BI_DA-
7	BI_DD+	BI_DC+
8	BI_DD-	BI_DC-

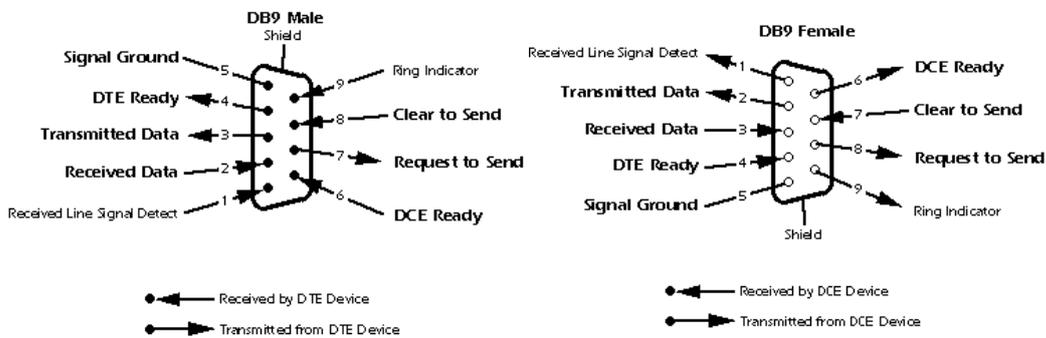
Note: "+" and "-" signs represent the polarity of the wires that make up each wire pair.

RS-232 CONSOLE PORT WIRING

The IGPS-R9084GP can be managed via console ports using a RS-232 cable which can be

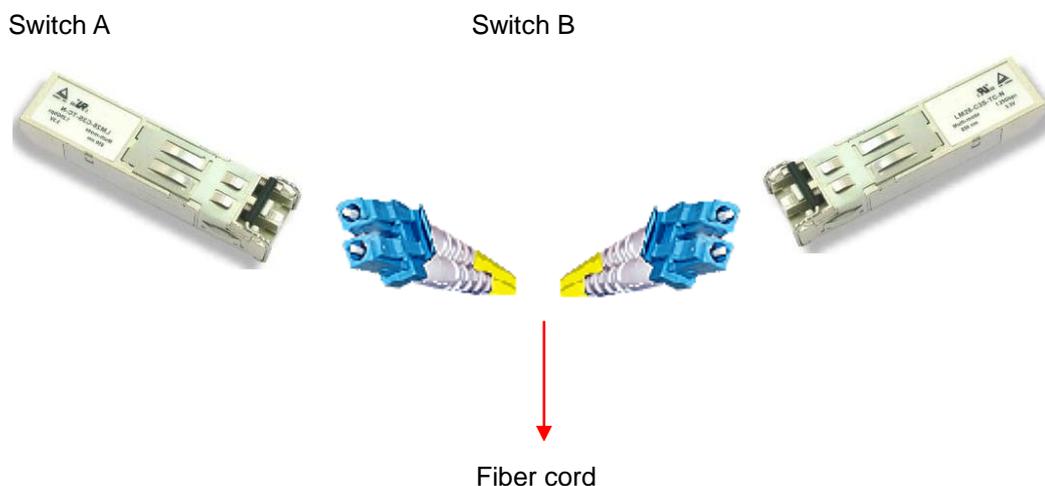
found in the package. You can connect the port to a PC via the RS-232 cable with a DB-9 female connector. The DB-9 female connector of the RS-232 cable should be connected the PC while the other end of the cable (RJ-45 connector) should be connected to the console port of the switch.

PC pin out (male) assignment	RS-232 with DB9 female connector	DB9 to RJ 45
Pin #2 RD	Pin #2 TD	Pin #2
Pin #3 TD	Pin #3 RD	Pin #3
Pin #5 GD	Pin #5 GD	Pin #5



SFP

The switch comes with fiber optical ports that utilize SFP connectors. The fiber optical ports are in multi-mode (0 to 550M, 850 nm with 50/125 μm, 62.5/125 μm fiber) and single-mode with LC connectors. Please remember that the TX port of Switch A should be connected to the RX port of Switch B.

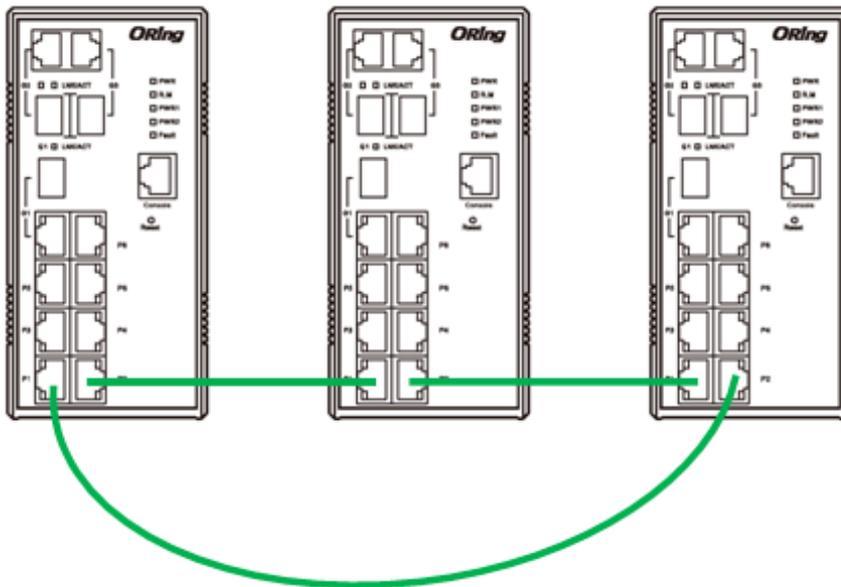


3.4.2 O-Ring/O-Chain

O-Ring

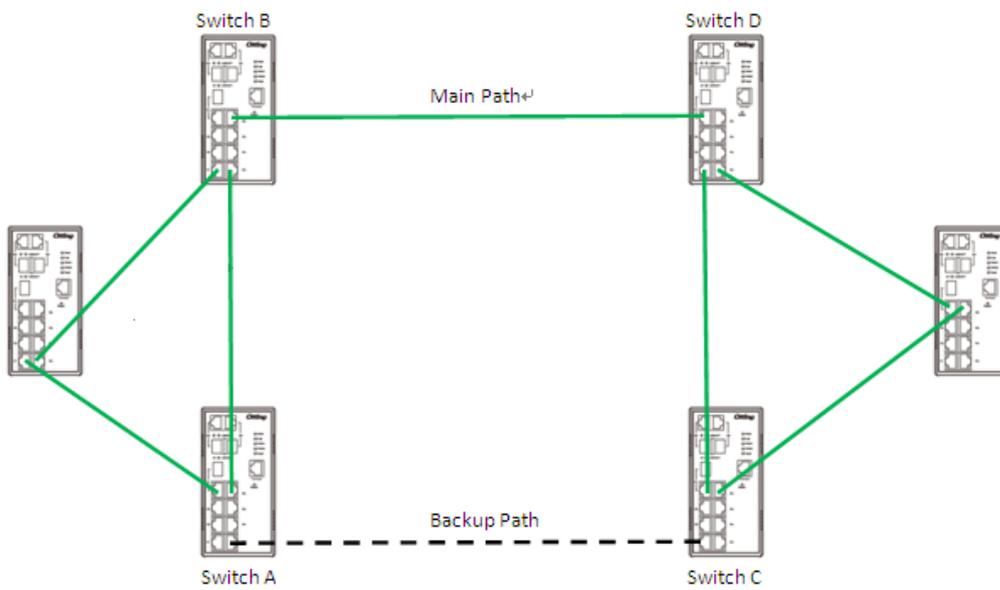
You can connect three or more switches to form a ring topology to gain network redundancy capabilities through the following steps.

1. Connect each switch to form a daisy chain using an Ethernet cable.
2. Set one of the connected switches to be the master and make sure the port setting of each connected switch on the management page corresponds to the physical ports connected. For information about the port setting, please refer to [4.1.2 Configurations](#).
3. Connect the last switch to the first switch to form a ring topology.



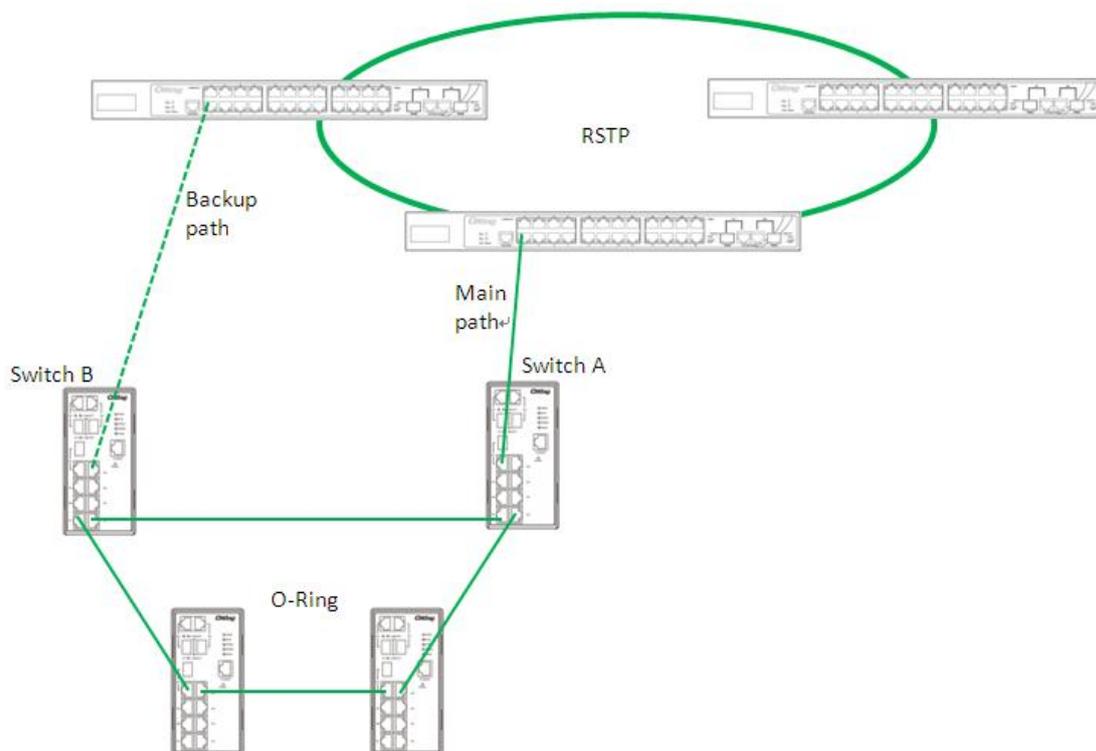
Coupling Ring

If you already have two O-Ring topologies and would like to connect the rings, you can form them into a coupling ring. All you need to do is select two switches from each ring to be connected, for example, switch A and B from Ring 1 and switch C and D from ring 2. Decide which port on each switch to be used as the coupling port and then link them together, for example, port 1 of switch A to port 2 of switch C and port 1 of switch B to port 2 of switch D. Then, enable Coupling Ring option by checking the checkbox on the management page and select the coupling ring in correspond dance to the connected port. For more information on port setting, please refer to [4.1.2 Configurations](#). Once the setting is completed, one of the connections will act as the main path while the other will act as the backup path.



Dual Homing

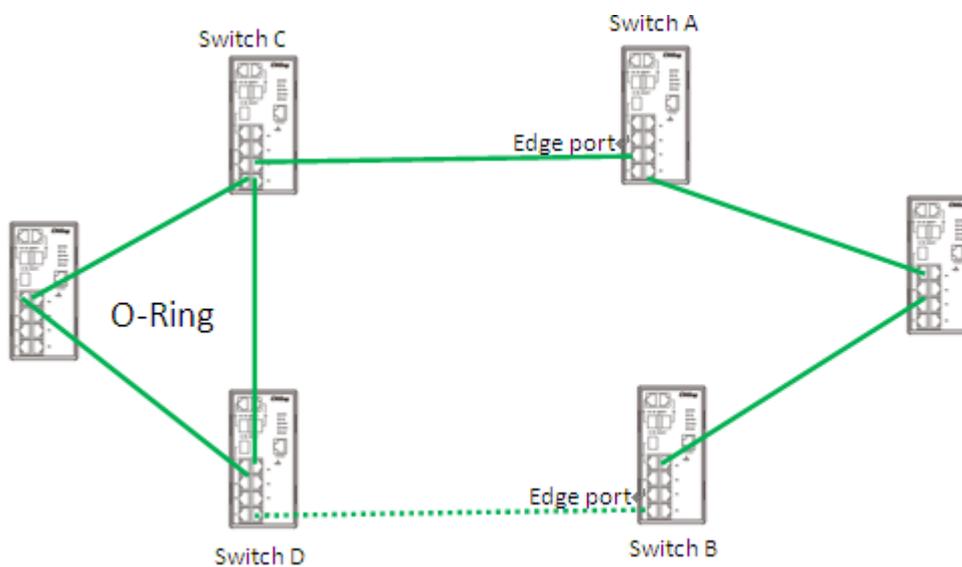
If you want to connect your ring topology to a RSTP network environment, you can use dual homing. Choose two switches (Switch A & B) from the ring for connecting to the switches in the RSTP network (core switches). The connection of one of the switches (Switch A or B) will act as the primary path, while the other will act as the backup path that is activated when the primary path connection fails.



O-Chain

When connecting multiple O-Rings to meet your expansion demand, you can create an O-Chain topology through the following steps.

1. Select two switches from the chain (Switch A & B) that you want to connect to the O-Ring and connect them to the switches in the ring (Switch C & D).
2. In correspondence to the port connected to the ring, configure an edge port for both of the connected switches in the chain by checking the box in the management page (see [4.1.2 Configurations](#)).
3. Once the setting is completed, one of the connections will act as the main path, and the other as the backup path.



Redundancy

Redundancy for minimized system downtime is one of the most important concerns for industrial networking devices. Hence, ORing has developed proprietary redundancy technologies including O-Ring, O-RSTP, and Open-Ring featuring faster recovery time than existing redundancy technologies widely used in commercial applications, such as STP, RSTP, and MSTP. ORing’s proprietary redundancy technologies not only support different networking topologies, but also assure the reliability of the network.

4.1 O-Ring

4.1.1 Introduction

O-Ring is ORing's proprietary redundant ring technology, with recovery time of less than 10 milliseconds and up to 250 nodes. The ring protocols identify one switch as the master of the network, and then automatically block packets from traveling through any of the network’s redundant loops. In the event that one branch of the ring gets disconnected from the rest of the network, the protocol automatically readjusts the ring so that the part of the network that was disconnected can reestablish contact with the rest of the network. The O-Ring redundant ring technology can protect mission-critical applications from network interruptions or temporary malfunction with its fast recover technology.



4.1.2 Configurations

O-Ring supports two ring topologies: **Coupling Ring**, and **Dual Homing**. You can configure the settings in the interface below.

O-Ring Configuration

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O-Ring		
Ring Master	Disable ▼	This switch is Not a Ring Master.
1st Ring Port	Port 1 ▼	LinkDown
2nd Ring Port	Port 2 ▼	LinkDown
<input type="checkbox"/> Coupling Ring		
Coupling Port	Port 3 ▼	LinkDown
<input type="checkbox"/> Dual Homing		
Homing Port	Port 4 ▼	LinkDown

Label	Description
Redundant Ring	Check to enable O-Ring topology.
Ring Master	Only one ring master is allowed in a ring. However, if more than one switch are set to enable Ring Master , the switch with the lowest MAC address will be the active ring master and the others will be backup masters.
1st Ring Port	The primary port when the switch is ring master
2nd Ring Port	The backup port when the switch is ring master
Coupling Ring	Check to enable Coupling Ring . Coupling Ring can divide a big ring into two smaller rings to avoid network topology changes affecting all switches. It is a good method for connecting two rings.
Coupling Port	Ports for connecting multiple rings. A coupling ring needs four switches to build an active and a backup link. Links formed by the coupling ports will run in active/backup mode.
Dual Homing	Check to enable Dual Homing . When Dual Homing is enabled, the ring will be connected to normal switches through two RSTP links (ex: backbone Switch). The two links work in active/backup mode, and connect each ring to the normal switches in RSTP mode.
Apply	Click to apply the configurations.

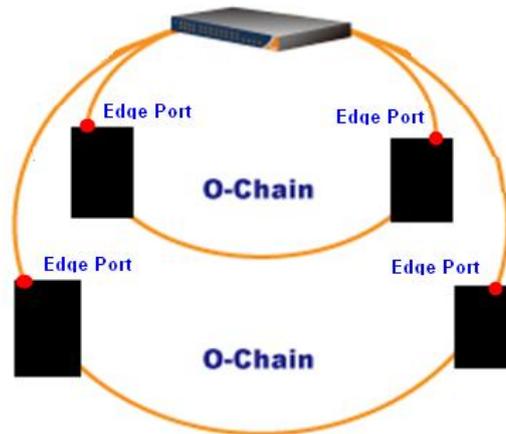
Note: due to heavy loading, setting one switch as ring master and coupling ring at the same time is not recommended.

4.2 O-Chain

4.2.1 Introduction

O-Chain is ORing’s revolutionary network redundancy technology which enhances network redundancy for any backbone networks, providing ease-of-use and maximum fault-recovery swiftness, flexibility, compatibility, and cost-effectiveness in a set of network redundancy topologies. The self-healing Ethernet technology designed for distributed and complex industrial networks enables the network to recover in **less than 10ms** for up to 250 switches if at any time a segment of the chain fails.

O-Chain allows multiple redundant rings of different redundancy protocols to join and function together as a large and the most robust network topologies. It can create multiple redundant networks beyond the limitations of current redundant ring technologies.



4.2.2 Configurations

O-Chain is very easy to configure and manage. Only one edge port of the edge switch needs to be defined. Other switches beside them just need to have O-Chain enabled.

O-Chain

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable			
	Uplink Port	Edge Port	State
1st	Port.01	<input type="checkbox"/>	Linkdown
2nd	Port.02	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forwarding

Apply

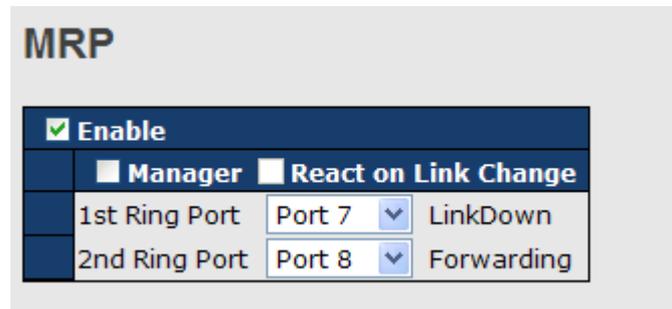
Label	Description
Enable	Check to enable O-Chain function
1st Ring Port	The first port connecting to the ring
2nd Ring Port	The second port connecting to the ring
Edge Port	An O-Chain topology must begin with edge ports. The ports with a smaller switch MAC address will serve as the backup link and RM LED will light up.

4.3 MRP^(*NOTE)

4.3.1 Introduction

MRP (Media Redundancy Protocol) is an industry standard for high-availability Ethernet networks. MRP allowing Ethernet switches in ring configuration to recover from failure rapidly to ensure seamless data transmission. A MRP ring (IEC 62439) can support up to 50 devices and will enable a back-up link in 80ms (adjustable to max. 200ms/500ms).

4.3.2 Configurations



Label	Description
Enable	Enables the MRP function
Manager	Every MRP topology needs a MRP manager. One MRP topology can only have a Manager. If two or more switches are set to be Manager, the MRP topology will fail.
React on Link Change (Advanced mode)	Faster mode. Enabling this function will cause MRP topology to converge more rapidly. This function only can be set in MRP manager switch.
1st Ring Port	Chooses the port which connects to the MRP ring
2nd Ring Port	Chooses the port which connects to the MRP ring

***NOTE: This function is by request and only available on “-MRP” model(s).**

4.4 STP/RSTP/MSTP

4.4.1 STP/RSTP

STP (Spanning Tree Protocol), and its advanced versions RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) and MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol), are designed to prevent network loops and provide network redundancy. Network loops occur frequently in large networks as when two or more paths run to the same destination, broadcast packets may get in to an infinite loop and hence causing congestion in the network. STP can identify the best path to the destination, and block all other paths. The blocked links will stay connected but inactive. When the best path fails, the blocked links will be activated. Compared to STP which recovers a link in 30 to 50 seconds, RSTP can shorten the time to 5 to 6 seconds.

STP Bridge Status

This page shows the status for all STP bridge instance.

STP Bridges

Auto-refresh

MSTI	Bridge ID	Root			Topology Flag	Topology Change Last
		ID	Port	Cost		
	80:00-00:1E:94:FF:FF:FF	80:00-00:1E:94:FF:FF:FF	-	0	Steady	-

Label	Description
MSTI	The bridge instance. You can also link to the STP detailed bridge status.
Bridge ID	The bridge ID of this bridge instance.
Root ID	The bridge ID of the currently selected root bridge.
Root Port	The switch port currently assigned the root port role.
Root Cost	Root path cost. For a root bridge, this is zero. For other bridges, it is the sum of port path costs on the least cost path to the Root Bridge.
Topology Flag	The current state of the Topology Change Flag for the bridge instance.
Topology Change Last	The time since last Topology Change occurred.
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately.
Auto-refresh	Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

STP Port Status

This page displays the STP port status for the currently selected switch.

STP Port Status

Auto-refresh Refresh

Port	CIST Role	CIST State	Uptime
1	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
2	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
3	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
4	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
5	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
6	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
7	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
8	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
9	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
10	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
11	Non-STP	Forwarding	-
12	Non-STP	Forwarding	-

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
CIST Role	The current STP port role of the CIST port. The values include: AlternatePort , BackupPort , RootPort , and DesignatedPort .
State	The current STP port state of the CIST port. The values include: Blocking , Learning , and Forwarding .
Uptime	The time since the bridge port is last initialized
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately.
Auto-refresh	Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

STP Statistics

This page displays the STP port statistics for the currently selected switch.

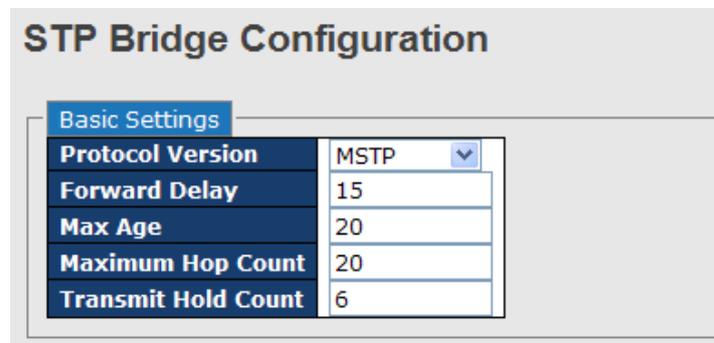
STP Statistics

Auto-refresh Refresh Clear

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

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
RSTP	The number of RSTP configuration 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.
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals

STP Bridge Configurations



Label	Description
Protocol Version	The version of the STP protocol. Valid values include STP, RSTP and MSTP.
Forward Delay	The delay used by STP bridges to transit root and designated ports to forwarding (used in STP compatible mode). The range of valid values is 4 to 30 seconds.
Max Age	The maximum time the information transmitted by the root bridge is considered valid. The range of valid values is 6 to 40 seconds, and Max Age must be $\leq (\text{FwdDelay}-1)*2$.
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. The range of valid values is 4 to 30 seconds, and MaxAge must be $\leq (FwdDelay-1)*2$.
Transmit Hold Count	The number of BPDUs a bridge port can send per second. When exceeded, transmission of the next BPDU will be delayed. The range of valid values is 1 to 10 BPDUs per second.
Save	Click to save changes.
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

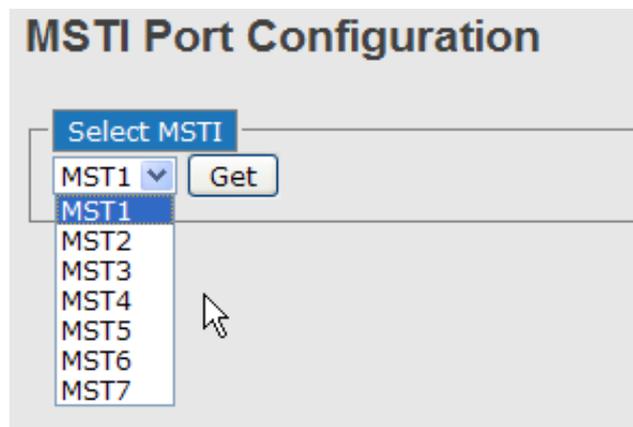
4.4.2 MSTP

Since the recovery time of STP and RSTP takes seconds, which are unacceptable in some industrial applications, MSTP was developed. The technology supports multiple spanning trees within a network by grouping and mapping multiple VLANs into different spanning-tree instances, known as MSTIs, to form individual MST regions. Each switch is assigned to an MST region. Hence, each MST region consists of one or more MSTP switches with the same VLANs, at least one MST instance, and the same MST region name. Therefore, switches can use different paths in the network to effectively balance loads.

Port Settings

This page allows you to examine and change the configurations of current MSTI ports. A MSTI port is a virtual port, which is instantiated separately for each active CIST (physical) port for each MSTI instance configured and applicable for the port. The MSTI instance must be selected before MSTI port configuration options are displayed.

This page contains MSTI port settings for physical and aggregated ports. The aggregation settings are stack global.



Port	Path Cost	Priority
1	Auto	128
2	Auto	128
3	Auto	128
4	Auto	128
5	Auto	128
6	Auto	128

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number of the corresponding STP CIST (and MSTI) port
Path Cost	Configures the path cost incurred by the port. Auto will set the path cost according to the physical link speed by using the 802.1D-recommended values. Specific allows you to enter a user-defined value. The path cost is used when establishing an active topology for the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. The range of valid values is 1 to 200000000.
Priority	Configures the priority for ports having identical port costs. (See above).
Save	Click to save changes.
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Mapping

This page allows you to examine and change the configurations of current STP MSTI bridge instance.

MSTI Configuration

Add VLANs separated by spaces or comma.

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

Configuration Identification

Configuration Name	00-1e-94-ff-ff-ff
Configuration Revision	0

MSTI Mapping

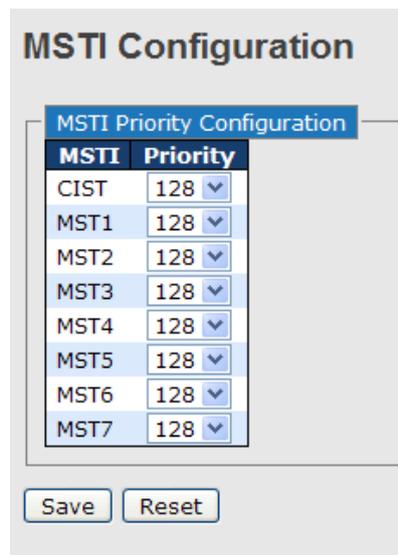
MSTI	VLANs Mapped
MST1	
MST2	
MST3	
MST4	
MST5	
MST6	
MST7	

Save Reset

Label	Description
Configuration Name	The name which identifies the VLAN to MSTI mapping. Bridges must share the name and revision (see below), as well as the VLAN-to-MSTI mapping configurations in order to share spanning trees for MSTIs (intra-region). The name should not exceed 32 characters.
Configuration Revision	Revision of the MSTI configuration named above. This must be an integer between 0 and 65535.
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 must be separated with commas and/or space. A VLAN can only be mapped to one MSTI. An unused MSTI will be left empty (ex. without any mapped VLANs).
Save	Click to save changes.
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Priority

This page allows you to examine and change the configurations of current STP MSTI bridge instance priority.



Label	Description
MSTI	The bridge instance. CIST is the default instance, which is always active.
Priority	Indicates bridge priority. The lower the value, the higher the priority. The bridge

	priority, MSTI instance number, and the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a bridge identifier.
Save	Click to save changes
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values

4.4.3 CIST

With the ability to cross regional boundaries, CIST is used by MSTP to communicate with other MSTP regions and with any RSTP and STP single-instance spanning trees in the network. Any boundary port, that is, if it is connected to another region, will automatically belongs solely to CIST, even if it is assigned to an MSTI. All VLANs that are not members of particular MSTIs are members of the CIST.

Port Settings

STP CIST Ports Configuration

CIST Aggregated Ports Configuration

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

CIST Normal Ports Configuration

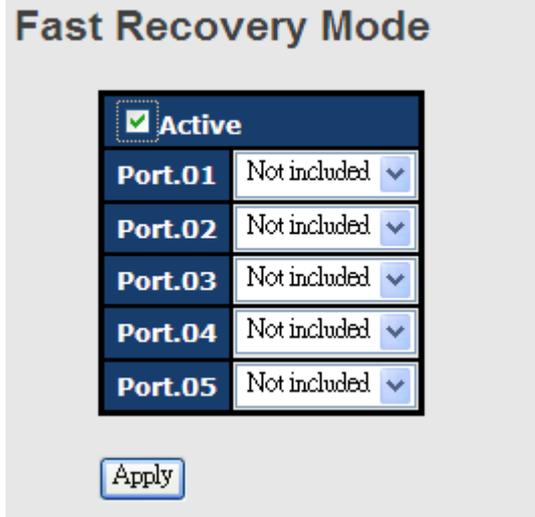
Port	STP Enabled	Path Cost	Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restricted Role	TCN	BPDU Guard	Point-to-point
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Edge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto	128	Edge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

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
STP Enabled	Check to enable STP for the port
Path Cost	Configures the path cost incurred by the port. Auto will set the path cost according to the physical link speed by using the 802.1D-recommended values. Specific allows you to enter a user-defined value. The path cost is used when establishing an active topology for the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. The range of valid values is 1 to 200000000.
Priority	Configures the priority for ports having identical port costs. (See above).
OpenEdge (setate flag)	A flag indicating whether the port is connected directly to edge devices or not (no bridges attached). Transiting to the forwarding state is faster for edge ports (operEdge set to true) than other ports.

AdminEdge	Configures the operEdge flag to start as set or cleared.(the initial operEdge state when a port is initialized).
AutoEdge	Check to enable the bridge to detect edges at the bridge port automatically. This allows operEdge to be derived from whether BPDUs are received on the port or not.
Restricted Role	When enabled, the port will not be selected as root port for 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, spanning trees will lose connectivity. It can be set by a network administrator to prevent bridges outside a core region of the network from influencing the active spanning tree topology because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator. This feature is also known as Root Guard.
Restricted TCN	When enabled, the port will not propagate received topology change notifications and topology changes to other ports. If set, it will cause temporary disconnection after changes in an active spanning trees topology as a result of persistent incorrectly learned station location information. It is set by a network administrator to prevent bridges outside a core region of the network from causing address flushing in that region because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator or is the physical link state for the attached LANs transitions frequently.
Point2Point	Configures whether the port connects to a point-to-point LAN rather than a shared medium. This can be configured automatically or set to true or false manually. Transitioning to forwarding state is faster for point-to-point LANs than for shared media.
Save	Click to save changes.
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

4.5 Fast Recovery

Fast recovery mode can be set to connect multiple ports to one or more switches. The device with fast recovery mode will provide redundant links. Fast recovery mode supports 12 priorities. Only the first priority will be the active port, and the other ports with different priorities will be backup ports.



Label	Description
Active	Activate fast recovery mode
Port	Ports can be set to 12 priorities. Only the port with the highest priority will be the active port. 1st Priority is the highest.
Apply	Click to activate the configurations.

Management

The switch can be controlled via a built-in web server which supports Internet Explorer (Internet Explorer 5.0 or above versions) and other Web browsers such as Chrome. Therefore, you can manage and configure the switch easily and remotely. You can also upgrade firmware via a web browser. The Web management function not only reduces network bandwidth consumption, but also enhances access speed and provides a user-friendly viewing screen.



By default, IE5.0 or later version do not allow Java applets to open sockets. You need to modify the browser setting separately in order to enable Java applets for network ports.

Preparing for Web Management

You can access the management page of the switch via the following default values:

IP Address: **192.168.10.1**

Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**

Default Gateway: **192.168.10.254**

User Name: **admin**

Password: **admin**

System Login

1. Launch the Internet Explorer.
2. Type `http://` and the IP address of the switch. Press **Enter**.



3. A login screen appears.
4. Type in the username and password. The default username and password is **admin**.
5. Click **Enter** or **OK** button, the management Web page appears.



After logging in, you can see the information of the switch as below.

Information Message

System	
Name	IGPS-R9084GP
Description	Industrial Layer-3 12-port managed Gigabit PoE Ethernet switch with 8x10/100/1000Base-T(X) P.S.E. ports and 4x100/1000Base-X, SFP socket
Location	
Contact	
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.25972.100.0.14.156
Hardware	
MAC Address	00-1e-94-ff-ff-ff
Time	
System Date	1970-01-01 00:01:28+00:00
System Uptime	0d 00:01:28
Software	
Kernel Version	v1.15
Software Version	v1.00
Software Date	2014-10-20T17:50:03+08:00

Auto-refresh Refresh

Enable Location Alert

On the left hand side of the management interface shows links to various settings. You can click on the links to access the configuration pages of different functions.

5.1 Basic Settings

Basic Settings allow you to configure the basic functions of the switch.

5.1.1 System Information

This page shows the general information of the switch.

Label	Description
System Name	An administratively assigned name for the managed node. By convention, this is the node's fully-qualified domain name. A domain name is a text string consisting of alphabets (A-Z, a-z), digits (0-9), and minus sign (-). Space is not allowed to be part of the name. The first character must be an alpha character. And the first or last character must not be a minus sign. The allowed string length is 0 to 255.
System Description	Description of the device
System Location	The physical location of the node (e.g., telephone closet, 3rd floor). The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and only ASCII characters from 32 to 126 are allowed.
System Contact	The textual identification of the contact person for this managed node, together with information on how to contact this person. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and only ASCII characters from 32 to 126 are allowed.
System Timezone offset(minutes)	Provides the time-zone offset from UTC/GMT. The offset is given in minutes east of GMT. The valid range is from -720 to 720 minutes.
Save	Click to save changes.
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

5.1.2 Admin & Password

This page allows you to configure the system password required to access the web pages or log in from CLI.

System Password

Username	admin
Old Password	
New Password	
Confirm New Password	

Label	Description
Old Password	The existing password. If this is incorrect, you cannot set the new password.
New Password	The new system password. The allowed string length is 0 to 31, and only ASCII characters from 32 to 126 are allowed.
Confirm New Password	Re-type the new password.
Save	Click to save changes.

5.1.3 Authentication

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

Authentication Method Configuration

Client	Authentication Method	Fallback
console	local	<input type="checkbox"/>
telnet	local	<input type="checkbox"/>
ssh	local	<input type="checkbox"/>
web	local	<input type="checkbox"/>

Label	Description
Client	The management client for which the configuration below applies.

Authentication Method	<p>Authentication Method can be set to one of the following values:</p> <p>None: authentication is disabled and login is not possible.</p> <p>Local: local user database on the switch is used for authentication.</p> <p>Radius: a remote RADIUS server is used for authentication.</p>
Fallback	<p>Check to enable fallback to local authentication.</p> <p>If none of the configured authentication servers are active, the local user database is used for authentication.</p> <p>This is only possible if Authentication Method is set to a value other than none or local.</p>
Save	Click to save changes
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values

5.1.4 IP Settings

This page allows you to configure IP information for the switch. You can configure the settings of the device operating in host or router mode.

IP Configuration

Mode: Router ▾
Host
Router

IP Inter Router

Delete	VLAN	IPv4 DHCP			IPv4		IPv6	
		Enable	Fallback	Current Lease	Address	Mask Length	Address	Mask Length
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	5		192.168.2.99	24		

IP Routes

Delete	Network	Mask Length	Gateway	Next Hop	VLAN
<input type="button" value="Add Route"/>					

Label	Description
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.
IP Interface	<p>You can configure the information of IPv4 and IPv6 in this section.</p> <p>IPv4 DHCP configurations include:</p> <p>Enable: check to enable IPv4 DHCP function.</p> <p>Fallback: specifies the number of seconds for trying to obtain a DHCP lease.</p>

	<p>Current Lease: For DHCP interfaces with an active lease, the column shows the current interface address, as provided by the DHCP server.</p> <p><i>IPv4 configurations include:</i></p> <p>Address: shows the IPv4 address of the interface in dotted decimal notation. If DHCP is enabled, this field is not used. The field may also be left blank if IPv4 operation on the interface is not desired.</p> <p>Mask Length: the IPv4 network mask, in number of bits (prefix length). Valid values are between 0 and 30 bits for an IPv4 address. If DHCP is enabled, this field is not used. The field may also be left blank if IPv4 operation on the interface is not desired.</p> <p>IPv6 Address</p> <p><i>IPv6 configurations include:</i></p> <p>Address: shows the address of the interface. A 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::21:cff: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.</p> <p>Mask Length: the IPv6 network mask, in number of bits (prefix length). Valid values are between 1 and 128 bits for a IPv6 address. The field may be left blank if IPv6 operation on the interface is not desired.</p>
IP Routes	<p>Delete: Select this option to delete an existing IP route.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 between 0 and 32 bits respectively 128 for IPv6 routes. Only a default route will have a mask length of 0 (as it will match anything).</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Next Hop VLAN: The VLAN ID (VID) of the specific IPv6 interface associated with the gateway. The given VID ranges from 1 to 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.</p>
--	---

5.1.5 IP Status

This page will show the IP details of the device based on the settings you made in the **IP Setting** section.

Auto-refresh Refresh

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	fe80:1::1/64	
OS:lo	IPv6	::1/128	
VLAN1	LINK	00-1e-94-ff-ff-ff	<UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST>
VLAN1	IPv4	192.168.2.99/24	
VLAN1	IPv6	fe80:2::21e:94ff:feff:ffff/64	

IP Routes

Network	Gateway	Status
127.0.0.1/32	OS:lo:127.0.0.1	<UP HOST>
192.168.2.0/24	VLAN1	<UP HW_RT>
224.0.0.0/4	OS:lo:127.0.0.1	<UP>
::1/128	OS:lo:::1	<UP HOST>

Neighbour cache

IP Address	Link Address
192.168.2.130	VLAN1:b8-88-e3-8f-c0-5b
192.168.2.191	VLAN1:ac-22-0b-7e-8f-33
fe80:2::21d:aaff:fe82:94e0	VLAN1:00-1d-aa-82-94-e0
fe80:2::21e:94ff:feff:ffff	VLAN1:00-1e-94-ff-ff-ff

5.1.6 SNTP

SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol) is a protocol able to synchronize the time on your system to the clock on the Internet. It will synchronize your computer system time with a server

that has already been synchronized by a source such as a radio, satellite receiver or modem.

SNTP Configuration

Mode	Disabled ▼
Server Address	0.0.0.0

Label	Description
Mode	Enable or disable the use of SNTP server
Server Address	Input the IP address of the SNTP server if enabled.

5.1.7 Daylight Saving Time

Time Zone Configuration

Time Zone Configuration	
Time Zone	None ▼
Acronym	<input type="text"/> (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

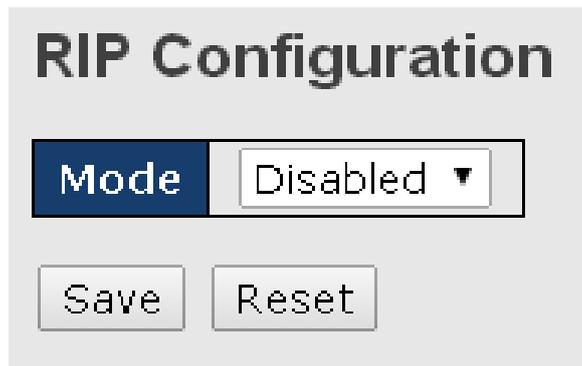
Label	Description
Time Configuration Zone	<p>Time Zone: Set the switch location time zone. The following table lists the different location time zone for your reference.</p> <p>Acronym: User can set the acronym of the time zone. This is a User configurable acronym to identify the time zone. (Range: Up to 16 alpha-numeric characters and can contain '-', '_' or '.')</p>
Daylight Saving Time Configuration	<p>Daylight Saving Time Mode: Enable or disable daylight saving time function. This is used to set the clock forward or backward according to the configurations set below for a defined Daylight Saving Time duration. Select 'Disable' 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. (Default : Disabled)</p> <p>Start Time Settings: Set up the start time of the daylight saving time period.</p> <p>End Time Settings: Set up the ending time of the daylight saving time period.</p> <p>Offset Settings: Set up the offset time.</p>

Local Time Zone	Conversion from UTC	Time at 12:00 UTC
November Time Zone	- 1 hour	11 am
Oscar Time Zone	-2 hours	10 am
ADT - Atlantic Daylight	-3 hours	9 am
AST - Atlantic Standard EDT - Eastern Daylight	-4 hours	8 am
EST - Eastern Standard CDT - Central Daylight	-5 hours	7 am
CST - Central Standard MDT - Mountain Daylight	-6 hours	6 am
MST - Mountain Standard PDT - Pacific Daylight	-7 hours	5 am

PST - Pacific Standard ADT - Alaskan Daylight	-8 hours	4 am
ALA - Alaskan Standard	-9 hours	3 am
HAW - Hawaiian Standard	-10 hours	2 am
Nome, Alaska	-11 hours	1 am
CET - Central European FWT - French Winter MET - Middle European MEWT - Middle European Winter SWT - Swedish Winter	+1 hour	1 pm
EET - Eastern European, USSR Zone 1	+2 hours	2 pm
BT - Baghdad, USSR Zone 2	+3 hours	3 pm
ZP4 - USSR Zone 3	+4 hours	4 pm
ZP5 - USSR Zone 4	+5 hours	5 pm
ZP6 - USSR Zone 5	+6 hours	6 pm
WAST - West Australian Standard	+7 hours	7 pm
CCT - China Coast, USSR Zone 7	+8 hours	8 pm
JST - Japan Standard, USSR Zone 8	+9 hours	9 pm
EAST - East Australian Standard GST Guam Standard, USSR Zone 9	+10 hours	10 pm
IDLE - International Date Line NZST - New Zealand Standard NZT - New Zealand	+12 hours	Midnight

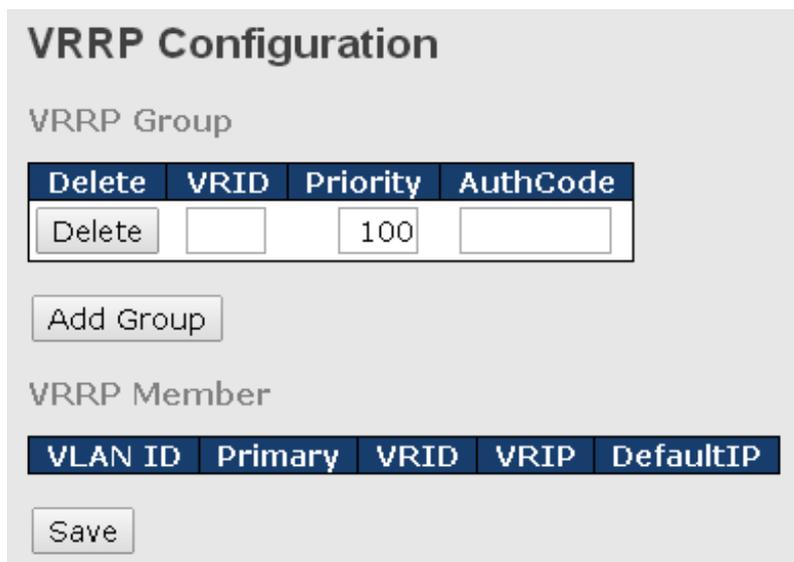
5.1.8 RIP

RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is one of the protocols which may be used by routers to exchange network topology information. It is characterized as an “interior” gateway protocol, and is typically used in small to medium-sized networks. A router running RIP sends the contents of its routing table to each of its adjacent routers every 30 seconds. When a route is removed from the routing table it is flagged as unusable by the receiving routers after 180 seconds, and removed from their tables after an additional 120 seconds. You can choose to enable or disable RIP in the section.



5.1.9 VRRP

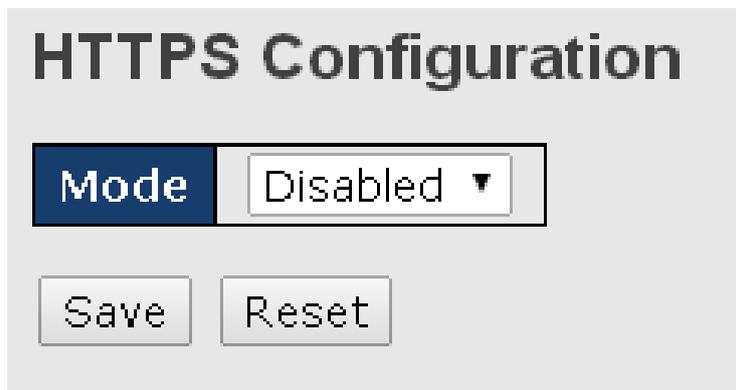
A VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) is a computer networking protocol aimed to eliminate the single point of failure by automatically assigning available IP routers to participating hosts. Using a virtual router ID (VRID) address and virtual router IP (VRIP) address to represent itself, a virtual router consists of two or more physical routers, including one master router and one or more backup routers. All routers in the virtual router group share the same VRID and VRIP. The master router provides primary routing and the backup routers monitor the status of the master router and become active if the master router fails.



Label	Description
VRRP Group	<p>VRRP combines a group of routers (including a master and multiple backups) on a LAN into a virtual router called VRRP group.</p> <p>Delete: Click the button if you want to delete an entry from the table.</p> <p>VRID: Enter a unique ID number for this virtual router. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.</p> <p>Priority: VRRP determines the role (master or backup) of each router in a VRRP group by priority. A router with a higher priority is more likely to become the master. VRRP priority is in the range of 0 to 255, and the greater the number, the higher the priority. Priorities 1 to 254 are configurable. Priority 0 is reserved for special uses and priority 255 is for the IP address owner. The router acting as the IP address owner in a VRRP group always has the running priority 255 and acts as the master as long as it works properly.</p> <p>AuthCode: Enter the authorization code for the VRRP group</p> <p>Add Group: Click the button if you want to add a new entry</p>
VRRP Member	Shows the information of the VRRP members, including the VLAN ID of the device, primary status, VRID, VRIP, and default IP.

5.1.10 HTTPS

You can configure the HTTPS mode in the following page.

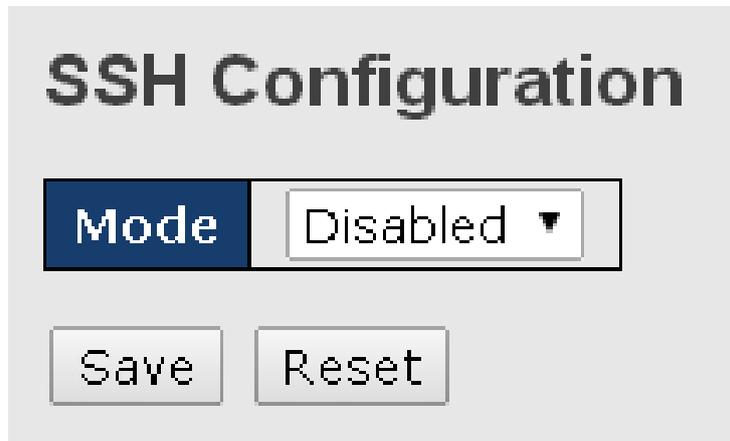


Label	Description
Mode	Indicates the selected HTTPS mode. When the current connection is HTTPS, disabling HTTPS will automatically redirect

	web browser to an HTTP connection. The modes include: Enabled: enable HTTPS. Disabled: disable HTTPS.
Save	Click to save changes
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values

5.1.11 SSH

SSH (Secure Shell) is a cryptographic network protocol intended for secure data transmission and remote access by creating a secure channel between two networked PCs. You can configure the SSH mode in the following page.



Label	Description
Mode	Indicates the selected SSH mode. The modes include: Enabled: enable SSH. Disabled: disable SSH.
Save	Click to save changes
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values

5.1.12 LLDP Configurations

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) provides a method for networked devices to receive and/or transmit their information to other connected devices on the network that are also using the protocols, and to store the information that is learned about other devices. This page allows you to examine and configure current LLDP port settings.

LLDP Configuration

LLDP Parameters

Tx Interval seconds

LLDP Port Configuration

Port	Mode
*	<> ▼
1	Disabled ▼
2	Disabled ▼
3	Disabled ▼
4	Disabled ▼
5	Disabled ▼

Label	Description
Tx Interval	Sets the transmit interval, which is the interval between regular transmissions of LLDP advertisements.
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
Mode	<p>Indicates the selected LLDP mode</p> <p>Rx only: the switch will not send out LLDP information, but LLDP information from its neighbors will be analyzed.</p> <p>Tx only: the switch will drop LLDP information received from its neighbors, but will send out LLDP information.</p> <p>Disabled: the switch will not send out LLDP information, and will drop LLDP information received from its neighbors.</p> <p>Enabled: the switch will send out LLDP information, and will analyze LLDP information received from its neighbors.</p>

Neighbors

This page provides a status overview for all LLDP neighbors. The following table contains information for each port on which an LLDP neighbor is detected. The columns include the following information:

LLDP Neighbour Information

Auto-refresh Refresh

LLDP Remote Device Summary						
Local Port	Chassis ID	Port ID	Port Description	System Name	System Capabilities	Management Address
No neighbour information found						

Label	Description
Local Port	The port that you use to transmits and receives LLDP frames.
Chassis ID	The identification number of the neighbor sending out the LLDP frames.
Port ID	The identification of the neighbor port
Port Description	The description of the port advertised by the neighbor.
System Name	The name advertised by the neighbor.
System Capabilities	<p>Description of the neighbor's capabilities. The capabilities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other 2. Repeater 3. Bridge 4. WLAN Access Point 5. Router 6. Telephone 7. DOCSIS Cable Device 8. Station Only 9. Reserved <p>When a capability is enabled, a (+) will be displayed. If the capability is disabled, a (-) will be displayed.</p>
Management Address	The neighbor's address which can be used to help network management. This may contain the neighbor's IP address.
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals

Statistics

This page provides an overview of all LLDP traffic. Two types of counters are shown. Global counters will apply settings to the whole switch stack, while local counters will apply settings to specified switches.

Auto-refresh Refresh Clear

LLDP Global Counters

Global Counters	
Neighbour entries were last changed	1970-01-01 00:00:00+00:00 (1260 secs. ago)
Total Neighbours Entries Added	0
Total Neighbours Entries Deleted	0
Total Neighbours Entries Dropped	0
Total Neighbours 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	0	0	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

Global Counters

Label	Description
Neighbor entries were last changed at	Shows the time when the last entry was deleted or added.
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 full entry table
Total Neighbors Entries Aged Out	Shows the number of entries deleted due to expired time-to-live

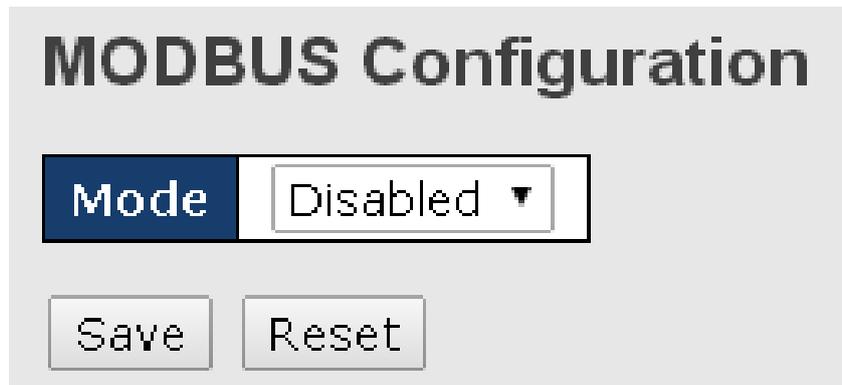
Local Counters

Label	Description
Local Port	The port that receives or transmits LLDP frames
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 errors
Frames Discarded	If a port receives an LLDP frame, and the switch's internal table is full, the LLDP frame will be counted and discarded. This situation is known as "too many neighbors" in the LLDP standard. LLDP frames require a new entry in the table if Chassis ID or Remote Port ID is not included in the table. Entries are removed from the table when a given port links down, an LLDP shutdown frame is received, or when the entry ages out.
TLVs Discarded	Each LLDP frame can contain multiple pieces of information,

	known as TLVs (Type Length Value). If a TLV is malformed, it will be counted and discarded.
TLVs Unrecognized	The number of well-formed TLVs, but with an unknown type value
Org. Discarded	The number of organizationally TLVs received
Age-Outs	Each LLDP frame contains information about how long the LLDP information is valid (age-out time). If no new LLDP frame is received during the age-out time, the LLDP information will be removed, and the value of the age-out counter will be incremented.
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Clear	Click to clear the local counters. All counters (including global counters) are cleared upon reboot.
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals

5.1.13 Modbus TCP

Modbus TCP uses TCP/IP and Ethernet to carry the data of the Modbus message structure between compatible devices. The protocol is commonly used in SCADA systems for communications between a human-machine interface (HMI) and programmable logic controllers. This page enables you to enable and disable Modbus TCP support of the switch.



Label	Description
Mode	Shows the existing status of the Modbus TCP function

5.1.14 Backup/Restore Configurations

You can save switch configurations as a file or load a previously stored configuration file to the device to restore to old settings. The configuration file is in XML format. You can click “**Save configuration**” to save existing settings as a file and store in your local PC.

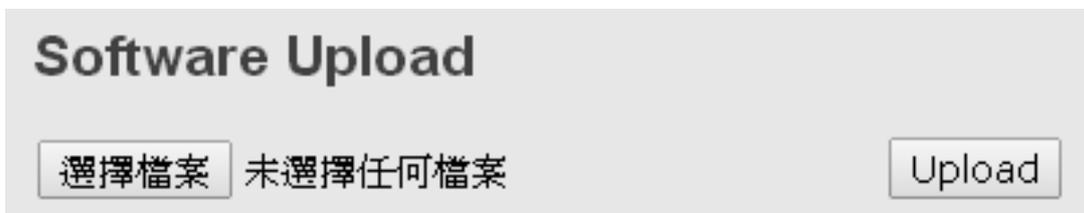


Choose the configuration file from a drive and click "Upload". The file will be loaded to the device.



5.1.15 Update Firmware

This page allows you to update the firmware of the switch. Simply choose the firmware file you want to use and click "Upload". The file will be loaded to the device.



5.2 DHCP Server

The switch provides DHCP server functions. By enabling DHCP, the switch will become a DHCP server and dynamically assigns IP addresses and related IP information to network clients.

5.2.1 Settings

This page allows you to set up DHCP settings for the switch. You can check the **Enabled** checkbox to activate the function. Once the box is checked, you will be able to input information in each column.

DHCP Server Configuration

Enabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Start IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.100"/>
End IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.200"/>
Subnet Mask	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
Router	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.254"/>
DNS	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.254"/>
Lease Time (sec.)	<input type="text" value="86400"/>
TFTP Server	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>
Boot File Name	<input type="text"/>

Label	Description
Enabled	Check to enable the DHCP Server function. If enabled, the switch will be the DHCP server on your local network
Start IP Address	The beginning of the dynamic IP address range. The lowest IP address in the range is considered the start IP address. For example, if the range is from 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.200, 192.168.1.100 will be the start IP address.
End IP Address	The end of the dynamic IP address range. The highest IP address in the range is considered the end IP address. For example, if the range is from 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.200, 192.168.1.200 will be the end IP address
Subnet Mask	The subnet mask for the dynamic IP assign range
Gateway	The gateway of your network
DNS	The DNS IP of your network
Lease Time (sec.)	The length of time that the client may use the IP address it has been assigned. The time is measured in seconds.
TFTP Server	The IP address of the TFTP where you put the configuration file or where you want to restore the switch to previous settings.
Boot File Name	The boot file is used by the clients to identify the boot image. Enter the boot file name you receive.
Apply	Click to apply the configurations

5.2.2 Dynamic Client List

When DHCP server functions are activated, the switch will collect DHCP client information and display in the following table. You can assign the specific IP address which is in the assigned dynamic IP range to the specific port. When the device is connecting to the port and asks for dynamic IP assigning, the system will assign the IP address that has been assigned before in the connected device

DHCP Dynamic Client List

No.	Select	Type	MAC Address	IP Address	Surplus Lease
-----	--------	------	-------------	------------	---------------

Select/Clear All
Add to static Table
Delete

Label	Description
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of a given host.
IP Address	Displays the IP address that the client obtains from the DHCP server
Surplus Lease	The Remaining time for a corresponding IP address lease.

5.2.3 Static Client List

You can manually add clients to your DHCP server that obtain the same IP address each time they start up by entering the MAC address and IP address of the client in the page and add it as a static client.

DHCP Client List

MAC Address	
IP Address	

Add as Static

No.	Select	Type	MAC Address	IP Address	Surplus Lease
-----	--------	------	-------------	------------	---------------

Delete
Select/Clear All

5.2.4 DHCP Relay

DHCP relay is used to forward and transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not in the same subnet domain. You can configure the function in this page.

DHCP Relay Configuration

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

Label	Description
Relay Mode	<p>Indicates the existing DHCP relay mode. The modes include:</p> <p>Enabled: activate DHCP relay. When DHCP relay is enabled, the agent forwards and transfers DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not in the same subnet domain to prevent the DHCP broadcast message from flooding for security considerations.</p> <p>Disabled: disable DHCP relay</p>
Relay Server	<p>Indicates the DHCP relay server IP address. A DHCP relay agent is used to forward and transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not in the same subnet domain.</p>
Relay Information Mode	<p>Indicates the existing DHCP relay information mode. The format of DHCP option 82 circuit ID format is "[vlan_id][module_id][port_no]". The first four characters represent the VLAN ID, and the fifth and sixth characters are the module ID. In stand-alone devices, the module ID always equals to 0; in stacked devices, it means switch ID. The last two characters are the port number. For example, "00030108" means the DHCP message received from VLAN ID 3, switch ID 1, and port No. 8. The option 82 remote ID value equals to the switch MAC address.</p> <p>The modes include:</p> <p>Enabled: activate DHCP relay information. When DHCP relay information is enabled, the agent inserts specific information (option 82) into a DHCP message when forwarding to a DHCP server and removes it from a DHCP message when transferring to</p>

	a DHCP client. It only works when DHCP relay mode is enabled. Disabled: disable DHCP relay information
Relay Information Policy	Indicates the policies to be enforced when receiving DHCP relay information. When DHCP relay information mode is enabled, if the agent receives a DHCP message that already contains relay agent information, it will enforce the policy. The Replace option is invalid when relay information mode is disabled. The policies includes: Replace: replace the original relay information when a DHCP message containing the information is received. Keep: keep the original relay information when a DHCP message containing the information is received. Drop: drop the package when a DHCP message containing the information is received.

The relay statistics shows the information of relayed packets of the switch.

Auto-refresh Refresh Clear

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

Label	Description
Transmit to Sever	The number of packets relayed from the client to the server
Transmit Error	The number of packets with errors when being sent to clients
Receive from Server	The number of packets received from the server
Receive Missing Agent Option	The number of packets received without agent information
Receive Missing Circuit ID	The number of packets received with Circuit ID
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 do not match the known circuit ID
Receive Bad Remote ID	The number of packets whose Remote ID do not match the known Remote ID

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

Label	Description
Transmit to Client	The number of packets relayed from the server to the client
Transmit Error	The number of packets with errors when being sent to servers
Receive from Client	The number of packets received from the server
Receive Agent Option	The number of received packets containing relay agent information
Replace Agent Option	The number of packets replaced when received messages contain relay agent information.
Keep Agent Option	The number of packets whose relay agent information is retained
Drop Agent Option	The number of packets dropped when received messages contain relay agent information.

5.3 Port Setting

Port Setting allows you to manage individual ports of the switch, including traffic, power, and trunks.

5.3.1 Port Control

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

Port Configuration

Refresh

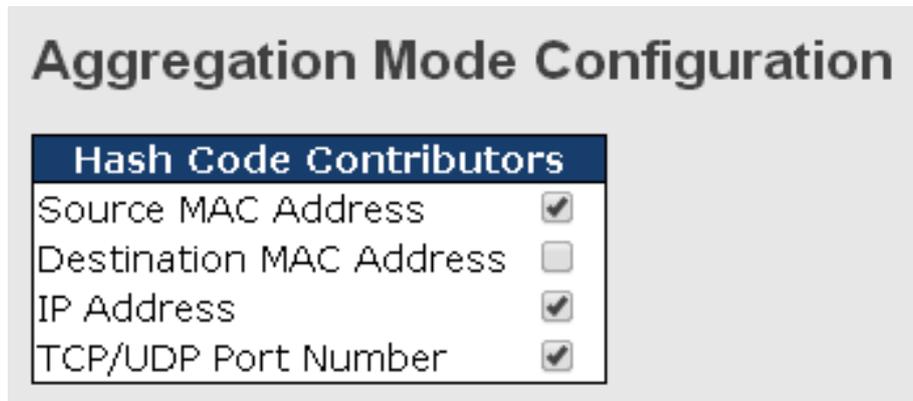
Port	Link	Speed		Maximum Frame Size	Excessive Collision Mode
		Current	Configured		
*			<>	10056	<>
1	● Down		Auto	10056	Discard
2	● Down		Auto	10056	Discard
3	● Down		Auto	10056	Discard
4	● Down		Auto	10056	Discard
5	● Down		Auto	10056	Discard
6	● Down		Auto	10056	Discard
7	● 1Gfdx		Auto	10056	Discard

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
Link	The current link state is shown by different colors. Green indicates the link is up and red means the link is down.
Current Link Speed	Indicates the current link speed of the port
Configured Link Speed	<p>The drop-down list provides available link speed options for a given switch port</p> <p>Auto selects the highest speed supported by the link partner</p> <p>Disabled disables switch port configuration</p> <p><> configures all ports</p>
Flow Control	<p>When Auto is selected for the speed, the flow control will be negotiated to the capacity advertised by the link partner.</p> <p>When a fixed-speed setting is selected, that is what is used. Current Rx indicates whether pause frames on the port are obeyed, and Current Tx 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>You can check the Configured column to use flow control. This setting is related to the setting of Configured Link Speed.</p>
Maximum Frame Size	You can enter the maximum frame size allowed for the switch port in this column, including FCS. The allowed range is 1518 bytes to 9600 bytes.
Excessive Collision Mode	Configures port transmit collision behavior. Discard: Discard frame after a certain amount of collisions (default). Restart: Restart backoff algorithm after a certain amount of collisions.
Save	Click to save changes
Reset	Click to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values
Refresh	Click to refresh the page. Any changes made locally will be undone.

5.3.2 Port Trunk

A port trunk is a group of ports that have been grouped together to function as one logical path. This method provides an economical way for you to increase the bandwidth between the switch and another networking device. In addition, it is useful when a single physical link between the devices is insufficient to handle the traffic load. This page allows you to configure the aggregation hash mode and the aggregation group.

Configurations



Label	Description
Source MAC Address	Calculates the destination port of the frame. You can check this box to enable the source MAC address, or uncheck to disable. By default, Source MAC Address is enabled.
Destination MAC Address	Calculates the destination port of the frame. You can check this box to enable the destination MAC address, or uncheck to disable. By default, Destination MAC Address is disabled.
IP Address	Calculates the destination port of the frame. You can check this box to enable the IP address, or uncheck to disable. By default, IP Address is enabled.
TCP/UDP Port Number	Calculates the destination port of the frame. You can check this box to enable the TCP/UDP port number, or uncheck to disable. By default, TCP/UDP Port Number is enabled.

Aggregation Group Configuration for Switch 1

	Port Members																			
Group ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Normal	<input checked="" type="radio"/>																			
1	<input type="radio"/>																			
2	<input type="radio"/>																			
3	<input type="radio"/>																			
4	<input type="radio"/>																			
5	<input type="radio"/>																			
6	<input type="radio"/>																			
7	<input type="radio"/>																			
8	<input type="radio"/>																			
9	<input type="radio"/>																			
10	<input type="radio"/>																			

Label	Description
Group ID	Indicates the ID of each aggregation group. Normal means no aggregation. Only one group ID is valid per port.
Port Members	Lists each switch port 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 the ports must be in the same speed in each group.

LACP

LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) trunks are similar to static port trunks, but they are more flexible because LACP is compliant with the IEEE 802.3ad standard. Hence, it is interoperable with equipment from other vendors that also comply with the standard. This page allows you to enable LACP functions to group ports together to form single virtual links and change associated settings, thereby increasing the bandwidth between the switch and other LACP-compatible devices.

LACP Port Configuration for Switch 1

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

Label	Description
Port	Indicates the ID of each aggregation group. Normal indicates there is no aggregation. Only one group ID is valid per port.
LACP Enabled	Lists each switch port for each group ID. Check to include a port in an aggregation, or clear the box 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 the ports must be in the same speed in each group.
Key	The Key value varies with the port, ranging from 1 to 65535. Auto will set the key according to the physical link speed (10Mb = 1, 100Mb = 2, 1Gb = 3). Specific allows you to enter a user-defined value. Ports with the same key value can join in the same aggregation group, while ports with different keys cannot.
Role	Indicates LACP activity status. Active will transmit LACP packets every second, while Passive will wait for a LACP packet from a partner (speak if spoken to).
Timeout	You can change the LACP timer rate to modify the duration of the LACP timeout by changing between Fast and Slow.
Prio	Set the port priority. The higher the priority value the lower the priority.
Save	Click to save changes
Reset	Click to undo changes made locally and revert to previous values

LACP System Status

This page provides a status overview for all LACP instances.

LACP System Status

Auto-refresh Refresh

Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Key	Partner Prio	Last Changed	Local Ports
No ports enabled or no existing partners					

Label	Description
Aggr ID	The aggregation ID is associated with the aggregation instance. For LLAG, the ID is shown as 'isid:aggr-id' and for GLAGs as 'aggr-id'
Partner System ID	System ID (MAC address) of the aggregation partner
Partner Key	When connecting the device to other manufactures' devices, you may need to configure LACP partner key. Partner key is the operational key value assigned to the port associated with this link by the Partner.
Partner Prio	Configures the priority of the partner.
Last Changed	The time since this aggregation is changed.
Local Ports	Indicates which ports belong to the aggregation of the switch/stack. The format is: "Switch ID:Port" .
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals

LACP Port Status

This page provides an overview of the LACP status for all ports.

LACP Status for Switch 1

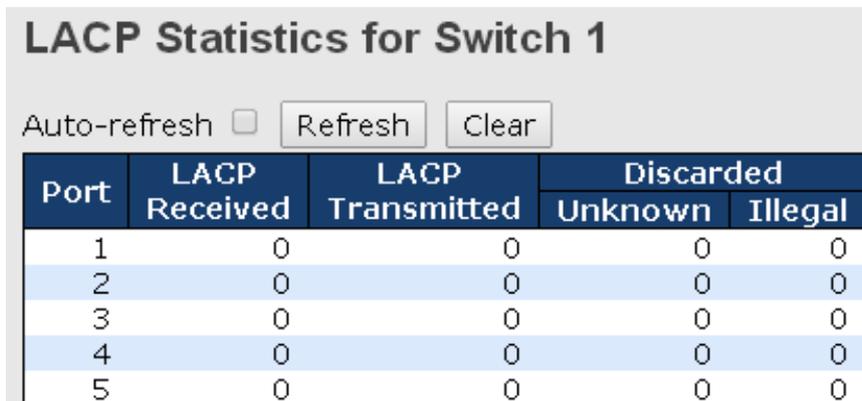
Auto-refresh Refresh

Port	LACP	Key	Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Port	Partner Prio
1	No	-	-	-	-	-
2	No	-	-	-	-	-
3	No	-	-	-	-	-
4	No	-	-	-	-	-
5	No	-	-	-	-	-
6	No	-	-	-	-	-

Label	Description
Port	Switch port number
LACP	Yes means LACP is enabled and the port link is up. No means LACP is not enabled or the port link is down. Backup means the port cannot join in the aggregation group unless other ports are removed. The LACP status is disabled.
Key	The key assigned to the port. Only ports with the same key can be aggregated
Aggr ID	The aggregation ID assigned to the aggregation group
Partner System ID	The partner's system ID (MAC address)
Partner Port	The partner's port number associated with the port
Partner Prio	Shows the priority of the partner.
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals

LACP Port Statistics

This page provides an overview of the LACP statistics for all ports.



Label	Description
Port	Switch port number
LACP Transmitted	The number of LACP frames sent from each port
LACP Received	The number of LACP frames received at each port
Discarded	The number of unknown or illegal LACP frames discarded at each port.
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals
Clear	Click to clear the counters for all ports

5.3.3 Loop Protection

This feature prevents loop attack. When receiving loop packets, the port will be disabled automatically, preventing the loop attack from affecting other network devices.

Configuration

General Settings

Global Configuration

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

Label	Description
Enable Loop Protection	Activate loop protection functions (as a whole)
Transmission Time	The interval between each loop protection PDU sent on each port. The valid value is 1 to 10 seconds.
Shutdown Time	The period (in seconds) for which a port will be kept disabled when a loop is detected (shutting down the port). The valid value is 0 to 604800 seconds (7 days). A value of zero will keep a port disabled permanently (until the device is restarted).

Port Configuration for Switch 1

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 ▾

Label	Description
Port	Switch port number
Enable	Activate loop protection functions (as a whole)
Action	Configures the action to take when a loop is detected. Valid values include Shutdown Port , Shutdown Port , and Log or Log Only .
Tx Mode	Controls whether the port is actively generating loop protection PDUs or only passively look for looped PDUs.

Loop Protection Status

This page shows the Loop protection information you made in the configuration page.

Loop Protection Status for Switch 1

Auto-refresh

Port	Action	Transmit	Loops	Status	Loop	Time of Last Loop
No ports enabled						

Label	Description
Port	Switch port number
Action	Shows the action to occur based on your setting.
Transmit	Shows the transmit mode based on your setting.
Loops	The number of loops detected on this interface since the last system boot or since statistics were cleared.
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.

5.4 VLAN

5.4.1 VLAN Membership

A VLAN is a group of end devices with a common set of requirements, independent of physical location. With the same attributes as a physical LAN, VLANs enable you to group end devices even if they are not located physically on the same LAN segment. By splitting up a network into sets of VLANs, assigning ports to individual VLANs, and defining criteria for VLAN membership for workstations connected to those ports, traffic for the same VLAN can be sent between switches.

VLAN Membership Configuration

Refresh | << >>

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

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

Add New VLAN

Save Reset

Label	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the entry
MAC Address	The MAC address for the entry
Port Members	Checkmarks indicate which ports are members of the entry. Check or uncheck as needed to modify the entry
Add New VLAN	Click to add a new VLAN ID. An empty row is added to the table, and the VLAN can be configured as needed. Valid values for a VLAN ID are 1 through 4095. After clicking Save , the new VLAN will be enabled on the selected switch stack but contains no port members. A VLAN without any port members on any stack will be deleted when you click Save. Click Delete to undo the addition of new VLANs.

5.4.2 Port Configurations

This page allows you to set up VLAN ports individually.

Auto-refresh Refresh

Ethertype for Custom S-ports 0x

VLAN Port Configuration

Port	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Port VLAN		Tx Tag
				Mode	ID	
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	<>
1	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
2	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
3	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
4	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
5	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
6	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
7	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
8	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
9	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
10	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
11	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
12	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid

Save Reset

Label	Description
Ethertype for customer S-Ports	This field specifies the EtherType used for custom S-ports. This is a global setting for all custom S-ports. Custom EtherType enables you to change the EtherType value on a port to any value to support network devices that do not use the standard 0x8100 EtherType field value on 802.1Q-tagged or 802.1p-tagged frames. When Port Type is set to S-custom-port, the EtherType (also known as TPID) of all frames received on the port is changed to the specified value. By default, the EtherType is set to 0x88a8 (IEEE 802.1ad)
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
Port type	Port can be one of the following types: Unaware , Customer (C-port) , Service (S-port) , Custom Service (S-custom-port) . C-port: each frame is assigned to the VLAN indicated in the VLAN tag, and the tag is removed. S-port: the EtherType of all received frames is changed to 0x88a8 to indicate that double-tagged frames are being

	<p>forwarded across the switch. The switch will pass these frames on to the VLAN indicated in the outer tag. It will not strip the outer tag, nor change any components of the tag other than the EtherType field.</p> <p>S-custom-port: the EtherType of all received frames is changed to value set in the Ethertype for Custom S-ports field to indicate that double-tagged frames are being forwarded across the switch. The switch will pass these frames on to the VLAN indicated in the outer tag. It will not strip the outer tag, nor change any components of the tag other than the EtherType field.</p> <p>Unaware: all frames are classified to the Port VLAN ID and tags are not removed</p>
<p>Ingress Filtering</p>	<p>Enable ingress filtering on a port by checking the box. This parameter affects VLAN ingress processing. If ingress filtering is enabled and the ingress port is not a member of the classified VLAN of the frame, the frame will be discarded. By default, ingress filtering is disabled (no check mark).</p>
<p>Frame Type</p>	<p>Determines whether the port accepts all frames or only tagged/untagged frames. This parameter affects VLAN ingress processing. If the port only accepts tagged frames, untagged frames received on the port will be discarded. By default, the field is set to All.</p>
<p>Port VLAN Mode</p>	<p>The allowed values are None or Specific. This parameter affects VLAN ingress and egress processing.</p> <p>If None is selected, a VLAN tag with the classified VLAN ID is inserted in frames transmitted on the port. This mode is normally used for ports connected to VLAN-aware switches. Tx tag should be set to Untag_pvid when this mode is used.</p> <p>If Specific (the default value) is selected, a port VLAN ID can be configured (see below). Untagged frames received on the port are classified to the port VLAN ID. If VLAN awareness is disabled, all frames received on the port are classified to the port VLAN ID. If the classified VLAN ID of a frame transmitted on the port is different from the port VLAN ID, a VLAN tag with the classified VLAN ID will be inserted in the frame.</p>

Port VLAN ID	Configures the VLAN identifier for the port. The allowed range of the values is 1 through 4095. The default value is 1. Note: The port must be a member of the same VLAN as the port VLAN ID.
Tx Tag	Determines egress tagging of a port. Untag_pvid : all VLANs except the configured PVID will be tagged. Tag_all : all VLANs are tagged. Untag_all : all VLANs are untagged.

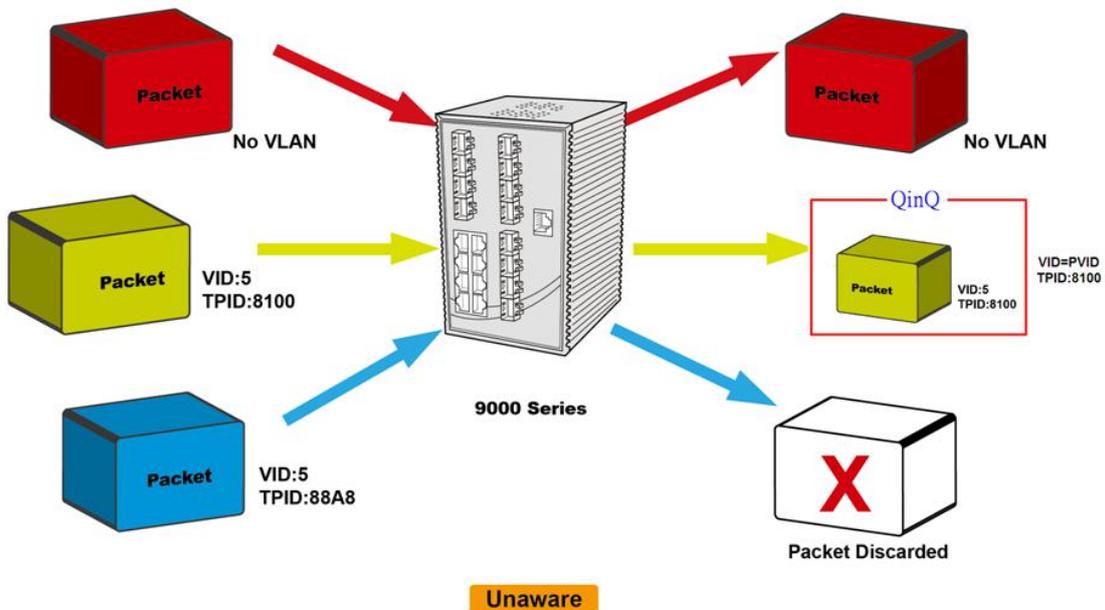
Introduction of Port Types

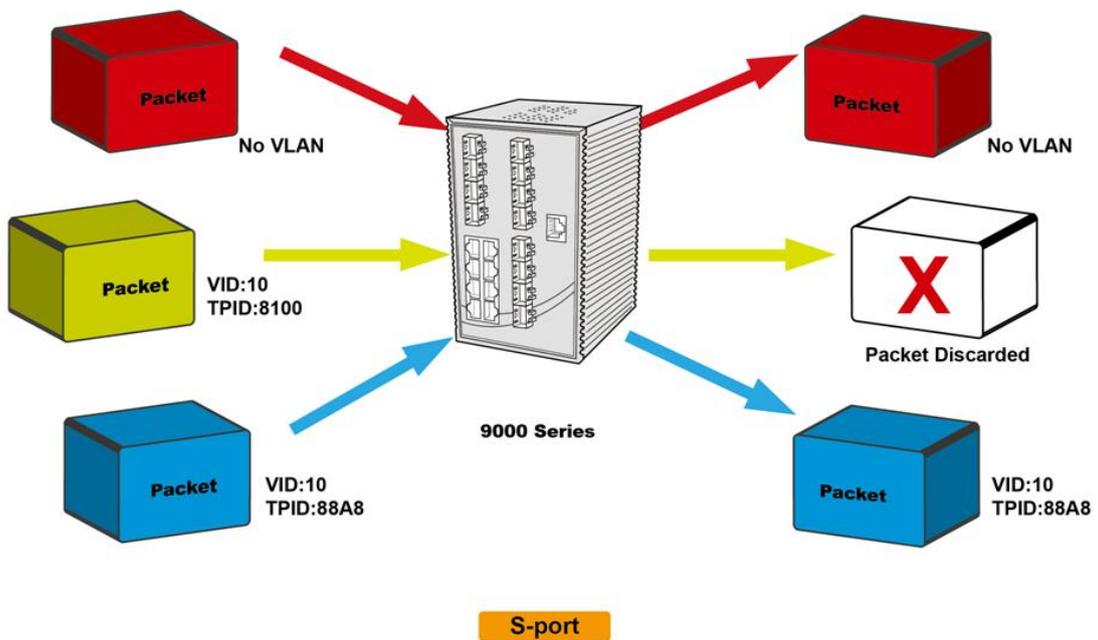
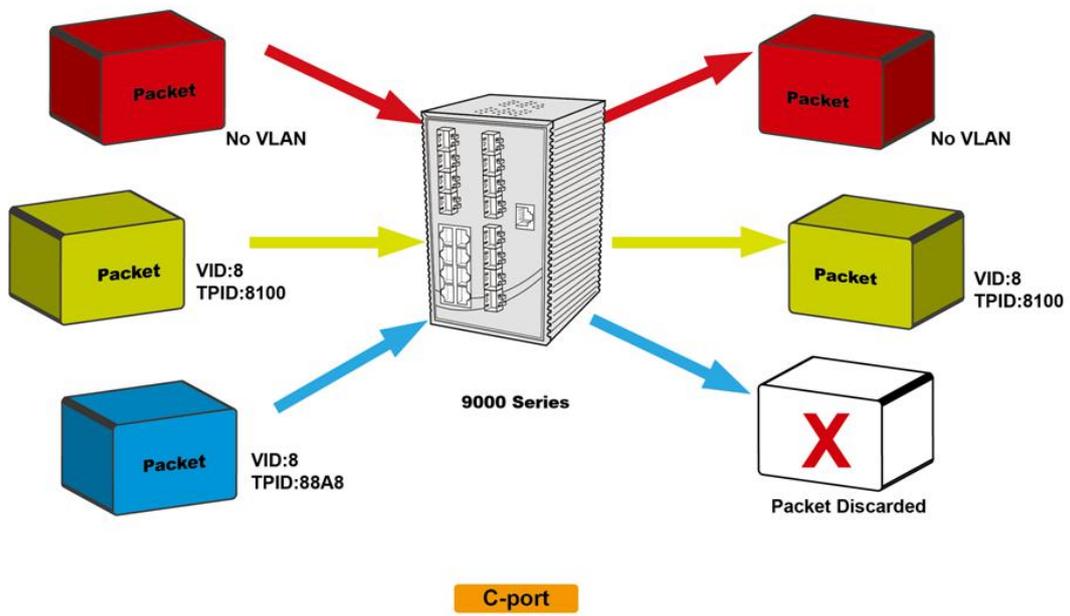
Below is a detailed description of each port type, including Unaware, C-port, S-port, and S-custom-port.

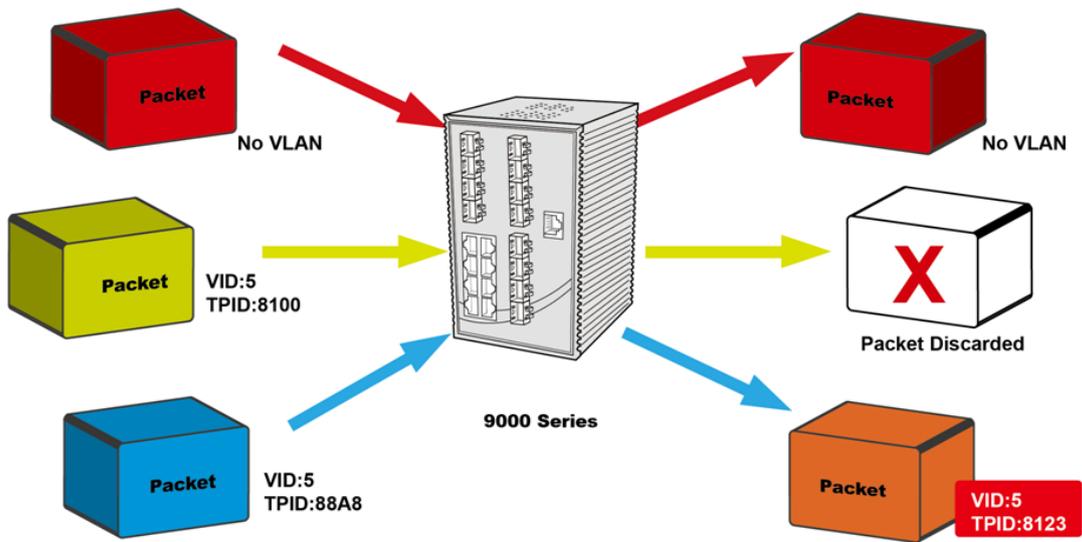
	Ingress action	Egress action
Unaware The function of Unaware can be used for 802.1QinQ (double tag).	<p>When the port receives untagged frames, an untagged frame obtains a tag (based on PVID) and is forwarded.</p> <p>When the port receives tagged frames,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if the tagged frame contains a TPID of 0x8100, it will become a double-tag frame and will be forwarded. 2. if the TPID of tagged frame is not 0x8100 (ex. 0x88A8), it will be discarded. 	<p>The TPID of a frame transmitted by Unaware port will be set to 0x8100.</p> <p>The final status of the frame after egressing will also be affected by the Egress Rule.</p>
C-port	<p>When the port receives untagged frames, an untagged frame obtains a tag (based on PVID) and is forwarded.</p> <p>When the port receives tagged frames,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if the tagged frame contains a TPID of 0x8100, it will be forwarded. 2. if the TPID of tagged frame is not 0x8100 (ex. 0x88A8), it will be discarded. 	<p>The TPID of a frame transmitted by C-port will be set to 0x8100.</p>
S-port	<p>When the port receives untagged frames, an untagged frame obtains a tag (based on PVID) and is forwarded.</p>	<p>The TPID of a frame transmitted by S-port will be set to 0x88A8.</p>

	<p>When the port receives tagged frames,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if the tagged frame contains a TPID of 0x8100, it will be forwarded. 2. if the TPID of tagged frame is not 0x88A8 (ex. 0x8100), it will be discarded. 	
S-custom-port	<p>When the port receives untagged frames, an untagged frame obtains a tag (based on PVID) and is forwarded.</p> <p>When the port receives tagged frames,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if the tagged frame contains a TPID of 0x8100, it will be forwarded. 2. if the TPID of tagged frame is not 0x88A8 (ex. 0x8100), it will be discarded. 	<p>The TPID of a frame transmitted by S-custom-port will be set to a self-customized value, which can be set by the user via Ethertype for Custom S-ports.</p>

Below are the illustrations of different port types:





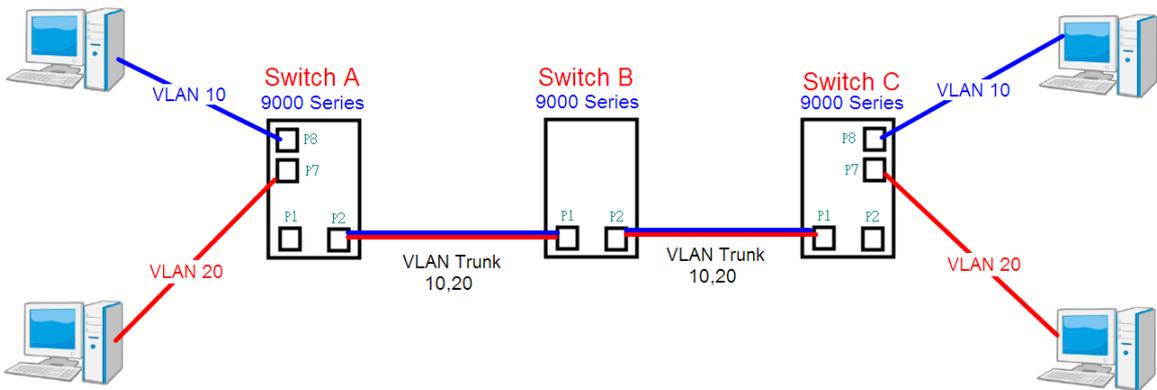


S-custom-port

S-custom-port is used for user defined TPID .While Ethertype for Custom S-ports is configured to 8123 , outgoing packet will bring with TPID 8123 tag

Examples of VLAN Settings

VLAN Access Mode:



Switch A,

Port 7 is VLAN Access mode = Untagged 20

Port 8 is VLAN Access mode = Untagged 10

Below are the switch settings.

VLAN Membership Configuration

Refresh | << | >>

Start from VLAN 1 with 20 entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Port Members											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	vlan10	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	20	vlan20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add New VLAN

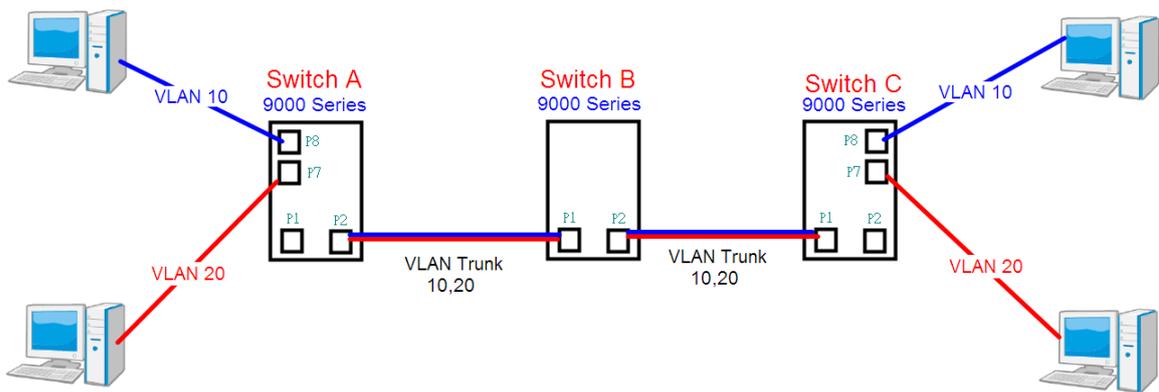
Save Reset

for port 1 VLAN trunk setting

for port 7 & port 8 VLAN Access

Port	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Mode	ID	P2 Tag
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	<>
1	C-port	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tagged	Specific	1	Tag_all
2	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	None	1	Untag_pvid
3	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
4	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
5	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
6	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Untagged	Specific	10	Untag_pvid
7	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Untagged	Specific	20	Untag_pvid
8	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Untagged	Specific	30	Untag_pvid
9	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
10	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
11	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid

VLAN 1Q Trunk Mode:



Switch B,
 Port 1 = VLAN 1Qtrunk mode = tagged 10, 20
 Port 2 = VLAN 1Qtrunk mode = tagged 10, 20

Below are the switch settings.

VLAN Membership Configuration

Refresh | << >>

Start from VLAN 1 with 20 entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Port Members											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	VLAN10	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	20	VLAN20	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add New VLAN

Save Reset

Ethertype for Custom S-ports 0x88A8

VLAN Port Configuration

Auto-refresh Refresh

Port	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Port VLAN		Tx Tag
				Mode	ID	
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	<>
1	C-port	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tagged	Specific	1	Tag_all
2	C-port	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tagged	Specific	1	Tag_all
3	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
4	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
5	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
6	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
7	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
8	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
9	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
10	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
11	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
12	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid

Save Reset

VLAN Hybrid Mode:

Port 1 VLAN Hybrid mode = untagged 10
 Tagged 10, 20

Below are the switch settings.

VLAN Membership Configuration

Refresh | << >>

Start from VLAN 1 with 20 entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Port Members											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	vlan10	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	20	vlan20	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add New VLAN

Save Reset

Open all
 System Information
 Front Panel
 Basic Setting
 DHCP Server/Relay
 Port Setting
 Redundancy
 VLAN
 VLAN Membership
 Ports
 Private VLAN
 SNMP
 Traffic Prioritization
 Multicast
 Security
 Warning
 Monitor and Diag
 Synchronization
 PoE
 Factory Default
 System Reboot

Auto-refresh Refresh

Ethertype for Custom S-ports 0x88A8

VLAN Port Configuration

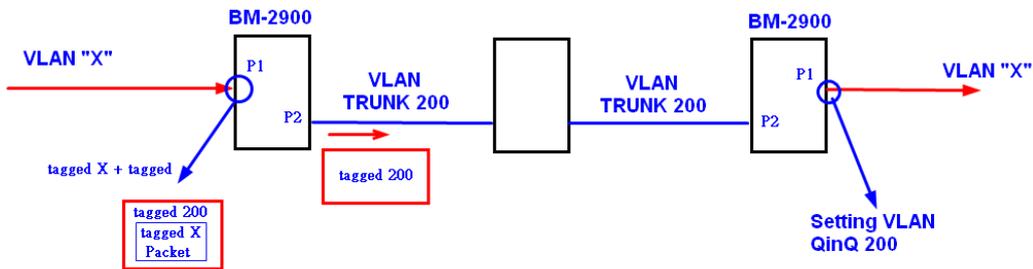
Port	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Port VLAN		Tx Tag
				Mode	ID	
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	<>
1	C-port	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	10	Untag_all
2	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	None	1	Untag_pvid
3	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
4	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
5	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
6	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
7	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
8	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
9	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
10	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
11	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
12	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid

Save Reset

VLAN QinQ Mode:

VLAN QinQ mode is usually adopted when there are unknown VLANs, as shown in the figure below.

VLAN "X" = Unknown VLAN



9000 Series Port 1 VLAN Settings:

Open all
 System Information
 Front Panel
 Basic Setting
 DHCP Server/Relay
 Port Setting
 Redundancy
 VLAN
 VLAN Membership
 Ports
 Private VLAN
 SNMP
 Traffic Prioritization
 Multicast
 Security

VLAN Membership Configuration

Refresh |<< >>

Start from VLAN 1 with 20 entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Port Members											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	200	QinQ	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add New VLAN

Save Reset

Auto-refresh Refresh

Ethertype for Custom S-ports 0x88A8

VLAN Port Configuration

Port	Port Type	Ingress Filtering	Frame Type	Port VLAN		Tx Tag
				Mode	ID	
*	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<>	<>	1	<>
1	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	200	Untag_all
2	C-port	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tagged	None	1	Tag_all
3	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
4	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
5	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid
6	Unaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	All	Specific	1	Untag_pvid

VLAN ID Settings

When setting the management VLAN, only the same VLAN ID port can be used to control the switch.

9000ies VLAN Settings:

IP Configuration

	Configured	Current
DHCP Client	<input type="checkbox"/>	Renew
IP Address	192.168.10.2	192.168.10.2
IP Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
IP Router	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
VLAN ID	1	1
SNTP Server		

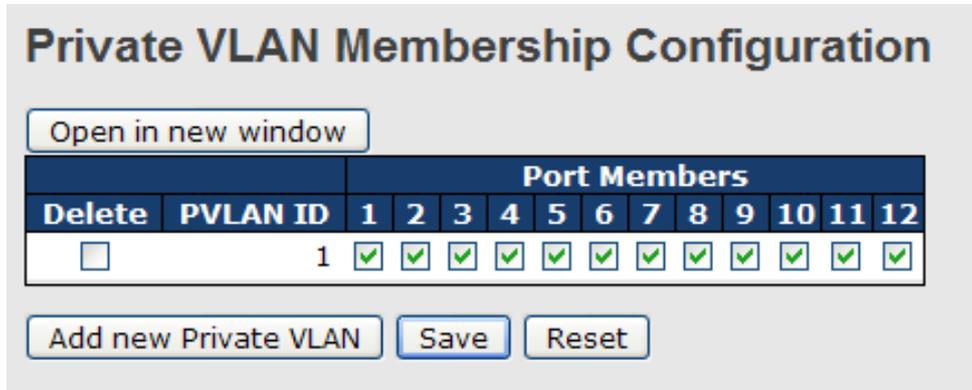
Save Reset

5.4.3 Private VLAN

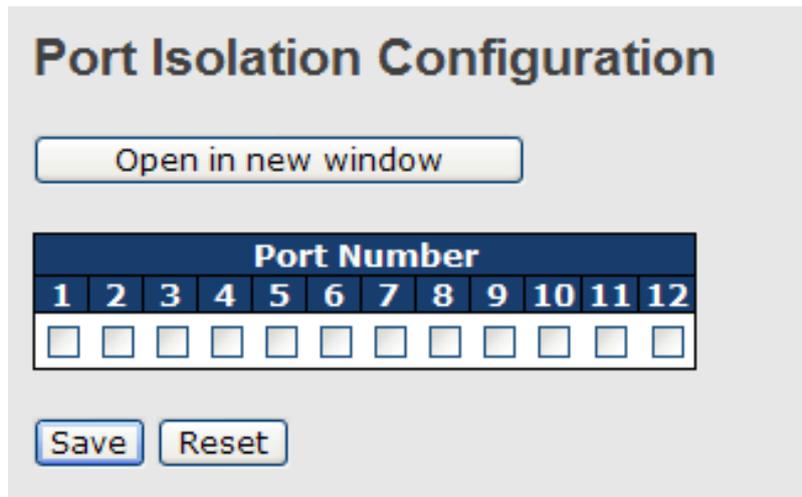
The private VLAN membership configuration for the switch can be monitored and modified here. Private VLANs can be added or deleted here. Port members of each private VLAN can be added or removed here. Private VLANs are based on the source port mask, and there are no connections to VLANs. This means that 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.



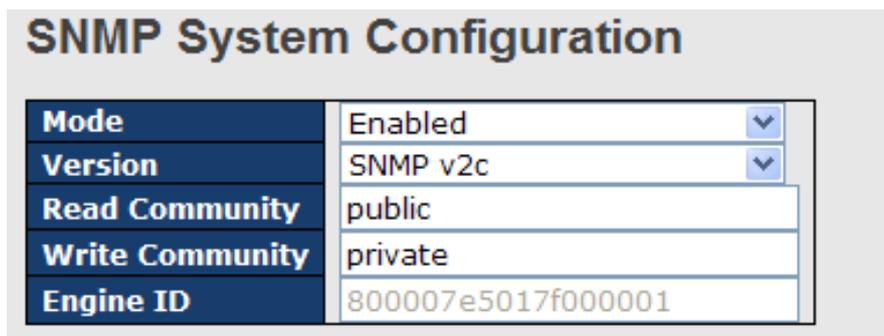
Label	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Private VLAN ID	Indicates the ID of this particular private VLAN.
MAC Address	The MAC address for the entry.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each private VLAN ID. You can check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



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

5.5 SNMP

5.5.1 SNMP System Configurations



Label	Description
Mode	Indicates existing SNMP mode. Possible modes include: Enabled: enable SNMP mode Disabled: disable SNMP mode
Version	Indicates the supported SNMP version. Possible versions include: SNMP v1: supports SNMP version 1.

	<p>SNMP v2c: supports SNMP version 2c.</p> <p>SNMP v3: supports SNMP version 3.</p>
Read Community	<p>Indicates the read community string to permit access to SNMP agent. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p> <p>The field only suits to SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c. SNMPv3 uses USM for authentication and privacy and the community string will be associated with SNMPv3 community table.</p>
Write Community	<p>Indicates the write community string to permit access to SNMP agent. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p> <p>The field only suits to SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c. SNMPv3 uses USM for authentication and privacy and the community string will be associated with SNMPv3 community table.</p>
Engine ID	<p>Indicates the SNMPv3 engine ID. The string must contain an even number between 10 and 64 hexadecimal digits, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed. Change of the Engine ID will clear all original local users.</p>

5.5.2 SNMP Trap

Trap Configuration

Global Settings

Mode

Trap Destination Configurations

Delete	Name	Enable	Version	Destination Address	Destination Port
<input type="button" value="Add New Entry"/>					
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>					

SNMP Trap Configuration

Trap Config Name	<input type="text"/>
Trap Mode	Disabled ▼
Trap Version	SNMP v2c ▼
Trap Community	public
Trap Destination Address	<input type="text"/>
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	<input type="text"/>
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	
	Link down <input type="checkbox"/> * <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

Label	Description
Trap Mode	Indicates existing SNMP trap mode. Possible modes include: Enabled: enable SNMP trap mode Disabled: disable SNMP trap mode
Trap Version	Indicates the supported SNMP trap version. Possible versions include: SNMP v1: supports SNMP trap version 1 SNMP v2c: supports SNMP trap version 2c SNMP v3: supports SNMP trap version 3
Trap Community	Indicates the community access string when sending SNMP trap packets. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.
Trap Destination	Indicates the SNMP trap destination address

Address	
Trap Destination Port	This is the SNMP Trap destination port used by the SNMP Trap option for event notification. You can optionally change the IP port on which to send the SNMP trap, this must be the actual port on which the SNMP trap host listens. The typical, well-known port for SNMP traps is 162 (default).
Trap Inform Mode	Indicates the SNMP trap inform mode. Possible modes include: Enabled: enable SNMP trap inform mode Disabled: disable SNMP trap inform mode
Trap Inform Timeout(seconds)	Configures the SNMP trap inform timeout. The allowed range is 0 to 2147.
Trap Inform Retry Times	Configures the retry times for SNMP trap inform. The allowed range is 0 to 255.
Trap Probe Security Engine ID	Indicates the SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. Possible values are: Enabled: Enable SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. Disabled: Disable SNMP trap probe security engine ID mode of operation. When is enabled, the ID will be probed automatically. Otherwise, the ID specified in this field is used.
Trap Security Engine ID	Indicates the SNMP trap security engine ID. SNMPv3 sends traps and informs use USM for authentication and privacy. A unique engine ID for these traps and informs is needed. When "Trap Probe Security Engine ID" is enabled, the ID will be probed automatically. Otherwise, the ID specified in this field is used. The string must contain an even number (in hexadecimal format) with number of digits between 10 and 64, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed.
Trap Security Name	Indicates the SNMP trap security name. SNMPv3 traps and informs using USM for authentication and privacy. A unique security name is needed when traps and informs are enabled

5.5.3 SNMP Community Configurations

This page allows you to configure SNMPv3 community table. The entry index key is **Community**.

SNMPv3 Communities 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

Label	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Community	Indicates the community access string to permit access to SNMPv3 agent. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.
Source IP	Indicates the SNMP source address
Source Mask	Indicates the SNMP source address mask

5.5.4 SNMP User Configurations

This page allows you to configure SNMPv3 user table. The entry index keys are **Engine ID** and **User Name**.

SNMPv3 Users 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

Label	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Engine ID	An octet string identifying the engine ID that this entry should belong to. The string must contain an even number between 10 and 64 hexadecimal digits, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed. The SNMPv3 architecture uses User-based Security Model (USM) for message security and View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for access control. For the USM entry, the usmUserEngineID and usmUserName are the entry keys. In a simple agent, usmUserEngineID is always that agent's own snmpEngineID value. The value can also take the value of the snmpEngineID of a remote SNMP engine with which this user

	<p>can communicate. In other words, if user engine ID is the same as system engine ID, then it is local user; otherwise it's remote user.</p>
User Name	<p>A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p>
Security Level	<p>Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models include:</p> <p>NoAuth, NoPriv: no authentication and none privacy</p> <p>Auth, NoPriv: Authentication and no privacy</p> <p>Auth, Priv: Authentication and privacy</p> <p>The value of security level cannot be modified if the entry already exists, which means the value must be set correctly at the time of entry creation.</p>
Authentication Protocol	<p>Indicates the authentication protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible authentication protocols include:</p> <p>None: no authentication protocol</p> <p>MD5: an optional flag to indicate that this user is using MD5 authentication protocol</p> <p>SHA: an optional flag to indicate that this user is using SHA authentication protocol</p> <p>The value of security level cannot be modified if the entry already exists, which means the value must be set correctly at the time of entry creation.</p>
Authentication Password	<p>A string identifying the authentication pass phrase. For MD5 authentication protocol, the allowed string length is 8 to 32. For SHA authentication protocol, the allowed string length is 8 to 40. Only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p>
Privacy Protocol	<p>Indicates the privacy protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible privacy protocols include:</p> <p>None: no privacy protocol</p> <p>DES: an optional flag to indicate that this user is using DES authentication protocol</p>
Privacy Password	<p>A string identifying the privacy pass phrase. The allowed string length is 8 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p>

5.5.5 SNMP Group Configurations

This page allows you to configure SNMPv3 group table. The entry index keys are **Security Model** and **Security Name**.

SNMPv3 Groups 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

Add new group
Save
Reset

Label	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 included: v1 : Reserved for SNMPv1. v2c : Reserved for SNMPv2c. usm : User-based Security Model (USM).
Security Name	A string identifying the security name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.
Group Name	A string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.

5.5.6 SNMP View Configurations

This page allows you to configure SNMPv3 view table. The entry index keys are **View Name** and **OID Subtree**.

SNMPv3 Views Configuration

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

Add new view
Save
Reset

Label	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 only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.
View Type	Indicates the view type that this entry should belong to. Possible view types include: 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. Generally, if an entry's view type is Excluded , it should exist another entry whose view type is Included , and its OID subtree oversteps the Excluded entry.
OID Subtree	The OID defining the root of the subtree to add to the named view. The allowed OID length is 1 to 128. The allowed string content is digital number or asterisk (*).

5.5.7 SNMP Access Configurations

This page allows you to configure SNMPv3 access table. The entry index keys are **Group Name**, **Security Model**, and **Security Level**.

SNMPv3 Accesses 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 ▼

Label	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 only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.
Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models include: any: Accepted any security model (v1 v2c usm). v1: Reserved for SNMPv1.

	<p>v2c: Reserved for SNMPv2c.</p> <p>usm: User-based Security Model (USM).</p>
Security Level	<p>Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models include:</p> <p>NoAuth, NoPriv: no authentication and no privacy</p> <p>Auth, NoPriv: Authentication and no privacy</p> <p>Auth, Priv: Authentication and privacy</p>
Read View Name	<p>The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may request the current values. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p>
Write View Name	<p>The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may potentially SET new values. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and only ASCII characters from 33 to 126 are allowed.</p>

5.6 Traffic Prioritization

5.6.1 Storm Control

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

The rate is 2^n , where n is equal to or less than 15, or "No Limit". The unit of the rate can be either pps (packets per second) or kpps (kilopackets per second). The configuration indicates the permitted packet rate for unicast, multicast, or broadcast traffic across the switch.

Note: frames sent to the CPU of the switch are always limited to approximately 4 kpps. For example, broadcasts in the management VLAN are limited to this rate. The management VLAN is configured on the IP setup page.

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

Save Reset

Label	Description
Frame Type	The settings in a particular row apply to the frame type listed here: unicast , multicast , or broadcast .
Status	Enable or disable the storm control status for the given frame type.
Rate	The rate unit is packet per second (pps), configure the rate as 1K, 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K, 256K, 512K, or 1024K. The 1 kpps is actually 1002.1 pps.

5.6.2 Port Classification

QoS is an acronym for Quality of Service. It is a method to achieve efficient bandwidth utilization between individual applications or protocols.

QoS Ingress Port Classification

Port	QoS class	DP level	PCP	DEI	Tag Class.	DSCP Based
*	<> v	<> v	<> v	<> v		<input type="checkbox"/>
1	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	0 v	0 v	0 v	0 v	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>

Label	Description
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies
QoS Class	Controls the default QoS class All frames are classified to a QoS class. There is a one to one mapping between QoS class, queue, and priority. A QoS class of 0 (zero) has the lowest priority. If the port is VLAN aware and the frame is tagged, then the frame is classified to a QoS class that is based on the PCP

	<p>value in the tag as shown below. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default QoS class.</p> <p>PCP value: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7</p> <p>QoS class: 1 0 2 3 4 5 6 7</p> <p>If the port is VLAN aware, the frame is tagged, and Tag Class is enabled, then the frame is classified to a QoS class that is mapped from the PCP and DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default QoS class.</p> <p>The classified QoS class can be overruled by a QCL entry.</p> <p>Note: if the default QoS class has been dynamically changed, then the actual default QoS class is shown in parentheses after the configured default QoS class.</p>
<p>DP level</p>	<p>Controls the default Drop Precedence Level</p> <p>All frames are classified to a DP level.</p> <p>If the port is VLAN aware and the frame is tagged, then the frame is classified to a DP level that is equal to the DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default DP level.</p> <p>If the port is VLAN aware, the frame is tagged, and Tag Class is enabled, then the frame is classified to a DP level that is mapped from the PCP and DEI value in the tag. Otherwise the frame is classified to the default DP level.</p> <p>The classified DP level can be overruled by a QCL entry.</p>
<p>PCP</p>	<p>Controls the default PCP value</p> <p>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>
<p>DEI</p>	<p>Controls the default DEI value</p> <p>All frames are classified to a DEI value.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Tag Class</p>	<p>Shows the classification mode for tagged frames on this port</p> <p>Disabled: Use default QoS class and DP level for tagged frames</p> <p>Enabled: Use mapped versions of PCP and DEI for tagged frames</p>

	Click on the mode 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 QoS class and DP level.
DSCP Based	Click to enable DSCP Based QoS Ingress Port Classification

5.6.3 Port Tag Remaking

This page provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking for all switch ports.

QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking

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

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied. Click on the port number to configure tag remarking
Mode	Shows the tag remarking mode for this port Classified: use classified PCP/DEI values Default: use default PCP/DEI values Mapped: use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level

5.6.4 Port DSCP

This page allows you to configure basic QoS Port DSCP 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
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable	Disable
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable	Disable
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disable	Disable

Label	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 in Ingress: 1. Translate 2. Classify
1. Translate	Check to enable ingress translation
2. Classify	Classification has 4 different values. Disable: no Ingress DSCP classification DSCP=0: classify if incoming (or translated if enabled) DSCP is 0. Selected: classify only selected DSCP whose classification is enabled as specified in DSCP Translation window for the specific DSCP.

	All: classify all DSCP
Egress	<p>Port egress rewriting can be one of the following options:</p> <p>Disable: no Egress rewrite</p> <p>Enable: rewrite enabled without remapping</p> <p>Remap DP Unaware: DSCP from the analyzer is remapped and the frame is remarked with a remapped DSCP value. The remapped DSCP value is always taken from the 'DSCP Translation->Egress Remap DP0' table.</p> <p>Remap DP Aware: DSCP from the analyzer is remapped and the frame is remarked with a remapped DSCP value. Depending on the DP level of the frame, the remapped DSCP value is either taken from the 'DSCP Translation->Egress Remap DP0' table or from the 'DSCP Translation->Egress Remap DP1' table.</p>

5.6.5 Port Policing

This page allows you to configure 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"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps ▾	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps ▾	<input type="checkbox"/>

Label	Description
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies
Enable	Check to enable the policer for individual switch ports
Rate	Configures the rate of each policer. The default value is 500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps or fps , and is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps or kfps .
Unit	Configures the unit of measurement for each 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 being discarded.

5.6.6 Queue Policing

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

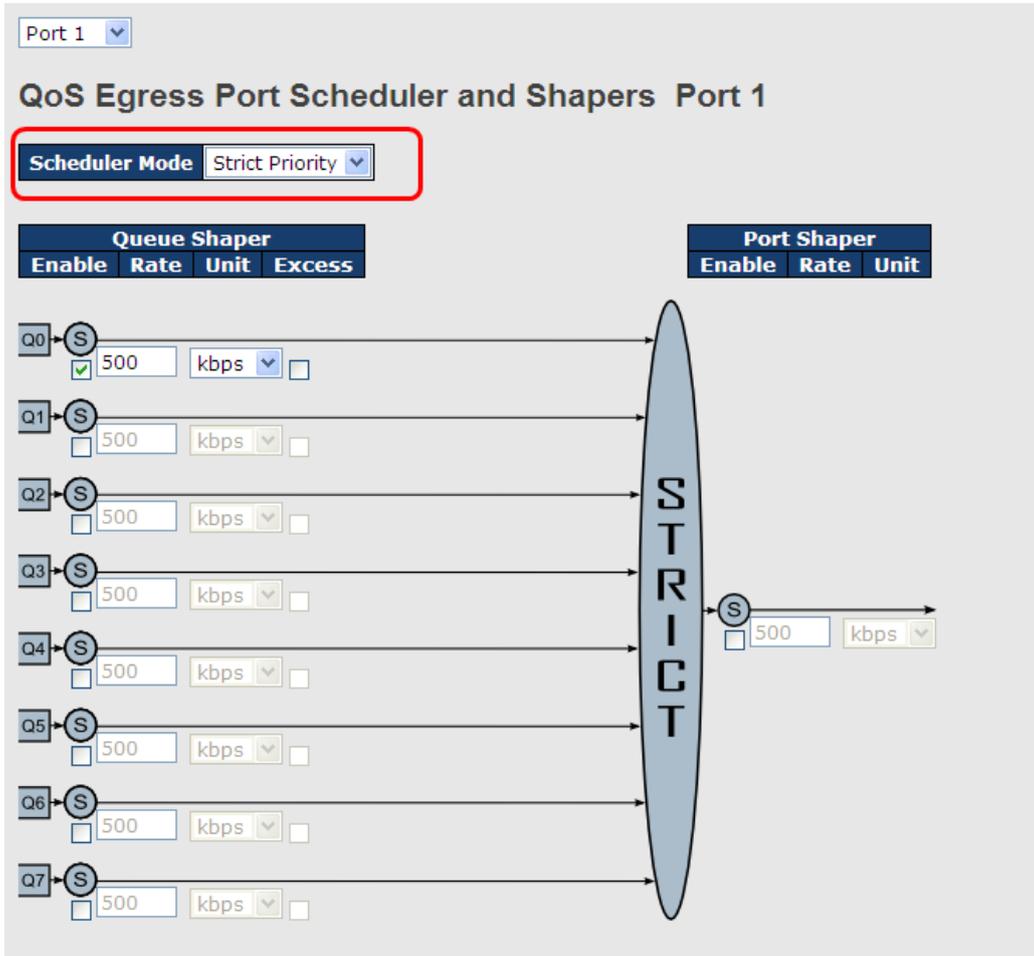
QoS Ingress Queue Policers										
Port	Queue 0			Queue 1	Queue 2	Queue 3	Queue 4	Queue 5	Queue 6	Queue 7
	E	Rate	Unit	Enable						
*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	<>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>						
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>						
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>						

Label	Description
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies.
Enable(E)	Check to enable queue policer for individual switch ports
Rate	Configures the rate of each queue policer. The default value is 500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps , and is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps . This field is only shown if at least one of the queue policers is enabled.
Unit	Configures the unit of measurement for each queue policer rate as kbps or Mbps. The default value is kbps . This field is only shown if at least one of the queue policers is enabled.

5.6.7 QoS Egress Port Scheduler and Shapers

This page allows you to configure Scheduler and Shapers for a specific port.

Strict Priority



Label	Description
Scheduler Mode	Controls whether the scheduler mode is Strict Priority or Weighted on this switch port
Queue Shaper Enable	Check to enable queue shaper for individual switch ports
Queue Shaper Rate	Configures the rate of each queue shaper. The default value is 500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps ", and it is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps .
Queues Shaper Unit	Configures the rate for each queue shaper. The default value is 500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps , and it is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps .
Queue Shaper Excess	Allows the queue to use excess bandwidth
Port Shaper Enable	Check to enable port shaper for individual switch ports
Port Shaper Rate	Configures the rate of each port shaper. The default value is 500

	This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps , and it is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps .
Port Shaper Unit	Configures the unit of measurement for each port shaper rate as kbps or Mbps . The default value is kbps .

Weighted

Port 1

QoS Egress Port Scheduler and Shapers Port 1

Scheduler Mode: **Weighted**

Queue Shaper				Queue Scheduler		Port Shaper		
Enable	Rate	Unit	Excess	Weight	Percent	Enable	Rate	Unit
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps
<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17%	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	kbps

Label	Description
Scheduler Mode	Controls whether the scheduler mode is Strict Priority or Weighted on this switch port
Queue Shaper Enable	Check to enable queue shaper for individual switch ports
Queue Shaper Rate	Configures the rate of each queue shaper. The default value is 500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps , and it is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps .
Queues Shaper Unit	Configures the rate of each queue shaper. The default value is

	500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps , and it is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps .
Queue Shaper Excess	Allows the queue to use excess bandwidth
Queue Scheduler Weight	Configures the weight of each queue. The default value is 17 . This value is restricted to 1 to 100. This parameter is only shown if Scheduler Mode is set to Weighted .
Queue Scheduler Percent	Shows the weight of the queue in percentage. This parameter is only shown if Scheduler Mode is set to Weighted .
Port Shaper Enable	Check to enable port shaper for individual switch ports
Port Shaper Rate	Configures the rate of each port shaper. The default value is 500 . This value is restricted to 100 to 1000000 when the Unit is kbps , and it is restricted to 1 to 3300 when the Unit is Mbps .
Port Shaper Unit	Configures the unit of measurement for each port shaper rate as kbps or Mbps . The default value is kbps .

5.6.8 Port Scheduled

This page provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Schedulers for all switch ports.

Port	Mode	Weight					
		Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
1	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Strict Priority	-	-	-	-	-	-

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied. Click on the port number to configure the schedulers
Mode	Shows the scheduling mode for this port
Qn	Shows the weight for this queue and port

5.6.9 Port Shaping

This page provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Shapers for all switch ports.

QoS Egress Port Shapers									
Port	Shapers								Port
	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	
1	disabled								
2	disabled								
3	disabled								
4	disabled								
5	disabled								
6	disabled								

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied. Click on the port number to configure the shapers
Mode	Shows disabled or actual queue shaper rate - e.g. "800 Mbps"
Qn	Shows disabled or actual port shaper rate - e.g. "800 Mbps"

5.6.10 DSCP Based QoS

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

DSCP-Based QoS Ingress Classification			
DSCP	Trust	QoS Class	DPL
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<> v	<> v
0 (BE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 v	0 v
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 v	0 v
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 v	0 v
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 v	0 v
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 v	0 v
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 v	0 v

Label	Description
DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values is 64
Trust	Check to trust a specific DSCP value. Only frames with trusted DSCP values are mapped to a specific QoS class and drop precedence level. Frames with untrusted DSCP values are treated as a non-IP frame.
QoS Class	QoS class value can be any number from 0-7.
DPL	Drop Precedence Level (0-1)

5.6.11 DSCP Translation

This page allows you to configure basic QoS DSCP translation settings for all switches. DSCP translation can be done in **Ingress** or **Egress**.

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

Label	Description
DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values is 64 and valid DSCP value ranges from 0 to 63.
Ingress	Ingress 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 - 1. Translate: DSCP can be translated to any of (0-63) DSCP values. 2. Classify: check to enable ingress classification
Egress	Configurable egress parameters include; Remap DP0: controls the remapping for frames with DP level 0. You can select the DSCP value from a selected menu to which you want to remap. DSCP value ranges from 0 to 63. Remap DP1: controls the remapping for frames with DP level 1. You can select the DSCP value from a selected menu to which you want to remap. DSCP value ranges from 0 to 63.

5.6.12 DSCP Classification

This page allows you to configure the mapping of QoS class and Drop Precedence Level to DSCP value.

QoS Class	DPL	DSCP
*	*	<>
0	0	0 (BE)
0	1	8 (CS1)
1	0	14 (AF13)
1	1	0 (BE)
2	0	0 (BE)

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

5.6.13 QoS Control List

This page allows you to edit or insert a single QoS control entry at a time. A QCE consists of several parameters. These parameters vary with the frame type you select.

QCE Configuration

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

Key Parameters

Tag	Tag
VID	Specific Value: <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
PCP	2
DEI	0
SMAC	Specific 0x00-00-00
DMAC Type	UC
Frame Type	Ethernet

Action Parameters

Class	3
DPL	1
DSCP	28 (AF32)

MAC Parameters

Ether Type	Specific Value: 0xFFFF
-------------------	------------------------

Label	Description
Port Members	Check to include the port in the QCL entry. By default, all ports are included.
Key Parameters	<p>Key configurations include:</p> <p>Tag: value of tag, can be Any, Untag or Tag.</p> <p>VID: valid value of VLAN ID, can be any value from 1 to 4095</p> <p>Any: user can enter either a specific value or a range of VIDs.</p> <p>PCP: Priority Code Point, can be specific numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), a range (0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7) or Any</p> <p>DEI: Drop Eligible Indicator, can be any of values between 0 and 1 or Any</p> <p>SMAC: Source MAC Address, can be 24 MS bits (OUI) or Any</p> <p>DMAC Type: Destination MAC type, can be unicast (UC), multicast (MC), broadcast (BC) or Any</p> <p>Frame Type can be the following values:</p> <p>Any</p> <p>Ethernet</p> <p>LLC</p> <p>SNAP</p> <p>IPv4</p> <p>IPv6</p> <p>Note: all frame types are explained below.</p>
Any	Allow all types of frames
Ethernet	Valid Ethernet values can range from 0x600 to 0xFFFF or 'Any' but excluding 0x800(IPv4) and 0x86DD(IPv6). The default value is Any .
LLC	<p>SSAP Address: valid SSAP (Source Service Access Point) values can range from 0x00 to 0xFF or Any. The default value is Any.</p> <p>DSAP Address: valid DSAP (Destination Service Access Point) values can range from 0x00 to 0xFF or Any. The default value is Any.</p> <p>Control Valid Control: valid values can range from 0x00 to 0xFF or Any. The default value is Any.</p>
SNAP	PID: valid PID (a.k.a ethernet type) values can range from

	0x00 to 0xFFFF or Any. The default value is Any.
IPv4	<p>Protocol IP Protocol Number: (0-255, TCP or UDP) or Any</p> <p>Source IP: specific Source IP address in value/mask format or Any. IP and mask are in the format of x.y.z.w where x, y, z, and w are decimal numbers between 0 and 255. When the 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.</p> <p>DSCP (Differentiated Code Point): can be a specific value, a range, or Any. DSCP values are in the range 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43.</p> <p>IP Fragment: Ipv4 frame fragmented options include 'yes', 'no', and 'any'.</p> <p>Sport Source TCP/UDP Port: (0-65535) or Any, specific value or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP</p> <p>Dport Destination TCP/UDP Port: (0-65535) or Any, specific value or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP</p>
IPv6	<p>Protocol IP protocol number: (0-255, TCP or UDP) or Any</p> <p>Source IP IPv6 source address: (a.b.c.d) or Any, 32 LS bits</p> <p>DSCP (Differentiated Code Point): can be a specific value, a range, or Any. DSCP values are in the range 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43.</p> <p>Sport Source TCP/UDP port: (0-65535) or Any, specific value or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP</p> <p>Dport Destination TCP/UDP port: (0-65535) or Any, specific value or port range applicable for IP protocol UDP/TCP</p>
Action Parameters	<p>Class QoS class: (0-7) or Default</p> <p>Valid Drop Precedence Level value can be (0-1) or Default.</p> <p>Valid DSCP value can be (0-63, BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43) or Default.</p> <p>Default means that the default classified value is not modified by this QCE.</p>

5.6.14 QoS Counters

This page provides the statistics of individual queues for all switch ports.

Queuing Counters

Auto-refresh

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493
8	1307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2326
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
Qn	There are 8 QoS queues per port. Q0 is the lowest priority
Rx / Tx	The number of received and transmitted packets per queue

5.6.15 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.

Auto-refresh

QoS Control List Status

User	QCE#	Frame Type	Port	Action			Conflict
				Class	DPL	DSCP	
No entries							

Label	Description
User	Indicates the QCL user
QCE#	Indicates the index of QCE
Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame to look for incoming frames. Possible frame types are: Any: the QCE will match all frame type. Ethernet: Only Ethernet frames (with Ether Type 0x600-0xFFFF) are allowed. LLC: Only (LLC) frames are allowed.

	<p>SNAP: Only (SNAP) frames are allowed.</p> <p>IPv4: the QCE will match only IPV4 frames.</p> <p>IPv6: the QCE will match only IPV6 frames.</p>
Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE.
Action	<p>Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if parameters configured are matched with the frame's content.</p> <p>There are three action fields: Class, DPL, and DSCP.</p> <p>Class: Classified QoS; if a frame matches the QCE, it will be put in the queue.</p> <p>DPL: Drop Precedence Level; if a frame matches the QCE, then DP level will set to a value displayed under DPL column.</p> <p>DSCP: if a frame matches the QCE, then DSCP will be classified with the value displayed under DSCP column.</p>
Conflict	<p>Displays the conflict status of QCL entries. As hardware resources are shared by multiple applications, resources required to add a QCE may not be available. In that case, it shows conflict status as Yes, otherwise it is always No. Please note that conflict can be resolved by releasing the hardware resources required to add the QCL entry by pressing Resolve Conflict button.</p>

5.7 Multicast

5.7.1 IGMP Snooping

This page provides IGMP Snooping related configurations.

IGMP Snooping Configuration

Global Configuration

Snooping Enabled

Unregistered IPMCv4 Flooding Enabled

Port Related Configuration

Port	Router Port	Fast Leave
*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Label	Description
Snooping Enabled	Check to enable global IGMP snooping
Unregistered IPMCv4Flooding enabled	Check to enable unregistered IPMC traffic flooding
Router Port	Specifies 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	Check to enable fast leave on the port

5.7.2 VLAN Configurations of IGMP Snooping

Each page shows up to 99 entries from the VLAN table, with a default value of 20, selected by 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 the user to select the starting point in the VLAN Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the next closest VLAN Table match.

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

IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration

Refresh | << | >>

Start from VLAN with entries per page.

Delete	VLAN ID	Snooping Enabled	IGMP Querier
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Add New IGMP VLAN

Save | Reset

Label	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 Enable	Check to enable IGMP snooping for individual VLAN. Up to 32 VLANs can be selected.
IGMP Querier	Check to enable the IGMP Querier in the VLAN

5.7.3 IGMP Snooping Status

This page provides IGMP snooping status.

Auto-refresh [Refresh](#) [Clear](#)

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
1	v3	v3	DISABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Router Port

Port	Status
1	-
2	-
3	-
4	-
5	-
6	-

Label	Description
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry
Querier Version	Active Querier version
Host Version	Active Host version
Querier Status	Shows the Querier status as ACTIVE or IDLE
Querier Receive	The number of transmitted Querier
V1 Reports Receive	The number of received V1 reports
V2 Reports Receive	The number of received V2 reports
V3 Reports Receive	The number of received V3 reports
V2 Leave Receive	The number of received V2 leave packets
Refresh	Click to refresh the page immediately
Clear	Clear all statistics counters
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals
Port	Switch port number
Status	Indicates whether a specific port is a router port or not

5.7.4 Groups Information of IGMP Snooping

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

IGMP Snooping Group Information

Auto-refresh Refresh |<< >>

Start from VLAN and group address with entries per page.

		Port Members																			
VLAN ID	Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
No more entries																					

Label	Description
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the group
Groups	The group address of the group displayed
Port Members	Ports under this group

5.8 Security

5.8.1 Remote Control Security Configurations

Remote Control Security allows you to limit the remote access to the management interface. When enabled, requests of the client which is not in the allow list will be rejected.

Remote Control Security Configuration

Mode

Delete	Port	IP	Web	Telnet	SNMP
Delete	Any	0.0.0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Label	Description
Port	Port number of the remote client
IP Address	IP address of the remote client. 0.0.0.0 means "any IP".
Web	Check to enable management via a Web interface
Telnet	Check to enable management via a Telnet interface
SNMP	Check to enable management via a SNMP interface
Delete	Check to delete entries

5.8.2 Device Binding

This page provides device binding configurations. Device binding is a powerful way to monitor devices and network security.

Device Binding

Function State: Enable

Port	Mode	Alive Check		Stream Check		DDOS Prevention		Device	
		Active	Status	Active	Status	Active	Status	IP Address	MAC Address
1	Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	0.0.0.0	00-00-00-00-
2	Binding	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	0.0.0.0	00-00-00-00-
3	Shutdown	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	0.0.0.0	00-00-00-00-
4	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	0.0.0.0	00-00-00-00-
5	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	---	0.0.0.0	00-00-00-00-

Label	Description
Mode	Indicates the device binding operation for each port. Possible modes are: ---: disable Scan : scans IP/MAC automatically, but no binding function Binding : enables binding. Under this mode, any IP/MAC that does not match the entry will not be allowed to access the network. Shutdown : shuts down the port (No Link)
Alive Check Active	Check to enable alive check. When enabled, switch will ping the device continually.
Alive Check Status	Indicates alive check status. Possible statuses are: ---: disable Got Reply : receive ping reply from device, meaning the device is still alive Lost Reply : not receiving ping reply from device, meaning the device might have been dead.
Stream Check	Check to enable stream check. When enabled, the switch will detect

Active	the stream change (getting low) from the device.
Stream Check Status	Indicates stream check status. Possible statuses are: ---: disable Normal : the stream is normal. Low : the stream is getting low.
DDoS Prevention Acton	Check to enable DDOS prevention. When enabled, the switch will monitor the device against DDOS attacks.
DDoS Prevention Status	Indicates DDOS prevention status. Possible statuses are: ---: disable Analyzing : analyzes packet throughput for initialization Running : analysis completes and ready for next move Attacked : DDOS attacks occur
Device IP Address	Specifies IP address of the device
Device MAC Address	Specifies MAC address of the device

Advanced Configurations

Alias IP Address

This page provides Alias IP Address configuration. Some devices might have more than one IP addresses. You could specify the other IP address here.

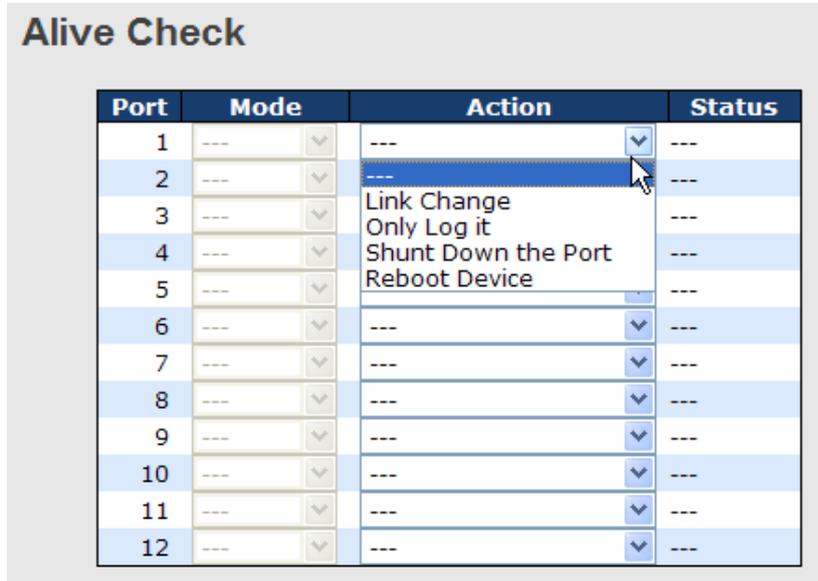
Alias IP Address

Port	Alias IP Address
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

Label	Description
Alias IP Address	Specifies alias IP address. Keep 0.0.0.0 if the device does not have an alias IP address.

Alive Check

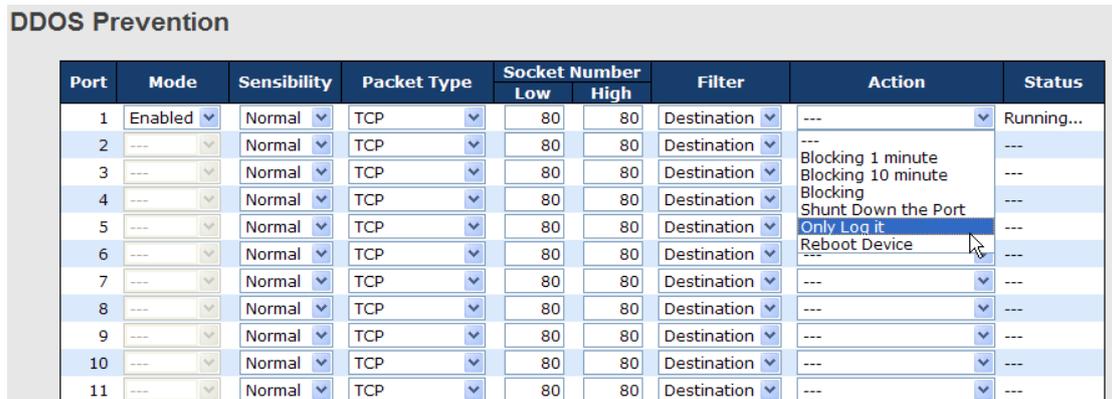
You can use ping commands to check port link status. If port link fails, you can set actions from the drop-down list.



Label	Description
Link Change	Disables or enables the port
Only log it	Simply sends logs to the log server
Shunt Down the Port	Disables the port
Reboot Device	Disables or enables PoE power

DDoS Prevention

This page provides DDOS Prevention configurations. The switch can monitor ingress packets, and perform actions when DDOS attack occurred on this port. You can configure the setting to achieve maximum protection.



Label	Description
Mode	Enables or disables DDOS prevention of the port
Sensibility	Indicates the level of DDOS detection. Possible levels are: Low : low sensibility Normal : normal sensibility Medium : medium sensibility High : high sensibility
Packet Type	Indicates the types of DDoS attack packets to be monitored. Possible types are: RX Total : all ingress packets RX Unicast : unicast ingress packets RX Multicast : multicast ingress packets RX Broadcast : broadcast ingress packets TCP : TCP ingress packets UDP : UDP ingress packets
Socket Number	If packet type is UDP (or TCP), please specify the socket number here. The socket number can be a range, from low to high. If the socket number is only one, please fill the same number in the low and high fields.
Filter	If packet type is UDP (or TCP), please choose the socket direction (Destination/Source).
Action	Indicates the action to take when DDOS attacks occur. Possible actions are: ---: no action Blocking 1 minute : blocks the forwarding for 1 minute and log the event Blocking 10 minute : blocks the forwarding for 10 minutes and log the event Blocking : blocks and logs the event Shunt Down the Port : shuts down the port (No Link) and logs the event Only Log it : simply logs the event Reboot Device : if PoE is supported, the device can be rebooted. The event will be logged.
Status	Indicates the DDOS prevention status. Possible statuses are: ---: disables DDOS prevention Analyzing : analyzes packet throughput for initialization

	<p>Running: analysis completes and ready for next move</p> <p>Attacked: DDOS attacks occur</p>
--	--

Device Description

This page allows you to configure device description settings.

Device Description

Port	Device		
	Type	Location Address	Description
1	IP Camera	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	IP Phone	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	Access Point	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	PC	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	PLC	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	Network Video Recorder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	---	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	---	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	---	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	---	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	---	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	---	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Label	Description
Device Type	Indicates device types. Possible types are: --- (no specification), IP Camera , IP Phone , Access Point , PC , PLC , and Network Video Recorder
Location Address	Indicates location information of the device. The information can be used for Google Mapping.
Description	Device descriptions

Stream Check

This page allows you to configure stream check settings.

Stream Check

Port	Mode	Action	Status
1	Enabled ▾	Log it ▾	Normal
2	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
3	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
4	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
5	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
6	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
7	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
8	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
9	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
10	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
11	--- ▾	--- ▾	---
12	--- ▾	--- ▾	---

Label	Description
Mode	Enables or disables stream monitoring of the port
Action	Indicates the action to take when the stream gets low. Possible actions are: ---: no action Log it: simply logs the event

5.8.3 ACL

Ports

This page allows you to 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 Copy	Logging	Shutdown	Counter
1	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	108498
2	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	0
3	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	68732984
4	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	0
5	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	0
6	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	68732984
7	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	0
8	1 ▾	Permit ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	Disabled ▾	0

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied
Policy ID	Select to apply a policy to the port. The allowed values are 1 to 8. The default value is 1.
Action	Select to Permit to permit or Deny to deny forwarding. The default value is Permit .
Rate Limiter ID	Select a rate limiter for the port. The allowed values are Disabled or numbers from 1 to 15. The default value is Disabled .
Port Copy	Select which port frames are copied to. The allowed values are Disabled or a specific port number. The default value is Disabled .
Logging	Specifies the logging operation of the port. The allowed values are: Enabled : frames received on the port are stored in the system log Disabled : frames received on the port are not logged The default value is Disabled . Please note that system log memory capacity and logging rate is limited.
Shutdown	Specifies the shutdown operation of this port. The allowed values are: Enabled : if a frame is received on the port, the port will be disabled. Disabled : port shut down is disabled. The default value is Disabled .
Counter	Counts the number of frames that match this ACE.

Rate Limiters

This page allows you to configure the rate limiter for the ACL of the switch.

ACL Rate Limiter Configuration

Rate Limiter ID	Rate (pps)
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1

Label	Description
Rate Limiter ID	The rate limiter ID for the settings contained in the same row.
Rate	The rate unit is packet per second (pps), which can be configured as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1K, 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K, 256K, 512K, or 1024K. The 1 kpps is actually 1002.1 pps.

ACL Control List

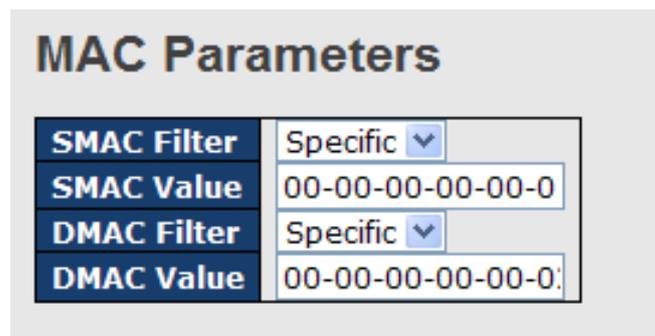
This page allows you to configure ACE (Access Control Entry).

An ACE consists of several parameters. These parameters vary with the frame type you have selected. First select the ingress port for the ACE, and then the frame type. Different parameter options are displayed according to the frame type you have selected.

A frame matching the ACE can be configured here.

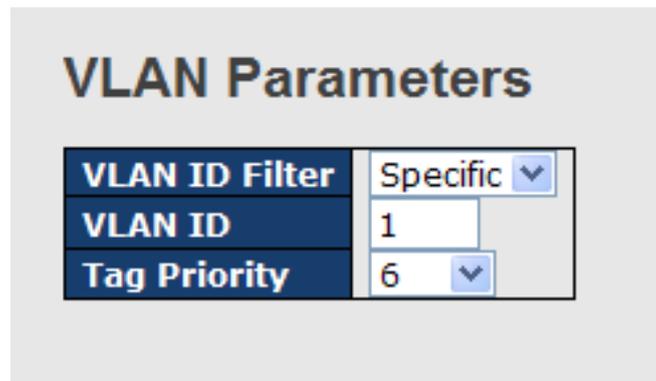
Label	Description
Ingress Port	Indicates the ingress port to which the ACE will apply. Any: the ACE applies to any port Port n: the ACE applies to this port number, where n is the number of the switch port. Policy n: the ACE applies to this policy number, where n can range from 1 to 8.
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. These frame types are mutually exclusive. Any: any frame can match the ACE. Ethernet Type: only Ethernet type frames can match the ACE. The IEEE 802.3 describes the value of length/types should be greater than or equal to 1536 decimal (equal to 0600 hexadecimal). ARP: only ARP frames can match the ACE. Notice the ARP frames will not match the ACE with Ethernet type.

	IPv4: only IPv4 frames can match the ACE. Notice the IPv4 frames will not match the ACE with Ethernet type.
Action	Specifies the action to take when a frame matches the ACE. Permit: takes action when the frame matches the ACE. Deny: drops the frame matching the ACE.
Rate Limiter	Specifies the rate limiter in number of base units. The allowed range is 1 to 15. Disabled means the rate limiter operation is disabled.
Port Copy	Frames matching the ACE are copied to the port number specified here. The allowed range is the same as the switch port number range. Disabled means the port copy operation is disabled.
Logging	Specifies the logging operation of the ACE. The allowed values are: Enabled: frames matching the ACE are stored in the system log. Disabled: frames matching the ACE are not logged. Please note that system log memory capacity and logging rate is limited.
Shutdown	Specifies the shutdown operation of the ACE. The allowed values are: Enabled: if a frame matches the ACE, the ingress port will be disabled. Disabled: port shutdown is disabled for the ACE.
Counter	Indicates the number of times the ACE matched by a frame.



Label	Description
SMAC Filter	(Only displayed when the frame type is Ethernet Type or ARP.) Specifies the source MAC filter for the ACE. Any: no SMAC filter is specified (SMAC filter status is "don't-care"). Specific: if you want to filter a specific source MAC address with the ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an SMAC value appears.
SMAC Value	When Specific is selected for the SMAC filter, you can enter a

	specific source MAC address. The legal format is "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx". Frames matching the ACE will use this SMAC value.
DMAC Filter	Specifies the destination MAC filter for this ACE Any: no DMAC filter is specified (DMAC filter status is "don't-care"). MC: frame must be multicast. BC: frame must be broadcast. UC: frame must be unicast. Specific: If you want to filter a specific destination MAC address with the 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". Frames matching the ACE will use this DMAC value.



Label	Description
VLAN ID Filter	Specifies the VLAN ID filter for the ACE Any: no VLAN ID filter is specified (VLAN ID filter status is "don't-care"). Specific: if you want to filter a specific VLAN ID with the ACE, choose this value. A field for entering a VLAN ID number appears.
VLAN ID	When Specific is selected for the VLAN ID filter, you can enter a specific VLAN ID number. The allowed range is 1 to 4095. Frames matching the ACE will use this VLAN ID value.
Tag Priority	Specifies the tag priority for the ACE. A frame matching the ACE will use this tag priority. The allowed number range is 0 to 7. Any means that no tag priority is specified (tag priority is "don't-care").

IP Parameters

IP Protocol Filter	Other ▾
IP Protocol Value	6
IP TTL	Non-zero ▾
IP Fragment	Yes ▾
IP Option	Yes ▾
SIP Filter	Network ▾
SIP Address	0.0.0.0
SIP Mask	0.0.0.0
DIP Filter	Network ▾
DIP Address	0.0.0.0
DIP Mask	0.0.0.0

Label	Description
IP Protocol Filter	<p>Specifies the IP protocol filter for the ACE</p> <p>Any: no IP protocol filter is specified ("don't-care").</p> <p>Specific: if you want to filter a specific IP protocol filter with the ACE, choose this value. A field for entering an IP protocol filter appears.</p> <p>ICMP: selects ICMP to filter IPv4 ICMP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining ICMP parameters will appear. For more details of these fields, please refer to the help file.</p> <p>UDP: selects UDP to filter IPv4 UDP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining UDP parameters will appear. For more details of these fields, please refer to the help file.</p> <p>TCP: selects TCP to filter IPv4 TCP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining TCP parameters will appear. For more details of these fields, please refer to the help file.</p>
IP Protocol Value	<p>Specific allows you to enter a specific value. The allowed range is 0 to 255. Frames matching the ACE will use this IP protocol value.</p>
IP TTL	<p>Specifies the time-to-live settings for the ACE</p> <p>Zero: IPv4 frames with a time-to-live value greater than zero must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Non-zero: IPv4 frames with a time-to-live field greater than zero must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>

IP Fragment	<p>Specifies the fragment offset settings for the ACE. This includes settings of More Fragments (MF) bit and Fragment Offset (FRAG OFFSET) for an IPv4 frame.</p> <p>No: IPv4 frames whose MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Yes: IPv4 frames whose MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
IP Option	<p>Specifies the options flag settings for the ACE</p> <p>No: IPv4 frames whose options flag is set must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Yes: IPv4 frames whose options flag is set must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
SIP Filter	<p>Specifies the source IP filter for this ACE</p> <p>Any: no source IP filter is specified (Source IP filter is "don't-care").</p> <p>Host: source IP filter is set to Host. Specify the source IP address in the SIP Address field that appears.</p> <p>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.</p>
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>
DIP Filter	<p>Specifies the destination IP filter for the ACE</p> <p>Any: no destination IP filter is specified (destination IP filter is "don't-care").</p> <p>Host: destination IP filter is set to Host. Specify the destination IP address in the DIP Address field that appears.</p> <p>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.</p>
DIP Address	<p>When Host or Network is selected for the destination IP filter, you can enter a specific DIP address in dotted decimal notation.</p>
DIP Mask	<p>When Network is selected for the destination IP filter, you can enter a specific DIP mask in dotted decimal notation.</p>

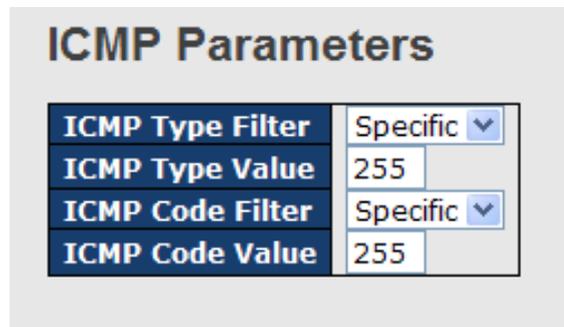
ARP Parameters

ARP/RARP	Other ▾	ARP SMAC Match	1 ▾
Request/Reply	Request ▾	RARP SMAC Match	1 ▾
Sender IP Filter	Network ▾	IP/Ethernet Length	Any ▾
Sender IP Address	192.168.1.1	IP	0 ▾
Sender IP Mask	255.255.255.0	Ethernet	1 ▾
Target IP Filter	Network ▾		
Target IP Address	192.168.1.254		
Target IP Mask	255.255.255.0		

Label	Description
ARP/RARP	Specifies the available ARP/RARP opcode (OP) flag for the ACE Any: no ARP/RARP OP flag is specified (OP is " don't-care "). ARP: frame must have ARP/RARP opcode set to ARP RARP: frame must have ARP/RARP opcode set to RARP. Other: frame has unknown ARP/RARP Opcode flag.
Request/Reply	Specifies the available ARP/RARP opcode (OP) flag for the ACE Any: no ARP/RARP OP flag is specified (OP is " don't-care "). Request: frame must have ARP Request or RARP Request OP flag set. Reply: frame must have ARP Reply or RARP Reply OP flag.
Sender IP Filter	Specifies the sender IP filter for the ACE Any: no sender IP filter is specified (sender IP filter is " don't-care "). Host: sender IP filter is set to Host . Specify the sender IP address in the SIP Address field that appears. Network: sender IP filter is set to Network . Specify the sender IP address and sender IP mask in the SIP Address and SIP Mask fields that appear.
Sender IP Address	When Host or Network is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP address in dotted decimal notation.
Sender IP Mask	When Network is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP mask in dotted decimal notation.
Target IP Filter	Specifies the target IP filter for the specific ACE

	<p>Any: no target IP filter is specified (target IP filter is "don't-care").</p> <p>Host: target IP filter is set to Host. Specify the target IP address in the Target IP Address field that appears.</p> <p>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.</p>
Target IP Address	When Host or Network is selected for the target IP filter, you can enter a specific target IP address in dotted decimal notation.
Target IP Mask	When Network is selected for the target IP filter, you can enter a specific target IP mask in dotted decimal notation.
ARP SMAC Match	<p>Specifies whether frames will meet the action according to their sender hardware address field (SHA) settings.</p> <p>0: ARP frames where SHA is not equal to the SMAC address</p> <p>1: ARP frames where SHA is equal to the SMAC address</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
RARP SMAC Match	<p>Specifies whether frames will meet the action according to their target hardware address field (THA) settings.</p> <p>0: RARP frames where THA is not equal to the SMAC address</p> <p>1: RARP frames where THA is equal to the SMAC address</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care")</p>
IP/Ethernet Length	<p>Specifies whether frames will meet the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address length (HLN) and protocol address length (PLN) settings.</p> <p>0: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is equal to Ethernet (0x06) and the (PLN) is equal to IPv4 (0x04) must not match this entry.</p> <p>1: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is equal to Ethernet (0x06) and the (PLN) is equal to IPv4 (0x04) must match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
IP	<p>Specifies whether frames will meet the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address space (HRD) settings.</p> <p>0: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is equal to Ethernet (1) must not match this entry.</p> <p>1: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is equal to Ethernet (1)</p>

	<p>must match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
Ethernet	<p>Specifies whether frames will meet the action according to their ARP/RARP protocol address space (PRO) settings.</p> <p>0: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is equal to IP (0x800) must not match this entry.</p> <p>1: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is equal to IP (0x800) must match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>



Label	Description
ICMP Type Filter	<p>Specifies the ICMP filter for the ACE</p> <p>Any: no ICMP filter is specified (ICMP filter status is "don't-care").</p> <p>Specific: if you want to filter a specific ICMP filter with the ACE, you can enter a specific ICMP value. A field for entering an ICMP value appears.</p>
ICMP Type Value	<p>When Specific is selected for the ICMP filter, you can enter a specific ICMP value. The allowed range is 0 to 255. A frame matching the ACE will use this ICMP value.</p>
ICMP Code Filter	<p>Specifies the ICMP code filter for the ACE</p> <p>Any: no ICMP code filter is specified (ICMP code filter status is "don't-care").</p> <p>Specific: if you want to filter a specific ICMP code filter with the ACE, you can enter a specific ICMP code value. A field for entering an ICMP code value appears.</p>
ICMP Code Value	<p>When Specific is selected for the ICMP code filter, you can enter a specific ICMP code value. The allowed range is 0 to 255. A frame matching the ACE will use this ICMP code value.</p>

TCP Parameters

Source Port Filter	Specific ▾
Source Port No.	0
Dest. Port Filter	Specific ▾
Dest. Port No.	80
TCP FIN	Any ▾
TCP SYN	Any ▾
TCP RST	Any ▾
TCP PSH	Any ▾
TCP ACK	Any ▾
TCP URG	Any ▾

UDP Parameters

Source Port Filter	Specific ▾
Source Port No.	0
Dest. Port Filter	Range ▾
Dest. Port Range	80 - 65535

Label	Description
TCP/UDP Source Filter	<p>Specifies the TCP/UDP source filter for the ACE</p> <p>Any: no TCP/UDP source filter is specified (TCP/UDP source filter status is "don't-care").</p> <p>Specific: if you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source filter with the ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP source value appears.</p> <p>Range: if you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source range filter with the ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range. A field for entering a TCP/UDP source value appears.</p>
TCP/UDP Source No.	<p>When Specific is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame matching the ACE will use this TCP/UDP source value.</p>
TCP/UDP Source Range	<p>When Range is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame matching the ACE will use this TCP/UDP source value.</p>
TCP/UDP Destination Filter	<p>Specifies the TCP/UDP destination filter for the ACE</p> <p>Any: no TCP/UDP destination filter is specified (TCP/UDP destination filter status is "don't-care").</p> <p>Specific: if you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP destination filter with the ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination value. A field for entering a TCP/UDP destination value appears.</p> <p>Range: if you want to filter a specific range TCP/UDP destination</p>

	<p>filter with the ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination range. A field for entering a TCP/UDP destination value appears.</p>
TCP/UDP Destination Number	<p>When Specific is selected for the TCP/UDP destination filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame matching the ACE will use this TCP/UDP destination value.</p>
TCP/UDP Destination Range	<p>When Range is selected for the TCP/UDP destination filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP destination range value. The allowed range is 0 to 65535. A frame matching the ACE will use this TCP/UDP destination value.</p>
TCP FIN	<p>Specifies the TCP FIN ("no more data from sender") value for the ACE.</p> <p>0: TCP frames where the FIN field is set must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>1: TCP frames where the FIN field is set must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
TCP SYN	<p>Specifies the TCP SYN ("synchronize sequence numbers") value for the ACE</p> <p>0: TCP frames where the SYN field is set must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>1: TCP frames where the SYN field is set must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
TCP PSH	<p>Specifies the TCP PSH ("push function") value for the ACE</p> <p>0: TCP frames where the PSH field is set must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>1: TCP frames where the PSH field is set must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
TCP ACK	<p>Specifies the TCP ACK ("acknowledgment field significant") value for the ACE</p> <p>0: TCP frames where the ACK field is set must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>1: TCP frames where the ACK field is set must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>

TCP URG	<p>Specifies the TCP URG ("urgent pointer field significant") value for the ACE</p> <p>0: TCP frames where the URG field is set must not be able to match this entry.</p> <p>1: TCP frames where the URG field is set must be able to match this entry.</p> <p>Any: any value is allowed ("don't-care").</p>
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5.8.4 AAA

Common Server Configurations

This page allows you to configure authentication servers.

Authentication Server Configuration

Common Server Configuration

Timeout	15	seconds
Dead Time	300	seconds

Label	Description
Timeout	<p>The timeout, which can be set to a number between 3 and 3600 seconds, is the maximum time to wait for a reply from a server.</p> <p>If the server does not reply within this time frame, we will consider it to be dead and continue with the next enabled server (if any).</p> <p>RADIUS servers are using the UDP protocol, which is unreliable by design. In order to cope with lost frames, the timeout interval is divided into 3 subintervals of equal length. If a reply is not received within the subinterval, the request is transmitted again. This algorithm causes the RADIUS server to be queried up to 3 times before it is considered to be dead.</p>
Dead Time	<p>The dead time, which can be set to a number between 0 and 3600 seconds, is the period during which the switch will not send new requests to a server that has failed to respond to a previous request.</p> <p>This will stop the switch from continually trying to contact a server that it has already determined as dead.</p> <p>Setting the dead time to a value greater than 0 (zero) will enable this feature, but only if more than one server has been configured.</p>

5.8.5 RADIUS

Authentication and Accounting Server Configurations

The table has one row for each RADIUS authentication server and a number of columns, which are:

RADIUS Authentication Server Configuration

#	Enabled	IP Address	Port	Secret
1	<input type="checkbox"/>		1812	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1812	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>		1812	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>		1812	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>		1812	

Label	Description
#	The RADIUS authentication server number for which the configuration below applies.
Enabled	Check to enable the RADIUS authentication server.
IP Address	The IP address or hostname of the RADIUS authentication server. IP address is expressed in dotted decimal notation.
Port	The UDP port to use on the RADIUS authentication server. If the port is set to 0 (zero), the default port (1812) is used on the RADIUS authentication server.
Secret	The secret - up to 29 characters long - shared between the RADIUS authentication server and the switch stack.

RADIUS Accounting Server Configuration

#	Enabled	IP Address	Port	Secret
1	<input type="checkbox"/>		1813	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1813	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>		1813	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>		1813	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>		1813	

Label	Description
#	The RADIUS accounting server number for which the configuration below applies.

Enabled	Check to enable the RADIUS accounting server
IP Address	The IP address or hostname of the RADIUS accounting server. IP address is expressed in dotted decimal notation.
Port	The UDP port to use on the RADIUS accounting server. If the port is set to 0 (zero), the default port (1813) is used on the RADIUS accounting server.
Secret	The secret - up to 29 characters long - shared between the RADIUS accounting server and the switch stack.

Authentication and Accounting Server Status Overview

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

RADIUS Authentication Server Status Overview

Auto-refresh Refresh

#	IP Address	Status
1	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
2	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
3	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
4	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled
5	0.0.0.0:1812	Disabled

Label	Description
#	The RADIUS server number. Click to navigate to detailed statistics of the server
IP Address	The IP address and UDP port number (in <IP Address>:<UDP Port> notation) of the server
Status	<p>The current status of the server. This field has one of the following values:</p> <p>Disabled: the server is disabled.</p> <p>Not Ready: the server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running.</p> <p>Ready: the server is enabled, IP communications are built, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts.</p> <p>Dead (X seconds left): access attempts are made to this server, but it does not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will be re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in</p>

	parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.
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RADIUS Accounting Server Status Overview

#	IP Address	Status
1	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
2	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
3	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
4	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled
5	0.0.0.0:1813	Disabled

Label	Description
#	The RADIUS server number. Click to navigate to detailed statistics of the server
IP Address	The IP address and UDP port number (in <IP Address>:<UDP Port> notation) of the server
Status	<p>The current status of the server. This field has one of the following values:</p> <p>Disabled: the server is disabled.</p> <p>Not Ready: the server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running.</p> <p>Ready: the server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept accounting attempts.</p> <p>Dead (X seconds left): accounting attempts are made to this server, but it does not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will be 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.</p>

Authentication and Accounting Server Statistics

The statistics map closely to those specified in RFC4668 - RADIUS Authentication Client MIB. Use the server drop-down list to switch between the backend servers to show related details.

RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server #1

Server #1 Auto-refresh

Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Access Accepts	0	Access Requests	0
Access Rejects	0	Access Retransmissions	0
Access Challenges	0	Pending Requests	0
Malformed Access Responses	0	Timeouts	0
Bad Authenticators	0		
Unknown Types	0		
Packets Dropped	0		
Other Info			
IP Address	0.0.0.0:1812		
State	Disabled		
Round-Trip Time	0 ms		

Label	Description																																																
Packet Counters	<p>RADIUS authentication server packet counters. There are seven 'receive' and four 'transmit' counters.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Direction</th> <th>Name</th> <th>RFC4668 Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Access Accepts</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtAccessAccepts</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Accept packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Access Rejects</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtAccessRejects</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Reject packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Access Challenges</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtAccessChallenges</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Challenge packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Malformed Access Responses</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtMalformedAccessResponses</td> <td>The number of malformed RADIUS Access-Response packets received from the server. 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Bad authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Bad Authenticators</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtBadAuthenticators</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Response packets containing invalid authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes received from the server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Unknown Types</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtUnknownTypes</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Packets Dropped</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtPacketsDropped</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Access Requests</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtAccessRequests</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Access Retransmissions</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtAccessRetransmissions</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets retransmitted to the RADIUS authentication server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Pending Requests</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtPendingRequests</td> <td>The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets destined for the server that have not yet timed out or received a response. This variable is incremented when an Access-Request is sent and decremented due to receipt of an Access-Accept, Access-Reject, Access-Challenge, timeout, or retransmission.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Timeouts</td> <td>radiusAuthClientExtTimeouts</td> <td>The number of authentication timeouts to the server. After a timeout, the client may retry to the same server, send to a different server, or give up. A retry to the same server is counted as a retransmit as well as a timeout. 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Receive Packets		Transmit Packets	
Responses	0	Requests	0
Malformed Responses	0	Retransmissions	0
Bad Authenticators	0	Pending Requests	0
Unknown Types	0	Timeouts	0
Packets Dropped	0		
Other Info			
IP Address	0.0.0.0:1813		
State	Disabled		
Round-Trip Time	0 ms		

Label	Description																																								
Packet Counters	<p>RADIUS accounting server packet counters. There are five 'receive' and four 'transmit' counters.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Direction</th> <th>Name</th> <th>RFC4670 Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Responses</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtResponses</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Malformed Responses</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtMalformedResponses</td> <td>The number of malformed RADIUS packets received from the server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Bad Authenticators</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtBadAuthenticators</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets containing invalid authenticators received from the server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Unknown Types</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtUnknownTypes</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets of unknown types that were received from the server on the accounting port.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rx</td> <td>Packets Dropped</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtPacketsDropped</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the accounting port and dropped for some other reason.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Requests</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtRequests</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Retransmissions</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtRetransmissions</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets retransmitted to the RADIUS accounting server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Pending Requests</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtPendingRequests</td> <td>The number of RADIUS packets destined for the server that have not yet timed out or received a response. This variable is incremented when a Request is sent and decremented due to receipt of a Response, timeout, or retransmission.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tx</td> <td>Timeouts</td> <td>radiusAccClientExtTimeouts</td> <td>The number of accounting timeouts to the server. After a timeout, the client may retry to the same server, send to a different server, or give up. A retry to the same server is counted as a retransmit as well as a timeout. A send to a different server is counted as a Request as well as a timeout.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Direction	Name	RFC4670 Name	Description	Rx	Responses	radiusAccClientExtResponses	The number of RADIUS packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.	Rx	Malformed Responses	radiusAccClientExtMalformedResponses	The number of malformed RADIUS packets received from the server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.	Rx	Bad Authenticators	radiusAccClientExtBadAuthenticators	The number of RADIUS packets containing invalid authenticators received from the server.	Rx	Unknown Types	radiusAccClientExtUnknownTypes	The number of RADIUS packets of unknown types that were received from the server on the accounting port.	Rx	Packets Dropped	radiusAccClientExtPacketsDropped	The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the accounting port and dropped for some other reason.	Tx	Requests	radiusAccClientExtRequests	The number of RADIUS packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.	Tx	Retransmissions	radiusAccClientExtRetransmissions	The number of RADIUS packets retransmitted to the RADIUS accounting server.	Tx	Pending Requests	radiusAccClientExtPendingRequests	The number of RADIUS packets destined for the server that have not yet timed out or received a response. This variable is incremented when a Request is sent and decremented due to receipt of a Response, timeout, or retransmission.	Tx	Timeouts	radiusAccClientExtTimeouts	The number of accounting timeouts to the server. After a timeout, the client may retry to the same server, send to a different server, or give up. A retry to the same server is counted as a retransmit as well as a timeout. A send to a different server is counted as a Request as well as a timeout.
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5.8.6 NAS (802.1x)

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 authentication configuration page.

MAC-based authentication allows for authentication of more than one user on the same port, and does not require the users to have special 802.1X software installed on their system. The switch uses the users' MAC addresses to authenticate against the backend server. As intruders can create counterfeit MAC addresses, MAC-based authentication is less secure than 802.1X authentication.

Overview of 802.1X (Port-Based) Authentication

In an 802.1X network environment, the user is called the supplicant, the switch is the authenticator, and the RADIUS server is the authentication server. The switch acts as the man-in-the-middle, forwarding requests and responses between the supplicant and the authentication server. Frames sent between the supplicant and the switch are special 802.1X frames, known as EAPOL (EAP Over LANs) frames which 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 as it allows for different authentication methods, like MD5-Challenge, PEAP, and TLS. The important thing is that the authenticator (the switch) does not need to know which authentication method the supplicant and the authentication server are using, or how many information exchange frames are needed for a particular method. The switch simply encapsulates the EAP part of the frame into the relevant type (EAPOL or RADIUS) and forwards it.

When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a special packet containing a success or failure indication. Besides forwarding the result to the supplicant, the switch uses it to open up or block traffic on the switch port connected to the supplicant.

Note: in an environment where two backend servers are enabled, the server timeout is configured to X seconds (using the authentication configuration page), and the first server in the list is currently down (but not considered dead), if the supplicant retransmits EAPOL Start frames at a rate faster than X seconds, it will never be authenticated because the switch will cancel on-going backend authentication server requests whenever it receives a new EAPOL Start frame from the supplicant. Since the server has not failed (because the X seconds have not expired), the same server will be contacted when 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.

Overview of MAC-Based Authentication

Unlike 802.1X, MAC-based authentication is not a standard, but merely a best-practices method adopted by the industry. In MAC-based authentication, users are called clients, and the switch acts as the supplicant on behalf of clients. The initial frame (any kind of frame) sent by a client is snooped by the switch, which in turn uses the client's MAC address as both username and password in the subsequent EAP exchange with the RADIUS server. The 6-byte MAC address is converted to a string in the following form "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx", that is, a dash (-) is used as separator between the lower-cased hexadecimal digits. The switch only supports the MD5-Challenge authentication method, so the RADIUS server must be configured accordingly.

When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a success or failure indication, which in turn causes the switch to open up or block traffic for that particular client, using static entries into the MAC Table. Only then will frames from the client be forwarded on the switch. There are no EAPOL frames involved in this authentication, and therefore, MAC-based authentication has nothing to do with the 802.1X standard.

The advantage of MAC-based authentication over 802.1X is that several clients can be connected to the same port (e.g. through a 3rd party switch or a hub) and still require individual authentication, and that the clients do not need special supplicant software to authenticate. The disadvantage is that MAC addresses can be spoofed by malicious users, equipment whose MAC address is a valid RADIUS user can be used by anyone, and only the MD5-Challenge method is supported.

802.1X and MAC-Based authentication configurations consist of two sections: system- and port-wide.

Refresh

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

Port Configuration

Port	Admin State	Port State	Restart	
*	<>			
1	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
2	Force Unauthorized	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
3	802.1X	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
4	MAC-based Auth.	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize
5	Force Authorized	Globally Disabled	Reauthenticate	Reinitialize

Label	Description
Mode	Indicates if 802.1X and MAC-based authentication is globally enabled or disabled on the switch. If globally disabled, all ports are allowed to forward frames.
Reauthentication Enabled	If checked, 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. 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 does not imply that a client is still present on a port (see Age Period below).
Reauthentication Period	Determines the period, in seconds, after which a connected client must be re-authenticated. This is only active if the Reauthentication Enabled checkbox is checked. Valid range of the value is 1 to 3600 seconds.
EAPOL Timeout	Determines the time for retransmission of Request Identity EAPOL frames.

	Valid range of the value is 1 to 65535 seconds. This has no effect for MAC-based ports.
Age Period	<p>This setting applies to the following modes, i.e. modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses:</p> <p>MAC-Based Auth.:</p> <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 to a number between 10 and 1000000 seconds.</p> <p>For ports in MAC-based Auth. mode, reauthentication does not cause direct communications 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 to the following modes, i.e. modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses:</p> <p>MAC-Based Auth.:</p> <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 Unauthorized state. The hold timer does not count during an on-going authentication.</p> <p>The switch will ignore new frames coming from the client during the hold time.</p> <p>The hold time can be set to a number between 10 and 1000000 seconds.</p>
Port	The port number for which the configuration below applies
Admin State	<p>If NAS is globally enabled, this selection controls the port's authentication mode. The following modes are available:</p> <p>Force Authorized</p> <p>In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Success frame when the port link is up, and any client on the port will be allowed network access without authentication.</p> <p>Force Unauthorized</p>

In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Failure frame when the port link is up, and any client on the port will be disallowed network access.

Port-based 802.1X

In an 802.1X network environment, 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 which encapsulate EAP PDUs (RFC3748). Frames sent between the switch and the RADIUS server is 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 as it allows for different authentication methods, like MD5-Challenge, PEAP, and TLS. The important thing is that the authenticator (the switch) does not need to know which authentication method the supplicant and the authentication server are using, or how many information exchange frames are needed for a particular method. The switch simply encapsulates the EAP part of the frame into the relevant type (EAPOL or RADIUS) and forwards it.

When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a special packet containing a success or failure indication. Besides forwarding the result to the supplicant, the switch uses it to open up or block traffic on the switch port connected to the supplicant.

Note: in an environment where two backend servers are enabled, the server timeout is configured to X seconds (using the authentication configuration page), and the first server in the list is currently down (but not considered dead), if the supplicant retransmits EAPOL Start frames at a rate faster than X seconds, it will never be authenticated because the switch will cancel on-going backend authentication server requests whenever it receives a new EAPOL Start frame from the supplicant. Since the server has not failed (because the X seconds have not expired), the same server will be contacted when 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.

a. 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 are not authenticated individually. To overcome this security breach, use the Single 802.1X variant.

Single 802.1X is not yet an IEEE standard, but features many of the same characteristics as port-based 802.1X. In Single 802.1X, at most one supplicant can get authenticated on the port at a time. Normal EAPOL frames are used in the communications between the supplicant and the switch. If more than one supplicant are connected to a port, the one that comes first when the port's link is connected will be the first one considered. If that supplicant does not provide valid credentials within a certain amount of time, the chance will be given to another supplicant. 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.

b. 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 are not authenticated individually. To overcome this security breach, use the Multi 802.1X variant.

Multi 802.1X is not yet an IEEE standard, but features many of the same characteristics as port-based 802.1X. In Multi 802.1X, one or more supplicants can be authenticated on the same port at the same time. Each supplicant is authenticated individually and secured in the MAC table using the Port Security module.

In Multi 802.1X it is not possible to use the multicast BPDU MAC address as the destination MAC address for EAPOL frames sent from the switch to the supplicant, since that would cause all supplicants attached to the port to reply to requests sent from the switch. Instead, the switch uses the supplicant's MAC address, which is obtained from the first EAPOL Start or EAPOL Response Identity frame sent by the supplicant. An exception to this is when no supplicants are attached. In this case, the switch sends EAPOL Request Identity frames using the BPDU multicast MAC address as destination - to wake up any supplicants that might be on the port.

The maximum number of supplicants that can be attached to a port can be limited using the Port Security Limit Control functionality.

MAC-based Auth.

Unlike port-based 802.1X, MAC-based authentication is not a standard, but merely a best-practices method adopted by the industry. In MAC-based authentication, users are called clients, and the switch acts as the supplicant on behalf of clients. The initial frame (any kind of frame) sent by a client is snooped by the switch, which in turn uses the client's MAC address as both username and password in the subsequent EAP exchange with the RADIUS server. The 6-byte MAC address is converted to a string in the following form "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx", that is, a dash (-) is used as separator between the lower-cased hexadecimal digits. The switch only supports the MD5-Challenge authentication method, so the RADIUS server must be configured accordingly.

When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a success or failure indication, which in turn causes the switch to open up or block traffic for that particular client, using the Port Security module. Only then will frames from the client be forwarded on the switch. There are no EAPOL frames involved in this authentication, and therefore, MAC-based authentication has nothing to do with the 802.1X standard.

The advantage of MAC-based authentication over port-based 802.1X is that several clients can be connected to the same port (e.g. through a 3rd party switch or a hub) and still require

	<p>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 do not 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>
<p>Port State</p>	<p>The current state of the port. It can undertake one of the following values:</p> <p>Globally Disabled: NAS is globally disabled.</p> <p>Link Down: NAS is globally enabled, but there is no link on the port.</p> <p>Authorized: the port is in Force Authorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is authorized.</p> <p>Unauthorized: the port is in Force Unauthorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is not successfully authorized by the RADIUS server.</p> <p>X Auth/Y Unauth: the port is in a multi-supplicant mode. Currently X clients are authorized and Y are unauthorized.</p>
<p>Restart</p>	<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.</p> <p>Clicking these buttons will not cause settings changed on the page to take effect.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The button only has effect on successfully authenticated clients on the port and will not cause the clients to be temporarily unauthorized.</p> <p>Reinitialize: forces a reinitialization of the clients on the port and hence a reauthentication immediately. The clients will transfer to the unauthorized state while the reauthentication is in progress.</p>

NAS Status

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

Network Access Server Switch Status

Auto-refresh Refresh

Port	Admin State	Port State	Last Source	Last 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		

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number. Click to navigate to detailed 802.1X statistics of each port.
Admin State	The port's current administrative state. Refer to NAS Admin State for more details regarding each value.
Port State	The current state of the port. Refer to NAS Port State for more details regarding each value.
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.

This page provides detailed IEEE 802.1X statistics for a specific switch port using port-based authentication. For MAC-based ports, only selected backend server (RADIUS Authentication Server) statistics is showed. Use the port drop-down list to select which port details to be displayed.

NAS Statistics Port 2

Port 2 ▼
Auto-refresh
Refresh

Port State

Admin State

Force Authorized

Port State

Globally Disabled

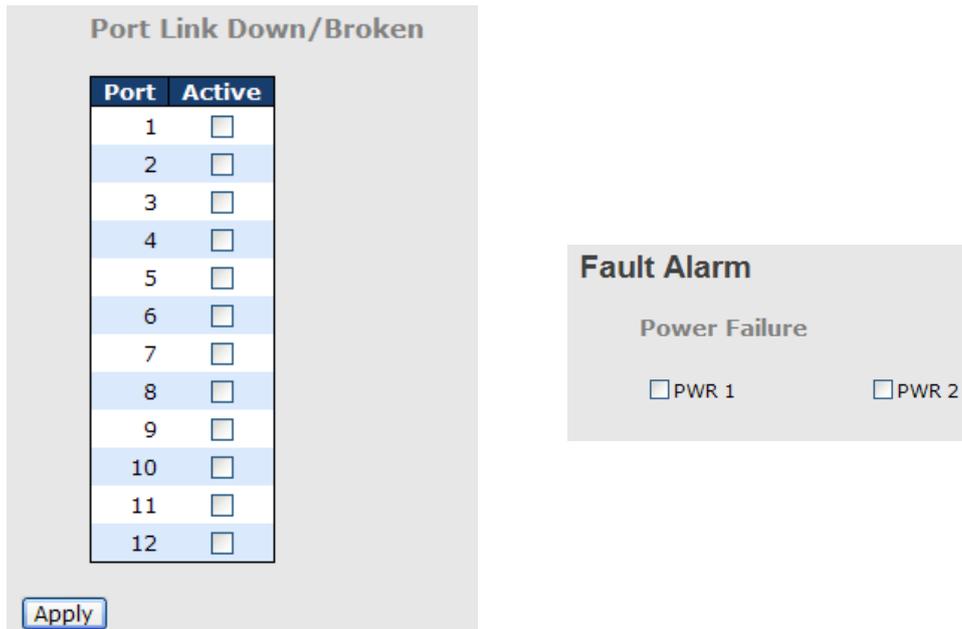
Label	Description																																																
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5.9 Warning

5.9.1 Fault Alarm

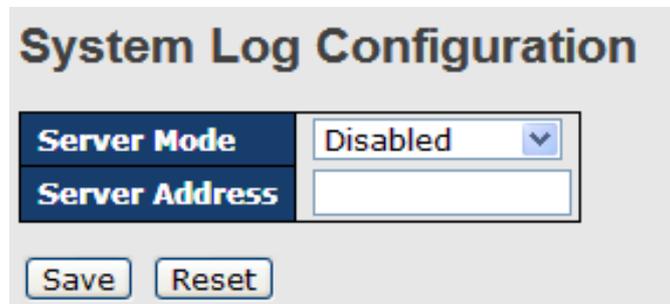
When any selected fault event happens, the Fault LED on the switch panel will light up and the electric relay will signal at the same time.



5.9.2 System Warning

SYSLOG Setting

The SYSLOG is a protocol that transmits event notifications across networks. For more details, please refer to RFC 3164 - The BSD SYSLOG Protocol.



Label	Description
Server Mode	Indicates existing server mode. When the mode operation is enabled, the syslog message will be sent to syslog server. The syslog protocol is based on UDP communications and received on UDP port 514 and the syslog server will not send acknowledgments back to the sender since UDP is a connectionless protocol and it does not provide acknowledgments. The syslog packet will always be sent even if the syslog server does not exist. Possible modes are: Enabled: enable server mode Disabled: disable server mode

SYSLOG Server IP Address	Indicates the IPv4 host address of syslog server. If the switch provides DNS functions, it also can be a host name.
---------------------------------	---

SMTP Setting

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a protocol for transmitting e-mails across the Internet. For more information, please refer to RFC 821 - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

Label	Description
E-mail Alarm	Enables or disables transmission of system warnings by e-mail
Sender E-mail Address	SMTP server IP address
Mail Subject	Subject of the mail
Authentication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Username: the authentication username ■ Password: the authentication password ■ Confirm Password: re-enter password
Recipient E-mail Address	The recipient's e-mail address. A mail allows for 6 recipients.
Apply	Click to activate the configurations
Help	Shows help file

Event Selection

SYSLOG and SMTP are two warning methods supported by the system. Check the corresponding box to enable the system event warning method you want. Please note that the checkbox cannot be checked when SYSLOG or SMTP is disabled.

System Warning - Event Selection

System Events	SYSLOG	SMTP
System Start	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Power Status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SNMP Authentication Failure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Redundant Ring Topology Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Port	SYSLOG	SMTP
1	Disabled ▼	Link Up and Link Down ▼
2	Disabled ▼	Link Up ▼
3	Disabled ▼	Link Down ▼
4	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
5	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
6	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
7	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
8	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
9	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
10	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
11	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼
12	Disabled ▼	Disabled ▼

Label	Description
System Cold Start	Sends out alerts when the system is restarted
Power Status	Sends out alerts when power is up or down
SNMP Authentication Failure	Sends out alert when SNMP authentication fails
O-Ring Topology Change	Sends out alerts when O-Ring topology changes
Port Event SYSLOG / SMTP event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disable ■ Link Up ■ Link Down ■ Link Up & Link Down
Apply	Click to activate the configurations
Help	Shows help file

5.10 Monitor and Diag

5.10.1 MAC Table

The MAC address table can be configured on this page. You can 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"/>
Age Time	<input style="width: 50px;" 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"/>											
Disable	<input type="radio"/>											
Secure	<input checked="" 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

Delete	VLAN ID	MAC Address	Port Members												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	00-1E-94-98-89-89	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											

Aging Configuration

By default, dynamic entries are removed from the MAC after 300 seconds. This removal is called aging.

You can configure aging time by entering a value in the box below in seconds; for example, **Age Time** seconds.

The allowed range is 10 to 1000000 seconds.

You can disable the automatic aging of dynamic entries by checking **Disable Automatic Aging**.

MAC Table Learning

If the learning mode for a given port is grayed out, it means another module is in control of the

mode, and thus the user cannot change the configurations. An example of such a module is MAC-Based authentication under 802.1X.

You can configure the port to dynamically learn the MAC address based upon the following settings:

MAC Table Learning

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

Label	Description
Auto	Learning is done automatically as soon as a frame with unknown SMAC is received.
Disable	No learning is done.
Secure	Only static MAC entries are learned, all other frames are dropped. Note: make sure the link used for managing the switch is added to the static Mac table before changing to secure learning mode, otherwise the management link will be 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 Configurations

The static entries in the MAC table are shown in this table. The static MAC table can contain up to 64 entries. The entries are for the whole stack, not for individual switches. The MAC table is sorted first by VLAN ID and then by MAC address.

Static MAC Table Configuration

			Port Members											
Delete	VLAN ID	MAC Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	00-1E-94-98-89-89	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Delete	1	00-00-00-00-00-00	<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"/>
Delete	1	00-00-00-00-00-00	<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"/>

Add new static entry

Label	Description
Delete	Check to delete an entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the entry
MAC Address	The MAC address for the entry
Port Members	Checkmarks indicate which ports are members of the entry. Check or uncheck to modify the entry.
Adding New Static Entry	Click to add a new entry to the static MAC table. You can specify the VLAN ID, MAC address, and port members for the new entry. Click Save to save the changes.

MAC Table

Each page shows up to 999 entries from the MAC table, with a default value of 20, selected by 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.

Each page shows up to 999 entries from the MAC table, with a default value of 20, selected by 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** fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MAC table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that or the closest next MAC table match. In addition, the two input fields will – upon clicking **Refresh** - assume the value of the first displayed entry, allows 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 it reaches the end, the text "**no more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. Use the **|<<** button to start over.

MAC Address Table

Auto-refresh Refresh Clear |<< >>

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	
Static	1	00-1E-94-98-89-89	✓													
Static	1	00-1E-94-FF-FF-FF	✓													
Static	1	01-80-C2-4A-44-06	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Static	1	33-33-FF-A8-0A-01	✓													
Static	1	33-33-FF-FF-FF-FF	✓													
Static	1	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Label	Description
Type	Indicates whether the entry is a static or 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.

5.10.2 Port Statistics

Traffic Overview

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

Port Statistics Overview

Auto-refresh Refresh Clear

Port	Packets		Bytes		Errors		Drops		Filtered
	Receive	Transmit	Receive	Transmit	Receive	Transmit	Receive	Transmit	Receive
1	117980	86946125	9117790	6259918088	3	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	68732984	68732987	4957477714	4957477932	0	0	0	0	24710409
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	68732985	68732987	4957477883	4957477932	1	0	0	0	25204638
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
Packets	The number of received and transmitted packets per port
Bytes	The number of received and transmitted bytes per port

Errors	The number of frames received in error and the number of incomplete transmissions per port
Drops	The number of frames discarded due to ingress or egress congestion
Filtered	The number of received frames filtered by the forwarding process
Auto-refresh	Check to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.
Refresh	Updates the counter entries, starting from the current entry ID.
Clear	Flushes all counters entries

Detailed Statistics

This page provides detailed traffic statistics for a specific switch port. Use the port drop-down list to decide the details of which switch port to be displayed.

The displayed counters include the total number for receive and transmit, the size for receive and transmit, and the errors for receive and transmit.

Detailed Statistics – Total Receive & 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 Late/Exc. Coll.	0
Rx Undersize	0		
Rx Oversize	0		
Rx Fragments	0		
Rx Jabber	0		
Rx Filtered	0		

Label	Description
Rx and Tx Packets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) packets
Rx and Tx Octets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) bytes, including FCS, except 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	The number of MAC Control frames received or transmitted on this port that have an opcode indicating a PAUSE operation
Rx Drops	The number of frames dropped due to insufficient receive buffer 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 a valid CRC
Rx Oversize	The number of long ² frames received with a valid CRC
Rx Fragments	The number of short ¹ frames received with an invalid CRC
Rx Jabber	The number of long ² frames received with an invalid CRC
Rx Filtered	The number of received frames filtered by the forwarding process
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

1. Short frames are frames smaller than 64 bytes.
2. Long frames are frames longer than the maximum frame length configured for this port.

5.10.3 Port Mirroring

You can configure port mirroring on this page.

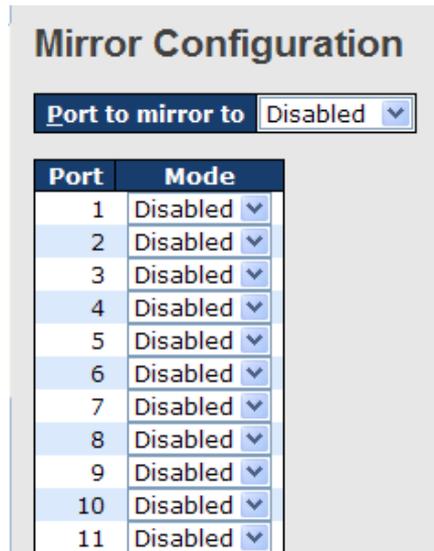
To solve network problems, selected traffic can be copied, or mirrored, to a mirror port where a frame analyzer can be attached to analyze the frame flow.

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

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

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

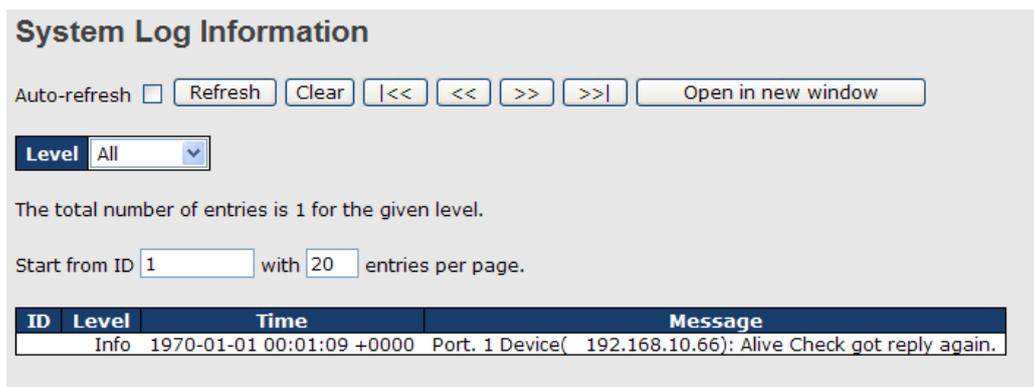
Port to mirror is also known as the mirror port. Frames from ports that have either source (rx) or destination (tx) mirroring enabled are mirrored to this port. Disabled option disables mirroring.



Label	Description
Port	The switch port number to which the following settings will be applied.
Mode	<p>Drop-down list for selecting a mirror mode.</p> <p>Rx only: only frames received on this port are mirrored to the mirror port. Frames transmitted are not mirrored.</p> <p>Tx only: only frames transmitted from this port are mirrored to the mirror port. Frames received are not mirrored.</p> <p>Disabled: neither transmitted nor received frames are mirrored.</p> <p>Enabled: both received and transmitted frames are mirrored to the mirror port.</p> <p>Note: for a given port, a frame is only transmitted once. Therefore, you cannot mirror Tx frames to the mirror port. In this case, mode for the selected mirror port is limited to Disabled or Rx only.</p>

5.10.4 System Log Information

This page provides switch system log information.



Label	Description
ID	The ID (>= 1) of the system log entry
Level	The level of the system log entry. The following level types are supported: Info: provides general information Warning: provides warning for abnormal operation Error: provides error message All: enables all levels
Time	The time of the system log entry
Message	The MAC address of the switch
Auto-refresh	Check this box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.
Refresh	Updates system log entries, starting from the current entry ID
Clear	Flushes all system log entries
<<	Updates system log entries, starting from the first available entry ID
<<	Updates system log entries, ending at the last entry currently displayed
>>	Updates system log entries, starting from the last entry currently displayed.
>>	Updates system log entries, ending at the last available entry ID.

5.10.5 Cable Diagnostics

This page allows you to perform VeriPHY cable diagnostics.

VeriPHY Cable Diagnostics

Port
All ▼

Start

Cable Status								
Port	Pair A	Length A	Pair B	Length B	Pair C	Length C	Pair D	Length D
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Press **Start** to run the diagnostics. This will take approximately 5 seconds. If all ports are selected, this can take approximately 15 seconds. When completed, the page refreshes automatically, and you can view the cable diagnostics results in the cable status table. Note that VeriPHY diagnostics is only accurate for cables 7 - 140 meters long.

10 and 100 Mbps ports will be disconnected while running VeriPHY diagnostics. Therefore, running VeriPHY on a 10 or 100 Mbps management port will cause the switch to stop responding until VeriPHY is complete.

Label	Description
Port	The port for which VeriPHY Cable Diagnostics is requested
Cable Status	Port: port number Pair: the status of the cable pair Length: the length (in meters) of the cable pair

5.10.6 SFP Monitor

SFP modules with DDM (Digital Diagnostic Monitoring) function can measure the temperature of the apparatus, helping you monitor the status of connection and detect errors immediately. You can manage and set up event alarms through DDM Web interface.

SFP Monitor

Auto-refresh

Port No.	Temperature (°C)	Vcc (V)	TX Bias(mA)	TX Power(μW)	RX Power(μW)
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Warning Temperature :

°C(0~100)

Event Alarm :

Syslog

5.10.7 Ping

This page allows you to issue ICMP PING packets to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues.

After you press **Start**, five ICMP packets will be transmitted, and the sequence number and roundtrip time will be displayed upon reception of a reply. The page refreshes automatically until responses to all packets are received, or until a timeout occurs.

```

PING6 server ::10.10.132.20
64 bytes from ::10.10.132.20: icmp_seq=0, time=0ms
64 bytes from ::10.10.132.20: icmp_seq=1, time=0ms
64 bytes from ::10.10.132.20: icmp_seq=2, time=0ms
64 bytes from ::10.10.132.20: icmp_seq=3, time=0ms
64 bytes from ::10.10.132.20: icmp_seq=4, time=0ms
Sent 5 packets, received 5 OK, 0 bad
    
```

You can configure the following properties of the issued ICMP packets:

Label	Description
IP Address	The destination IP Address
Ping Size	The payload size of the ICMP packet. Values range from 8 to 1400 bytes.

IPv6 Ping

```

PING6 server ::192.168.10.1
sendto
sendto
sendto
sendto
sendto
Sent 5 packets, received 0 OK, 0 bad
    
```

5.11 Synchronization

MAC-based Authentication

This page allows you to configure and examine current PTP clock settings.

PTP External Clock Mode

PTP External Clock Mode

One_PPS_Mode	Disable ▼
External Enable	False ▼
VCXO Enable	False ▼
Clock Frequency	1

Label	Description
One_pps_mode	The box allows you to select One_pps_mode configurations. The following values are possible: Output: enable the 1 pps clock output Input: enable the 1 pps clock input Disable: disable the 1 pps clock in/out-put
External Enable	The box allows you to configure external clock output. The following values are possible: True: enable external clock output False: disable external clock output
VCXO_Enable	The box allows you to configure the external VCXO rate adjustment. The following values are possible: True: enable external VCXO rate adjustment False: disable external VCXO rate adjustment

Clock Frequency	The box allows you to set clock frequency. The range of values is 1 - 25000000 (1 - 25MHz).
------------------------	--

PTP Clock Configurations

PTP Clock Configuration

Delete	Clock Instance	Device Type	Port List																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
No Clock Instances Present																						

Label	Description
Delete	Check this box and click Save to delete the clock instance
Clock Instance	Indicates the instance of a particular clock instance [0..3] Click on the clock instance number to edit the clock details
Device Type	Indicates the type of the clock instance. There are five device types. Ord-Bound : ordinary/boundary clock P2p Transp : peer-to-peer transparent clock E2e Transp : end-to-end transparent clock Master Only : master only Slave Only : slave only
Port List	Set check mark for each port configured for this Clock Instance.
2 Step Flag	Static member defined by the system; true if two-step Sync events and Pdelay_Resp events are used
Clock Identity	Shows a unique clock identifier
One Way	If true , one-way measurements are used. This parameter applies only to a slave. In one-way mode no delay measurements are performed, i.e. this is applicable only if frequency synchronization is needed. The master always responds to delay requests.
Protocol	Transport protocol used by the PTP protocol engine Ethernet PTP over Ethernet multicast ip4multi PTP over IPv4 multicast ip4uni PTP over IPv4 unicast Note: IPv4 unicast protocol only works in Master Only and Slave

	<p>Only clocks</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Device Type.</p> <p>In a unicast Slave Only clock, you also need to configure which master clocks to request Announce and Sync messages from.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Unicast Slave Configuration</p>
VLAN Tag Enable	<p>Enables VLAN tagging for PTP frames</p> <p>Note: Packets are only tagged if the port is configured for vlan tagging. i.e:</p> <p>Port Type != Unaware and PortVLAN mode == None, and the port is member of the VLAN.</p>
VID	VLAN identifiers used for tagging the PTP frames
PCP	Priority code point values used for PTP frames

5.12 Troubleshooting

5.12.1 Factory Defaults

You can reset the configuration of the stack switch on this page. Only the IP configuration is retained.

Factory Defaults



Label	Description
Yes	Click to reset the configuration to factory defaults
No	Click to return to the Port State page without resetting

5.12.2 System Reboot

You can reset the stack switch on this page. After reset, the system will boot normally as if you have powered on the devices.

Warm Reset

Are you sure you want to perform a Warm Restart?

Yes

No

Label	Description
Yes	Click to reboot device
No	Click to return to the Port State page without rebooting

Command Line Interface Management

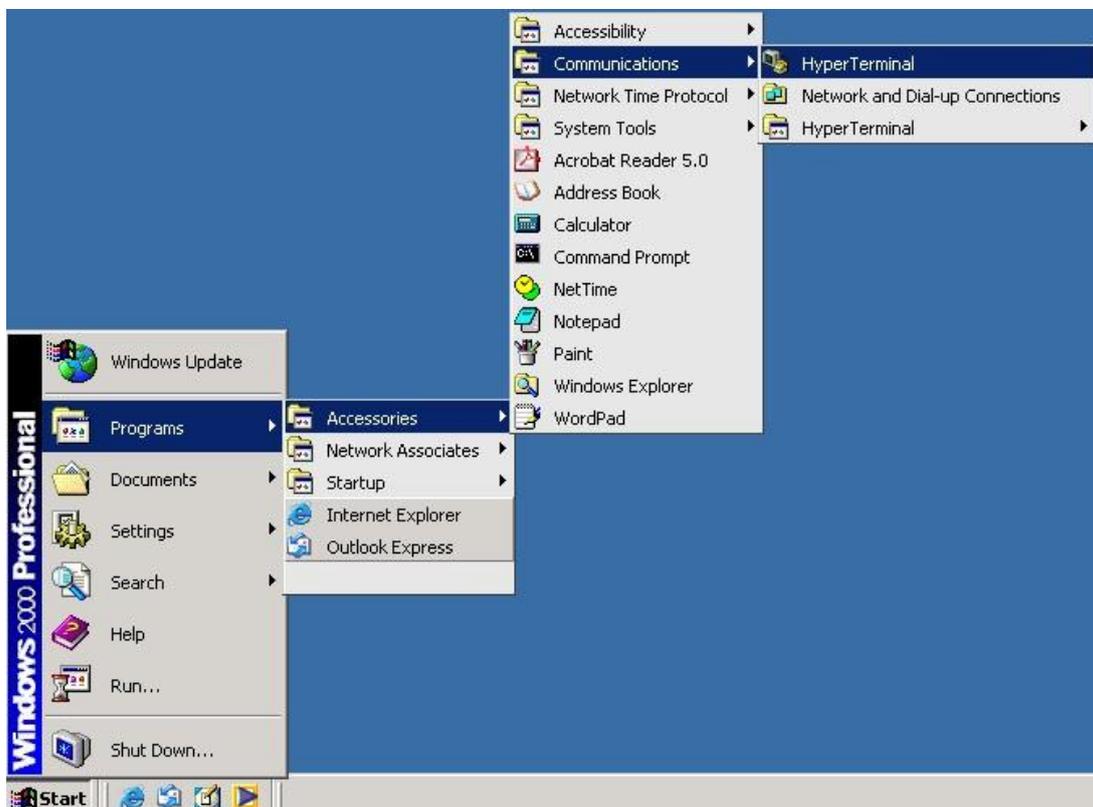
Besides Web-based management, the switch also supports CLI management. You can use console or telnet to manage the switch by CLI.

CLI Management by RS-232 Serial Console (115200, 8, none, 1, none)

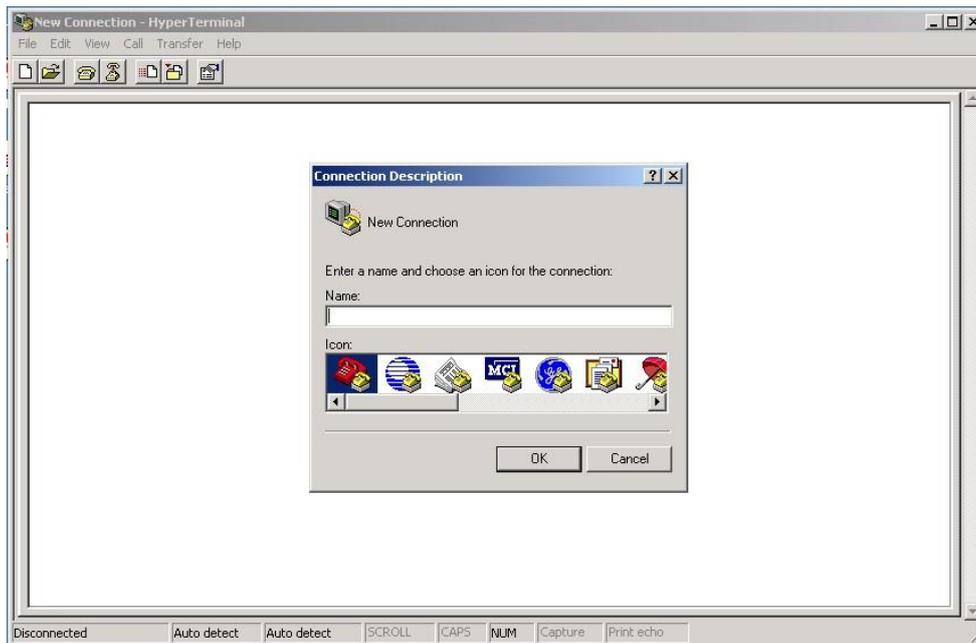
Before configuring RS-232 serial console, connect the RS-232 port of the switch to your PC Com port using a RJ45 to DB9-F cable.

Follow the steps below to access the console via RS-232 serial cable.

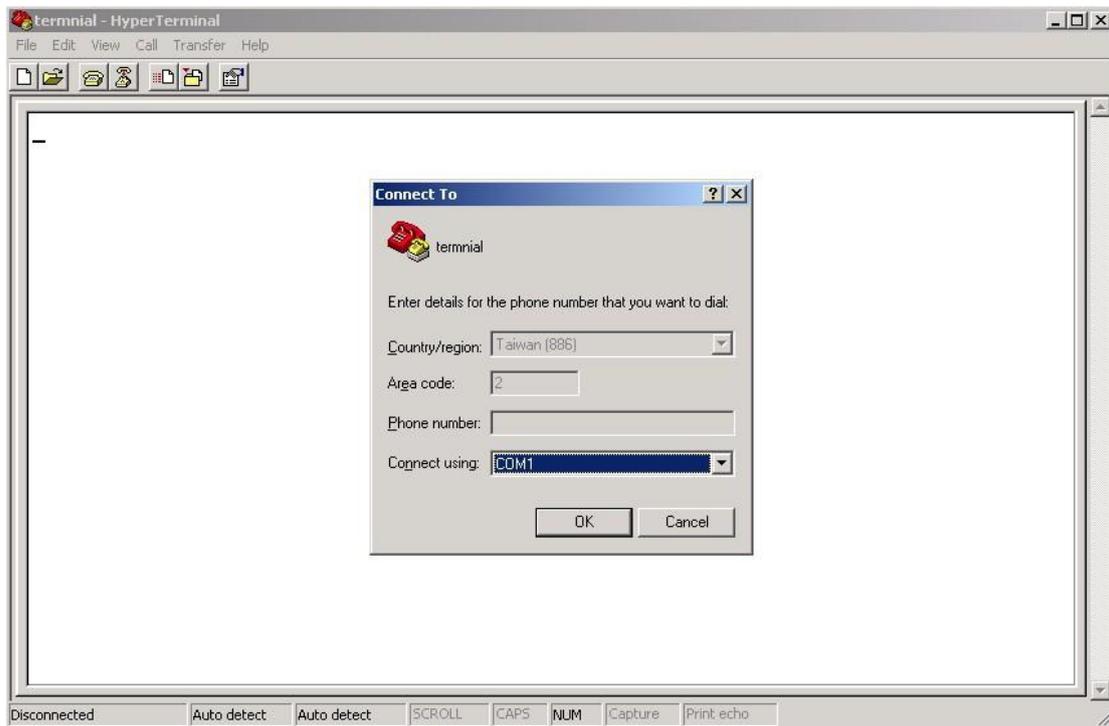
Step 1: On Windows desktop, click on **Start -> Programs -> Accessories -> Communications -> Hyper Terminal**



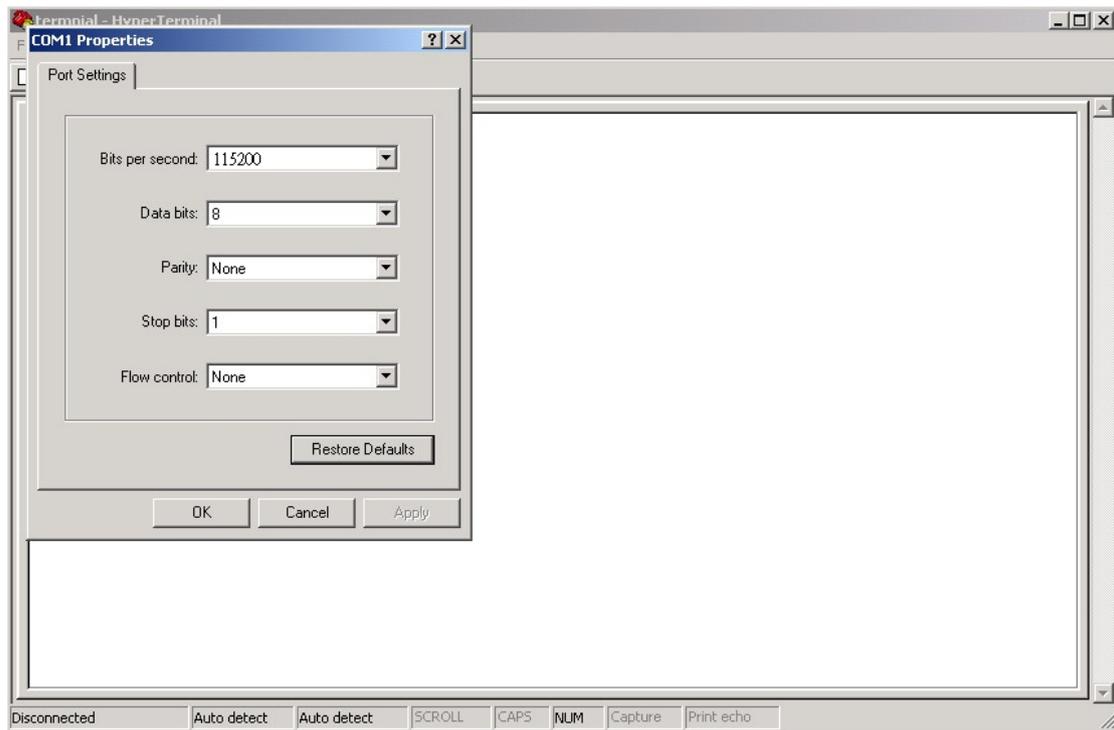
Step 2: Input a name for the new connection.



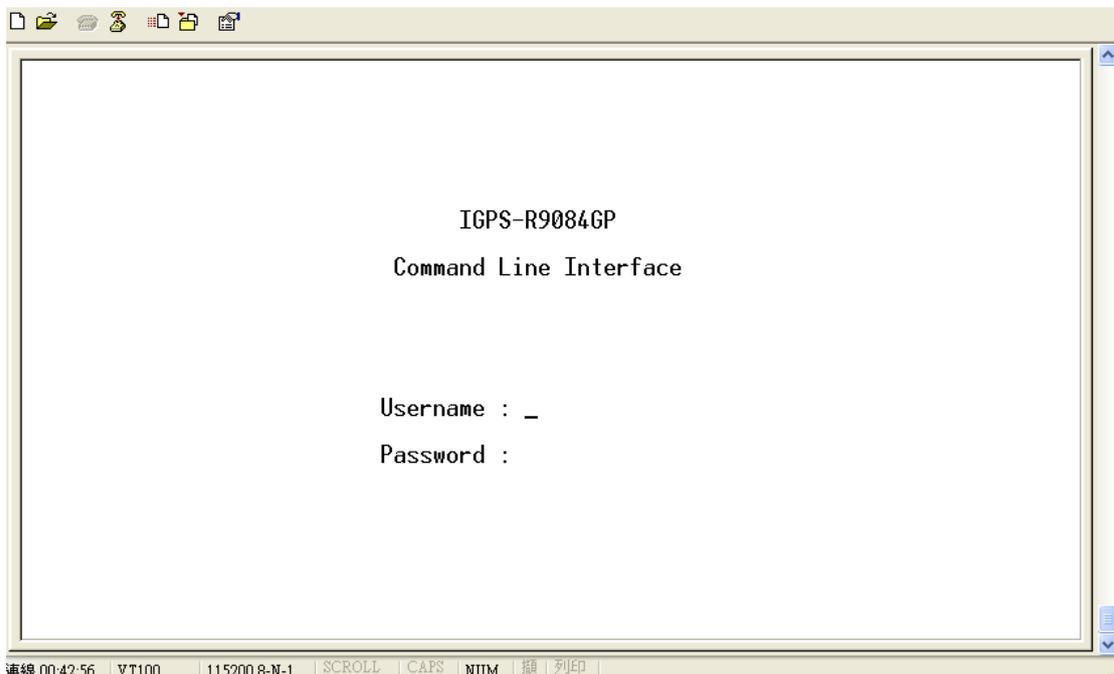
Step 3: Select a COM port in the drop-down list.



Step 4: A pop-up window that indicates COM port properties appears, including bits per second, data bits, parity, stop bits, and flow control.



Step 5: The console login screen will appear. Use the keyboard to enter the Username and Password (same as the password for Web browsers), then press **Enter**.



CLI Management by Telnet

You can use **TELNET** to configure the switch. The default values are:

IP Address: **192.168.10.1**

Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**

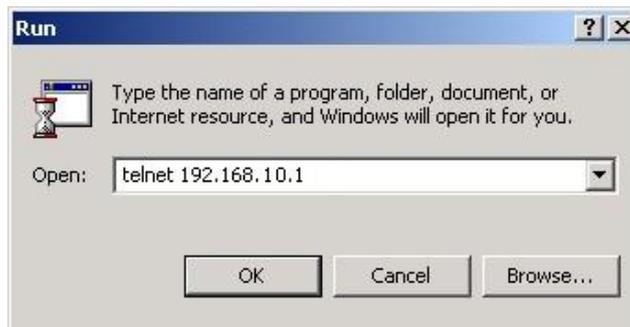
Default Gateway: **192.168.10.254**

User Name: **admin**

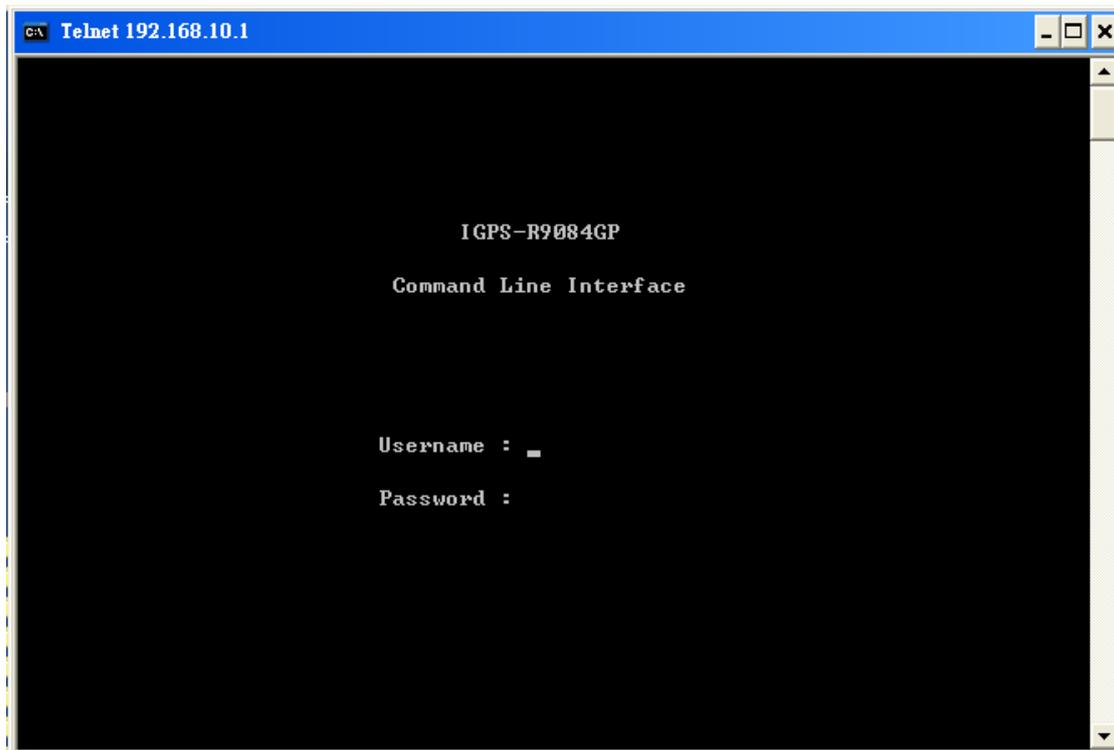
Password: **admin**

Follow the steps below to access console via Telnet.

Step 1: Telnet to the IP address of the switch from the **Run** window by inputting commands (or from the MS-DOS prompt) as below.



Step 2: The Login screen will appear. Use the keyboard to enter the Username and Password (same as the password for Web browser), and then press **Enter**.



Commander Groups

```
Command Groups :
-----
System      : System settings and reset options
IP          : IP configuration and Ping
Port        : Port management
MAC         : MAC address table
ULAN        : Virtual LAN
PULAN       : Private ULAN
Security    : Security management
STP         : Spanning Tree Protocol
Aggr        : Link Aggregation
LACP        : Link Aggregation Control Protocol
LLDP        : Link Layer Discovery Protocol
PoE         : Power Over Ethernet
QoS         : Quality of Service
Mirror      : Port mirroring
Config      : Load/Save of configuration via TFTP
Firmware    : Download of firmware via TFTP
PTP         : IEEE1588 Precision Time Protocol
Loop Protect : Loop Protection
IPMC        : MLD/IGMP Snooping
Fault       : Fault Alarm Configuration
Event       : Event Selection
DHCP Server : DHCP Server Configuration
Ring        : Ring Configuration
Chain       : Chain Configuration
RCS         : Remote Control Security
Fastrecovery : Fast-Recovery Configuration
SFP         : SFP Monitor Configuration
DeviceBinding : Device Binding Configuration
MRP         : MRP Configuration
Modbus      : Modbus TCP Configuration
```

System

System>	Configuration [all] [<port_list>]
	Reboot
	Restore Default [keep_ip]
	Contact [<contact>]
	Name [<name>]
	Location [<location>]
	Description [<description>]
	Password <password>
	Username [<username>]
	Timezone [<offset>]
	Log [<log_id>] [all info warning error] [clear]

IP

IP>	Configuration
	DHCP [enable disable]
	Setup [<ip_addr>] [<ip_mask>] [<ip_router>] [<vid>]
	Ping <ip_addr_string> [<ping_length>]
	SNTP [<ip_addr_string>]

Port

port>	Configuration [<port_list>] [up down]
	Mode [<port_list>] [auto 10hdx 10fdx 100hdx 100fdx 1000fdx sfp_auto_ams]
	Flow Control [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	State [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	MaxFrame [<port_list>] [<max_frame>]
	Power [<port_list>] [enable disable actiphy dynamic]
	Excessive [<port_list>] [discard restart]
	Statistics [<port_list>] [<command>] [up down]
	VeriPHY [<port_list>]
	SFP [<port_list>]

MAC

MAC>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Add <mac_addr> <port_list> [<vid>]
	Delete <mac_addr> [<vid>]

	Lookup <mac_addr> [<vid>]
	Agetime [<age_time>]
	Learning [<port_list>] [auto disable secure]
	Dump [<mac_max>] [<mac_addr>] [<vid>]
	Statistics [<port_list>]
	Flush

VLAN

	Configuration [<port_list>]
	PVID [<port_list>] [<vid> none]
	FrameType [<port_list>] [all tagged untagged]
	IngressFilter [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	tx_tag [<port_list>] [untag_pvid untag_all tag_all]
	PortType [<port_list>] [unaware c-port s-port s-custom-port]
	EtypeCustomSport [<etype>]
VLAN>	Add <vid> <name> [<ports_list>]
	Forbidden Add <vid> <name> [<port_list>]
	Delete <vid> <name>
	Forbidden Delete <vid> <name>
	Forbidden Lookup [<vid>] [(name <name>)]
	Lookup [<vid>] [(name <name>)] [combined static nas all]
	Name Add <name> <vid>
	Name Delete <name>
	Name Lookup [<name>]
	Status [<port_list>] [combined static nas mstp all conflicts]

Private VLAN

	Configuration [<port_list>]
PVLAN>	Add <pvlan_id> [<port_list>]
	Delete <pvlan_id>
	Lookup [<pvlan_id>]
	Isolate [<port_list>] [enable disable]

Security

Security >	Switch Switch security setting
	Network Network security setting

	AAA Authentication, Authorization and Accounting setting
--	---

Security Switch

Security/switch>	Password <password>
	Auth Authentication
	SSH Secure Shell
	HTTPS Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer
	RMON Remote Network Monitoring

Security Switch Authentication

Security/switch/auth>	Configuration
	Method [console telnet ssh web] [none local radius] [enable disable]

Security Switch SSH

Security/switch/ssh>	Configuration
	Mode [enable disable]

Security Switch HTTPS

Security/switch/ssh>	Configuration
	Mode [enable disable]

Security Switch RMON

Security/switch/rmon>	Statistics Add <stats_id> <data_source>
	Statistics Delete <stats_id>
	Statistics Lookup [<stats_id>]
	History Add <history_id> <data_source> [<interval>] [<buckets>]
	History Delete <history_id>
	History Lookup [<history_id>]
	Alarm Add <alarm_id> <interval> <alarm_variable> [absolute delta]<rising_threshold> <rising_event_index> <falling_threshold> <falling_event_index> [rising falling both]
	Alarm Delete <alarm_id>
	Alarm Lookup [<alarm_id>]

Security Network

Security/Network>	Psec	Port Security Status
	NAS	Network Access Server (IEEE 802.1X)
	ACL	Access Control List
	DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

Security Network Psec

Security/Network/Psec>	Switch [<port_list>]
	Port [<port_list>]

Security Network NAS

Security/Network/NAS>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Mode [enable disable]
	State [<port_list>] [auto authorized unauthorized macbased]
	Reauthentication [enable disable]
	ReauthPeriod [<reauth_period>]
	EapolTimeout [<eapol_timeout>]
	Agetime [<age_time>]
	Holdtime [<hold_time>]
	Authenticate [<port_list>] [now]
	Statistics [<port_list>] [clear eapol radius]

Security Network ACL

Security/Network/ACL>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Action [<port_list>] [permit deny] [<rate_limiter>][<port_redirect>] [<mirror>] [<logging>] [<shutdown>]
	Policy [<port_list>] [<policy>]
	Rate [<rate_limiter_list>] [<rate_unit>] [<rate>]
	Add [<ace_id>] [<ace_id_next>][(port <port_list>)] [(policy <policy> <policy_bitmask>)] [<tagged>] [<vid>] [<tag_prio>] [<dmac_type>][(etype [<etype>] [<smac>] [<dmac>]) (arp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<smac>] [<arp_opcode>] [<arp_flags>]) (ip [<sip>] [<dip>] [<protocol>] [<ip_flags>]) (icmp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<icmp_type>] [<icmp_code>]

	[<ip_flags>)] (udp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<sport>] [<dport>] [<ip_flags>]) (tcp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<sport>] [<dport>] [<ip_flags>] [<tcp_flags>])) [permit deny] [<rate_limiter>] [<port_redirect>] [<mirror>] [<logging>][<shutdown>]
	Delete <ace_id>
	Lookup [<ace_id>]
	Clear
	Status [combined static loop_protect dhcp ptp ipmc conflicts]
	Port State [<port_list>] [enable disable]

Security Network DHCP

Security/Network/DHCP>	Configuration
	Mode [enable disable]
	Server [<ip_addr>]
	Information Mode [enable disable]
	Information Policy [replace keep drop]
	Statistics [clear]

Security Network AAA

Security/Network/AAA>	Configuration
	Timeout [<timeout>]
	Deadtime [<dead_time>]
	RADIUS [<server_index>] [enable disable] [<ip_addr_string>] [<secret>] [<server_port>]
	ACCT_RADIUS [<server_index>] [enable disable] [<ip_addr_string>] [<secret>] [<server_port>]
	Statistics [<server_index>]

STP

STP>	Configuration
------	---------------

	Version [<stp_version>]
	Non-certified release, v
	Txhold [<holdcount>]lt 15:15:15, Dec 6 2007
	MaxAge [<max_age>]
	FwdDelay [<delay>]
	bpduFilter [enable disable]
	bpduGuard [enable disable]
	recovery [<timeout>]
	CName [<config-name>] [<integer>]
	Status [<msti>] [<port_list>]
	Msti Priority [<msti>] [<priority>]
	Msti Map [<msti>] [clear]
	Msti Add <msti> <vid>
	Port Configuration [<port_list>]
	Port Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port Edge [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port AutoEdge [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port P2P [<port_list>] [enable disable auto]
	Port RestrictedRole [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port RestrictedTcn [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port bpduGuard [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port Statistics [<port_list>]
	Port Mcheck [<port_list>]
	Msti Port Configuration [<msti>] [<port_list>]
	Msti Port Cost [<msti>] [<port_list>] [<path_cost>]
	Msti Port Priority [<msti>] [<port_list>] [<priority>]

Aggr

Aggr>	Configuration
	Add <port_list> [<aggr_id>]
	Delete <aggr_id>
	Lookup [<aggr_id>]
	Mode [smac dmac ip port] [enable disable]

LACP

LACP>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Key [<port_list>] [<key>]
	Role [<port_list>] [active passive]
	Status [<port_list>]
	Statistics [<port_list>] [clear]

LLDP

LLDP>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Statistics [<port_list>] [clear]
	Info [<port_list>]

QoS

QoS>	DSCP Map [<dscp_list>] [<class>] [<dpl>]
	DSCP Translation [<dscp_list>] [<trans_dscp>]
	DSCP Trust [<dscp_list>] [enable disable]
	DSCP Classification Mode [<dscp_list>] [enable disable]
	DSCP Classification Map [<class_list>] [<dpl_list>] [<dscp>]
	DSCP EgressRemap [<dscp_list>] [<dpl_list>] [<dscp>]
	Storm Unicast [enable disable] [<packet_rate>]
	Storm Multicast [enable disable] [<packet_rate>]
	Storm Broadcast [enable disable] [<packet_rate>]
	QCL Add [<qce_id>] [<qce_id_next>] [<port_list> [<tag>] [<vid>] [<pcp>] [<dei>] [<smac>] [<dmac_type>] [(etype [<etype>]) (LLC [<DSAP>] [<SSAP>] [<control>)] (SNAP [<PID>]) (ipv4 [<protocol>] [<sip>] [<dscp>] [<fragment>] [<sport>] [<dport>])

	(ipv6 [<protocol>] [<sip_v6>] [<dscp>] [<sport>] [<dport>]) [<class>] [<dp>] [<classified_dscp>]
	QCL Delete <qce_id>
	QCL Lookup [<qce_id>]
	QCL Status [combined static conflicts]
	QCL Refresh

Mirror

Mirror>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Port [<port> disable]
	Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable rx tx]

Dot1x

Dot1x>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Mode [enable disable]
	State [<port_list>] [macbased auto authorized unauthorized]
	Authenticate [<port_list>] [now]
	Reauthentication [enable disable]
	Period [<reauth_period>]
	Timeout [<eapol_timeout>]
	Statistics [<port_list>] [clear eapol radius]
	Clients [<port_list>] [all <client_cnt>]
	Agetime [<age_time>]
	Holdtime [<hold_time>]

IGMP

IGMP>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Mode [enable disable]
	State [<vid>] [enable disable]
	Querier [<vid>] [enable disable]
	Fastleave [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Router [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Flooding [enable disable]
	Groups [<vid>]
	Status [<vid>]

ACL

ACL>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Action [<port_list>] [permit deny] [<rate_limiter>] [<port_copy>] [<logging>] [<shutdown>]
	Policy [<port_list>] [<policy>]
	Rate [<rate_limiter_list>] [<packet_rate>]
	Add [<ace_id>] [<ace_id_next>] [switch (port <port>) (policy <policy>)] [<vid>] [<tag_prio>] [<dmac_type>] [(etype [<etype>] [<smac>] [<dmac>]) (arp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<smac>] [<arp_opcode>] [<arp_flags>)] (ip [<sip>] [<dip>] [<protocol>] [<ip_flags>)] (icmp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<icmp_type>] [<icmp_code>] [<ip_flags>)] (udp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<sport>] [<dport>] [<ip_flags>)] (tcp [<sip>] [<dip>] [<sport>] [<dport>] [<ip_flags>] [<tcp_flags>))] [permit deny] [<rate_limiter>] [<port_copy>] [<logging>] [<shutdown>]
	Delete <ace_id>
	Lookup [<ace_id>]
Clear	

Mirror

Mirror>	Configuration [<port_list>]
	Port [<port> disable]
	Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable rx tx]

Config

Config>	Save <ip_server> <file_name>
	Load <ip_server> <file_name> [check]

Firmware

Firmware>	Load <ip_addr_string> <file_name>
-----------	-----------------------------------

SNMP

SNMP>	Trap Inform Retry Times [<retries>]
	Trap Probe Security Engine ID [enable disable]
	Trap Security Engine ID [<engineid>]
	Trap Security Name [<security_name>]

	Engine ID [<engineid>]
	Community Add <community> [<ip_addr>] [<ip_mask>]
	Community Delete <index>
	Community Lookup [<index>]
	User Add <engineid> <user_name> [MD5 SHA] [<auth_password>] [DES] [<priv_password>]
	User Delete <index>
	User Changekey <engineid> <user_name> <auth_password> [<priv_password>]
	User Lookup [<index>]
	Group Add <security_model> <security_name> <group_name>
	Group Delete <index>
	Group Lookup [<index>]
	View Add <view_name> [included excluded] <oid_subtree>
	View Delete <index>
	View Lookup [<index>]
	Access Add <group_name> <security_model> <security_level> [<read_view_name>] [<write_view_name>]
	Access Delete <index>
	Access Lookup [<index>]

Firmware

Firmware>	Load <ip_addr_string> <file_name>
-----------	-----------------------------------

PTP

	Configuration [<clockinst>]
	PortState <clockinst> [<port_list>] [enable disable internal]
	ClockCreate <clockinst> [<devtype>] [<twostep>] [<protocol>] [<oneway>] [<clockid>] [<tag_enable>] [<vid>] [<prio>]
	ClockDelete <clockinst> [<devtype>]
PTP>	DefaultDS <clockinst> [<priority1>] [<priority2>] [<domain>]
	CurrentDS <clockinst>
	ParentDS <clockinst>
	Timingproperties <clockinst> [<utcoffset>] [<valid>] [<leap59>] [<leap61>] [<timetrac>] [<freqtrac>] [<ptptimescale>] [<timesource>]

	PTP PortDataSet <clockinst> [<port_list>] [<announceintv>] [<announceto>] [<syncintv>] [<delaymech>] [<minpdelayreqintv>] [<delayasymmetry>] [<ingressLatency>]
	LocalClock <clockinst> [update show ratio] [<clockratio>]
	Filter <clockinst> [<def_delay_filt>] [<period>] [<dist>]
	Servo <clockinst> [<displaystates>] [<ap_enable>] [<ai_enable>] [<ad_enable>] [<ap>] [<ai>] [<ad>]
	SlaveTableUnicast <clockinst>
	UniConfig <clockinst> [<index>] [<duration>] [<ip_addr>]
	ForeignMasters <clockinst> [<port_list>]
	EgressLatency [show clear]
	MasterTableUnicast <clockinst>
	ExtClockMode [<one_pps_mode>] [<ext_enable>] [<clockfreq>] [<vcxo_enable>]
	OnePpsAction [<one_pps_clear>]
	DebugMode <clockinst> [<debug_mode>]
	Wireless mode <clockinst> [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Wireless pre notification <clockinst> <port_list>
	Wireless delay <clockinst> [<port_list>] [<base_delay>] [<incr_delay>]

Loop Protect

Loop Protect>	Configuration
	Mode [enable disable]
	Transmit [<transmit-time>]
	Shutdown [<shutdown-time>]
	Port Configuration [<port_list>]
	Port Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port Action [<port_list>] [shutdown shut_log log]
	Port Transmit [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Status [<port_list>]

IPMC

IPMC>	Configuration [igmp]
	Mode [igmp] [enable disable]
	Flooding [igmp] [enable disable]
	VLAN Add [igmp] <vid>

	VLAN Delete [igmp] <vid>
	State [igmp] [<vid>] [enable disable]
	Querier [igmp] [<vid>] [enable disable]
	Fastleave [igmp] [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Router [igmp] [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Status [igmp] [<vid>]
	Groups [igmp] [<vid>]
	Version [igmp] [<vid>]

Fault

Fault>	Alarm PortLinkDown [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Alarm PowerFailure [pwr1 pwr2 pwr3] [enable disable]

Event

	Configuration
	Syslog SystemStart [enable disable]
	Syslog PowerStatus [enable disable]
	Syslog SnmpAuthenticationFailure [enable disable]
	Syslog RingTopologyChange [enable disable]
Event>	Syslog Port [<port_list>] [disable linkup linkdown both]
	SMTP SystemStart [enable disable]
	SMTP PowerStatus [enable disable]
	SMTP SnmpAuthenticationFailure [enable disable]
	SMTP RingTopologyChange [enable disable]
	SMTP Port [<port_list>] [disable linkup linkdown both]

DHCP Server

DHCP Server>	Mode [enable disable]
	Setup [<ip_start>] [<ip_end>] [<ip_mask>] [<ip_router>] [<ip_dns>] [<ip_tftp>] [<lease>] [<bootfile>]

Ring

Ring>	Mode [enable disable]
	Master [enable disable]
	1stRingPort [<port>]
	2ndRingPort [<port>]

	Couple Mode [enable disable]
	Couple Port [<port>]
	Dualhoming Mode [enable disable]
	Dualhoming Port [<port>]

Chain

	Configuration
	Mode [enable disable]
Chain>	1stUplinkPort [<port>]
	2ndUplinkPort [<port>]
	EdgePort [1st 2nd none]

RCS

	Mode [enable disable]
RCS>	Add [<ip_addr>] [<port_list>] [web_on web_off] [telnet_on telnet_off] [snmp_on snmp_off]
	Del <index>
	Configuration

FastRecovery

FastRecovery>	Mode [enable disable]
	Port [<port_list>] [<fr_priority>]

SFP

SFP>	syslog [enable disable]
	temp [<temperature>]
	Info

DeviceBinding

	Mode [enable disable]
	Port Mode [<port_list>] [disable scan binding shutdown]
	Port DDOS Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
Devicebinding>	Port DDOS Sensibility [<port_list>] [low normal medium high]
	Port DDOS Packet [<port_list>] [rx_total rx_unicast rx_multicast rx_broadcast tcp udp]
	Port DDOS Low [<port_list>] [<socket_number>]

	Port DDOS High [<port_list>] [<socket_number>]
	Port DDOS Filter [<port_list>] [source destination]
	Port DDOS Action [<port_list>] [do_nothing block_1_min block_10_mins block shutdown only_log reboot_device]
	Port DDOS Status [<port_list>]
	Port Alive Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port Alive Action [<port_list>] [do_nothing link_change shutdown only_log reboot_device]
	Port Alive Status [<port_list>]
	Port Stream Mode [<port_list>] [enable disable]
	Port Stream Action [<port_list>] [do_nothing only_log]
	Port Stream Status [<port_list>]
	Port Addr [<port_list>] [<ip_addr>] [<mac_addr>]
	Port Alias [<port_list>] [<ip_addr>]
	Port DeviceType [<port_list>] [unknown ip_cam ip_phone ap pc plc nvr]
	Port Location [<port_list>] [<device_location>]
	Port Description [<port_list>] [<device_description>]

MRP

	Configuration
	Mode [enable disable]
	Manager [enable disable]
	React [enable disable]
	1stRingPort [<mrp_port>]
	2ndRingPort [<mrp_port>]
MRP>	Parameter MRP_TOPchgT [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_TOPNRmax [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_TSTshortT [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_TSTdefaultT [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_TSTNRmax [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_LNKdownT [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_LNKupT [<value>]
	Parameter MRP_LNKNRmax [<value>]

Modbus

Modbus>	Status
	Mode [enable disable]

Technical Specifications

ORing Switch Model	IGPS-R9084GP
Physical Ports	
10/100/1000Base-T(X) with P.S.E. Ports in RJ45 Auto MDI/MDIX	8
100/1000Base-X with SFP port	4
Technology	
Ethernet Standards	IEEE 802.3 for 10Base-T IEEE 802.3u for 100Base-TX and 100Base-FX IEEE 802.3ab for 1000Base-T IEEE 802.z for 1000Base-X IEEE 802.3x for Flow control IEEE 802.3ad for LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) IEEE 802.1p for COS (Class of Service) IEEE 802.1Q for VLAN Tagging IEEE 802.1w for RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) IEEE 802.1s for MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) IEEE 802.1x for Authentication IEEE 802.1AB for LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) IEEE 802.3at PoE specification (up to 30 Watts per port for P.S.E.)
MAC Table	8k
Priority Queues	8
Processing	Store-and-Forward
Switch Properties	Switching latency: 7 us Switching bandwidth: 24Gbps Max. Number of Available VLANs: 256 IGMP multicast groups: 128 for each VLAN Port rate limiting: User Define
Jumbo frame	Up to 9.6K Bytes
Security Features	Device Binding security feature Enable/disable ports, MAC based port security Port based network access control (802.1x) Single 802.1x and Multiple 802.1x MAC-based authentication QoS assignment Guest VLAN MAC address limit TACACS+ VLAN (802.1Q) to segregate and secure network traffic Radius centralized password management SNMPv3 encrypted authentication and access security Web and CLI authentication and authorization Authorization (15 levels) IP source guard Https / SSH enhance network security
Software Features	Hardware routing, RIP and static routing IEEE 1588v2 clock synchronization IEEE 802.1D Bridge, auto MAC address learning/aging and MAC address (static) Multiple Registration Protocol (MRP) RSTP/MSTP (IEEE 802.1w/s) Redundant Ring (O-Ring) with recovery time less than 30ms over 250 units TOS/Diffserv supported Quality of Service (802.1p) for real-time traffic VLAN (802.1Q) with VLAN tagging Voice VLAN IGMP v2/v3 Snooping IP-based bandwidth management Application-based QoS management DOS/DDOS auto prevention Port configuration, status, statistics, monitoring, security DHCP Server/Client/snooping

	DHCP Relay Modbus TCP DNS client proxy ARP inspection SMTP Client
Network Redundancy	O-Ring Open-Ring O-Chain MRP(*NOTE) MSTP (RSTP/STP compatible)
RS-232 Serial Console Port	RS-232 in RJ45 connector with console cable. 115200bps, 8, N, 1
LED indicators	
Power Indicator (PWR)	Green : Power LED x 2
Ring Master Indicator (R.M.)	Green : Indicates that the system is operating in O-Ring Master mode
O-Ring Indicator (Ring)	Green : Indicates that the system operating in O-Ring mode Green Blinking : Indicates that the Ring is broken.
Fault Indicator (Fault)	Amber : Indicate unexpected event occurred
10/100/1000Base-T(X) RJ45 Port Indicator	Dual color LED : Green for 1000Mbps Link/Act indicator. Amber for 10/100Mbps Link/Act indicator
100/1000Base-X SFP Port Indicator	Green for port Link/Act.
PoE Indicator	Green : PoE enabled LED x 8
Fault contact	
Relay	Relay output to carry capacity of 1A at 24VDC
Power	
Redundant Input power	Dual DC inputs. 50~57VDC on 6-pin terminal block
Power consumption (Typ.)	19 Watts (not including PoE power)
Overload current protection	Present
Reverse Polarity Protection	Not Present
Physical Characteristic	
Enclosure	IP-30
Dimension (W x D x H)	96.4 x 145.5 x 154 mm (3.8 x 5.73 x 6.06 inch)
Weight (g)	1560 g
Environmental	
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)
Operating Temperature	-40 to 70°C (-40 to 158°F)
Operating Humidity	5% to 95% Non-condensing
Regulatory approvals	
EMI	FCC Part 15, CISPR (EN55022) class A
EMS	EN61000-4-2 (ESD) EN61000-4-3 (RS), EN61000-4-4 (EFT), EN61000-4-5 (Surge), EN61000-4-6 (CS), EN61000-4-8, EN61000-4-11
Shock	IEC60068-2-27
Free Fall	IEC60068-2-32
Vibration	IEC60068-2-6
Safety	EN60950-1
Warranty	5 years