Atop Technologies, Inc.

Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch

User Manual
V0.4
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Series covered by this manual:
EHG77xx Series

This PDF Document contains internal hyperlinks for ease of navigation.
For example, click on any item listed in the **Table of Contents** to go to that page.

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Important Announcement

Disclaimer

We have checked the contents of this manual for agreement with the hardware and the software described. Since deviations cannot be precluded entirely, we cannot guarantee full agreement. However, the data in this manual is reviewed regularly and any necessary corrections will be included in subsequent editions. Suggestions for improvement are welcome. All other product's names referenced herein are registered trademarks of their respective companies.

Preface

This manual contains some advanced network management knowledge, instructions, examples, guidelines, and general theories. The contents are designed to help users manage the switch and use its software, a background in general theory is a must, when reading it. Please refer to the Glossary for technical terms and abbreviations.

Who Should Use This User Manual

This manual is to be used by qualified network personnel or support technicians who are familiar with network operations, and might be useful for system programmers or network planners as well. This manual also provides helpful and handy information for first time users. For any related problems, please contact your local distributor. If they are unable to assist you, please redirect your inquiries to www.atoponline.com .

Warranty Period

Atop technology provides a limited 5-year warranty for managed Ethernet switches.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Industrial Managed Switch

Atop's EHG (Ethernet Switching Hub Full Gigabit) 77xx series are product lines of powerful industrial managed switch which are referred to as Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Layer 2 bridging devices. Unlike an "**unmanaged**" switch, which is normally found in homes or in Small Office/Home Office (SOHO) environments and runs in "auto-negotiation" mode, each port on a "**managed switch**" can be configured for its link bandwidth, priority, security, and duplex settings. The managed switches can be managed by Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) software, web browsers, Telnet, or serial console. Since every single port can be configured to specific settings, network administrators can better control the network and maximize network functionality.

Atop's managed switch is also an industrial switch and not a commercial switch. A commercial switch simply works in a comfortable office environment. However, an industrial switch is designed to perform in harsh industrial environments, i.e., extreme temperature, high humidity, dusty air, potential high impact, or the presence of potentially high static charges. Atop's managed switch works fine even in these environments.

Atop's managed switch is designed to provide faster, secure, and more stable network. Advantages that make it a powerful switch are that it supports security such as IP Source Guard, DHCP Snooping, ARP Inspection as well as Access Control List (ACL) and network redundancy protocols/technologies such as Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS), Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), and Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). These protocols provide better network reliability and decrease recovery time.

Atop's managed switch supports a wide range of IEEE standard protocols. This switch is excellent for keeping systems running smoothly, reliable for preventing system damage or losses, and friendly to all levels of users. The goal of this innovative product is to bring users an enhanced network management experience.

Note:
Throughout the manual, the symbol * indicates that more detailed information of the subject will be provided at the end of this book or as a footnote.

1.2 Software Features

Atop's industrial Layer-2 Managed switches come with a wide range of network protocols and software features. These protocols and software features allow the network administrator to implement security and reliability into their network. These features enable Atop's switches to be used in safety applications, and factory and process automation. The followings are the list of protocols and software features.

- User Interfaces
  - Web browser
  - Telnet Console
  - Serial Console
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping/Relay/Client
- Time Synchronization
  - Network Time Protocol (NTP) Client
  - Simplified Network Time Protocol (SNTP)
  - IEEE 1588 Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol (PTP) v2 hw-E2E TC and hw-sw-Boundary -> hw-Boundary Clock
- Port Mirroring
- Quality of Service (QoS) Traffic Regulation
- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- Medium Access Control (MAC) Filter
- GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP)
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)/ Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) v1/v2/v3
- SNMP Inform
- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)/ Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)/ Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
- Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)
- IEEE 802.1x/ Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) / Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) / Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System (TACACS+)
- Security feature including Port Security/ IP Source Guard/ ARP Inspection/ Access Control List (ACL)
- Ring
  - Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS)
- Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
- Alarm System (with E-mail Notification or Relay Output)
- Industrial Protocols
  - Modbus/TCP
- SD Backup

1.3 Introduction to the Document

There are total of five sections in this document: Introduction, Configuring with a web browser, Monitor, Diagnostics, Maintenance. The first section **introduces** the device, the software features, and the document. The second section, **"Configuring with a web browser"**, shows users the setting webpage and the meaning of each parameter. The third section, **"Monitor"**, allows user to see the current status of the device. The fourth section, **"Diagnostics"**, allows user to identify problems and troubleshooting through ping and traceroute webpage. Lastly, the fifth section, **"Maintenance"**, will let user know how to restart the device, reset all settings to the default values, as well as upload software version and save/download/upload/activate/delete the current configuration.

2 Configuring with a Web Browser

There are three ways to configure Atop's Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch: Web browser, Telnet console, and Serial console. How to access the industrial managed switch through web browser is explained in Chapter 2 through Chapter 5. There are only a few differences among these three methods. The web browser and the telnet console methods allow users to access the switch over the Internet or the Ethernet LAN, while the serial console method requires a serial cable connection between the console and the switch. Users are recommended to configure the switch via a web browser because it is the most user-friendly interface.

Next, we will proceed to use a web browser to introduce the managed switch's functions. It is recommended to use Microsoft Edge 103, Firefox 44, Chrome 48 or later versions. Below is a list of default factory settings. This information will be used during the login process. User must ensure that the computer accessing the switch are in the same subnet. That is the computer has an IP address and the subnet mask as same as the switch. Please pay attention when putting in the username and password, as they are case sensitive.

IP Address: 10.0.50.1
Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0
User Name: admin
Password: default

Before users can access the configuration, they have to log in. This can simply be done in the following steps.

1. Launch a web browser.
2. Type in the switch's IP address (e.g. http://10.0.50.1), as shown in Figure 2.1).
   Note: A small window is poped up for users to enter his/her credentials. There, the notification is shown that the connection to the site is not private.

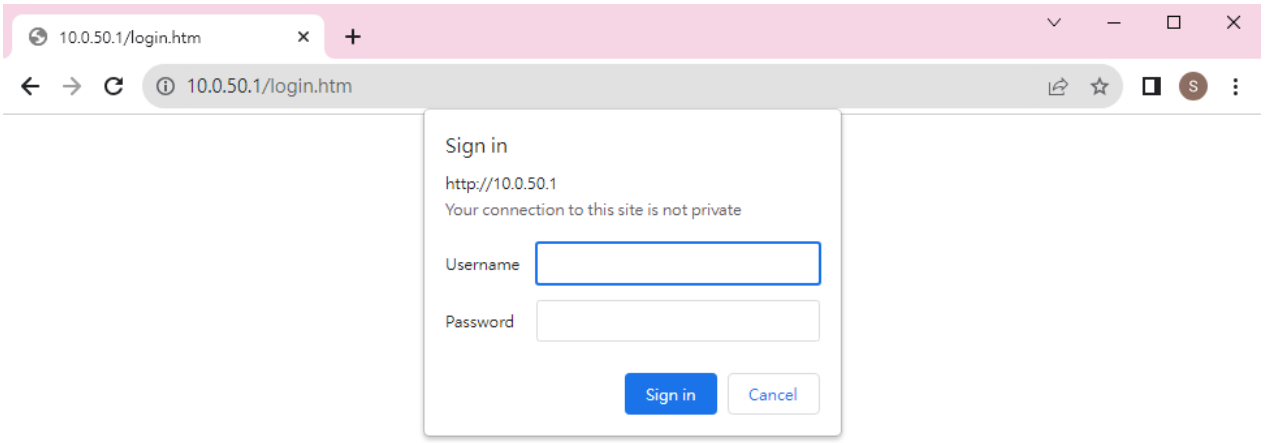

Figure 2.1 Log in to a Web-based Configuration

3. Then, user can enter a **Username** and a **Password** and clicking on the **Sign in** button to access the managed switch.

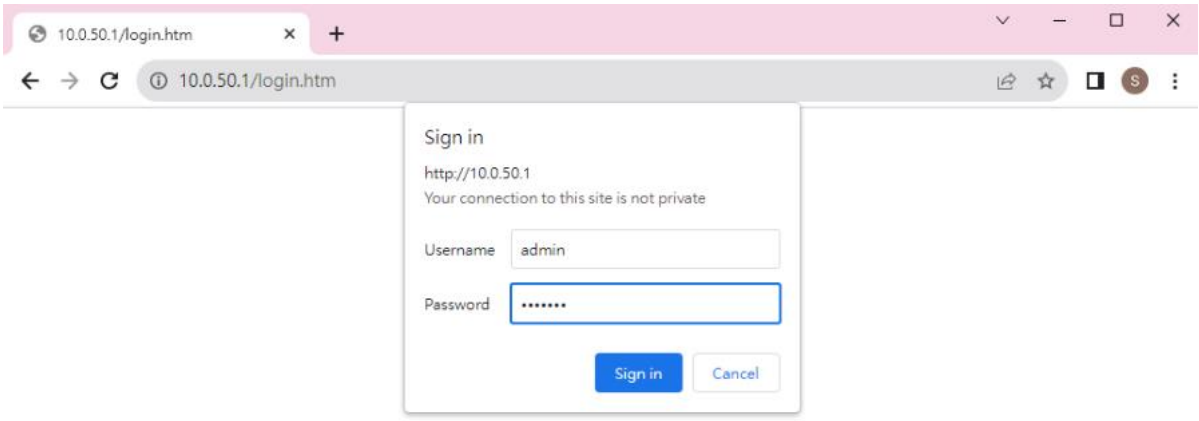

Figure 2.2 Entering Credential on the Login Webpage

4. If user entered wrong credentials, users can try to re-enter the new username and password again until it is correct. Or users can simply click on the **Cancel** button to forfeit the process.

5. If the login process was success, the user will be presented with the Port State Overview Webpage which shows the front panel of the managed switch, as shown in Figure 2.3.

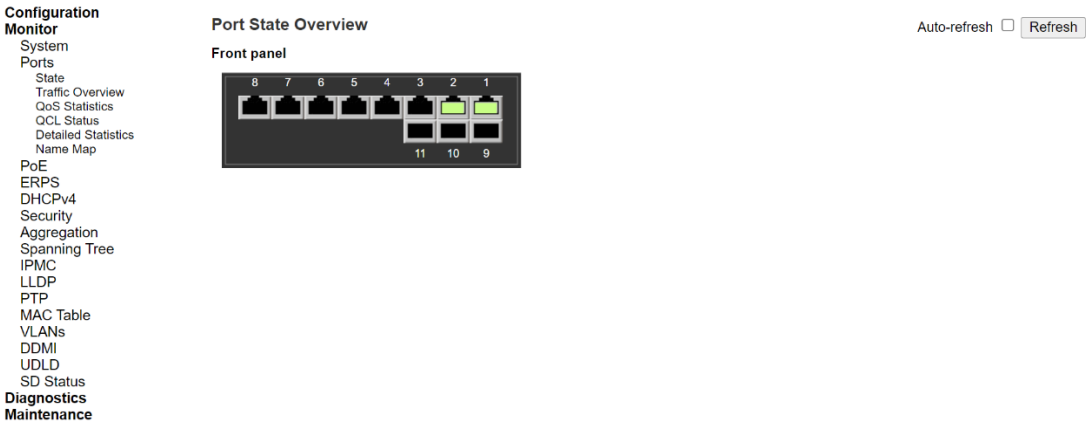

Figure 2.3 First Page of EHG7711 after a Successful Login

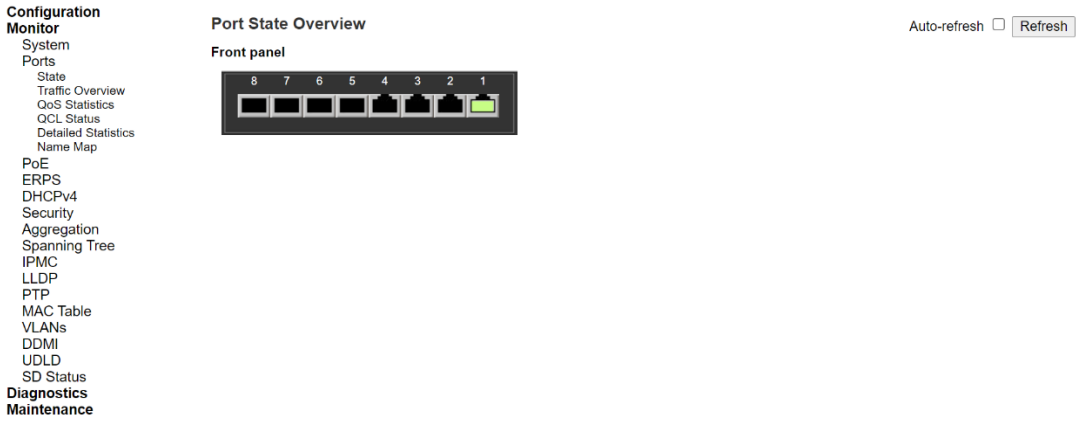

Figure 2.4 First Page of EHG7708 after a Successful Login

2.1 System

This section describes how users can configure system information in details. Figure 2.5 shows submenus under the **Configuration→System** main menu.

Figure 2.5 Submenus under Configuration→System Menu

2.1.1 Information

This subsection describes how users can assign system's details to the Atop's switch. There are three fields in this **System Information Configuration** Webpage: **System Contact**, **System Name**, and **System Location**. By entering this unique and relevant system information, it will help identifying one specific switch among all the others in the network. However, the switch must support a SNMP protocol. Figure 2.6 shows the System Information Configuration Webpage of an EHG77XX managed switch model. After entering new information, click the "**Save**" button to update it on the switch. If users choose to instead click the reset button, it will undo any changes made locally and revert to the previously save values. Table 2.1 summarizes the setting information and the corresponding default factory settings of the device.

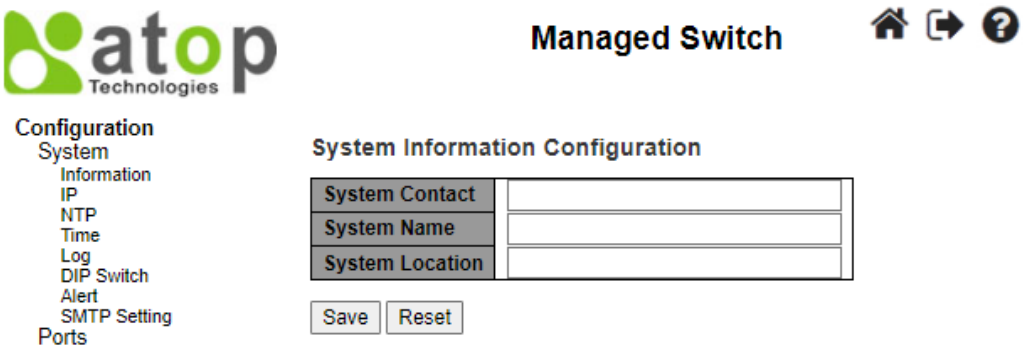

Figure 2.6 Configuration Webpage of the System Information

Table 2.1 Description of the System Information Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
System Contact	Enters the contact information (name of a person) in case the system needs maintenance, or a problem occurs. The allowed string length is 0 to 255, and the allowed content is the ASCII characters from 32 to 126.	Null
System Name	The system name is mostly specified using the switch's role or application. By convention, this is the node's full domain name. Only a text string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), minus sign (-) is	Null

Label	Description	Factory Default
	allowed in the system name. No space characters are permitted as part of a name. The first character must be an alphabet character, and the first or last character must not be a minus sign. The allowed string length is between 0 to 255. Note that the name entered here will also be shown in Atop's Device Management Utility.	
System Location	Input the physical location of this node (e.g., telephone closet, 3rd floor) in the system location. The string length can be ranged from 0 to 255, and only the ASCII characters from 32 to 126 is allowed in the content.	Null

2.1.2 IP

In this subsection, the user may modify network settings on Internet Protocol (**IP**) for the managed switch. This subsection is divided into three parts: **IP Configuration, IP Interfaces**, and **IP Routes**, as depicted in Figure 2.7-Figure 2.10, where the description of each field within these figures are detailed in Table 2.2-Table 2.4. In the first part, the **"IP Configuration"** is related to how the managed switch will be operated as Host. The second part, **"IP Interfaces",** is related to the configuration of IP Address and DHCP for both IPv4 and IPv6. Finally, the third part, **"IP Routes",** contains the routing table that provides information about the network destination, gateway, next hop, and distance.

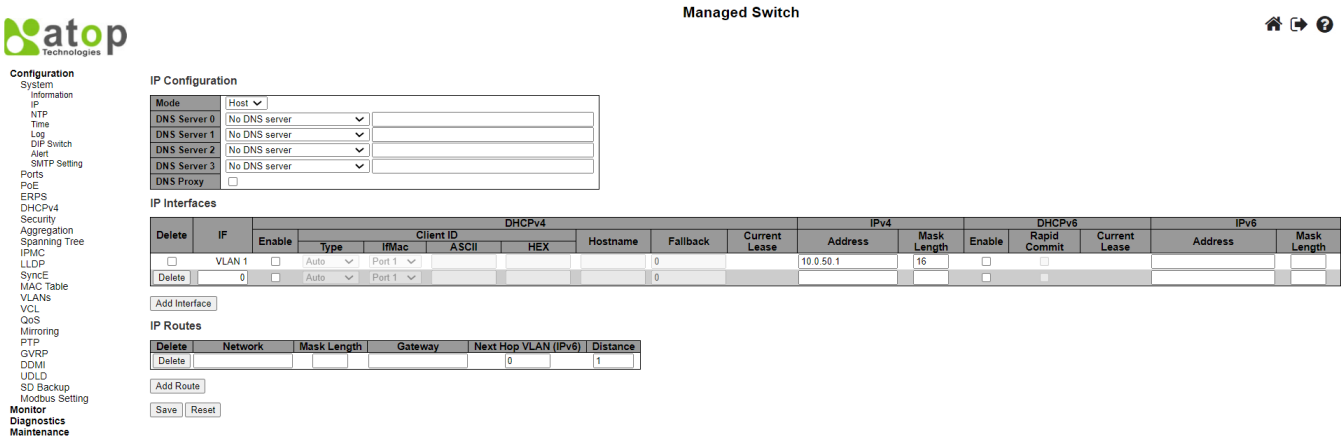

Figure 2.7 Webpage to Configure System's IP Information

The first part, as shown in Figure 2.7, allows user to set the operating mode of the managed switch. Only "Host" mode is available for now. User can enter up to four Domain Name System (DNS) Servers. A **DNS proxy** option allows clients to set up the device as a DNS proxy server. A typical DNS proxy processes DNS queries by issuing a new DNS resolution query to each name server that it has detected until the hostname is resolved. DNS proxy can help improving the domain lookup performance by caching the previous lookups. Table 2.2 provides detailed description of each field in this first part, which is also called a basic IP setting.

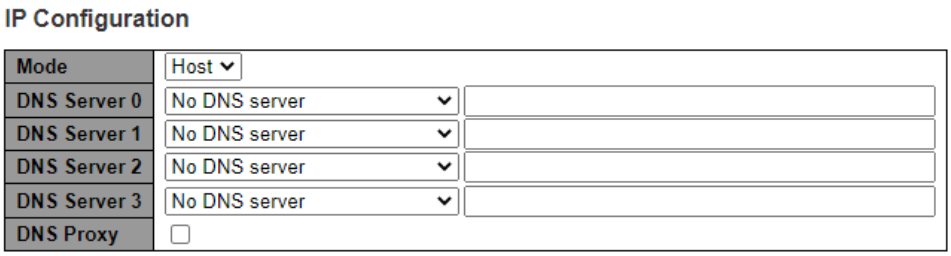

Figure 2.8 IP Configuration Part in the Configuration->System->IP Submenu

Table 2.2 Description of IP Configuration

Label	Description
Mode	Configure the IP stack to act as a Host, where IP traffic between interfaces will not be routed.
DNS Server	This setting controls which DNS server that will be used by the switch. Users can input at most four DNS servers in the configuration where each of their indicating indexes presents its preference (less index has higher priority) in doing DNS name resolution. The following modes are supported: - **No DNS server**: No DNS server will be used. - **Configured IPv4**: Explicitly provide the valid IPv4 unicast address of the DNS Server in dotted decimal notation. Please ensure that the configured DNS server could be reachable (e.g., via Ping) for activating DNS service. - **Configured IPv6**: Explicitly provide the valid IPv6 unicast (except local link) address of the DNS Server. Please ensure that the configured DNS server could be reachable (e.g., via Ping6) for activating DNS service. - **From any DHCPv4 interfaces**: The first DNS server leased to a DHCPv4-enabled interface will be used. - **From this DHCPv4 interface**: Specify from which DHCPv4-enabled interface a provided DNS server should be preferred. - **From any DHCPv6 interfaces**: The first DNS server leased to a DHCPv6-enabled interface will be used. - **From this DHCPv6 interface**: Specify from which DHCPv6-enabled interface a provided DNS server should be preferred.
DNS Proxy	When DNS proxy is enabled, system will relay DNS requests to the currently configured DNS server and reply as a DNS resolver to the client devices on the network. Only an IPv4 DNS proxy is now supported.

The second part of IP Setting section is the **IP Interface** part, as shown in Figure 2.9. User can choose to enable **DHCP** (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) for DHCPv4 and/or DHCPv6 by checking the boxes in the first subcolumn within these fields, as shown in red circles. Using DHCP help reducing the administration's work. The device will obtain the IP address and related information automatically from a DHCP server in the local network. If the DHCP's box is unchecked, user has an option to setup the static IP address and related fields, such as the maximum length of subnet mask, manually. Table 2.3 provides detailed description of each option in this IP Interfaces's setting part.

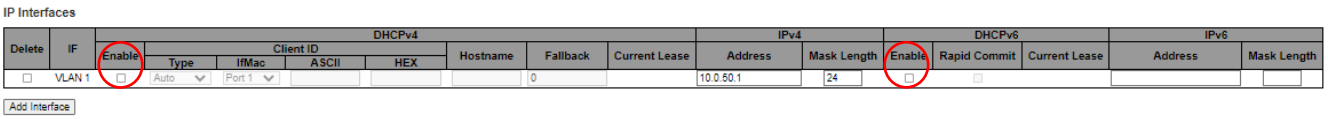

Figure 2.9 IP Interfaces Part in the Configuration->System->IP Submenu

Table 2.3 Description of IP Interfaces' Options

Label	Description
Delete	Select this option to delete an existing IP interface.
IF	This VLAN setting will be associated with the IP interface. Only ports in this VLAN will be able to access the IP interface. This field is only available for input when creating a new interface
DHCPv4 Enabled	Enable the DHCPv4 client by checking this box. If this option is enabled, the system will configure the IPv4 address and mask of the interface using the DHCPv4 protocol.
DHCPv4 -> Client ID -> Type	This Client ID type specified which of the three types below, i.e. IfMac, ASCII or HEX, shall be used for the Client Identifier. See RFC-2132 in section 9.14.
DHCPv4 -> Client ID -> ifMac	IfMac is used to specify the DHCP's interface. When DHCPv4 client is enabled and the client identifier type is 'ifmac', the configured interface's hardware MAC address will be used in the DHCP option 61 field.

Label	Description
DHCPv4 -> Client ID -> ASCII	The ASCII string is used to identify the DHCP's interface. When DHCPv4 client is enabled and the client identifier type is 'ascii', the ASCII string will be used in the DHCP option 61 field.
DHCPv4 -> Client ID -> HEX	The hexadecimal string is used to identify the DHCP's interface. When DHCPv4 client is enabled and the client identifier type 'hex', the hexadecimal value will be used in the DHCP option 61 field.
DHCPv4 -> Hostname	This field specified hostname of the DHCP client. If DHCPv4 client is enabled, the hostname that is configured here will be used in the DHCP option 12 field. When this field's value is empty, the system name plus the latest three bytes of system MAC addresses will be used as the hostname.
DHCPv4 -> Fallback	Time (in seconds) for the device to obtain a DHCP lease. After this period expires, a value set in **IPv4 -> address** field will be used as the IPv4 address of the interface. The valid integer value ranges between 0 to 4294967295 seconds. However, if this field is set to zero, the fall-back mechanism will be disabled. DHCP will keep retrying until a valid lease time is obtained.
DHCPv4 -> Current Lease	This field is only for the interface with an active DHCPv4 lease. This column shows the current interface address, which already provided by the DHCPv4 server.
IPv4 -> Address	In this field, user can input an IPv4 address of the interface in dotted decimal notation. If the DHCP option is enabled, the fall-back IPv4 address will be configured here in this field. If this field is left blank, it means that the IPv4 operation on the interface or the DHCP fall-back address is not necessary.
IPv4 -> Mask Length	This field indicates the IPv4 network mask, in number of bits (prefix length). The values are valid between 0 and 30 bits for an IPv4 address. If DHCP is enabled, this field is configured with the fall-back IPv4 address' network mask. The field may be left blank, if IPv4 operation on the interface or the DHCP fall-back address is not necessary.
DHCPv6 -> Enable	Enable the DHCPv6 client by checking this box. If this option is enabled, the system will configure the IPv6 address of the interface using the DHCPv6 protocol.
DHCPv6 -> Rapid Commit	This option is only configurable, when the DHCPv6 option is enabled. By checking this box, user enable the DHCPv6 Rapid-Commit option by checking this box. If this option is enabled, the DHCPv6 client terminates the waiting process, as soon as a Reply message with a Rapid Commit option is received.
DHCPv6 -> Current Lease	This field is only for DHCPv6 interface with an active DHCPv6 lease. This column shows the current interface address, which already provided by the DHCPv6 server.
IPv6 -> Address	In this field, user can input the IPv6 address of the interface in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7. The symbol :: is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. System only accepts the valid IPv6 unicast address, IPv4-Compatible address, and IPv4-Mapped address. If IPv6 operation on the interface is not needed, this field may be left blank.
IPv6 -> Mask Length	This field indicates the IPv6 network mask, in number of bits (prefix length). The values are valid between 1 and 128 bits for an IPv6 address. If IPv6 operation on the interface is not needed, the field may be left blank.

Note: A->B means B is a subcolumn within A column

The third part of IP Setting section is the **IP Routes**, as shown in Figure 2.10. Description of each field or option is summarized in Table 2.4. User can click **Add Route** button to add a new route. Click on the **Save** button afterwards to update the IP configuration on the switch. For each update, the device must be rebooting, so that the new network settings can take effect. In case that the IP address of the managed switch is changed, user will need to manually update the new IP address in the URL field of the web browser.

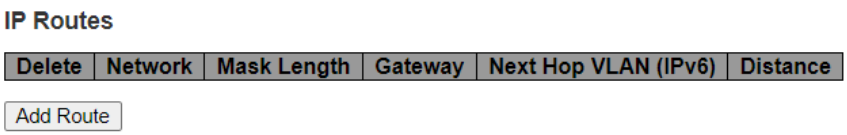

Figure 2.10 IP Routes Part in the Configuration->System->IP Submenu

Table 2.4 Description of Options in the IP Routes Part

Label	Description
Delete	Select this option to delete an existing IP route.
Network	This field indicates the destination IP network. The valid format used here is dotted decimal notation or an IPv6 notation. A default route can use the value 0.0.0.0 or IPv6 :: notation.
Mask Length	This field indicates mask in number of bits (prefix length) to define the destination IP network. Mask length defines number of bits that a network address must be matched to qualify for the route. The values between 0 and 32 bits are valid for IPv4 routes, and the value of 128 bits are valid for IPv6 routes. For the default value, a mask length is set to 0, which means all IP address will match anything.
Gateway	This field indicates the IP address of the gateway. Valid format is in dotted decimal notation for IPv4 or an IPv6 notation. Gateway must be in the same network as the destination IP network.
Next Hop VLAN (IPv6)	This field indicates the VLAN ID (VID) of the specific IPv6 interface associated with the gateway. - The given VID ranges from 1 to 4095, and will be effective only when the corresponding IPv6 interface is valid. - If the IPv6 gateway address is link-local, the next hop VLAN must be specified for the gateway. Otherwise, user does not need to specify the next hop VLAN.
Distance	The distance value of the route entry is used to provide the priority information of the routing protocols to routers. When two or more different routing protocols are involved and have the same destination, the distance value can be used to select the best path.

2.1.3 NTP

Atop's industrial managed switch has internal calendar (date) and clock (or system time) which can be set manually or automatically. Figure 2.11 shows the Network Time Protocol (**NTP**) configuration webpage. Here, users can automatically set the device's time by first selecting **Enabled** from the drop-down menu of **Mode** field. Then, users must enter the IP or Domain address of up to the total of five NTP servers: Server1 to Server 5. This allows the device to synchronise date and time with one of the NTP server. First, the device will synchronize its time with Server 1. If it failed to respond, the device will select the second priority server or Server 2 to synchronize its time with. If the Server 2 failed to respond, the device will then contact the third priority server or Server 3. This goes on until the device gets a response from any NTP servers, or none is responded. If any server's field is empty or NULL, the device will not contact that server. The device will continue contacting the other lower priority servers instead.

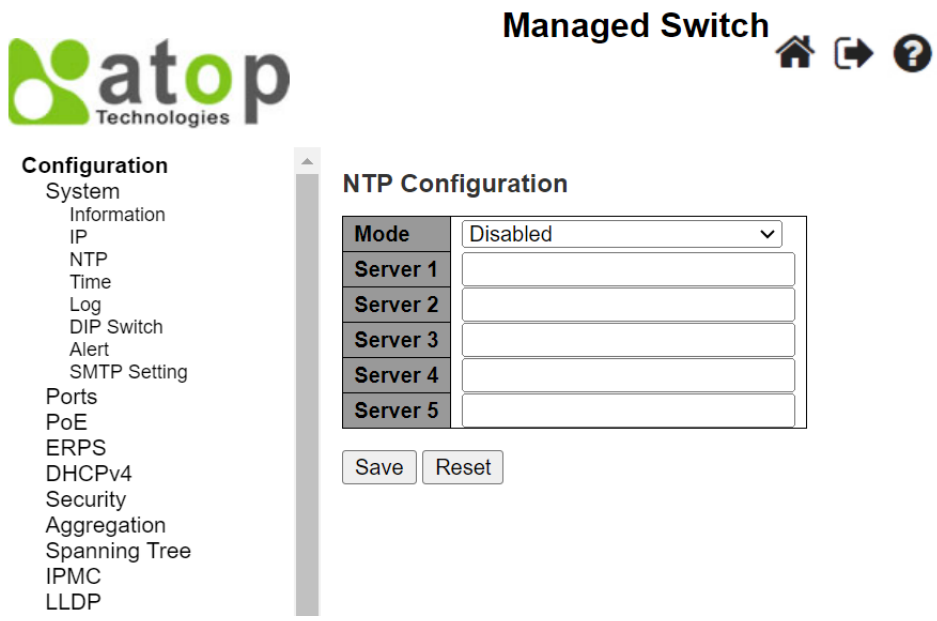

Figure 2.11 Webpage to Configure System NTP Server

The detailed description of each field is provided in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Descriptions of the NTP Settings

Label	Description	Factory Default
Mode	Select to enable or disable an automatically setting of the device time. This option will disable or enable network time protocol (NTP) daemon inside the managed switch, allowing it to synchronize its clock with other NTP servers.	Disabled
Server 1	Sets the first IP or Domain address of **NTP Server**, e.g., time.nist.gov.	NULL
Server 2	Sets the second IP or Domain address of NTP Server. Device will locate the 2nd **NTP Server** if it fails to connect with the 1st NTP Server, e.g., time-A.timefreq.bldrdoc.gov	NULL
Server 3	Sets the third IP or Domain address of NTP Server. Device will locate the 3rd **NTP Server** if if it fails to connect with the 2nd NTP Server.	NULL
Server 4	Sets the fourth IP or Domain address of NTP Server. Device will locate the 4th **NTP Server** if if it fails to connect with the 3rd NTP Server.	NULL
Server 5	Sets the fifth IP or Domain address of NTP Server. Switch will locate the 5th **NTP Server** if if it fails to connect with the 4th NTP Server.	NULL

2.1.4 Time

This **Time** webpage allows the user to configure the time zone and daylight saving for the managed switch. There are three setting parts within this webpage: **System Time Configuration, Time Zone Configuration**, and **Daylight-Saving Time Configuration**.

In the first part: **System Time Configuration,** users are allowed to set the device's system time manually. Table 2.6 summarizes the descriptions of options in the system time configuration part.

In the second part: **Time Zone Configuration**, users are allowed to set the device's time zone. By clicking the drop-down list of **Time Zone** field, users can select the device's local time zone or **Manual Setting** option. In the **Hours** and **Minutes** fields, users can enter the number of hours and minutes of the device's time that is offset from the local time zone when users selected **Manual Setting** option. Table 2.7 summarizes the descriptions of options in time zone configuration.

In the third part: **Daylight-Saving Time Configuration**, if the switch is deployed in a region where daylight saving time is practiced (see note below for explanation), please select the **Recurring** or **Non-Recurring** options for **Daylight Saving Time** field within the **Daylight-Saving Time Configuration** box. Then, users will have to enter the **Start Time settings, End Time settings**, and **Offset settings** in minute(s). Note that the **Start Time settings** and

End Time setting will be different between the **Recurring** and **Non-Recurring** options. Recurring option means that the configuration of daylight saving will be repeated every year. On the other hand, non-recurring option means that the daylight saving will be repeated only on the specified years. Table 2.8 summarizes the descriptions of options in daylight saving time configuration.

Note:

- Daylight Saving Time: In certain regions (e.g., US), local time is adjusted during the summer season in order to provide an extra hour of daylight in the afternoon, and one hour is usually shifted forward or backward.

- NTP: **N**etwork **T**ime **P**rotocol is used to synchronize the computer systems' clocks with a standard NTP server: Examples of two NTP servers are *time.nist.gov* and *time-A.timefreq.bldrdoc.gov.*

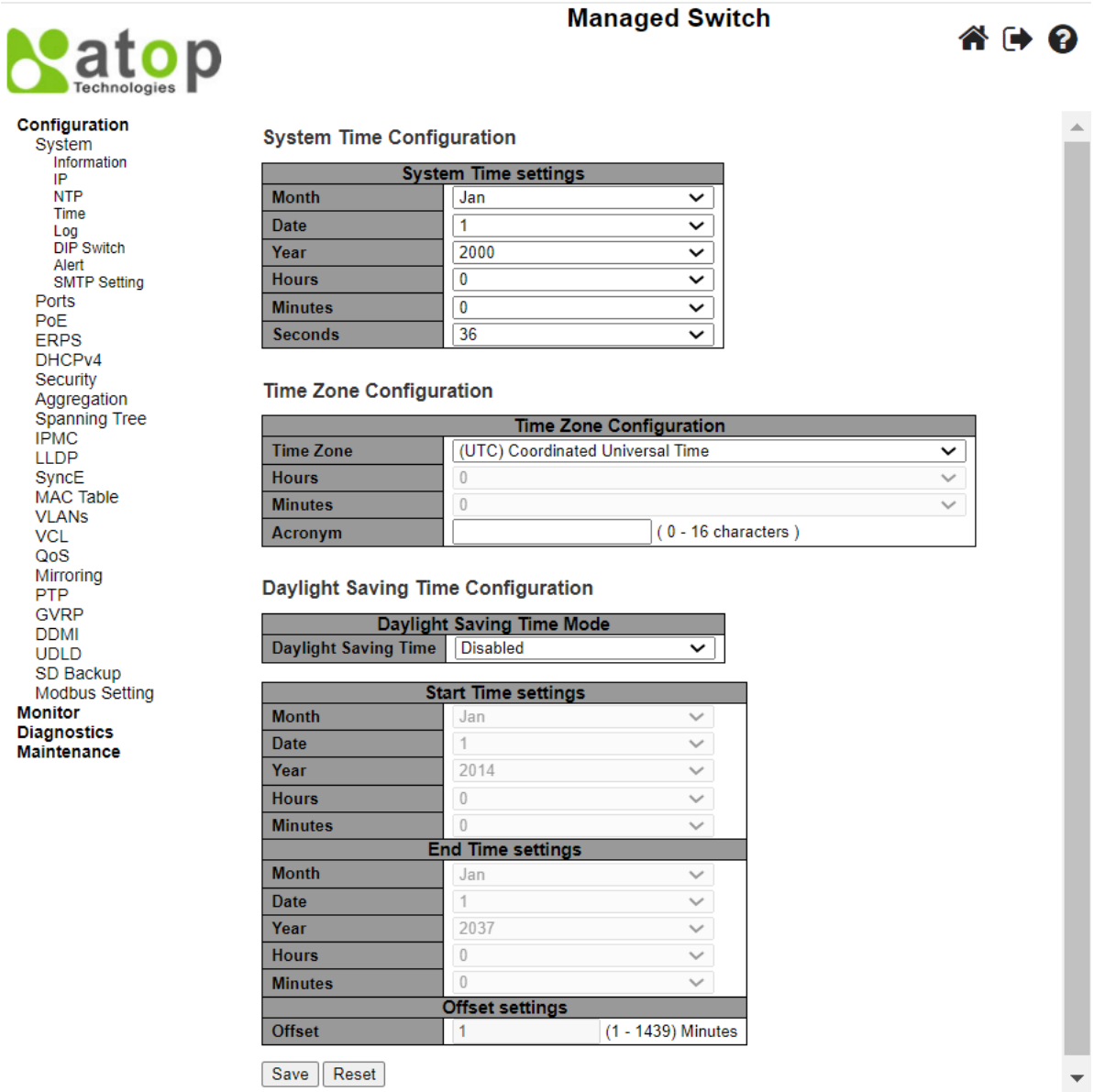

Figure 2.12 Webpage to Configure System Time

Table 2.6 Description of System Time Configuration

Label	Description
Month	Select the month of system time
Date	Select the date of system time
Year	Select the year of system time
Hours	Select the starting hour of system time

Label	Description
Minutes	Select the starting minute of system time
Seconds	Select the starting second of system time

Table 2.7 Description of Time Zone Configuration

Label	Description
Time Zone	Lists various **Time Zones** worldwide. Select appropriate Time Zone from the drop down and click Save to set. The **'Manual Setting'** options is used for the specific time zone which is excluded from the options list.
Hours	Number of hours offset from UTC. This field is only available when **Time Zone** is set to **Manual Setting**.
Minutes	Number of minutes offset from UTC. This field is only available when **Time Zone** is set to **Manual Setting.**
Acronym	User can set the acronym of the time zone in this field (Range: Up to 16 characters). Notice the string '' is a special syntax that is reserved for null input.

Table 2.8 Description of Daylight-Saving Time Configuration

Label	Description
Daylight Saving Time	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)
Recurring Configuration	
Start Time settings	**Week** - Select the starting week number. **Day** - Select the starting day. **Month** - Select the starting month. **Hours** - Select the starting hour. **Minutes** - Select the starting minute.
End time settings	**Week** - Select the ending week number. **Day** - Select the ending day. **Month** - Select the ending month. **Hours** - Select the ending hour. **Minutes** - Select the ending minute.
Offset settings	**Offset** - Enter the number of minutes to add during Daylight Saving Time (Range: 1 to 1439).
Non-Recurring Configuration	
Start Time settings	**Month** - Select the starting month. **Date** - Select the starting date. **Year** - Select the starting year. **Hours** - Select the starting hour. **Minutes** - Select the starting minute.
End Time settings	**Month** - Select the ending month. **Date** - Select the ending date. **Year** - Select the ending year. **Hours** - Select the ending hour. **Minutes** - Select the ending minute.
Offset settings	**Offset** - Enter minutes that must be added to the normal time during Daylight Saving Time (Range: 1 to 1439).

2.1.5 Log

Figure 2.13 shows **System Log configuration** setting webpage. System Log or syslog keeps records of messages or events that are related to the overall functionalities of the managed switch. Here, the users can enable, where and what system log will be delivered to, in the other system. Select **Enabled** from the drop-down list of the **Server Mode** field if users want the system log to be saved in the remote log server. Otherwise, select **Disabled** to disable remote server operation mode.

Users need to provide the IP address of a remote log server and select type of the syslog level. Types of the syslog level include Error, Warning, Notice, and Informational. Please click on the **Save** button after finishing the setup. Or click **Reset** button to disregard all changes made locally and revert to previously saved values. Table 2.9 describes the details of parameters setting for the system log.

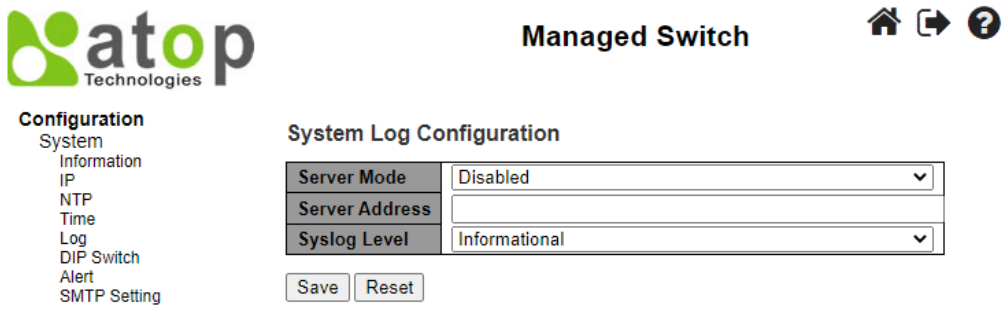

Figure 2.13 Webpage to Configure System -> Log

Table 2.9 Descriptions of the System Log Configuration

Field	Detailed description	Default value
Server Mode	Indicates the server mode operation whether it is enabled or disabled. When it is enabled, the syslog message will be sent out to the remote syslog server. The syslog protocol is based on UDP communication and messages are received on UDP port number 514. There will be no acknowledgement sending back to the sende, since UDP is a connectionless protocol. The syslog packet will always be sent out even if the syslog server does not exist. Possible modes are: **Enabled**: Enable remote server mode operation. **Disabled**: Disable remote server mode operation.	Disabled
Server Address	Indicates the IPv4 host address of a syslog server. If the switch provides DNS feature, it also can be a domain name.	NULL
Syslog Level	Indicates types of messages that will be sent to syslog server. Possible modes include: - **Error**: Send the specific messages with the severity code less than or equal to Error (3). - **Warning**: Send the specific messages with the severity code less than or equal to Warning (4). - **Notice**: Send the specific messages with the severity code less than or equal to Notice (5). - **Informational**: Send the specific messages with the severity code less than or equal to Informational (6).	Informational

2.1.6 DIP Switch

This section describes the **DIP Switch Configuration**. To enable it, click the **Enable DIP Switch Control** box. The DIP switch 1 on/off means Ring is activated/deactivated. The DIP switch 2 on/off means Master is selected/deselected, and Slave is deselected/selected. When the DIP Switch 3 and 4 are on, nothing (N/A) is

selected. When the DIP switch 3 and 4 are off, ERPS is selected. Webpage for configuring the system DIP switch is shown in Figure 2.14. Click **Save** button to update the **DIP Switch Configuration**.

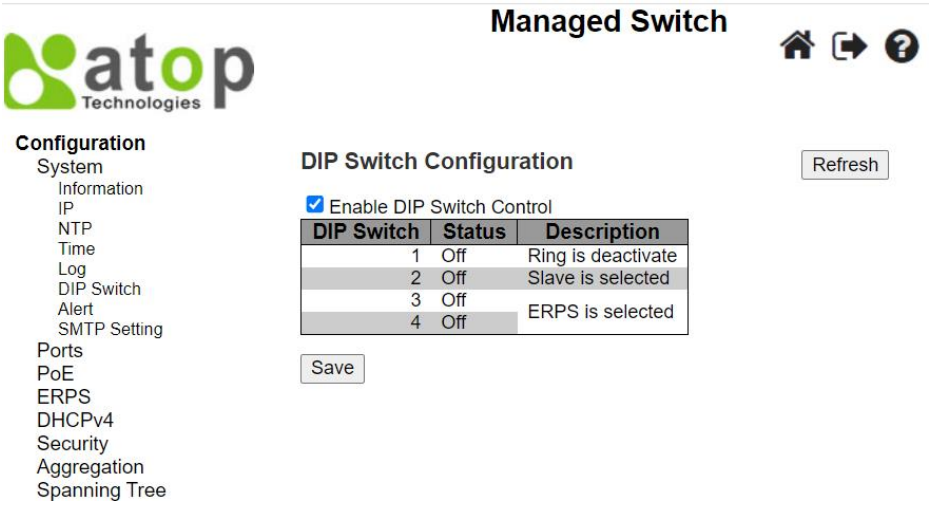

Figure 2.14 Webpage to Configure System DIP Switch

2.1.7 Alert

This webpage allows the users to configure how each type of the power status alarm events will be sent to or notify the users. Power Status Alarms keep track of power status of the switch based on the available input connectors.

EHG77XX supports two to three power sources. In the example, only two power sources: **Power1** and **Power2** are illustrated, as shown in Figure 2.15**.** Users can enable a notification of each power source's alarm separately. Users can get notifications through many methods including **Relay**, **Alarm LED**, and **E-mail** by individually selecting **Enabled** within these fields. Click **Save** button to let the setting take effect or click **Reset** button to change back to the previously saved values.

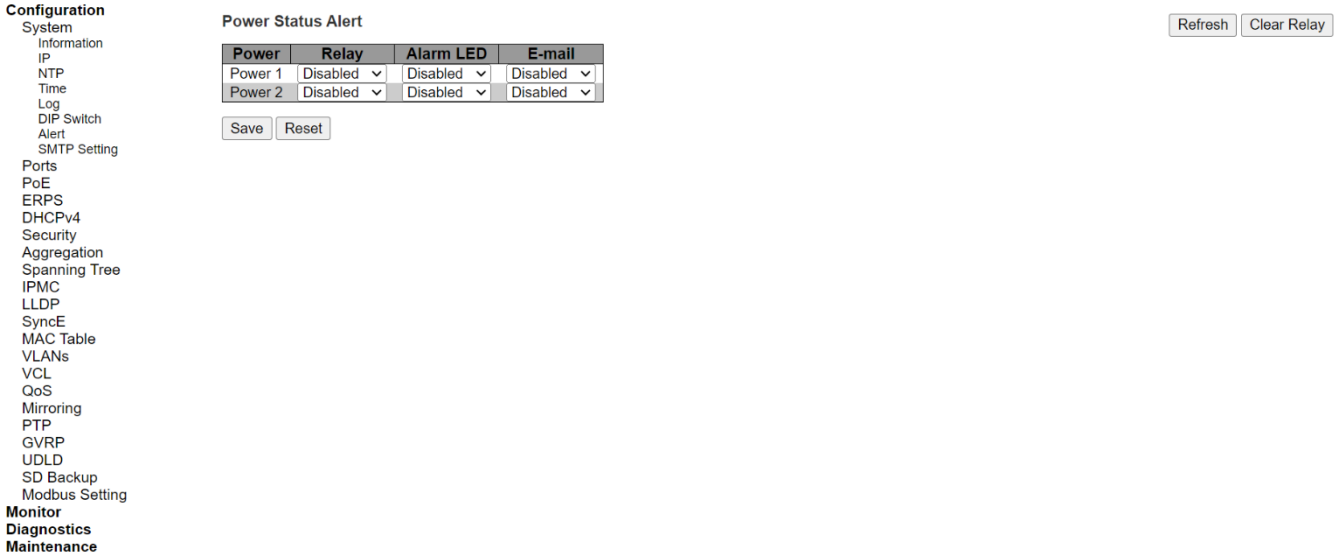

Figure 2.15 Webpage to Configure System Alert

In Table 2.10, the details setting for the power status alarm are described.

Table 2.10 Descriptions of Power Status Alarm Event Selection

Label	Description	Factory Default
Power	Indicate specific power supply, such as Power 1, Power 2.	-
Relay	Options: Disabled, Power On, or Power Off	Disabled
Alarm LED	Options: Disabled, Power On, or Power Off	Disabled
E-mail	Options: Disabled, Power On, or Power Off	Disabled

2.1.8 SMTP Setting

Simple **M**ail **T**ransfer **P**rotocol (**SMTP**) is an internet standard for sending e-mail across IP networks. In case of any warning events, the system can send an alarm message (e.g., Link Status and System Log) to users by e-mail. As shown in Figure 2.16, users can enable/disable server's authentication, and when it is enabled, user can input user name and password, and edit email address of the sender and the recievers. Note that the total of four recipients are allowed to receive an e-mail.

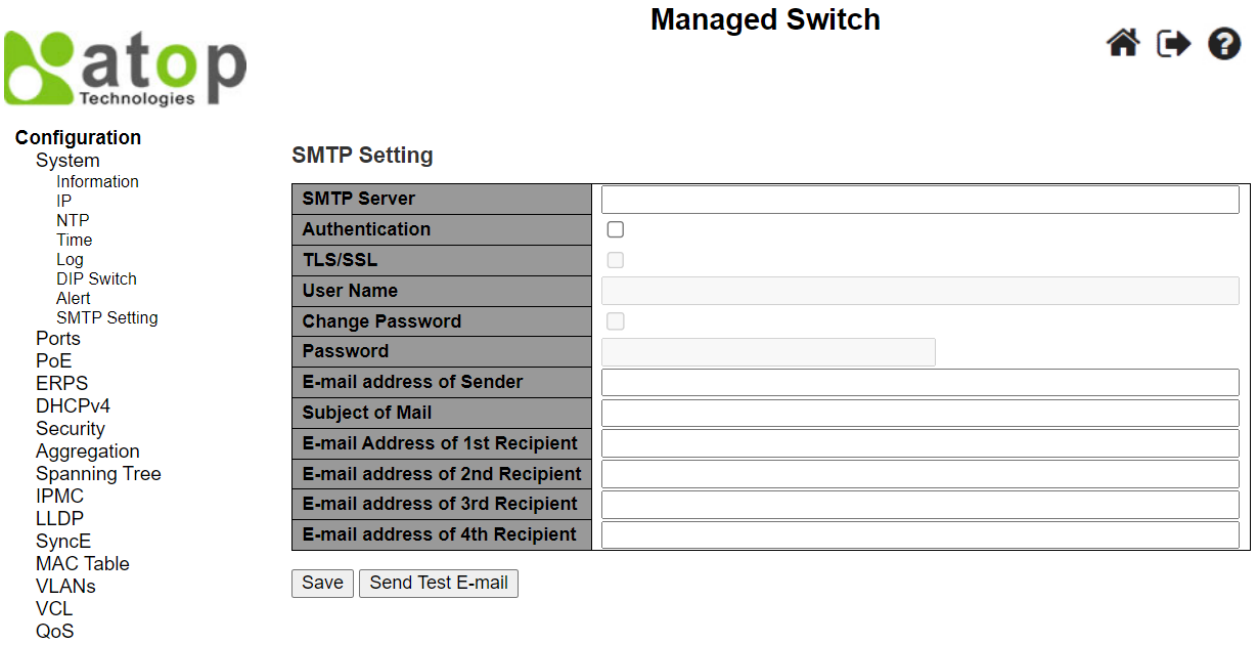

Figure 2.16 Webpage to Configure System SMTP Setting

An example of SMTP Setting is shown in Figure 2.17. When users select the box behind the **Authentication** field, **TLS/SSL** field as well as **User Name** and **Change Password** fields are enabled. Users can configure e-mail address of sender, so that the recipient can reply back to the correct person in charge. Also, users can configure the subject of email, so that it can be easily distinguishable from the other e-mails. At last, users can edit e-mail addresses of all four recipients in the order that will be shown in the e-mail. After entering all the necessary fields, please click on the **Save** button to allow the setting to take effect. Note that users can test sending an e-mail by simply clicking on the **Send Test E-mail** button. The description of each SMTP Setting parameter is summarized in Table 2.11.

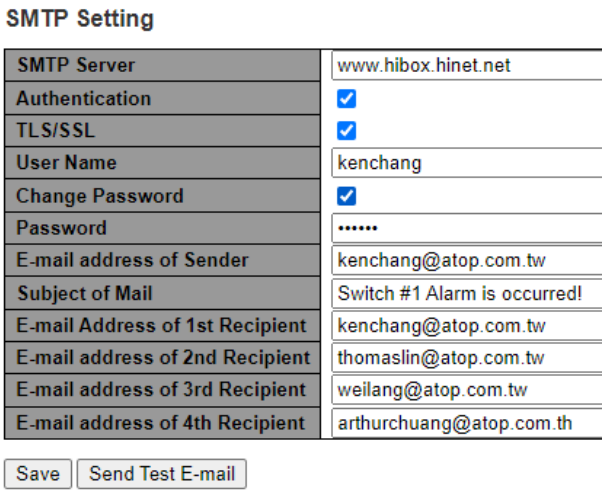

Figure 2.17 Example of SMTP Setting

Table 2.11 Descriptions of SMTP Setting

Label	Description	Factory Default
SMTP Server	Configure the IP address of an out-going e-mail server	NULL
Authentication	By checking on the box, users Enable or disable an authentication login. If enabled, users need a correct authentication to access the SMTP server. Thus, users will also need to setup User Name and Password to connect to the SMTP server.	Disable (Unchecked)
TLS/SSL	Enable or disable Transport Layer Security (TLS)/ Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) which is an encryption mechanism for communication with the SMTP Server	Disable (Unchecked)
User Name	Set the username (or account name) to login for authentication. Max. of 31 characters.	NULL
Change Password	Enable the checkbox if user needs to set or change account password. If the checkbox is disabled, the account password will remain the old one. (If the password has not be set before, it will be NULL)	Disable (Unchecked)
Password	Set the account password for login/authentication. Max. of 31 characters.	NULL
E-mail Address of Sender	Configure the sender e-mail address	NULL
Subject of Mail	Type the subject of this warning message. Max. of 63 characters.	NULL
E-mail Address of 1st Recipient	Set the first receiver's E-mail address.	NULL
E-mail Address of 2nd Recipient	Set the second receiver's E-mail address.	NULL
E-mail Address of 3rd Recipient	Set the third receiver's E-mail address.	NULL
E-mail Address of 4th Recipient	Set the fourth receiver's E-mail address.	NULL
Save	Click to save these modifications on the managed switch	-
Send Test E-mail	Click to send a test email to recipient(s) listed above to check accuracy.	-

2.2 Ports

Port Setting webpage is shown in Figure 2.18. Users can check the state of each port through **Link** column. Red color means port is down while green color means port is up. Users can also check the **Warning** status of the port. In the speed column, users can check the **Current** speed and configure a new speed through **Configured** column. The transmission **Speed** of each port can be chosen from the dropdown list which could be **10 Mbps HDX**, **10 Mbps FDX**, **100 Mbps HDX**, **100 Mbps FDX**, and **1 Gbps FDX**. The possible physical layer connections of each port are

listed on the **Adv Duplex** and **Adv speed** column. The port's duplexing (**Duplex**) can be either **Full** duplex (**Fdx**) or **Half** duplex (**Hdx**). The **Half duplex** option allows one-way communication at a time, while the **Full duplex** option allows simultaneous two-way communication. The **Adv speed** can be **10M**, **100M**, and **1G**.

On the next column, user can select to enable/disable **Flow Control** for each port. The Flow Control mechanism can be enabled to avoid packet loss when congestion occurs. Within this column, there are **Curr Rx** and **Curr Tx** sub-columns, where users can check the status of flow control on the receiving and transmitting link, respectively.

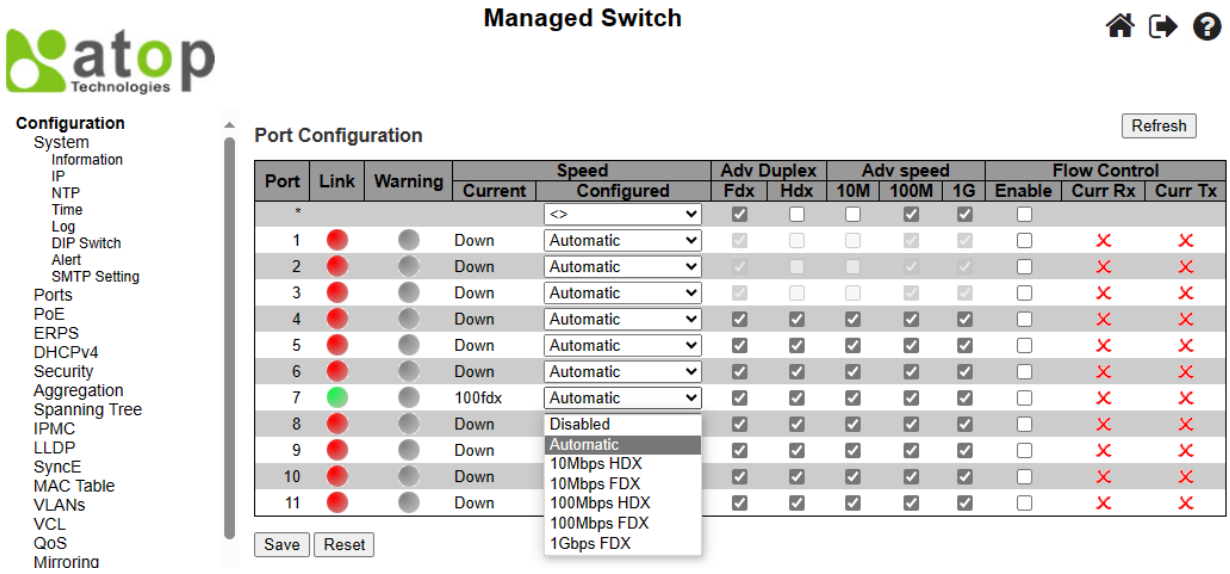

Figure 2.18 Webpage to Configure Ports of EHG7711

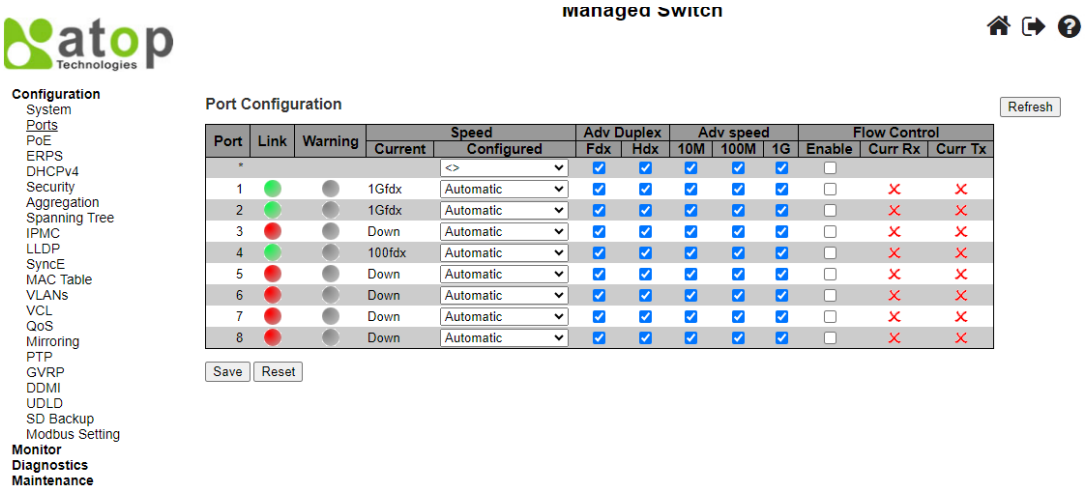

Figure 2.19 Webpage to Configure Ports of EHG7708

Table 2.12 Descriptions of Port Configuration

Field Label	Subfield Label	Description	Factory Default
Port		Indicate port number, e.g., ranging from 1 to 11. In the first row, port * will show all possible configurable options for the device.	-
Link		Show link status. Red colour for port down, and green colour for port up.	-
Warning		Indicate a warning when there is a problem with the port. Different colours are used to indicate the severity of port problem.	Grey colour

Field Label	Subfield Label	Description	Factory Default
		: No warnings : There are warnings. Use tooltip to see.	
Speed	**Current**	Show current speed of the port. e.g., 100 fdx for 100 Mbps full duplex. If port is currently down, this field will show “down”.	-
	Configured	Selects any available link speed for the given switch port. Only speeds supported by the specific port is shown. Possible speeds are: - **Disabled** - Disables the switch port operation. - **Automatic** - Port auto negotiating speed and duplex with the link partner, and selects the highest speed that is compatible with the link partner. - **10Mbps HDX** - Forces the port in 10Mbps half-duplex mode. - **10Mbps FDX** - Forces the port in 10Mbps full duplex mode. - **100Mbps HDX** - Forces the port in 100Mbps half-duplex mode. - **100Mbps FDX** - Forces the port in 100Mbps full duplex mode. - **1Gbps FDX** - Forces the port in 1Gbps full duplex - **2.5Gbps FDX** - Forces the port in 2.5Gbps full duplex **(Only EHG7711 and EHG7708c have 2.5G SFP Port)**	Automatic
Adv Duplex	When duplex is set as auto i.e. auto negotiation, the port will only advertise the specified duplex as either Fdx or Hdx to the link partner. By default, port will advertise all the supported duplexes if the Duplex is Auto.		
	Fdx	Full duplex mode of the link. Click a checkbox to enable the option.	-
	Hdx	Half-duplex mode of the link. Click a checkbox to enable the option.	-
Adv Speed	When Speed is set as auto, i.e. auto negotiation, the port will only advertise the specified speeds (e.g., 10M, 100M, 1G) to the link partner. By default, port will advertise all the supported speeds if speed is set as Auto.		
	10M	Click to enable 10 Mbps link speed for this port.	-
	100M	Click to enable 100 Mbps link speed for this port.	-
	1G	Click to enable 1 Gbps link speed for this port.	-
Flow Control	When Auto Speed is selected on a port, this section indicates the flow control capability that is advertised to the link partner. But when a fixed-speed setting is selected, the chosen speed will be what is advertised. The Current Rx/Tx column indicates whether frames on the Rx/Tx port are currently paused or not, which depends on the last Auto Negotiation. Check Enable to use flow control option. The setting here must be related to the setting in the Configured Link Speed. NOTE: The 100FX standard does not support in Auto Negotiation. So, in this mode, the flow control capabilities will always be shown as "disabled"		
	Enable	The Flow Control mechanism can be enabled to avoid packet loss when congestion occurs.	
	Curr Rx	Symbol √ means that flow control is currently active on the receiving traffic. Symbol ✗ means that flow control is not active on the receiving traffic.	✗

Field Label	Subfield Label	Description	Factory Default
	Curr Tx	Symbol √ means that flow control is active on the transmitting traffic. Symbol ✗ means that flow control is not active on the transmitting traffic.	✗

2.3 PoE

Power over Ethernet (PoE) is one of the functions in the managed switches that allows the switch to provide power supply to end devices, called Powered Device (PD), which is connected on the other side of the Ethernet ports. This means that the electrical power is delivered along with data over the Ethernet cables. This will be useful for the end devices that are located in the area that has no power supply. Besides, users can save additional cost on wiring the end devices. To find out whether this function is supported or not by your managed switch, please look for the keyword "PoE" in Atop's model name. If the switch has "PoE" in its model name, it means that the switch is a Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) that can provide power output to a Powered Device (PD). The PoE configuration webpage is as shown in Figure 2.20.

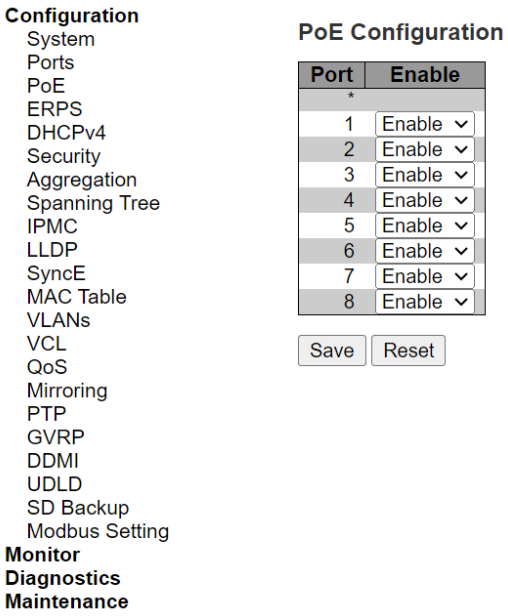

Figure 2.20 Webpage to PoE Configuration

Table 2.13 Descriptions of Port Configuration

Field Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	The switch port number. EHG7708-8PoE : Show Port 1~8 EHG7708-4PoE-2SFP-225SFP : Show Port 1~4 EHG7711-4PoE-1SFP-225SFP : Show Port 1~4 EHG7711-8PoE-1SFP-225SFP : Show Port 1~8	
Enable	Enable or Disable PoE the switch port operation.	Enabled/Disabled

2.4 ERPS

Ethernet **R**ing **P**rotection **S**witching (**ERPS**) is a protocol for Ethernet layer network rings. The protocol specifies the protection mechanism for sub-50 ms delay time. ERPS protocol provides highly reliable and stable protection in the ring topology, so that it never forms loops which can affect network operation and service availability. Figure 2.21 depicts an example of ring topology forming by four Atop's managed switch series.

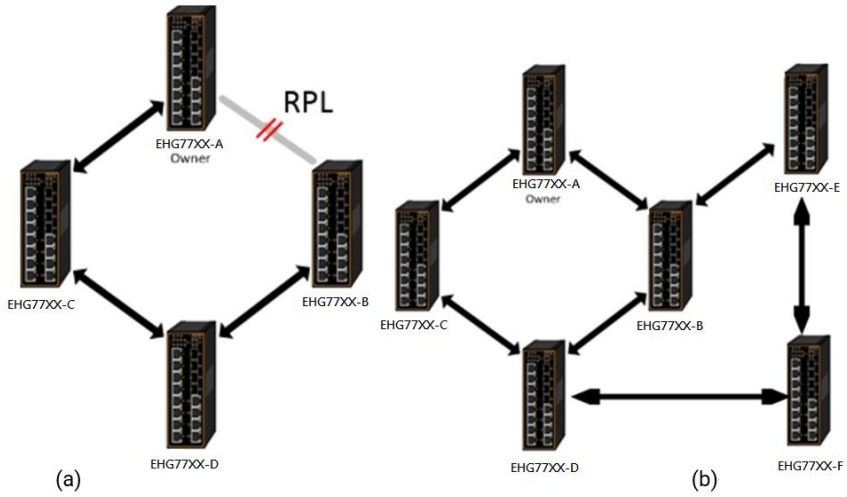

Figure 2.21 An Example of Ring Topology (a) Major Ring, and (b) Sub-Ring

An ERPS ring consists of interconnected Layer 2 switching devices configured with the same control VLAN. An ERPS ring can be a major ring or a sub-ring, as shown in Figure 2.21. By default, an ERPS ring is a major ring. The **major ring** is a closed ring, whereas a **sub-ring** is a non-closed ring. The major ring and sub-ring can be configured through **type** field. On the network shown in Figure 2.21, switch EHG77XX-A to EHG77XX-C via EHG77XX-B and EHG77XX-D constitute a major ring, and switch EHG77XX-E through switch EHG77XX-F constitute a sub-ring.

In the Ethernet ring, loops can be avoided by guaranteeing that traffic may flow on all but one of the ring links at any time. This particular "but one of the ring" link is called **Ring Protection Link (RPL)**. A control message called **Ring Automatic Protection Switch (R-APS)** coordinates the activities of switching on/off the RPL. Under normal conditions, this link is blocked by the designated Ethernet Ring Node called **RPL Owner Node** to ensure that there is no loop formed for the Ethernet traffic. The node at the other end of the RPL is known as **RPL Neighbor Node**. In case an Ethernet ring failure occurs, the RPL Owner Node will be responsible for unblocking its end of the RPL to allow RPL to be used as a backup link. Other ring ports called common port will help monitoring the status of the directly connected ERPS link and send RAPS PDUs to notify the other ports of its link status changes.

If users want to have times to rectify the problem before clients detect them, users may use the Holdoff timer. When the failure occurs, the faulty alarm will not be immediately transmitted until the **Holdoff timer** expires. If an RPL owner port is unblocked due to a link/node recovery after its faulty, the involved port may not be changed to Up state immediately since it may cause network flapping. To prevent this problem, in **revertive** switching, the node where the RPL owner port resides starts the **wait to restore (WTR) timer**, after receiving a **RAPS No Request (NR)** message. If the node receives a **RAPS Signal Fail (SF)** message before the timer expires, it will terminate the WTR timer. Otherwise, the RPL owner will block its own port, and send out RAPS (no request or NR, root blocked or RB) messages to inform the other nodes of the link or node recovery and starts the **Guard timer**. Before the Guard timer expires, other nodes do not process any RAPS (NR) messages to avoid receiving out-of-date RAPS (NR) messages. After the **Guard timer** expires, if the other nodes still receive RAPS (NR) messages, the nodes set their recovered ports on the ring to the Forwarding state. In **non-revertive** switching, the WTR timer is not started, and the original faulty link is still blocked. **ERPSv1** supports only revertive switching. **ERPSv2** supports both revertive and non-revertive switching.

Control messages of each ERPS ring (e.g., R-APS PDUs) are transmitted through a configuration of **a control VLAN**. For an ERPS ring that is already configured a control VLAN, when users add a port to the ERPS ring, the port is automatically added to the control VLAN. Different ERPS rings cannot be configured with the same control VLAN ID. The control VLAN must be mapped to an **Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance**, so that ERPS forwards or blocks the VLAN packets based on blocking rules, protecting the ring network from broadcast storms.

Figure 2.22 shows the ERPS Configuration webpage, and Table 2.14 summarizes the descriptions of columns in EPRS Configuration's table.

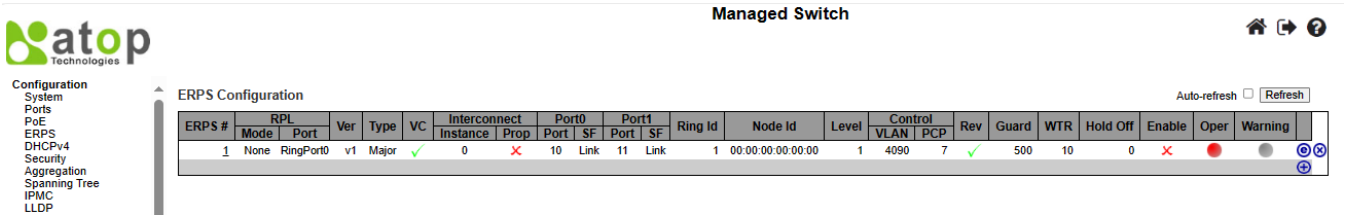

Figure 2.22 Webpage to Configure ERPS

Table 2.14 Description of EPRS Configuration Table

Label	Description
ERPS #	The ID of ERPS. Valid range 1 - 64.
RPL Mode	Ring Protection Link mode. Possible values: **None:** This switch doesn't have the RPL port in the ring. **Owner:** This switch is RPL owner port in the ring. **Neighbor:** This switch is RPL neighbor in the ring.
RPL Port	Indicates whether it is port0 or port1 that is the Ring Protection Link. Do not use this field if RPL Mode is **None**.
Ver	ERPS protocol version **v1** and **v2** are supported.
Type	Type of ring. Possible values: **Major:** ERPS major ring (G.8001-2016, clause 3.2.39) **Sub:** ERPS sub-ring (G.8001-2016, clause 3.2.66) **InterSub:** ERPS sub-ring on an interconnection node (G.8001-2016, clause 3.2.66)
VC	Controls whether to use a Virtual Channel with a sub-ring.
Interconnect Instance	For a sub-ring on an interconnection node, this must reference the instance ID of the ring to which this sub-ring is connected.
Interconnect Prop	Controls whether the ring referenced by Interconnect Instance shall propagate R-APS flush PDUs whenever this sub-ring's topology changes.
Port0/Port1 Interface	Interface index of ring protection Port0/Port1.
Port0/Port1 SF	Selects whether Signal Fail (SF) comes from the link state of a given interface, or from a Down-MEP. Possible values: **MEP**: Down-MEP **Link**: Link
Ring Id	The Ring ID is used - along with the control VLAN - to identify R-APS PDUs as belonging to a particular ring.
Node Id	The Node ID is used inside the R-APS specific PDU to uniquely identify this node (switch) on the ring.
Level	MD/MEG Level of R-APS PDUs we transmit.
Control VLAN	The VLAN on which R-APS PDUs are transmitted and received on the ring ports.
Control PCP	The PCP value used in the VLAN tag of the R-APS PDUs.
Rev	Revertive (true) or Non-revertive (false) mode.
Guard	Guard time in ms. Valid range is 10 - 2000 ms.
WTR	Wait-to-Restore time (WTR) in seconds. Valid range is between 1 to 720 seconds.
Hold Off	Hold off time in ms. Value is rounded down to 100ms precision. Valid range is 0 - 10000 ms.
Enable	The administrative state of this APS ERPS. Check the box to make the device functions normally and uncheck to make it cease functioning.
Oper	The operational state of ERPS instance. ●: Active ●: Disabled or Internal error.
Warning	Operational warnings of ERPS instance. ●: No warnings ●: There are some warnings. Use tooltip to see.

Please click ⊕ to start configuring the ERPS. After clicking the ⊕, Figure 2.23 below will be appeared.

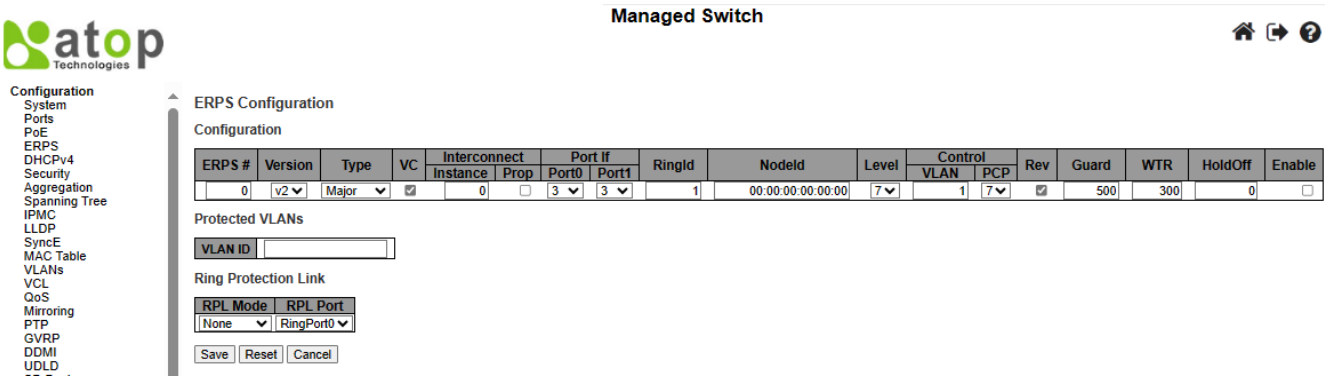

Figure 2.23 After Clicking ⊕ to Configure ERPS

Table 2.15 shows the descriptions of each field and subfields in the ERPs configuration webpage in details.

Table 2.15 Descriptions of ERPS Configuration Webpage

Field Label	Subfield Label	Description	Factory Default
ERPS #		Configure ERPS number to indicate a ring, ranging from 1 to 64.	0
Version		Indicate the version that ERPS protocol is using. Two options are available: v1 and v2.	V2
Type		Indicate types of ERPS ring. There are three options: Major, Sub, and Intersub.	Major
VC		If this option is selected, it indicates that a Virtual Channel is enabled and will be used with a sub-ring. The VC function is used for passing through R-APS messages of sub-ring. User must add control VLAN of sub-ring to each ring ports of Major-ring.	Clicked
Interconnect	**Instance**	For a sub-ring on an interconnection node, this must reference the instance ID of the ring to which this sub-ring is connected. Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) Instance is used for forwarding or blocking the VLAN packets based on blocking rules.	0
	Prop	Controls whether the ring referenced by Interconnected Instance shall propagate R-APS flush PDUs whenever this sub-ring's topology changes.	Unchecked
Port If	**Port0**	Select which port on the managed switch will be on Ring Port0. Ranging from 1 to the maximum number of ports.	1
	Port1	Select which port on the managed switch will be on Ring Port1. Ranging from 1 to the maximum number of ports.	1
RingId		Ring identification number, ranging from 1 to 9999. The Ring ID is used along with the control VLAN to identify R-APS PDUs as belonging to a particular ring.	1
NodeId		The Node ID is used inside the R-APS specific PDU to uniquely identify this node (switch) on the ring. Enter a MAC address manually.	00:00:00:00:00:00
Level		MD/MEG Level of R-APS PDUs we transmit. Ranging from 0 to 7.	7
Control	**VLAN**	The VLAN on which R-APS PDUs are transmitted and received on the ring ports. Specify the virtual local area network that this static MAC belongs to, ranging from 1 to 4096.	1

Field Label	Subfield Label	Description	Factory Default
	PCP	The PCP value used in the VLAN tag of the R-APS PDUs. Priority Code Point within the Ethernet frame header. PCP 0 is the lowest priority and 7 is the highest priority.	7
Rev		Revertive (true) or Non-revertive (false) mode. Click/Unclick to enable the revertive/non-revertive switching.	Clicked
Guard		Set the guard time of the ring, ranging from 10 to 2000 ms	500
WTR		Set the wait-to-restore (WTR) time of the ring in seconds. Lower value has lower protection time. Range of the WTR Timer is from 1 to 720 seconds.	300
HoldOff		Set the holdoff time of the ring, ranging from 0 to 10000 ms	0
Enable		The administrative state of this ERPS. Check to make it function normally and uncheck to make it cease functioning.	Unchecked
VLAN ID		Indicate Identification number of VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network), which are protected by this ring instance. At least one VLAN must be protected. Specify VLAN ID as a comma separated list of vlan numbers or vlan ranges. Ex.: 1,4,7,30-70.	NULL
RPL Mode		There are three types of Ring Protection Link (RPL0 mode: None, Owner, Neighbour where: • None means this switch doesn't have the RPL port in the ring. • Owner means this switch is RPL owner for the ring. • Neighbour means this switch is RPL neighbour (only in ERPSv2) for the ring.	None
RPL Port		Indicates whether it is port0 or port1 that is the Ring Protection Link. Do not use this option, if RPL Mode is **None**.	RingPort0

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values. Click **Cancel** button to return to the previous page. Any intentional input for changes will be disregarded.

2.5 DHCPv4

Atop's EHG77XX managed switch can act as a DHCPv4 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol over IP version 4) server in the local network. By enabling this function in the managed switch, an IPv4 address and related fields will be automatically assigned and delivered by the DHCPv4 server running inside the managed switch to other network devices connected to the managed switch. Under this Configuration→DHCPv4 menu, there are two submenus, i.e., Snooping and Relay, as shown in Figure 2.24. The following subsections will describe them in more details.

Figure 2.24 Submenus under the DHCP Main Configuration Menu

2.5.1 Snooping

A rogue DHCP (Dynamic Host Control Protocol) server may be set up by an attacker in the network to provide falsify network configuration to a DHCP client such as wrong IP address, in-correct subnet mask, malicious gateway, and malicious DNS server. The purpose of DHCP spoofing attack is to redirect the traffic of the DHCP client to a malicious domain and try to eavesdrop the traffic or simply try to prevent a successful network connection establishment. To protect against a network security attack of rogue DHCP server or DHCP spoofing attack, Atop's EHG77XX provide DHCP Snooping feature. When this feature is enabled on specific port(s) of EHG77XX managed switch, the EHG77XX will allow the DHCP messages from trusted ports to pass through while it will discard or filter the DHCP messages from untrusted ports.

To enable the DHCP Snooping feature, select the **Enabled** option from the dropdown menu behind the **Snooping Mode** option under the **DHCP Snooping Configuration** webpage, as shown in Figure 2.25. By default, all interfaces of EHG77XX are **Trusted** for DHCP Snooping. To configure specific port(s) as trusted or untrusted port(s), simply select the **Trusted** or **UnTrusted** option under the **Mode** column for that particular Port(s). Finally, click the **Save** button at the bottom of the webpage to activate the DHCP Snooping on the selected port(s). Click Reset button to undo any change made locally and revert to previously saved values. Table 2.16 describes the options of DHCP Snooping Configuration.

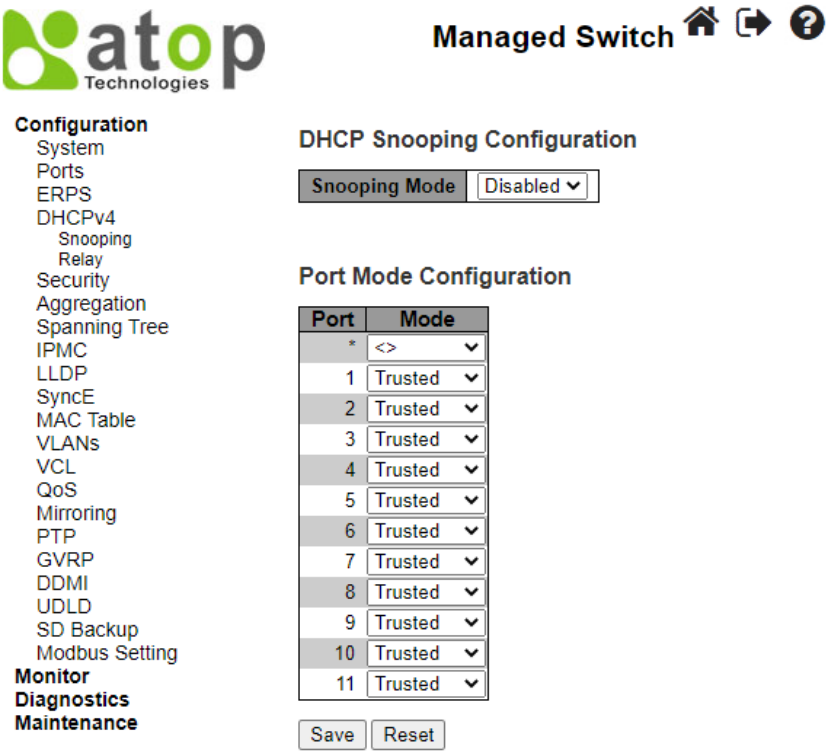

Figure 2.25 Webpage to Configure DHCPv4 Snooping

Table 2.16 Description of DHCP Snooping Configuration

Field Label	Description	Factory Default
Snooping Mode	Indicates the DHCP snooping mode operation. Possible modes are: **Enabled**: Enable DHCP snooping mode operation. When enabled, the DHCP request messages will be forwarded to trusted ports and only allow reply packets from trusted ports. **Disabled**: Disable DHCP snooping mode operation.	Disabled
Port Mode Configuration	Indicates the DHCP snooping port mode. Possible port modes are: **Trusted**: Configures the port as trusted source of the DHCP messages. **Untrusted**: Configures the port as untrusted source of the DHCP messages.	Trusted

2.5.2 Relay

A DHCP relay agent is a small program that relays DHCP/BOOTP messages between clients and servers on different subnets. DHCP/BOOTP relay agents are parts of the DHCP and BOOTP standards and function according to the Request for Comments (RFCs). It stores the incoming interface IP address in the GIADDR field of the DHCP packet. The DHCP server can use the value of GIADDR field to determine the assigned subnet. For such condition, please make sure that the switch configuration of VLAN interface IP address and PVID (Port VLAN ID) are set correctly.

A relay agent relays DHCP/BOOTP messages that are broadcast on one of its connected physical interfaces, such as a network adapter, to other remote subnets to which it is connected by other physical interfaces. Figure 2.26 shows the **DHCP Relay** configuration webpage. Users can enable the DHCP Relay by selecting the **Enabled** box behind the **Relay Mode** option. Then, users can input a Relay server's IP address in the **Relay Server** field.

Users also have a choice to enable the DHCP Relay Information Mode. If it is enabled, the switch will insert information about the client's network location into the packet header of the DHCP request, which is coming from the client on an untrusted interface. Then, the switch will send the modified request to the DHCP server. The DHCP server will inspect the information in the packet header and use it to generate the IP address or other parameters for the client. When the DHCP server returns the response to the switch, the switch will have an option to Replace, Keep, and Drop the information from the response packet and forward it to the client. After finishing the DHCP Relay setup, please click on the **Save** button to allow the change to take effect.

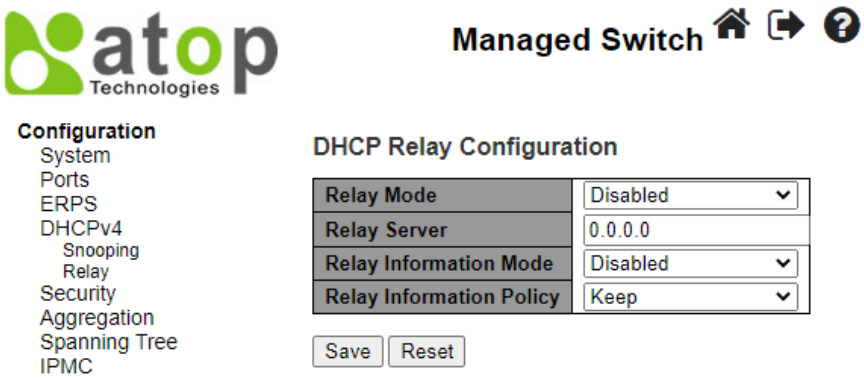

Figure 2.26 Webpage to Configure DHCPv4 Relay

Table 2.17 Description of DHCP Relay Configuration

Field Label	Description	Factory Default
Relay Mode	There are two modes here: Disabled or Enabled. Click the dropdown box to deactivate or activate the relay mode. **Enabled:** Enable DHCP relay mode operation. When DHCP relay mode operation is enabled, the agent forwards and transfers DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not in the same subnet domain. And the DHCP broadcast message won't be flooded for security considerations. **Disabled:** Disable the DHCP relay mode operation.	Disabled
Relay Server	Enter an IPv4 address of the DHCP relay server.	0.0.0.0
Relay Information Mode	There are two modes here: Disabled and Enabled. Click the dropdown list to deactivate or activate the information mode of the DHCP relay server. **Enabled:** Enable DHCP relay information mode operation. When DHCP relay information mode operation is enabled, the agent inserts specific information (option 82) into a DHCP message when forwarding to DHCP server, and removes it from a DHCP message when transferring to DHCP client. It only works when DHCP relay operation mode is enabled. **Disabled:** Disable DHCP relay information mode operation.	Disabled
Relay Information Policy	Set the information policy for the DHCP relay server. There are three modes here: Replace, Keep, and Drop. When DHCP relay	Keep

Field Label	Description	Factory Default
	information mode operation is enabled, if the agent receives a DHCP message that already contains relay agent information it will enforce the policy. The 'Replace' policy is invalid when relay information mode is disabled. **Replace:** Replace the original relay information when received a DHCP message. **Keep:** Keep the original relay information when received a DHCP message. **Drop:** Drop the package when received a DHCP message.	

2.6 Security

Security Configuration of Atop's EHG77XX managed switch consists of three main parts: **Switch**, **Network**, and **AAA**. There are a number of submenus for each of these main security configuration parts, as shown in Figure 2.27.

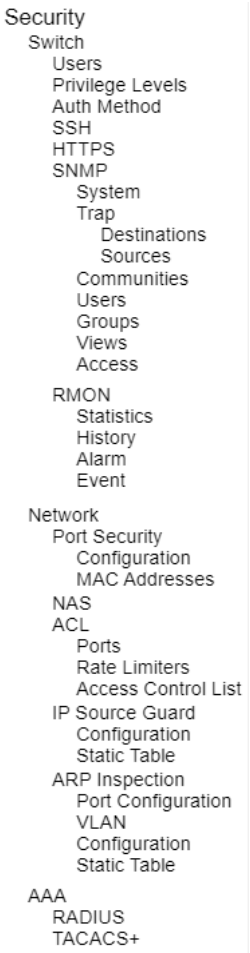

Figure 2.27 Configuration-> Security Menu

2.6.1 Switch

The first submenu under Configuration→Security is the Switch menu, as shown in Figure 2.28. There are other submenus under this Switch menu which are Users, Privilege Levels, Auth Method, SSH, HTTPS, SNMP, and RMON. The following subsections will explain each of these menus in more details.

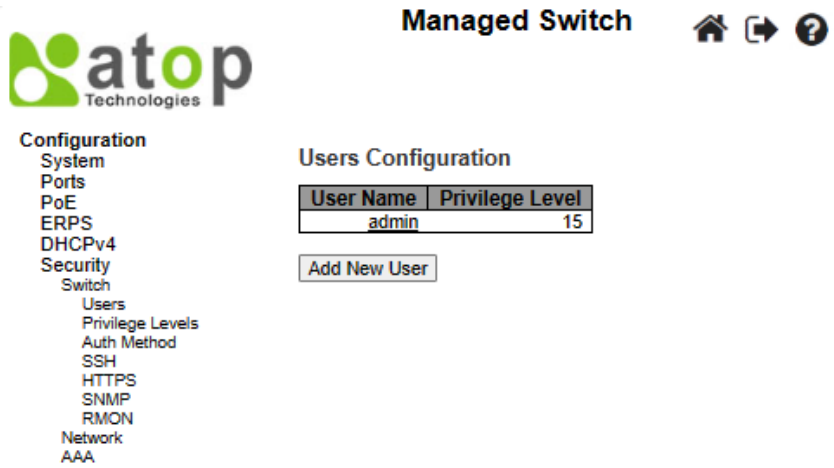

Figure 2.28 Configuration-> Security -> Switch Menu

2.6.1.1 Switch Users

A simple way of providing terminal access control in your network device (managed switch) is to use passwords and assign privilege levels. Password protection restricts access to a network or network device. Privilege levels define what commands users can enter after they have logged into a network device. EHG77XX managed switch uses privilege levels to provide password security for different levels of switch operation. The privilege level of the user is ranging from 0 to 15. If the user has the privilege level value of 15, it means that the user is granted the full control of the device, which is being an administrator. The system maintenance, such as software upload and factory defaults, need a user privilege level of 15. Guest account usually is assigned with the privilege level 5 and has the read-only access. Whereas a standard user usually is assigned with the privilege level of 10 and has the read-write access.

When users first enter this **Users Configuration** webpage, users will see an overview of the current users. The user overview webpage consists of **User Name** and **Privilege Level** columns, as shown in Figure 2.29. Currently the only way to login as another user on the web server of the managed switch is to close and reopen the web browser. Table 2.18 provides explanation for the User Configuration webpage.

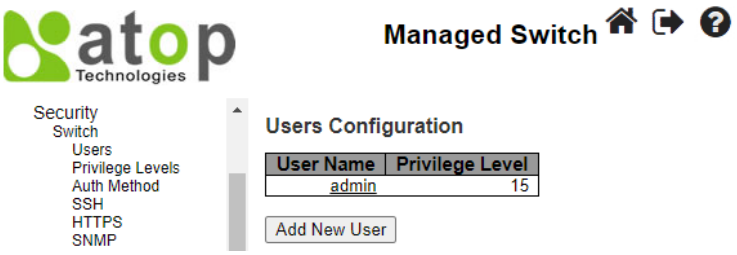

Figure 2.29 Webpage to Configure Security Switch Users

Table 2.18 Description of Users Configuration

Field Label	Description
User Name	The name identifying the user. This is also a link to Add/Edit User.
Privilege Level	The privilege level of the user. The allowed range is **0** to **15**. If the privilege level value is 15, it can access all groups, i.e., that is granted the fully control of the device. But, for other values, administrator need to refer to the setting of each group privilege level. User's privilege must be the same or greater than the group privilege level to have the access of that group. By the default setting, most groups privilege level 5 has the read-only access and privilege level 10 has the read-write access. And the system maintenance (software upload, factory defaults and etc.) need user privilege level of 15. Generally, the privilege level of 15 can be used for an administrator account, the

Field Label	Description
	privilege level of 10 for a standard user account, and the privilege level of 5 for a guest account.

Users can also click **Add New User** button to add a new user. After clicked, the webpage in Figure 2.30 will be shown. Table 2.19 summarizes the descriptions of the Add User webpage. When clicking on Configuration->Security->Switch->Users submenu, there is a hyperlink in each username where users can click to Edit user. Figure 2.31 shows an example of Edit User webpage.

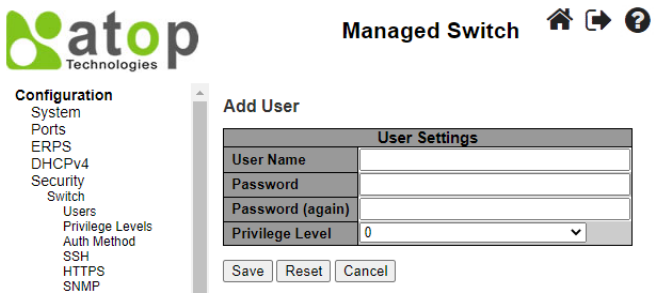

Figure 2.30 Webpage to Configure Security Switch Users – After Clicked **Add New User** Button

Table 2.19 Descriptions of Users Configuration – After Clicked **Add New User** Button

Label	Description	Factory Default
Username	A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is **1** to **31**. To have a valid username setting, the device allows only letters, numbers and underscores in the entry.	NULL
Password	This field specifies the password of a user. The allowed string length is ranging between **0** to **31**. Any printable characters including space is acceptable in the password setting.	NULL
Password (again)	Re-enter the same password to confirm the password setting.	NULL
Privilege Level	The privilege level of the user. The allowed range is **0** to **15**. If the privilege level value is 15, it can access all groups. Meaning that it is granted the fully control of the device. But for the accessibility of other privilege level values, users need to refer to the pre-assigned agreement of each group privilege level. User's privilege should be the same or greater than the group privilege level to have the access of that group. By default setting, most groups privilege level of 5 has the read-only access and privilege level of 10 has the read-write access. And the system maintenance (software upload, factory defaults and etc.) need user privilege level of 15. Generally, the privilege level of 15 can be used for an administrator account, privilege level of 10 for a standard user account, and privilege level of 5 for a guest account.	0

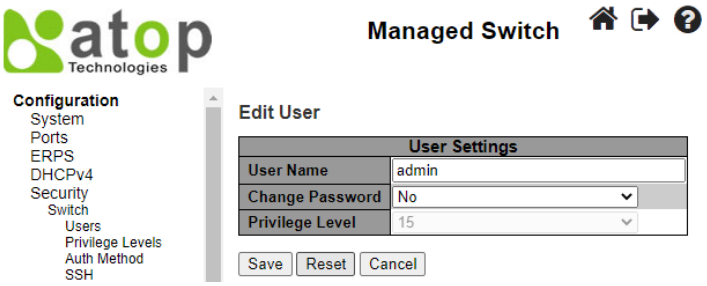

Figure 2.31 Webpage to Edit User

2.6.1.2 Switch Privilege Levels

This subsection describes the Privilege Level Configuration webpage, as shown in Figure 2.32. On this webpage, user can customize the privilege level in the table.

Group Name is the name identifying the privilege group. In most cases, a privilege level group consists of a single module (e.g., LACP, RSTP or QoS), but a few of them contains more than one. Table 2.20 shows examples of some group name in details:

Table 2.20 Examples of Group Name

Label	Description
System	Contact, Name, Location, Time zone, Daylight Saving Time, Log.
Security	Authentication, System Access Management, Port (contains Dot1x port, MAC based and the MAC Address Limit), ACL, HTTPS, SSH, ARP Inspection, IP source guard.
IP	Everything except 'ping'.
Port	Everything except 'VeriPHY'.
Diagnostics	'ping' and 'VeriPHY'.
Maintenance	CLI- System Reboot, System Restore Default, System Password, Configuration Save, Configuration Load and Firmware Load. Web- Users, Privilege Levels and everything in Maintenance.
Debug	Only present in CLI.

Privilege Levels in every group has an authorization Privilege level for the following sub groups: **Configuration Read only, Configuration/Execute Read-Write, Status/Statistics Read-only, Status/Statistics Read-Write** (e.g., for clearing of statistics). User Privilege should be the same or greater than the authorization Privilege level to have the access to that group.

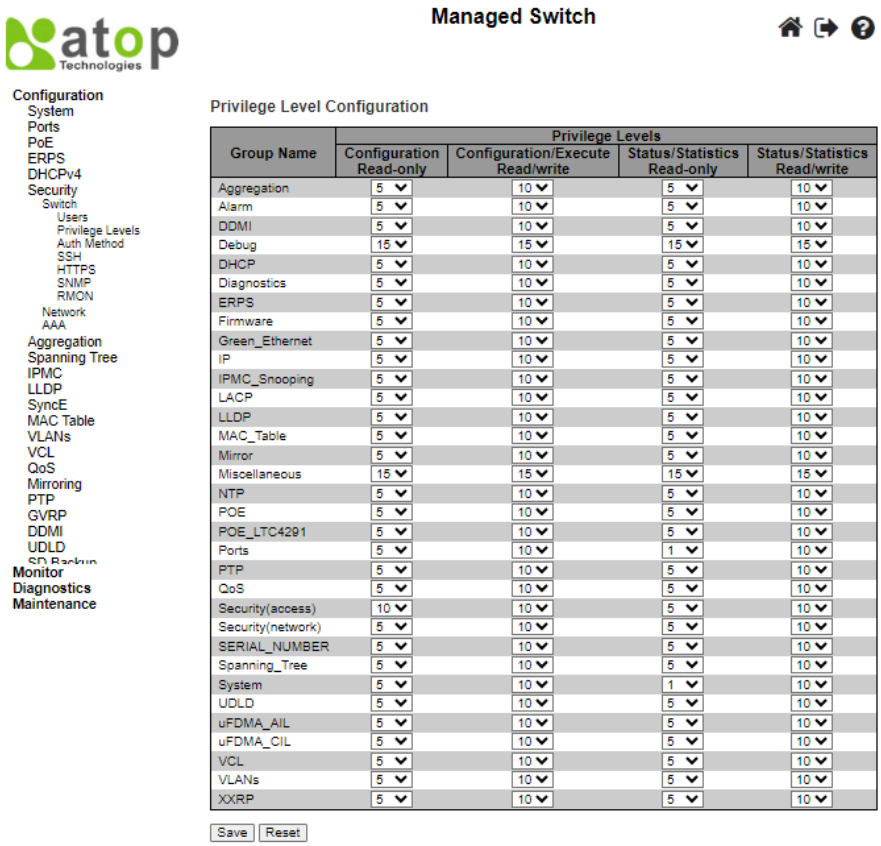

Figure 2.32 Webpage to Configure Privilege Levels of the Switch

2.6.1.3 Switch Auth Method

The authentication section allows you to configure how a user is authenticated when he/she logs into the switch via one of the management client interfaces. Note that management client interfaces are console, telnet, ssh, and http. There are three separated tables in this webpage: **Authentication Method Configuration, Command Authorization Method configuration,** and **Accounting Method Configuration webpage**, as shown in Figure 2.33. In the **Authentication Method Configuration**, users can configure how a user is authenticated when he/she logs into the switch via one of the management client interfaces. In **Command Authorization Method configuration**, users can configure the limitation of the CLI commands available to a user. In the **Accounting Method Configuration** webpage, users can configure command and **exec** (login) accounting. Table 2.21 shows descriptions of these methods in details. Please click **Save** button for a change to take effect, or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

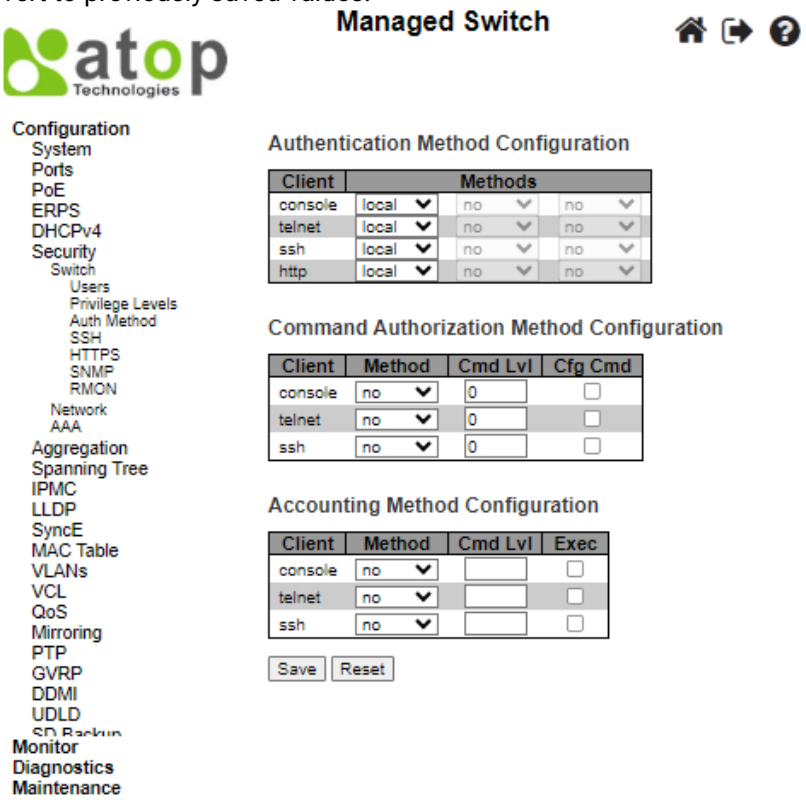

Figure 2.33 Webpage to Configure Switch Authentication Method

Table 2.21 Descriptions of Switch Authentication Method

Label	Description	Factory Default
Authentication Method Configuration		
Client	The management client for which the configuration below applies, which consists of console, telnet, ssh.	-
Methods	Set to one of the following values: • No: Authentication is disabled and login is not possible. • Local: Use the local user database on the switch for authentication. • Radius: Use remote RADIUS server(s) for authentication. • Tacacs: Use remote TACACS+ server(s) for authentication. Methods that involve remote servers are timed out if the remote servers are offline. In this case the next method is tried. Each method is tried from left to right and continues until a method either approves or rejects a user. If a remote server is used for primary authentication, it is recommended to configure secondary authentication as 'local'. This will enable the management client to login via the local user database, if none of the configured authentication servers are alive.	local, no, no

Label	Description	Factory Default
Command Authorization Method configuration		
Client	The management client for which the configuration below applies.	-
Method	Method can be set to one of the following values: • No: Command authorization is disabled. User is granted access to CLI commands according to his privilege level. • Tacacs: Use remote TACACS+ server(s) for command authorization. If all remote servers are offline, the user is granted access to CLI commands according to his privilege level.	no
Cmd Lvl	Authorize all commands with a privilege level higher than or equal to this level. Valid values are in the range of 0 to 15.	0
Cfg Cmd	Also click this option to authorize configuration commands.	Unchecked
Accounting Method Configuration webpage		
Client	Indicates the management client for which the configuration below applies.	-
Method	Method can be set to one of the following values: • No: Accounting is disabled. • Tacacs: Use remote TACACS+ server(s) for accounting.	no
Cmd Lvl	Enable accounting of all commands with a privilege level higher than or equal to this level. Valid values are in the range of 0 to 15. Leave the field empty to disable command accounting.	NULL
Exec	Click to enable exec (login) accounting.	Unchecked

2.6.1.4 Switch SSH

Users can enabled/disabled SSH (Secure Shell) mode through **SSH Configuration** webpage, as shown in Figure 2.34. Here, users can select **Enabled/Disabled** from the drop-down list of **Mode** field. Please click **Save** button for a change to take effect or **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

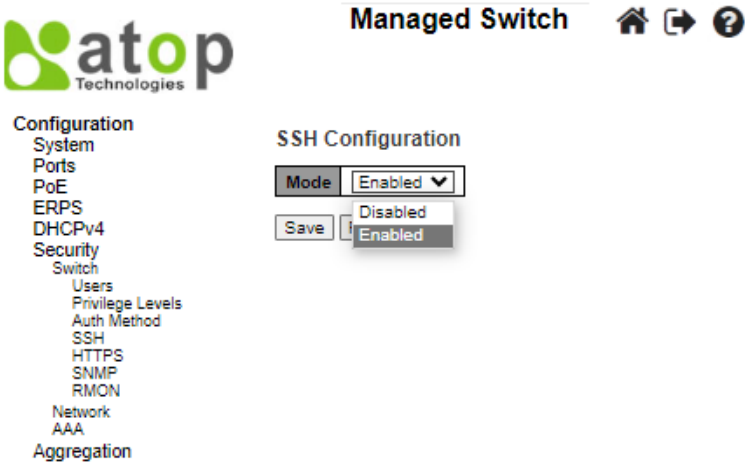

Figure 2.34 Webpage to Configure SSH

2.6.1.5 HTTPS

Users can enabled/disabled HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer) mode through **HTTPS Configuration** Webpage, as shown in Figure 2.35. HTTPS provide authentication and encrypted communication and is widely used on the World Wide Web for security-sensitive communication such as payment transactions and corporate logons. HTTPS is really just the use of Secure Socket Layer (SSL) as a sublayer under its regular HTTP application layering. (HTTPS uses port 443 instead of HTTP port 80 in its interactions with the lower layer, TCP/IP.) SSL uses a 40-bit key size for the RC4 stream encryption algorithm, which is considered an adequate degree of encryption for commercial exchange.

There are total of four fields: **Mode**, **Automatic Redirect**, **Certificate Maintain,** and **Certificate Status.** In the **Mode** field, users can select **Enabled/Disabled** the HTTPs mode. In the **Automatic Redirect** field, users can select to **Enabled/Disabled** this mode. When it is enabled, a HTTP connection will be automatically redirected to be a HTTPS

connection. Note here that the browser may not be allowed to redirection, if the browser does not trust the switch certificate. In such case, users need to initialize the HTTPS connection manually. For the **Certificate Maintain** field, users can choose type of operation whether to do nothing (**None**), delete the current certificate (**Delete**), upload a new certificate (**Upload**), and generate a new certificate (**Generate**). In the last field, **Certificate Status**, it displays the current status of certificate on the switch. Please click **Save** button for a change to take effect or **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

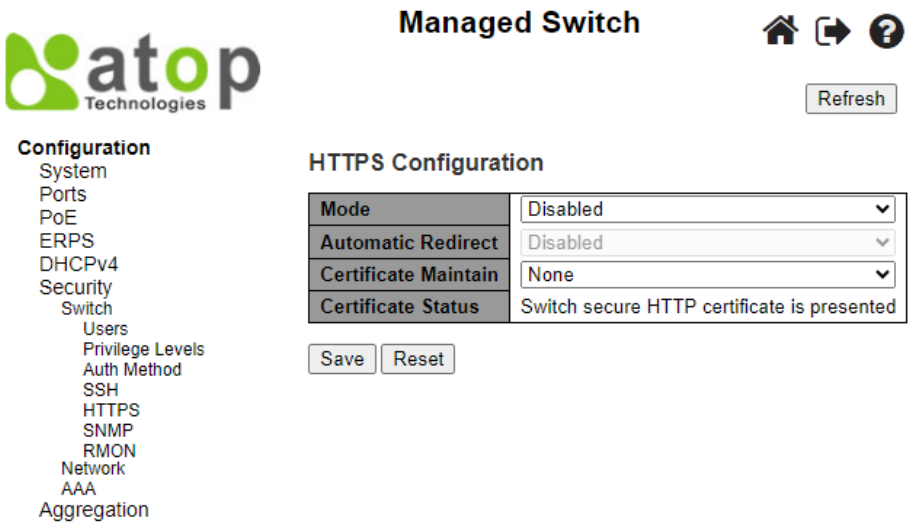

Figure 2.35 Webpage to HTTPS Configuration

If the user selects the **Upload** option for **Certificate Maintain** field, the webpage will be updated with additional fields which are **Certificate Pass Phrase**, **Certificate Upload**, and **File Upload**, as shown in Figure 2.36. Table 2.22 summarizes the descriptions of fields in HTTPS Configuration webpage.

Note that to upload a certificate PEM file into the switch, the file should contain the certificate and private key together. If users have two separated files for saving certificate and private key, users can use the Linux cat command to combine them into a single PEM file. For example, cat my.cert my.key > my.pem. The RSA certificate is recommended since most of the new version of browsers has removed support for DSA in certificate

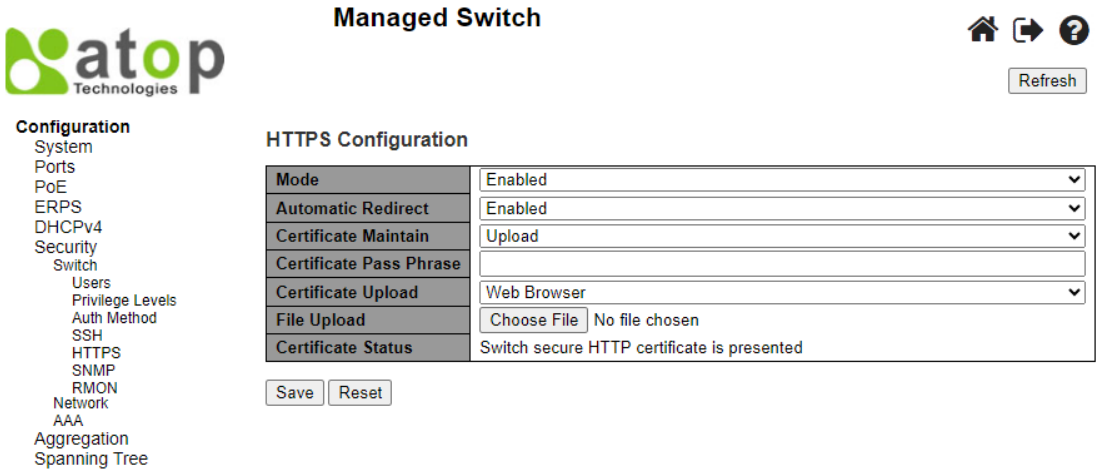

Figure 2.36 Webpage to HTTPS Configuration with Certificate Uploading

Table 2.22 Description of HTTPS Configuration Webpage

Label	Description	Factory Default
Mode	Indicate the HTTPS mode operation. **Enabled:** Enable HTTPS mode operation. **Disabled:** Disable HTTPS mode operation.	Disabled

Label	Description	Factory Default
Automatic Redirect	Indicate the HTTPS redirect mode operation. It is only significant when "HTTPS Mode Enabled" is selected. When the redirect mode is enabled, the HTTP connection will be redirected to HTTPS connection automatically. Note that the browser may not allow the redirect operation due to the security consideration unless the switch certificate is trusted to the browser. You need to initialize the HTTPS connection manually for this case. Possible modes are: **Enabled:** Enable HTTPS redirect mode operation. **Disabled:** Disable HTTPS redirect mode operation.	Disabled-
Certificate Maintain	Indicate the operation of certificate maintenance. **None**: No operation. **Delete**: Delete the current certificate. **Upload:** Upload a certificate PEM file. Possible methods are: Web Browser or URL. **Generate:** Generate a new self-signed RSA certificate.	None
Certificate Pass Phrase	Enter the pass phrase in this field if your uploading certificate is protected by a specific passphrase.	-
Certificate Upload	Upload a certificate PEM file into the switch. The file should contain the certificate and private key together. If you have two separated files for saving certificate and private key. Use the Linux cat command to combine them into a single PEM file. For example, cat my.cert my.key > my.pem. Note that the RSA certificate is recommended since most of the new version of browsers has removed support for DSA in certificate, e.g. Firefox v37 and Chrome v39. Possible methods are: **Web Browser**: Upload a certificate via Web browser. **URL**: Upload a certificate via URL, the supported protocols are HTTP, HTTPS, TFTP and FTP. The URL format is <protocol>://[<username>[:<password>]@]<host>[:<port>][/<path>]/<file_name>. For example, tftp://10.10.10.10/new_image_path/new_image.dat, http://username:password@10.10.10.10:80/new_image_path/new_image.dat. A valid file name is a text string drawn from alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), dot (.), hyphen (-), under score (_). The maximum length is 63 and hyphen must not be first character. The file name content that only contains '.' is not allowed.	-
Certificate Status	Display the current status of certificate on the switch. Possible statuses are: **Switch secure HTTP certificate is presented.** **Switch secure HTTP certificate is not presented.** **Switch secure HTTP certificate is generating ....**	Switch secure HTTP certificate is presented

2.6.1.6 SNMP System

Simple **N**etwork **M**anagement **P**rotocol (**SNMP**) is a protocol for managing devices on IP networks**.** It exposes management data in the form of variables on the managed systems which describe the system configuration**.** These variables can then be queried or defined by the users. The SNMP is used by network management system or third-party software to monitor devices such as managed switches in a network to retrieve network status information and to configure network parameters. The Atop's managed switch support SNMP and can be configured in this section. Within the SNMP submenu, there are seven submenus under it: System, Trap, Communities, Users, Groups, Views, and Access.

In the first submenu under SNMP, the SNMP system can be configured, as shown in Figure 2.37. There are two fields here: **Mode** and **Engine ID**. In **Mode**, users can select **Enabled/Disabled** from the dropdown list to enable SNMP mode operation. In **Engine ID**, it indicates the SNMPv3 engine ID. 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. Change of the Engine ID will clear all original local users. The default setting is 80000eab030200c14df2e0.

Please click **Save** button for a change to take effect or **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

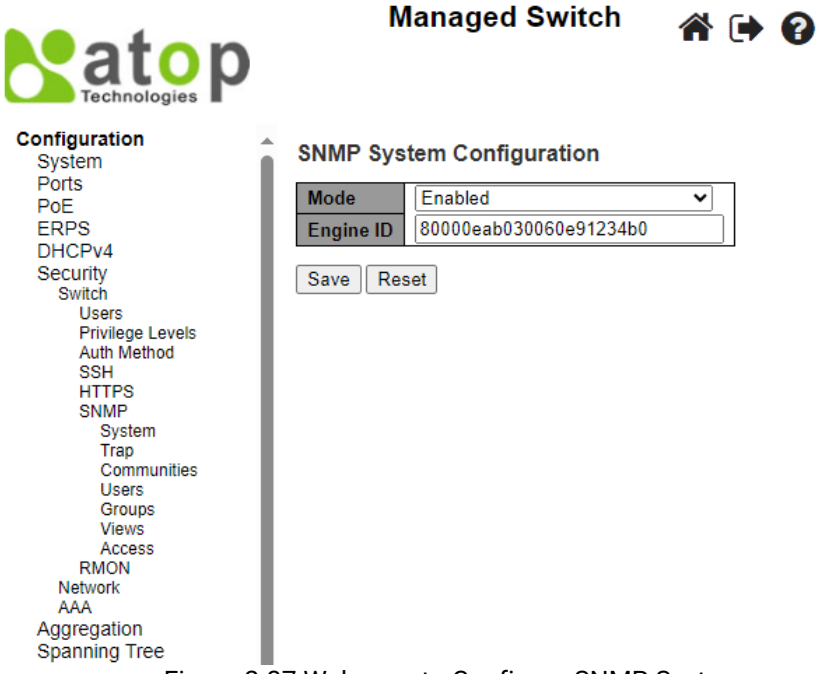

Figure 2.37 Webpage to Configure SNMP System

2.6.1.7 SNMP Trap Destinations

The managed switch provides a trap function that allows switch to send notification to agents with SNMP traps or inform. The notifications are based on the status changes of the switch such as link up, link down, warm start, and cold start. For inform mode, after sending SNMP inform requests, switch will resends inform request if it does not receive response within 10 seconds. The switch will try re-send three times. This option allows users to configure SNMP Trap Setting by setting the destination IP Address of the Trap server, Port Number of the Trap server, and SNMP version for authentication. Figure 2.38 shows these Trap Setting's options. Please click on the **Add New Entry** button to input new entry as shown in Figure 2.39. Table 2.23 summarizes the descriptions of trap destination settings. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

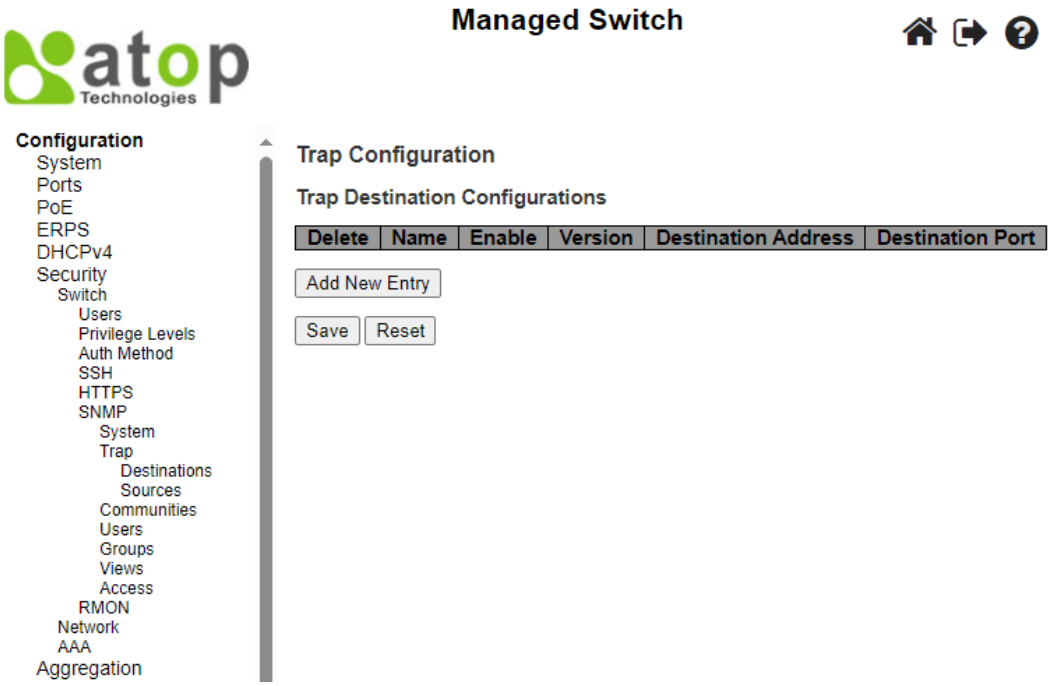

Figure 2.38 Webpage to Configure SNMP Trap Destinations

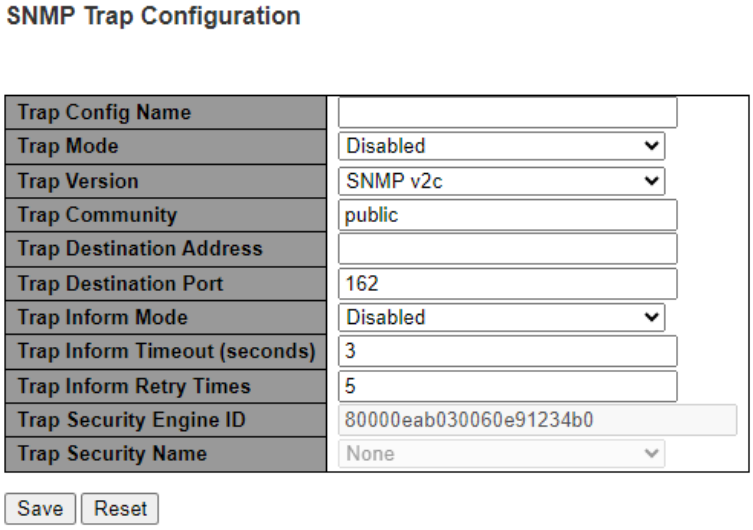

Figure 2.39 Adding New Entry to SNMP Trap Destination Table

Table 2.23 Descriptions of SNMP Trap Destination Configurations

Label	Description
Delete	Users are allowed to delete each entry separately.
Name	Indicates the trap Configuration's name. Indicates the trap destination's name.
Enable	Indicates the trap destination mode operation. Possible modes are: **Enabled:** Enable SNMP trap mode operation. **Disabled:** Disable SNMP trap mode operation.
Version	Indicates the SNMP trap supported version. Possible versions are: **SNMPv1:** Set SNMP trap supported version 1. **SNMPv2c**: Set SNMP trap supported version 2c. **SNMPv3**: Set SNMP trap supported version 3.
Destination Address	Indicates the SNMP trap destination address, where both IPv4 and IPv6 address are supported. It allows a valid IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation ('x.y.z.w'). It also allows a valid hostname. A valid hostname is a string drawn from the alphabet (A-Za-z), digits (0-9), dot (.), dash (-). Spaces are not allowed, the first character must be an alpha character, and the first and last characters must not be a dot or a dash. Indicates the SNMP trap destination IPv6 address. IPv6 address is in 128-bit records represented as eight fields of up to four hexadecimal digits with a colon separating each field (:). For example, 'fe80::215:c5ff:fe03:4dc7'. The symbol '::' is a special syntax that can be used as a shorthand way of representing multiple 16-bit groups of contiguous zeros; but it can appear only once. It can also represent a legally valid IPv4 address. For example, '::192.1.2.34'.
Destination Port	Indicates the SNMP trap destination port. SNMP Agent will send SNMP message via this port. The port range is 1~65535.

2.6.1.8 SNMP Trap Sources

This page provides **SNMP Trap Source configurations**. A trap is sent for the given trap source if at least one filter with an "**included**" filter type matches the filter, and no filter with an "**excluded**" filter type matches. Figure 2.40 shows the webpage when there is no entry in the trap source configurations. When users click on the Add New Entry button, the webpage will be updated to Figure 2.41. The users can select Name for trap source from the drop-down list and select the type from the second drop-down list. Then, enter the **Subset OID** in the text field. Click on the **Save** button to save the changes or click on the **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values. Table 2.24 provides descriptions of the SNMP Trap Source Configurations.

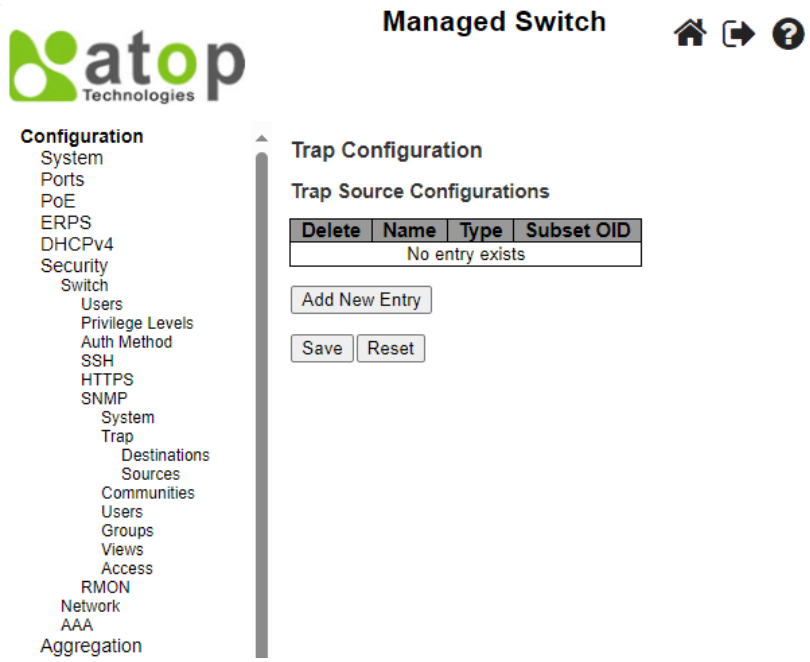

Figure 2.40 Webpage to Configure SNMP Trap Sources

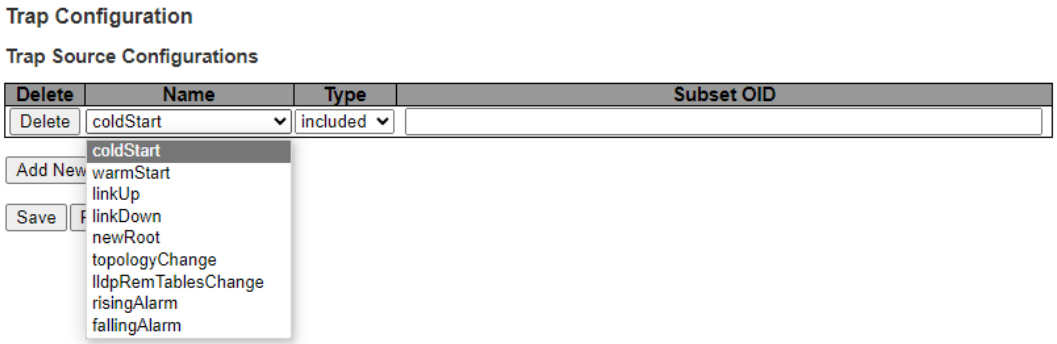

Figure 2.41 Adding New Entry to SNMP Trap Sources

Table 2.24 Description of SNMP Trap Source Configurations

Label	Description
Delete	Click this button to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save. Users are allowed to delete each entry separately.
Name	Indicates the name for the entry. The name is selectable from the following list. - coldStart - warmStart - linkUp - linkDown - newRoot - topologyChange - lldpRemTablesChange - risingAlarm - fallingAlarm
Type	Indicates the filter type for the entry. Possible types are: **included**: An optional flag to indicate that a trap is sent for the given trap source is matched. **excluded**: An optional flag to indicate that a trap is not sent for the given trap source is matched.
Subset OID	The subset OID for the entry. The value should depend on what kind of trap name is. For example, the ifIdex is the subset OID of linkUp and linkDown. A valid subset OID contains one

Label	Description
	or more digital number (0-4294967295) or asterisk (*) which are separated by dots (.). The first character must not begin with asterisk (*) and the maximum of OID count must not exceed 128.

2.6.1.9 SNMP Communities

This submenu allows users to configure SNMP community table as shown in Figure 2.42. The entry index key is **Community.** This community string option allows the users to set a community string (**Community name** and **Community secret**) for authentication by adding new entry to the table. The users can remove existing community string from the list by clicking on the checkbox of **Delete** column at the beginning of each community string item**.** The users can specify the string names on the **Community Name** field by clicking **Add New Entry** button, as shown in Figure 2.43. Table 2.25 briefly provides descriptions of SNMP's community setting.

Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Typically, an SNMP agent, which is a network management software module residing on the managed switch, can access all objects with read-all-only permissions using the string *public*. Another setting example is that the string *private* has permission of read-write-all.

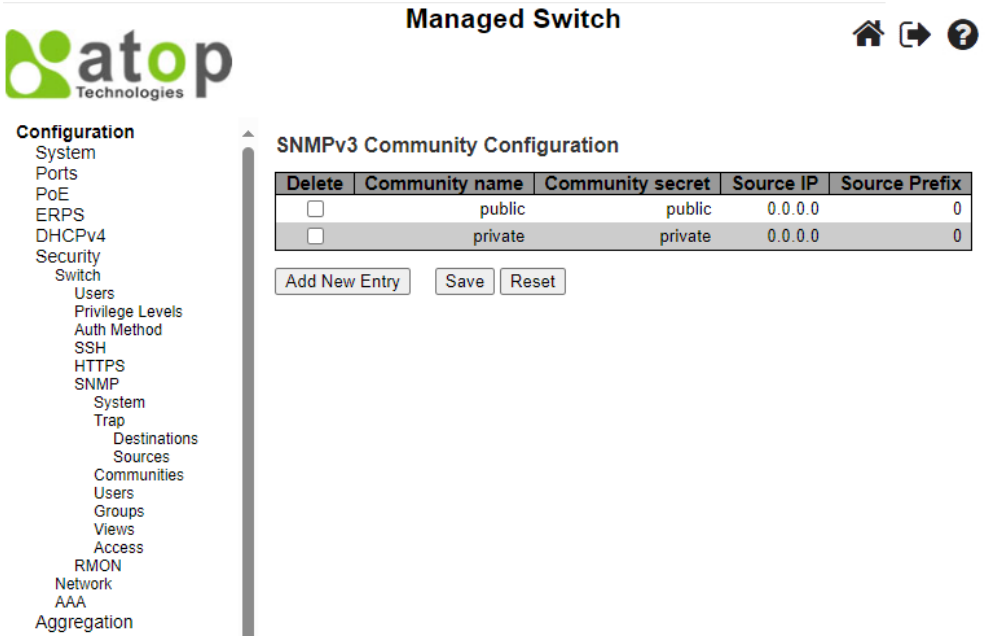

Figure 2.42 Webpage to Configure SNMP Communities

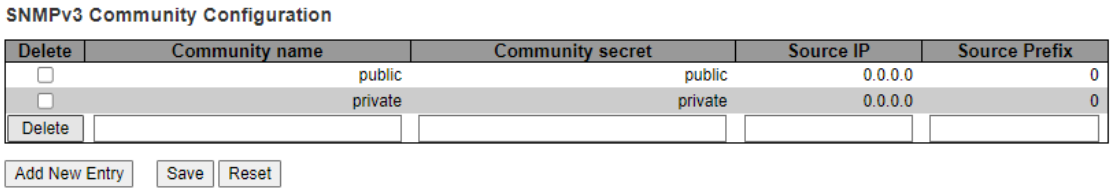

Figure 2.43 Adding New Entry to SNMP Community Configuration

Table 2.25 Descriptions of SNMP Community Configurations

Label	Description
Delete	Check to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.
Community Name	Indicates the community access string to permit access to SNMPv3 agent. The allowed string length is between 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to

Label	Description
	126. The community name will be treated as a security name (username), and will be mapped to a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community string.
Community Secret	Indicates the community secret (access string) which is used to permit access using SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c to the SNMP agent. The allowed string length is between 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.
Source IP	Indicates the SNMP access source IP address. A particular range of source IP addresses can be used to restrict source subnet when combined with source mask.
Source Prefix	Indicates the SNMP access source IP address mask.

2.6.1.10 SNMP Users

This submenu allows users to configure SNMPv3 user table on this page. The entry index keys are **Engine ID** and **User Name**. As mentioned earlier, SNMPv3 is a more secure SNMP protocol than earlier versions. In this part, the users will be able to set a password and an encryption key to enhance the data security. When choosing this option, users can configure SNMPv3's authentication and encryption. MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) is used for authentication password and DES (Data Encryption Standard) is used for data encryption algorithm. Figure 2.44 shows the SNMPv3 Authentication Setting's options. The users can view existing SNMPv3 users' setting on the upper table where it provides information about user name, authentication type, and data encryption (or privacy protocol). The users have an option to remove existing SNMPv3 user by clicking on the **Delete** button under the **Delete** column of each entry. To add a new SNMPv3 user, the users have to click **Add New Entry** button, and enter **Engine ID**, **User Name**, **Security Level, Authentication Protocol**, **Authentication Password**, **Privacy Protocol**, and **Privacy Password**. The authentication password has the maximum length of 31 characters. Note that if no password is provided, there will be no authentication for SNMPv3. Table 2.26 lists the descriptions of SNMPv3 User settings.

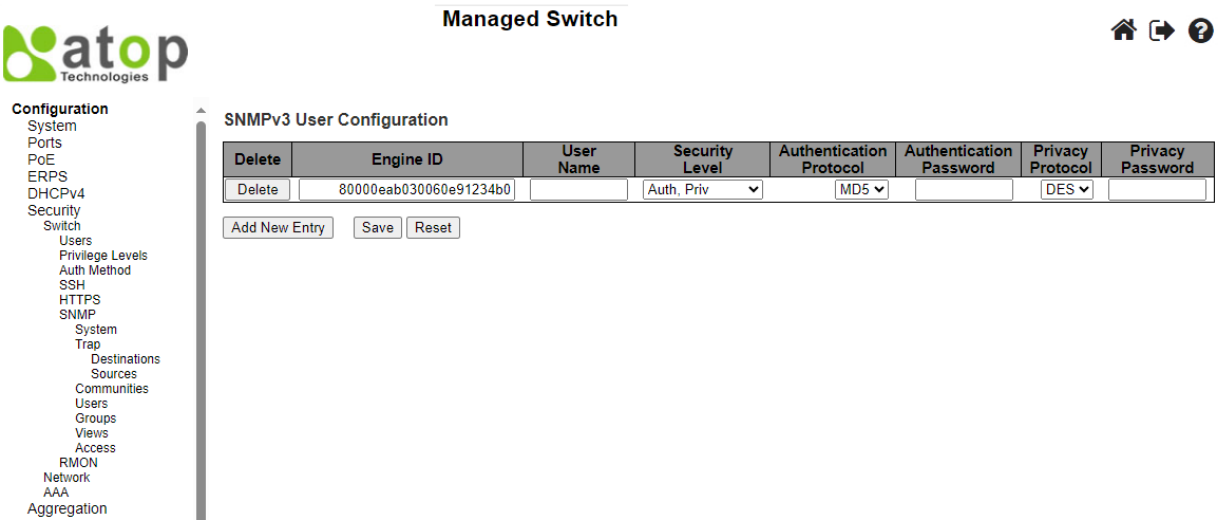

Figure 2.44 Webpage to Configure SNMP Users

Table 2.26 Descriptions of SNMP Users

Label	Description	Factory Default
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 (in hexadecimal format) with number of digits rangning between 10 and 64, but all-zeros and all-'F's are not allowed. The SNMPv3 architecture uses the User-based Security Model (USM) for message security and the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for access control. For the USM entry, the usmUserEngineID and usmUserName are the entry's keys.	Follow DUT's MAC address to create Engine ID

Label	Description	Factory Default
	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 can communicate. In other words, if user engine ID equal system engine ID then it is a local user; otherwise it is a remote user.	
User Name	A string identifying the user name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is between 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.	
Security Level	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: **NoAuth, NoPriv**: No authentication and no privacy. **Auth, NoPriv**: Authentication and no privacy. **Auth, Priv**: Authentication and privacy. The value of security level cannot be modified if entry already exists. That means it must first be ensured that the value is set correctly.	Auth, Priv
Authentication Protocol	Indicates the authentication protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible authentication protocols are: **None**: No authentication protocol. **MD5**: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses MD5 authentication protocol. **SHA**: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses SHA authentication protocol. The value of security level cannot be modified if entry already exists. That means that one must first ensure that the value is set correctly.	MD5
Authentication Password	Indicates a string identifying the authentication password phrase. For MD5 authentication protocol, the allowed string length is 8 to 32. For SHA authentication protocol, the allowed string length is between 8 to 40. The allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.	Null
Privacy Protocol	Indicates the privacy protocol that this entry should belong to. Possible privacy protocols are: **None**: No privacy protocol. **DES**: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses DES authentication protocol. **AES**: An optional flag to indicate that this user uses AES authentication protocol.	DES
Privacy Password	This string identifying the privacy password phrase. The allowed string length is between 8 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.	Null

2.6.1.11 SNMP Groups

Figure 2.45 shows SNMPv3 Group Configuration webpage. It contains SNMPv3 group table. The entry index keys are **Security Model** and **Security Name**. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new group entry to the table. Table 2.27 describes the column labels of the SNMPv3 group table.

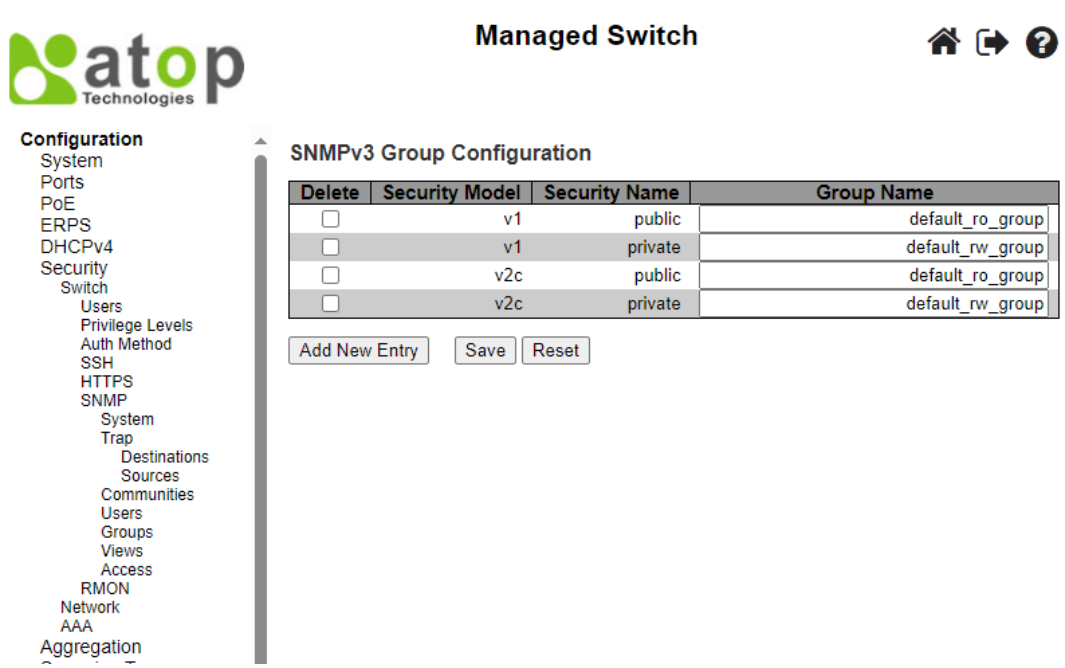

Figure 2.45 Webpage to Configure SNMP Groups

Table 2.27 Descriptions of SNMP Groups

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Check here if user wants to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: **v1**: Reserved for SNMPv1. **v2c**: Reserved for SNMPv2c. **usm**: SNMPv3, User-based Security Model (USM).	V1
Security Name	This string identifying the security name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is between 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.	public
Group Name	This string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to. The allowed string length is 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.	Null

2.6.1.12 SNMP Views

Figure 2.46 shows SNMPv3 View Configuration webpage. It contains SNMPv3 view table. The entry index keys are **View Name**, **View Type**, and **OID Subtree**. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new view entry to the table. Table 2.28 describes the column labels of the SNMPv3 view table. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

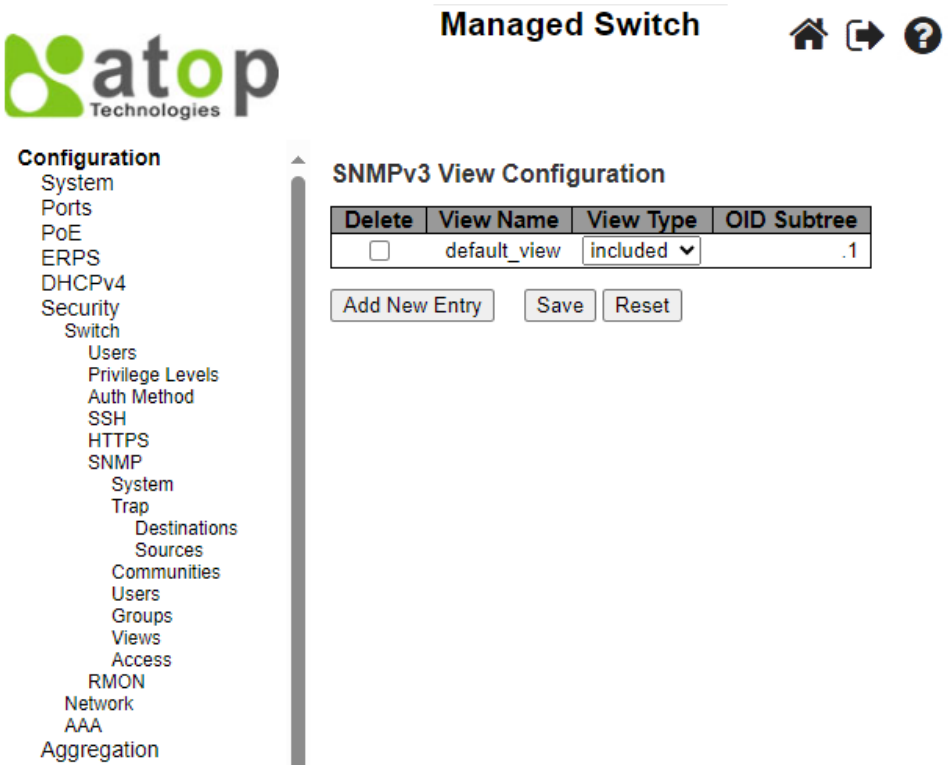

Figure 2.46 Webpage to Configure SNMP Views

Table 2.28 Descriptions of SNMP Views

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Check here if user wants 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 between 1 to 32, and the allowed content is ASCII characters from 33 to 126.	Null
View Type	Indicates the view type that this entry should belong to. Possible view types are: **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. In general, if a view entry's view type is 'excluded', there should be another view entry existing with view type as 'included' and it's OID subtree should overstep the 'excluded' view entry.	included
OID Subtree	The OID defining the root of the subtree to add to the named view. The allowed OID length is between 1 to 128. The allowed string content is digital number or asterisk (*).	Null

2.6.1.13 SNMP Access

Figure 2.47 shows SNMPv3 Access Configuration webpage. It contains SNMPv3 access table. The entry index keys are **Group Name**, **Security Model** and **Security Level**. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new access entry to the table. Table 2.29 describes the column labels of the SNMPv3 access table. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

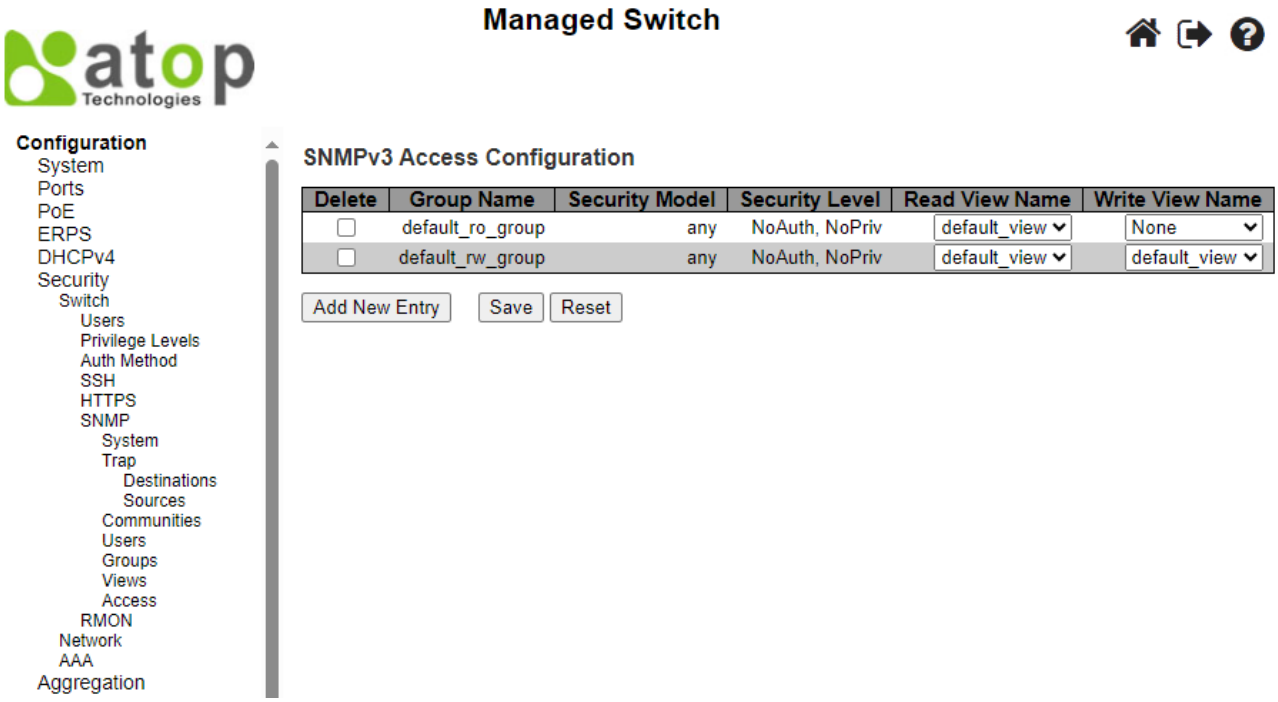

Figure 2.47 Webpage to Configure SNMP Access

Table 2.29 Descriptions of SNMP Access Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Check here to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
Group Name	This string identifying the group name that this entry should belong to.	Default_ro_group
Security Model	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: **any**: Any security model accepted(v1|v2c|usm). **v1**: Reserved for SNMPv1. **v2c**: Reserved for SNMPv2c. **usm**: SNMPv3, User-based Security Model (USM).	any
Security Level	Indicates the security model that this entry should belong to. Possible security models are: **NoAuth, NoPriv**: No authentication and no privacy. **Auth, NoPriv**: Authentication and no privacy. **Auth, Priv**: Authentication and privacy.	NoAuth, NoPriv
Read View Name	The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may request the current values.	None
Write View Name	The name of the MIB view defining the MIB objects for which this request may potentially set new values.	None

2.6.1.14 RMON Statistics

Figure 2.48 shows **RMON** (Remote Network Monitoring) **Statistics** Configuration. Atop's managed switch can monitor network traffic on remote Ethernet segment to detect problem inside the network. The entry index key is **ID** for RMON Statistics table. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new RMON Statistics entry to the table, as shown in Figure 2.49. Table 2.30 describes the column labels of the RMON Statistics table. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

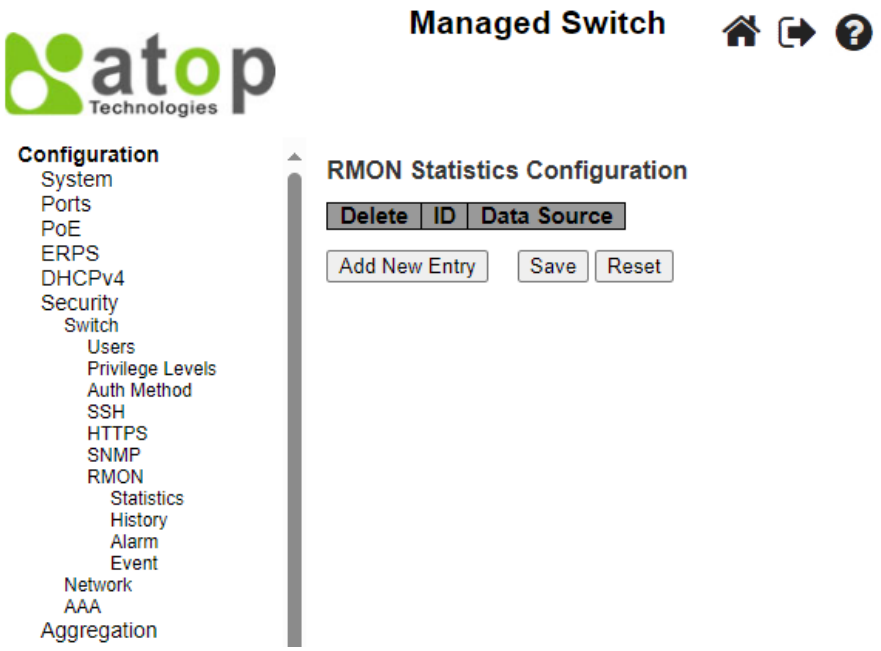

Figure 2.48 Webpage to Configure RMON Statistics

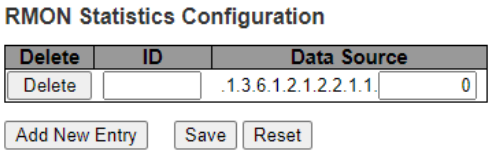

Figure 2.49 Adding New Entry to RMON Statistics Configuration

Table 2.30 Descriptions of RMON Statistics

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click here to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.	Null
Data Source	Indicates the port ID which wants to be monitored. If in stacking switch, the value must add 1000000*(switch ID-1). For example, if the port is switch 3 port 5, the value is 2000005.	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.0

2.6.1.15 RMON History

Figure 2.50 shows **RMON** (Remote Network Monitoring) **History** Configuration. It displays RMON history table. The entry index key is **ID** for RMON history table. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new RMON history entry to the table, as shown in Figure 2.51. Table 2.31 describes the column labels of the RMON Statistics table. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

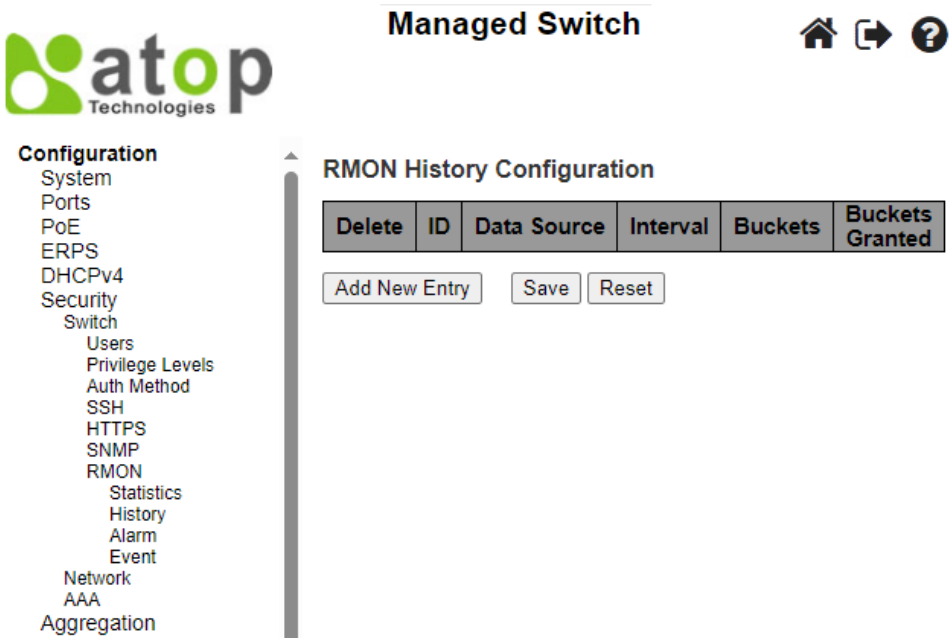

Figure 2.50 Webpage to Configure RMON History

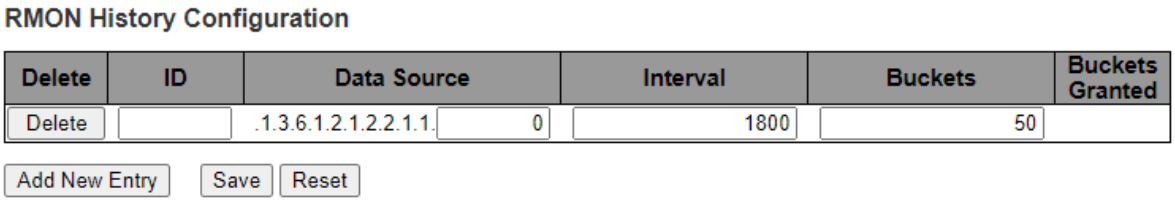

Figure 2.51 Adding New Entry to RMON History Table

Table 2.31 Descriptions of RMON History

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click here to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.	Null
Data Source	Indicates the port ID which user wants to be monitored. If in stacking switch, the value must add 1000000*(switch ID-1). For example, if the port is switch 3 port 5, the value is 2000005.	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.0
Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling the history statistics data. The range is from 1 to 3600 where the default value is 1800 seconds.	1800
Buckets	Indicates the maximum data entries associated this history control entry stored in RMON. The range is from 1 to 3600, where the default value is 50.	50
Buckets Granted	The number of data shall be saved in the RMON.	

2.6.1.16 RMON Alarm

Figure 2.52 shows **RMON Alarm** Configuration. It displays RMON alarm table. The entry index key is ID for RMON alarm table. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new RMON alarm entry to the table, as shown in Figure 2.52. Table 2.32 describes the column labels of the RMON alarm table. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

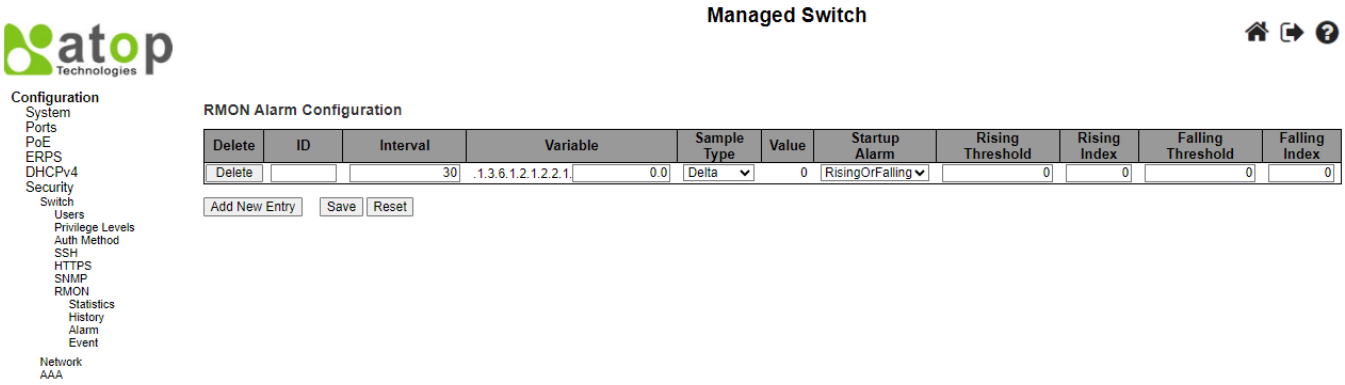

Figure 2.52 Webpage to Configure RMON Alarm

Table 2.32 Descriptions of RMON Alarm

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click here to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.	Null
Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold. The range is from 1 to 2^{31}-1.	30
Variable	Indicates the particular variable to be sampled, the possible variables are: **InOctets**: The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters. **InUcastPkts:** The number of uni-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. **InNUcastPkts**: The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. **InDiscards**: The number of inbound packets that are discarded even the packets are normal. **InErrors**: The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. **InUnknownProtos**: The number of the inbound packets that were discarded because of the unknown or un-support protocol. **OutOctets**: The number of octets transmitted out of the interface , including framing characters. **OutUcastPkts**: The number of uni-cast packets that request to transmit. **OutNUcastPkts**: The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets that request to transmit. **OutDiscards**: The number of outbound packets that are discarded event the packets is normal. **OutErrors**: The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. **OutQLen**: The length of the output packet queue (in packets).	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.0.0
Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, possible sample types are: **Absolute**: Get the sample directly. **Delta**: Calculate the difference between samples (default).	Delta
Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.	0
Start-up Alarm	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, possible sample types are: **Rising**Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold.	RisingOrFalling

Label	Description	Factory Default
	FallingTrigger alarm when the first value is less than the falling threshold. **RisingOrFalling**Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold or less than the falling threshold (default).	
Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value (-2147483648 - 2147483647).	0
Rising Index	Rising event index (0-65535). If this value is zero, no associated event will be generated, as zero is not a valid event index.	0
Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value (-2147483648 - 2147483647)	0
Falling Index	Falling event index (0-65535). If this value is zero, no associated event will be generated, as zero is not a valid event index.	0

2.6.1.17 RMON Event

Figure 2.53 shows **RMON Event Configuration**. It displays RMON event table. The entry index key is ID for RMON event table. Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new RMON event entry to the table, as shown in Figure 2.53. Table 2.33 describes the column labels of the RMON alarm table. Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect, or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

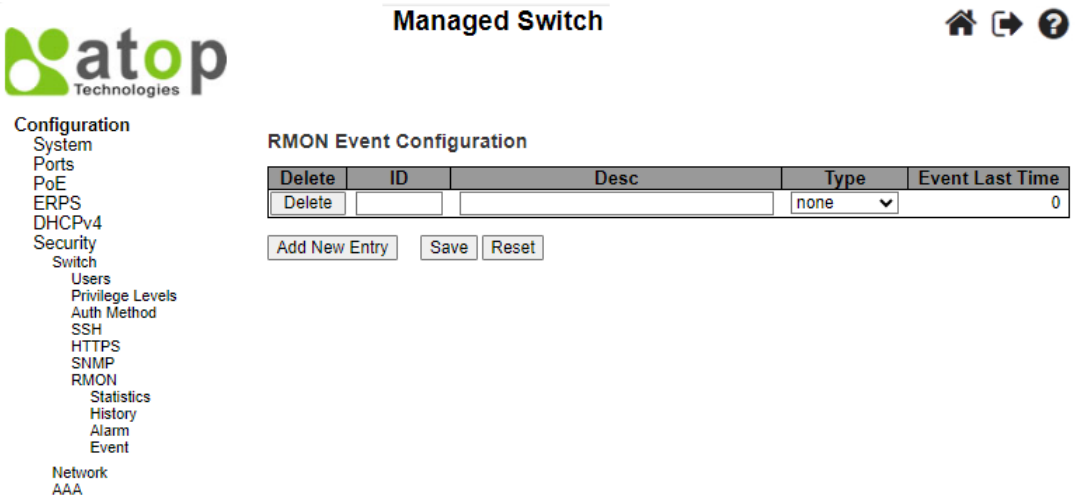

Figure 2.53 Webpage to Configure RMON Event

Table 2.33 Descriptions of RMON Event

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click here to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.	Null
Desc	This string indicates what this event is. The string length is ranging from 0 to 127, where the default value is a null string.	Null
Type	This field indicates the notification of the event. There are four possible types: **none**: No SNMP log is created, and no SNMP trap is sent. **log**: Create SNMP log entry when the event is triggered. **snmptrap**: Send SNMP trap when the event is triggered. **logandtrap**: Create SNMP log entry and sent SNMP trap, when the event is triggered.	None
Event Last Time	Indicates the value of sysUpTime at the time this event entry last generated an event.	0

2.6.2 Network

Under this **Security→Network** submenus, the users can configure network security for the EHG77XX managed switch. Figure 2.54 shows list of menus under the **Security→Network**. Under this section, users can setup security for port, network access server (NAS), access control list (ACL), IP source guard, and ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) inspection.

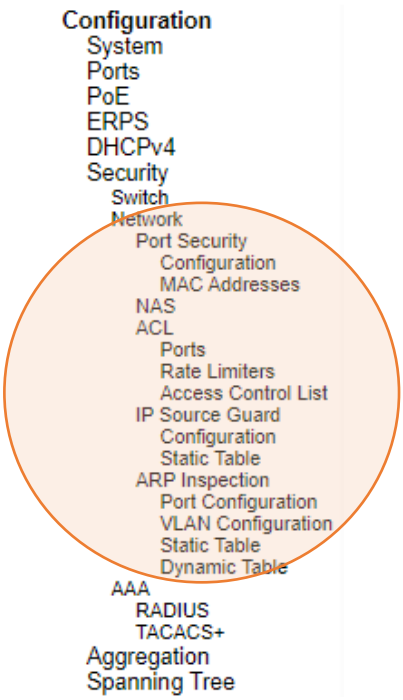

Figure 2.54 Configuration-> Security -> Network Menu

2.6.2.1 Port Security Configuration

Global and per-port security of the managed switch can be configured in this webpage as shown in Figure 2.55. **Port Security** allows for limiting the number of users on a given port. User is identified by a MAC address and VLAN ID. If **Port Security** is enabled on a port, the limit specifies the maximum number of users on the port. If this number is exceeded, an action is taken depending on violation mode. The violation mode can be one of the four different described below. The **Port Security Configuration** on this page consists of two sections: **Global Configuration** and **Port Configuration**. Table 2.34 summarizes the description of options for global and per-port configuration settings.

Please click on the **Save** button afterwards for a change to take effect or click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

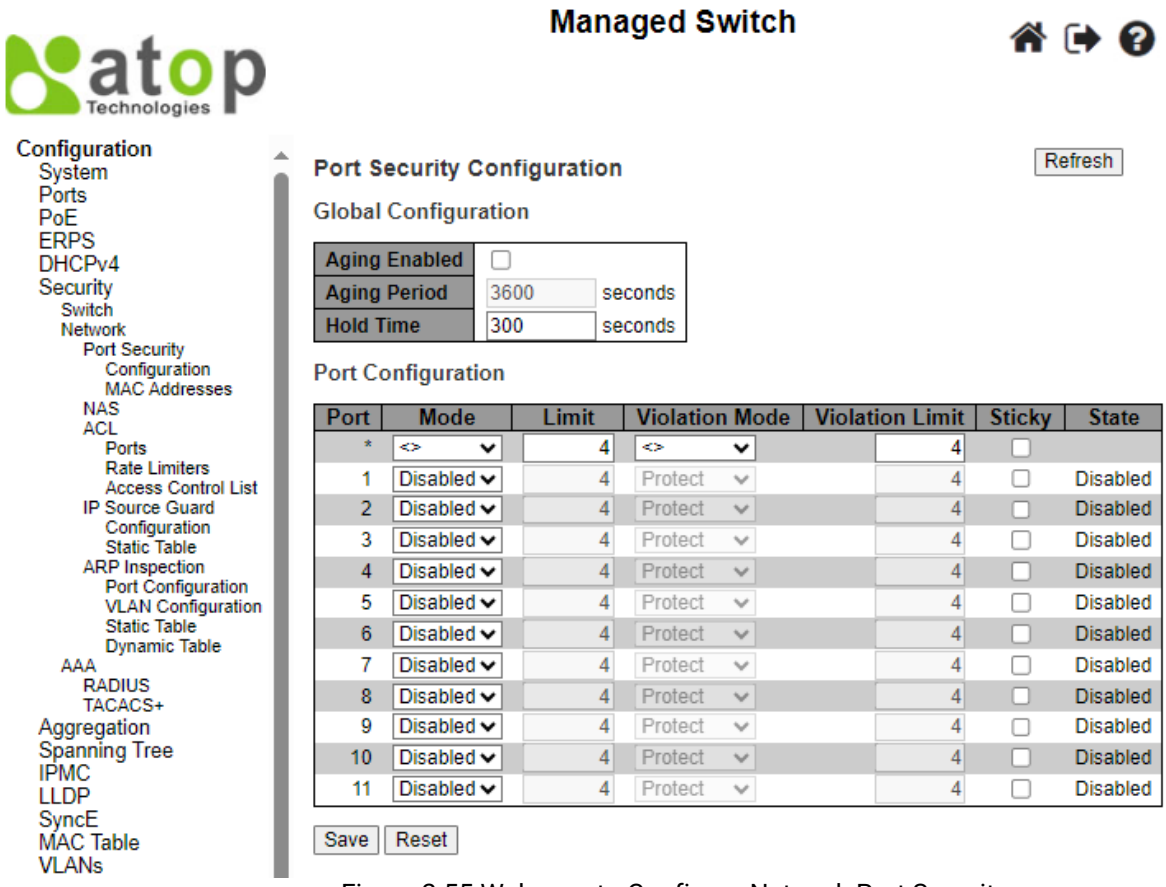

Figure 2.55 Webpage to Configure Network Port Security

Table 2.34 Descriptions of Port Security Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
	Global Configuration	
Aging Enabled	If checked, secured MAC addresses are subject to aging as discussed under Aging Period .	Disabled
Aging Period	If Aging Enabled is checked, then the aging period is controlled with this input. If other modules are using the underlying functionality for securing MAC addresses, they may have other requirements to the aging period. The underlying functionality will use the shorter requested aging period of all modules that have aging enabled. The Aging Period can be set to a number between 10 and 10000000 seconds with a default of 3600 seconds. To understand why aging may be desired, consider the following scenario: Suppose an end-host is connected to a 3rd party switch or hub, which in turn is connected to a port on this switch on which Port Security is enabled. The end-host will be allowed to forward if the limit is not exceeded. Now suppose that the end-host logs off or powers down. If it wasn't for aging, the end-host would still take up resources on this switch and will be allowed to forward. To overcome this situation, enable aging. With aging enabled, a timer is started once the end-host gets secured. When the timer expires, the switch starts looking for frames from the end-host, and if such frames are not seen within the next Aging Period, the end-host is assumed to be disconnected, and the corresponding resources are freed on the switch.	3600
Hold Time	The hold time which is measured in seconds, is used to determine how long a MAC address is held in the MAC table if it has been found to violate the limit. The valid value is ranging between 10 and 10000000 seconds with a default value of 300 seconds.	300

Label	Description	Factory Default
	The reason for holding a violating MAC address in the MAC table is primarily to ensure that the same MAC address doesn't give rise to continuous notifications (if notifications on violation count is enabled).	
Port Configuration		
Port	The port number to which the configuration below applies.	Port no. 1 ~ 11
Mode	Controls whether Port Security is enabled on this port. Notice that other modules may still use the underlying port security features without enabling Port Security on a given port.	Disabled
Limit	The maximum number of MAC addresses that can be secured on this port. This number cannot exceed 1023. The default vaule is 4. If the limit is exceeded, an action is taken corresponding to the violation mode. The switch is "born" with a total number of MAC addresses from which all ports draw whenever a new MAC address is seen on a Port Security-enabled port. Since all ports draw from the same pool, it may happen that a configured maximum cannot be granted, if the remaining ports have already used all available MAC addresses.	4
Violation Mode	If Limit is reached, the switch can take one of the following actions: **Protect**: Do not allow more than Limit MAC addresses on the port, but take no further action. **Restrict**: If Limit is reached, subsequent MAC addresses on the port will be counted and marked as violating. Such MAC addresses are removed from the MAC table when the hold time expires. At most Violation Limit MAC addresses can be marked as violating at any given time. **Shutdown**: If Limit is reached, one additional MAC address will cause the port to be shut down. This implies that all secured MAC addresses be removed from the port, and no new addresses will be learned. There are three ways to re-open the port: 1) In the "Configuration→Ports" page's "Configured" column, first disable the port, then restore the original mode. 2) Make a Port Security configuration change on the port. 3) Boot the switch.	Protect
Violation Limit	Indicates the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be marked as violating on this port. This number cannot exceed 1023. The default vaule is 4. It is only used when Violation Mode is **Restrict**.	4
Sticky	Enables sticky learning of MAC addresses on this port. When the port is in sticky mode, all MAC addresses that would otherwise have been learned as dynamic are learned as sticky. Sticky MAC addresses are part of the running-config and can therefore be saved to start-up-config. Sticky MAC addresses survive link changes (in contrast to Dynamic, which will have to be learned again). They also survive reboots if running-config is saved to startup-config. A port can be Sticky-enabled whether or not Port Security is enabled on that interface. In that way, it is possible to add sticky MAC addresses managementwise before enabling Port Security. To do that, use the "Configuration→Security→Port Security→MAC Addresses" page.	Unchecked
State	This column shows the current Port Security state of the port. The state takes one of four values: **Disabled**: Port Security is disabled on the port. **Ready**: The limit is not yet reached. This can be shown for all violation modes. **Limit Reached**: Indicates that the limit is reached on this port. This can be shown for all violation modes. **Shutdown**: Indicates that the port is shut down by Port Security. This state can only be shown if violation mode is set to **Shutdown**.	Disabled

2.6.2.2 Port Security MAC Addresses

In this webpage as shown in Figure 2.56, the users may add and delete static and sticky MAC addresses managed by Port Security. The port security defines three types of MAC addresses, of which static and sticky can be added and removed on this page:

- **Static**: A MAC address added by end-user through management. Static MAC addresses are not subject to aging and will be added to the MAC address table once Port Security gets enabled on the interface. Static entries are part of the running-config and will survive interface link state changes and reboots if saved to startup-config. Static entries can be added to the running-config at any time whether or not Port Security is enabled.
- **Sticky**: When the interface is in sticky mode, all entries that would otherwise have been learned as dynamic are learned as sticky. Like static entries, sticky entries are part of the running-config and will survive interface link state changes and reboots if saved to the startup-config. Though not the intention with Sticky entries, they can be added by management to the running-config at any time whether Port Security is enabled on the interface, as long as the interface is in Sticky mode. Sticky entries will disappear if the interface is taken out of Sticky mode.

To add a new entry to the table of **Port Security Static and Sticky MAC Addresses**, click on **Add New MAC Entry** button. The new entry as shown in Figure 2.56 allows for adding static or sticky MAC address to a particular interface. When adding is finished, click the **Save** button to save the changes to running-config. Notice that sticky entries are normally added automatically through learning on the interface. Table 2.35 provides descriptions of the fields for Port Security Static and Sticky MAC Addresses.

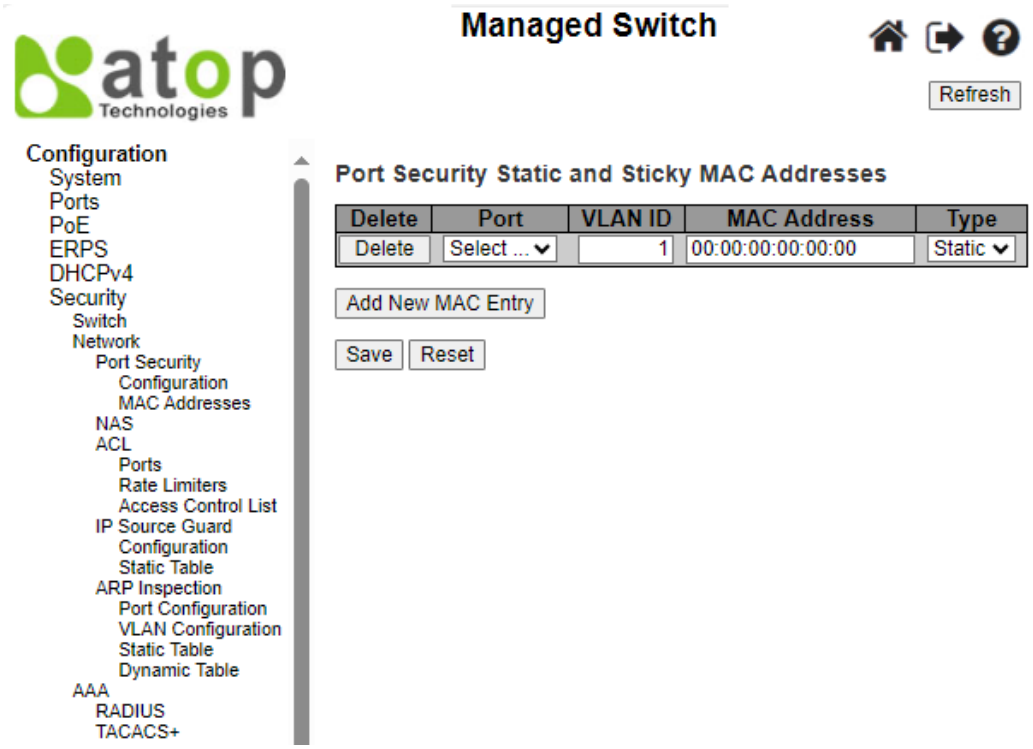

Figure 2.56 Webpage to Configure Network Port Security MAC Addresses

Table 2.35 Descriptions of RMON Event

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Press this button to remove the entry from the MAC address table (if present) and the running-config. Note that dynamic entries may be removed all-together on an interface through "Monitor→Security→Port Security→Switch" and one-by-one through "Monitor→Security→Port Security→Port"	

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	The port number to which this MAC address is bounded.	Select …
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID in question.	1
MAC Address	The MAC address in question.	00:00:00:00:00:00
Type	Indicates the type of entry and may be either Static or Sticky (see description above).	Static

2.6.2.3 NAS

NAS is an acronym for Network Access Server. The NAS is meant to act as a gateway to guard access to a protected source. A client connects to the NAS, and the NAS connects to another resource asking whether the client's supplied credentials are valid. Based on the answer, the NAS then allows or disallows access to the protected resource. An example of a NAS implementation is IEEE 802.1X.

The IEEE 802.1X standard defines a port-based access control procedure that prevents unauthorized access to a network by requiring users to first submit credentials for authentication. One or more central servers, the backend servers, determine whether the user is allowed access to the network. These backend (RADIUS) servers are configured on the "**Configuration→Security→AAA**" webpage. The IEEE802.1X standard defines port-based operation, but non-standard variants overcome security limitations.

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

This feature provides access control on a port basis. There are two types of authentications: **IEEE 802.1X** and **MAC-based**. The 802.1X supports **Port-based 802.1X** authentication type. The following three terms are used in the 802.1X context: *Supplicant*, *Authenticator,* and the *Authentication server*. The Supplicant is the client (PC) with some 801.1X software, where the Authenticator is the switch, and the Authentication server is for example a RADIUS server. The supplicant/client is connected to the authenticator/switch on some port, and the authenticator can reach an authentication server. The idea is that the supplicant wants access to the port, so it sends an **Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN** (EAPoL) message to the authenticator, which in turn asks the authenticator server if this supplicant can be accepted. Then the authenticator opens the port for the supplicant, and communication now begins. Depending on how the authenticator is configured, this process may behave in various ways.

In **Port-based 802.1X**, if the supplicant S is on network N (connected to the authenticator on Port A) and S opens Port A, then everyone on network N will have access. However, only the supplicant that opened the port on the authenticator is allowed to transmit and receive packets. This is done through the MAC address of the supplicant.

A supplicant can be seen as a combination of a client and a supplicant component (that takes care of negotiating the port opening when the client transmits the first packet). This embedded supplicant component then uses the MAC address of the client as the username and password in the form aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff. This has the advantage that the client does not need to have supplicant software.

The **Configuration→Security→Network→NAS** (Network Access Server) webpage, as shown in Figure 2.57, allows the user to configure the IEEE 802.1X and MAC-based authentication system and port settings. The NAS configuration consists of two sections: a system- (**System Configuration**) and a port-wide (**Port Configuration**). Table 2.36 provides detailed descriptions of both options: System Configuration and Port Configuration.

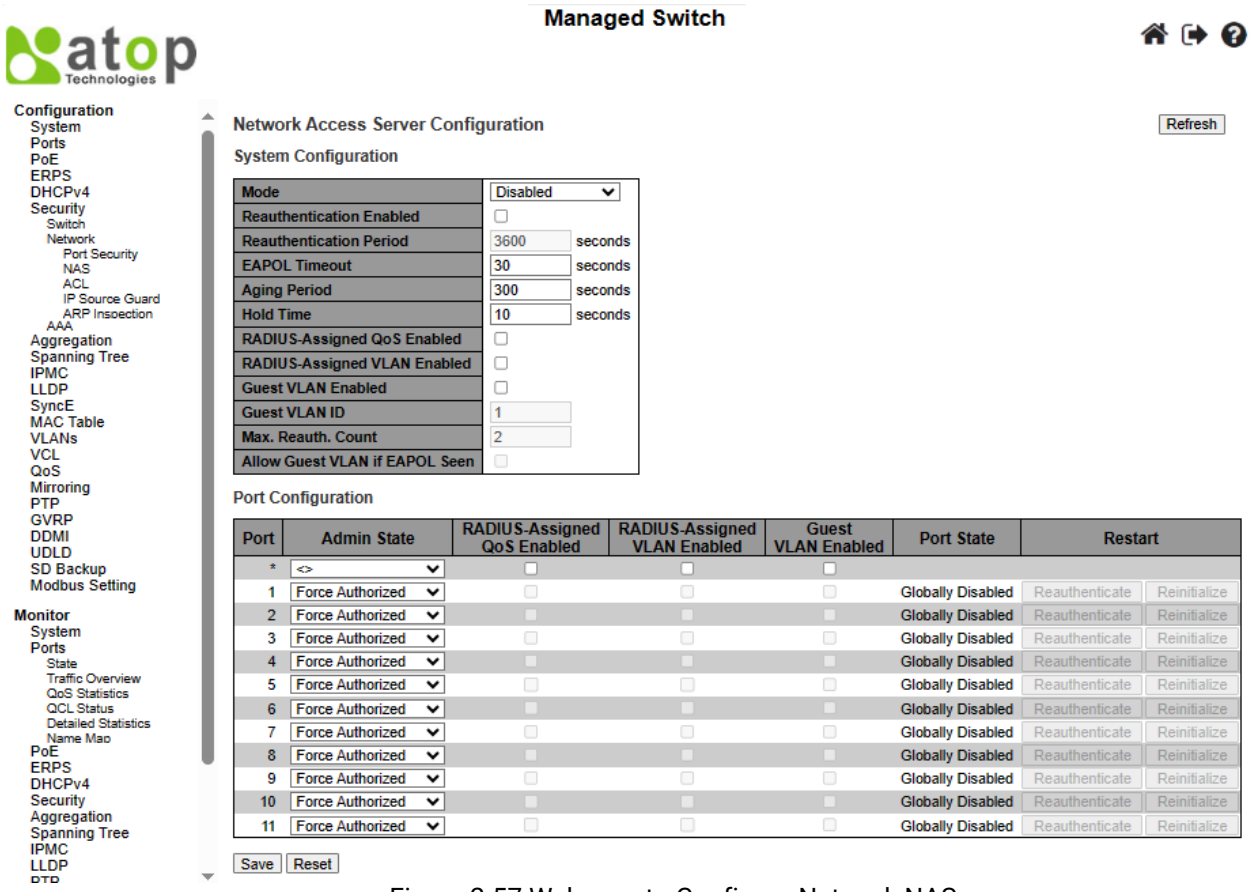

Figure 2.57 Webpage to Configure Network NAS

Table 2.36 Descriptions of Network NAS

Label	Description	Factory Default
System Configuration		
Mode	Indicates if NAS is enabled or disabled on the switch globally. If disabled globally, all ports are allowed forwarding of frames.	Disabled
Reauthentication Enabled	If checked, successfully authenticated supplicants/clients are reauthenticated after the interval specified by the Reauthentication Period. Reauthentication for 802.1X-enabled ports can be used to detect if a new device is plugged into a switch port or if a supplicant is no longer attached. For MAC-based ports, reauthentication is only useful if the RADIUS server configuration has changed. It does not involve communication between the switch and the client, and therefore doesn't imply that a client is still present on a port (see Aging Period below).	Unchecked
Reauthentication Period	Determines the period, in seconds, after which a connected client must be reauthenticated. This field is only active if the Reauthentication Enabled checkbox is checked. Valid values are in the range of 1 to 3600 seconds.	3600
EAPOL Timeout	Determines the retransmission time of Request Identity EAPOL frames. Valid values are in the range of 1 to 65535 seconds. This has no effect for MAC-based ports.	30
Aging Period	This setting applies to the following modes, i.e. modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses: • MAC-Based Auth. When the NAS module uses the Port Security module to secure MAC addresses, the Port Security module needs to check for any activity on the MAC address in question at regular intervals and free	300

Label	Description	Factory Default
	resources if no activity is seen within a given period of time. This parameter controls exactly this period of time and can be set to a number between 10 and 1000000 seconds. If reauthentication is enabled and the port is in an 802.1X-based mode, supplicants that are no longer attached to the port will get removed upon the next reauthentication. But if reauthentication is not enabled, the only way to free resources is by aging the entries. For ports in MAC-based Auth. mode, reauthentication doesn't cause direct communication between the switch and the client, so this will not detect whether the client is still attached or not, and the only way to free any resources is to age the entry.	
Hold Time	This setting applies to the following modes, i.e. modes using the Port Security functionality to secure MAC addresses: • MAC-Based Auth. If a client is denied access - either because the RADIUS server denies the client access or because the RADIUS server request times out (according to the timeout specified on the "Configuration→Security→AAA" page) - the client is put on hold in the Unauthorized state. The hold timer does not count during an on-going authentication. In MAC-based Auth. Mode, the switch will ignore new frames coming from the client during the hold time. The Hold Time can be set to a number between 10 and 1000000 seconds.	10
RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	RADIUS-assigned QoS provides a means to centrally control the traffic class to which traffic coming from a successfully authenticated supplicant is assigned on the switch. The RADIUS server must be configured to transmit special RADIUS attributes to take advantage of this feature. The "RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled" checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable RADIUS-server assigned QoS Class functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determines whether RADIUS-assigned QoS Class is enabled on that port. When unchecked, RADIUS-server assigned QoS Class is disabled on all ports.	Unchecked
RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	RADIUS-assigned VLAN provides a means to centrally control the VLAN on which a successfully authenticated supplicant is placed on the switch. Incoming traffic will be classified to and switched on the RADIUS-assigned VLAN. The RADIUS server must be configured to transmit special RADIUS attributes to take advantage of this feature. The "RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled" checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable RADIUS-server assigned VLAN functionality. When checked, the individual ports' ditto setting determines whether RADIUS-assigned VLAN is enabled on that port. When unchecked, RADIUS-server assigned VLAN is disabled on all ports.	Unchecked
Guest VLAN Enabled	A Guest VLAN is a special VLAN, typically with limited network access, on which 802.1X-unaware clients are placed after a network administrator-defined timeout. The switch follows a set of rules for entering and leaving the Guest VLAN as listed below. The "Guest VLAN Enabled" checkbox provides a quick way to globally enable/disable Guest VLAN functionality. When checked,	Unchecked

Label	Description	Factory Default
	the individual ports' ditto setting determines whether the port can be moved into Guest VLAN. When unchecked, the ability to move to the Guest VLAN is disabled on all ports.	
Guest VLAN ID	This is the value that a port's Port VLAN ID is set to if a port is moved into the Guest VLAN. It is only changeable if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled. Valid values are in the range of [1; 4095].	1
Max. Reauth. Count	Indicates the number of times that the switch transmits an EAPOL Request Identity frame without response before considering entering the Guest VLAN is adjusted with this setting. The value can only be changed if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled. Valid values are in the range of [1; 255].	2
Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen	The switch remembers if an EAPOL frame has been received on the port for the life-time of the port. Once the switch considers whether to enter the Guest VLAN, it will first check if this option is enabled or disabled. If disabled (unchecked by default), the switch will only enter the Guest VLAN if an EAPOL frame has not been received on the port for the life-time of the port. If enabled (checked), the switch will consider entering the Guest VLAN even if an EAPOL frame has been received on the port for the life-time of the port. The value can only be changed if the Guest VLAN option is globally enabled.	Unchecked
Port Configuration		
Port	Indicates the port number for which the configuration below applies.	
Admin State	If NAS is globally enabled, this selection controls the port's authentication mode. The following modes are available: **Force Authorized** In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Success frame when the port link comes up, and any client on the port will be allowed network access without authentication. **Force Unauthorized** In this mode, the switch will send one EAPOL Failure frame when the port link comes up, and any client on the port will be disallowed network access. **Port-based 802.1X** In the 802.1X-world, the user is called the supplicant, the switch is the authenticator, and the RADIUS server is the authentication server. The authenticator acts as the man-in-the-middle, forwarding requests and responses between the supplicant and the authentication server. Frames sent between the supplicant and the switch are special 802.1X frames, known as EAPOL (EAP Over LANs) frames. EAPOL frames encapsulate EAP PDUs (RFC3748). Frames sent between the switch and the RADIUS server are RADIUS packets. RADIUS packets also encapsulate EAP PDUs together with other attributes like the switch's IP address, name, and the supplicant's port number on the switch. EAP is very flexible, in that it allows for various authentication methods, like MD5-Challenge, PEAP, and TLS. The important thing is that the authenticator (the switch) doesn't need to know which authentication method the supplicant and the authentication server are using, or how many information exchange frames are needed for a particular method. The switch simply encapsulates the EAP part of the frame into the relevant type (EAPOL or RADIUS) and forwards it.	Force Authorized

Label	Description	Factory Default
	When authentication is complete, the RADIUS server sends a special packet containing a success or failure indication out. Besides forwarding this decision to the supplicant, the switch uses it to open up or block traffic on the switch port connected to the supplicant. **Note:** Suppose two backend servers are enabled and that the server timeout is configured to X seconds (using the AAA configuration page), and suppose that the first server in the list is currently down (but not considered dead). Now, if the supplicant retransmits EAPOL Start frames at a rate faster than X seconds, then it will never get authenticated, because the switch will cancel on-going backend authentication server requests whenever it receives a new EAPOL Start frame from the supplicant. And since the server hasn't yet failed (because the X seconds haven't expired), the same server will be contacted upon the next backend authentication server request from the switch. This scenario will loop forever. Therefore, the server timeout should be smaller than the supplicant's EAPOL Start frame retransmission rate. **MAC-based Auth.** Unlike port-based 802.1X, MAC-based authentication is not a standard, but merely a best-practices method adopted by the industry. In MAC-based authentication, users are called clients, and the switch acts as the supplicant on behalf of clients. The initial frame (any kind of frame) sent by a client is snooped by the switch, which in turn uses the client's MAC address as both username and password in the subsequent EAP exchange with the RADIUS server. The 6-byte MAC address is converted to a string on the following form "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx", that is, a dash (-) is used as separator between the lower-cased hexadecimal digits. The switch only supports the MD5-Challenge authentication method, so the RADIUS server must be configured accordingly. 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 frames from the client will 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-based authentication is that the clients don't need special supplicant software to authenticate. The disadvantage is that MAC addresses can be spoofed by malicious users whose equipment’s 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.	
RADIUS-Assigned QoS Enabled	When RADIUS-Assigned QoS is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) on a given port, the switch reacts to QoS Class information carried in the RADIUS Access’ Accept packet transmitted by the RADIUS server when a supplicant is successfully authenticated. If present and valid, traffic received on the supplicant's port will be classified to the given QoS Class. If (re-) authentication fails or the RADIUS Access’ Accept packet no longer	Unchecked

Label	Description	Factory Default
	carries a QoS Class or it's invalid, or the supplicant is otherwise no longer present on the port, the port's QoS Class is immediately reverted to the original QoS Class (which may be changed by the administrator in the meanwhile without affecting the RADIUS-assigned). This option is only available for single-client modes, i.e. • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X **RADIUS attributes used in identifying a QoS Class:** The User-Priority-Table attribute defined in RFC4675 forms the basis for identifying the QoS Class in an Access-Accept packet. Only the first occurrence of the attribute in the packet will be considered, and to be valid, it must follow this rule: • All 8 octets in the attribute's value must be identical and consist of ASCII characters in the range '0' - '7', which translates into the desired QoS Class in the range of [0; 7].	
RADIUS-Assigned VLAN Enabled	When RADIUS-Assigned VLAN is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch reacts to VLAN ID information carried in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet transmitted by the RADIUS server when a supplicant is successfully authenticated. If present and valid, the port's Port VLAN ID will be changed to this VLAN ID, the port will be set to be a member of that VLAN ID, and the port will be forced into VLAN unaware mode. Once assigned, all traffic arriving on the port will be classified and switched on the RADIUS-assigned VLAN ID. If (re-)authentication fails or the RADIUS Access-Accept packet no longer carries a VLAN ID or it's invalid, or the supplicant is otherwise no longer present on the port, the port's VLAN ID is immediately reverted to the original VLAN ID (which may be changed by the administrator in the meanwhile without affecting the RADIUS-assigned). This option is only available for single-client modes, i.e. • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X For trouble-shooting VLAN assignments, use the "Monitor→VLANs→VLAN Membership and VLAN Port" pages. These pages show which modules have (temporarily) overridden the current Port VLAN configuration. **RADIUS attributes used in identifying a VLAN ID:** RFC2868 and RFC3580 form the basis for the attributes used in identifying a VLAN ID in an Access-Accept packet. The following criteria are used: • The Tunnel-Medium-Type, Tunnel-Type, and Tunnel-Private-Group-ID attributes must all be present at least once in the Access-Accept packet. • The switch looks for the first set of these attributes that have the same Tag value and fulfil the following requirements (if Tag == 0 is used, the Tunnel-Private-Group-ID does not need to include a Tag): - Value of Tunnel-Medium-Type must be set to "IEEE-802" (ordinal 6). - Value of Tunnel-Type must be set to "VLAN" (ordinal 13). - Value of Tunnel-Private-Group-ID must be a string of ASCII characters in the range '0' - '9', which is interpreted as a decimal	Unchecked

Label	Description	Factory Default
	string representing the VLAN ID. Leading '0's are discarded. The final value must be in the range of [1; 4095].	
Guest VLAN Enabled	When Guest VLAN is both globally enabled and enabled (checked) for a given port, the switch considers moving the port into the Guest VLAN according to the rules outlined below. This option is only available for EAPOL-based modes, i.e.: • Port-based 802.1X • Single 802.1X • Multi 802.1X For trouble-shooting VLAN assignments, use the "Monitor→VLANs→VLAN Membership and VLAN Port" pages. These pages show which modules have (temporarily) overridden the current Port VLAN configuration. **Guest VLAN Operation:** When a Guest VLAN enabled port's link comes up, the switch starts transmitting EAPOL Request Identity frames. If the number of transmissions of such frames exceeds Max. Reauth. Count and no EAPOL frames have been received in the meanwhile, the switch considers entering the Guest VLAN. The interval between transmission of EAPOL Request Identity frames is configured with EAPOL Timeout. If “Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen” is enabled, the port will now be placed in the Guest VLAN. If disabled, the switch will first check its history to see if an EAPOL frame has previously been received on the port (this history is cleared if the port link goes down or the port's Admin State is changed), and if not, the port will be placed in the Guest VLAN. Otherwise it will not move to the Guest VLAN, but continue transmitting EAPOL Request Identity frames at the rate given by EAPOL Timeout. Once, in the Guest VLAN, the port is considered authenticated, and all attached clients on the port are allowed access on this VLAN. The switch will not transmit an EAPOL Success frame when entering the Guest VLAN. While in the Guest VLAN, the switch monitors the link for EAPOL frames, and if one such frame is received, the switch immediately takes the port out of the Guest VLAN and starts authenticating the supplicant according to the port mode. If an EAPOL frame is received, the port will never be able to go back into the Guest VLAN if the "Allow Guest VLAN if EAPOL Seen" is disabled.	Unchecked
Port Status	The current state of the port. It can undertake one of the following values: **Globally Disabled:** NAS is globally disabled. **Link Down:** NAS is globally enabled, but there is no link on the port. **Authorized:** The port is in Force Authorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is authorized. **Unauthorized:** The port is in Force Unauthorized or a single-supplicant mode and the supplicant is not successfully authorized by the RADIUS server. **X Auth/Y Unauth:** The port is in a multi-supplicant mode. Currently X clients are authorized and Y are unauthorized.	Globally Disabled
Restart	Two buttons are available for each row: Reauthenticate, and Reinitialize. The buttons are only enabled when authentication	-

Label	Description	Factory Default
	is globally enabled and the port's Admin State is in an EAPOL-based mode. Note that clicking on these buttons will not cause settings changed on the page to take effect. **Reauthenticate:** Schedules a reauthentication whenever the quiet-period of the port runs out (EAPOL-based authentication). The button only has effect for successfully authenticated clients on the port and will not cause the clients to get temporarily unauthorized. **Reinitialize:** Forces a reinitialization of the clients on the port and thereby a reauthentication immediately. The clients will transfer to the unauthorized state while the reauthentication is in progress.	

Click **Refresh** button to refresh the page. Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.4 ACL

ACL (Access Control List) is the list table of ACEs, containing Access Control Entries that specify individual users or groups permitted or denied to specific traffic objects, such as a process or a program. Each accessible traffic object contains an identifier to its ACL. The privileges determine whether there are specific traffic object access rights.

ACL implementations can be quite complex, for example, when the ACEs are prioritized for various situations. In networking, the ACL refers to a list of service ports or network services that are available on a host or server, each with a list of hosts or servers permitted or denied using the service. ACL can generally be configured to control inbound traffic, and in this context, they are similar to firewalls.

There are three webpages associated with the manual ACL configuration: **ACL Ports**, **ACL Rate Limiters**, and **ACL Access Control List**. Figure 2.58 shows the list of ACL menus. The following subsections will describe each ACL configuration.

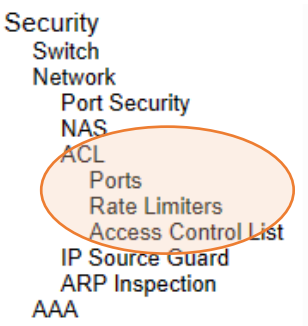

Figure 2.58 Access Control List's Submenus

2.6.2.4.1 ACL Ports

The **ACL→Ports** webpage is depicted in Figure 2.59. The ACL Ports configuration is used to assign a Policy ID to an ingress port. This is useful to group ports to obey the same traffic rules. Traffic Policy is created under the "Access Control List" page. You can also set up specific traffic properties (e.g., Action / Rate Limiter / Port copy) for each ingress port. Although they will only be applied if the frame gets past the Access Control Matching Entry (ACE) without getting matched. In that case a counter associated with that port is incremented. Table 2.37 summarizes description for each specific port property.

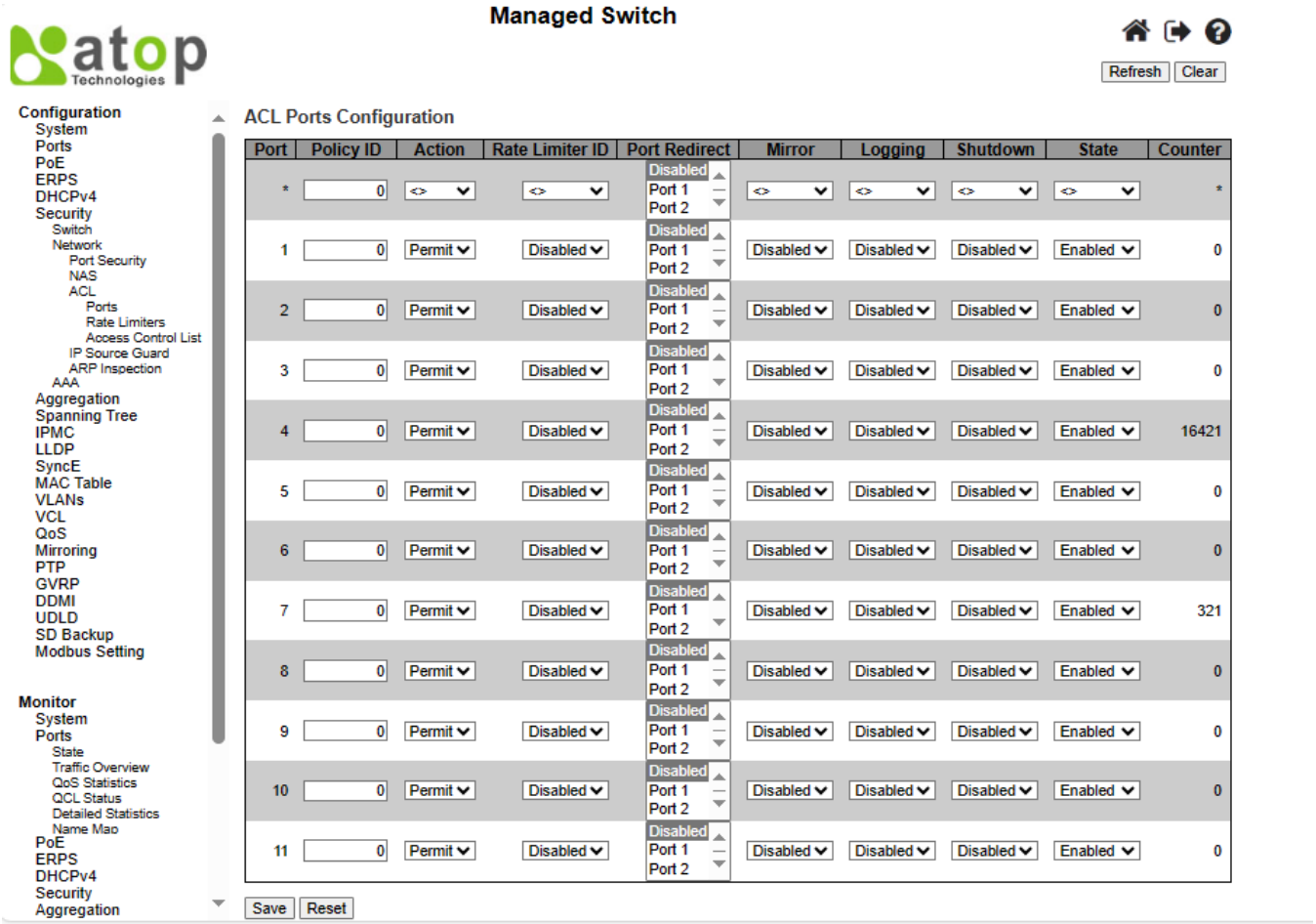

Figure 2.59 Webpage to Configure Network ACL Ports

Table 2.37 Descriptions of Network ACL Ports

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.	Port ID from 1 to 11
Policy ID	Select the policy to apply to this port. The allowed values are 0 through 255. The default value is 0.	0
Action	Select whether forwarding is permitted ("Permit") or denied ("Deny"). The default value is "Permit".	Permit
Rate Limiter ID	Select which rate limiter to apply on this port. The allowed values are Disabled or the values 1 through 16. The default value is "Disabled".	Disabled
Port Redirect	Select which port frames are redirected on. The allowed values are Disabled, or a specific port number and it can't be set when action is permitted. The default value is "Disabled".	Disabled
Mirror	Specify the mirror operation of this port. The allowed values are: **Enabled:** Frames received on the port are mirrored. **Disabled:** Frames received on the port are not mirrored. The default value is "Disabled".	Disabled
Logging	Specify the logging operation of this port. Notice that the logging message doesn't include the 4 bytes CRC. 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". Note: The logging feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518 (without VLAN tags) and the System Log memory size and logging rate is limited.	Disabled

Label	Description	Factory Default
Shutdown	Specify that the device shut down operation of this port. The allowed values are: **Enabled:** Port shut down feature is enabled. If a frame is received on the port, the port will be disabled. **Disabled:** Port shut down feature is disabled. The default value is "Disabled". Note: The shutdown feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518 (without VLAN tags).	Disabled
State	Specify the port state of this port. The allowed values are: **Enabled:** To reopen ports by changing the volatile port configuration of the ACL user module. **Disabled:** To close ports by changing the volatile port configuration of the ACL user module.	Enabled
Counter	Counts the number of frames that match this ACE.	0

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.5 ACL Rate Limiters

The **ACL→Rate Limiters** webpage is shown in Figure 2.60. Under this webpage, the users can configure the rate limiters. There can be 15 different rate limiters, each ranging from 1-1024K packets per seconds. Under "Ports" and "Access Control List" webpages, user can assign a Rate Limiter ID to the ACE(s) or ingress port(s). Table 2.38 describes the labels of ACL Rate Limiters Configuration.

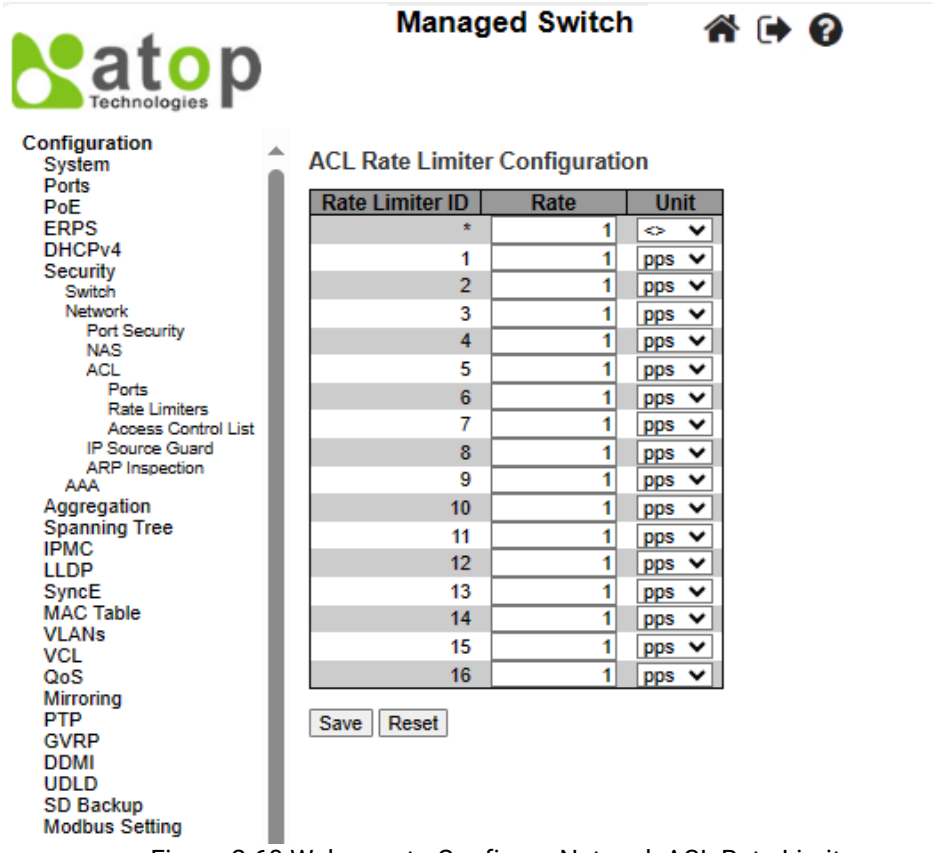

Figure 2.60 Webpage to Configure Network ACL Rate Limiters

Table 2.38 Descriptions of Network ACL Rate Limiters

Label	Description	Factory Default
Rate Limiter ID	The rate limiter ID for the settings contained in the same row and its range is 1 to 16.	Limiter ID 1 to 16
Rate	The valid rate is **0 - 99, 100, 200, 300, ..., 1092000** in pps or **0, 100, 200, 300, ..., 1000000** in kbps.	1
Unit	Specify the rate unit. The allowed values are: **pps**: packets per second. **kbps**: Kbits per second.	pps

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.6 ACL Access Control List

The **ACL→Access Control List** webpage shows the ACEs in a prioritized way, highest (top) to lowest (bottom). By default, the table is empty as shown in Figure 2.61. When click on the plus sign icon ⊕ at the end of the table, a set of parameters are listed as three tables under the ACE Configuration webpage as shown in Figure 2.62.

In Figure 2.61, users can select **auto-refresh** option by checking the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Users can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page; any changes made locally will be undone. Users can click **Clear** button to clear the counters. Lastly, users can click **Remove All** button to remove all ACEs.

An ingress frame will only get a hit on one ACE even though there are more matching ACEs. The first matching ACE will act (permit/deny) on that frame and a counter associated with that ACE is incremented. An ACE can be associated with a Policy, 1 ingress port, or any ingress port (the whole switch). If an ACE Policy is created, then that Policy can be associated with a group of ports under the "Ports" web-page. There are number of parameters that can be configured with an ACE. Table 2.39 provides additional information for each parameter to configure the ACL. The maximum number of ACEs is 64.

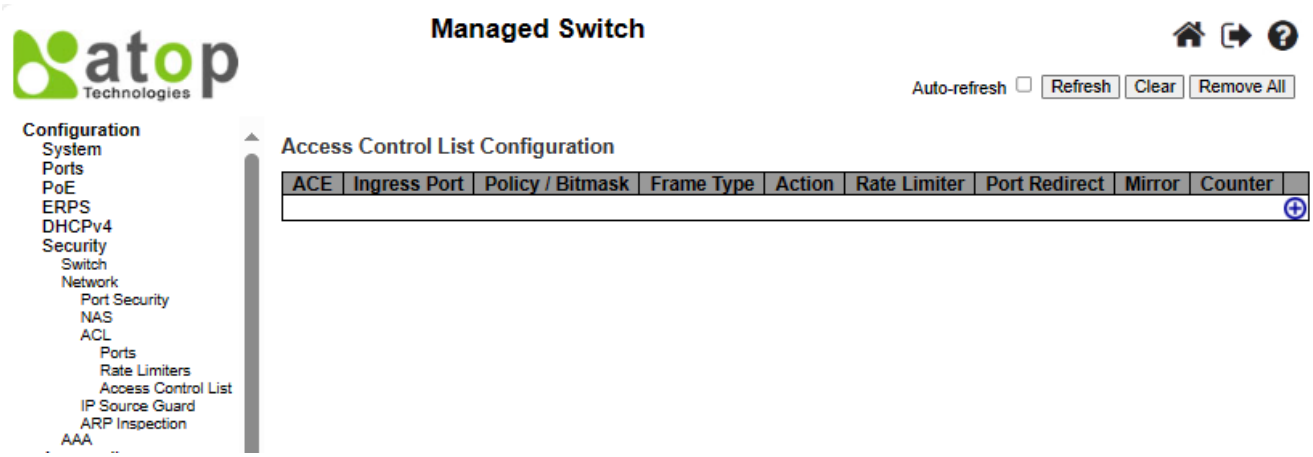

Figure 2.61 Webpage to Configure Network ACL Access Control

Table 2.39 Summary of Label, Description, and Factory Default for ACL (Access Control List)

Label	Description	Factory Default
ACE Configuration		
ACE	Indicates the ACE ID.	Disabled
Ingress Port	Indicates the ingress port of the ACE. Possible values are: **All:** The ACE will match all ingress port.	All

	Port: The ACE will match a specific ingress port.	
Policy/Bitmask	Indicates the policy number and bitmask of the ACE.	Any
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. Possible values are: - **Any**: The ACE will match any frame type. **- EType**: The ACE will match Ethernet Type frames. Note that an Ethernet Type based ACE will not get matched by IP and ARP frames. - **ARP**: The ACE will match ARP/RARP frames. **- IPv4**: The ACE will match all IPv4 frames. - **IPv4/ICMP**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with ICMP protocol. **- IPv4/UDP**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with UDP protocol. **- IPv4/TCP:** The ACE will match IPv4 frames with TCP protocol. - **IPv4/Other**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames, which are not ICMP/UDP/TCP. - **IPv6**: The ACE will match all IPv6 standard frames.	Any
Action	Indicates the forwarding action of the ACE. - **Permit:** Frames matching the ACE may be forwarded and learned. - **Deny**: Frames matching the ACE are dropped. - **Filter**: Frames matching the ACE are filtered.	Permit
Rate Limiter	Indicates the rate limiter number of the ACE. The allowed range is between 1 to 16. When Disabled option is selected, the rate limiter operation is disabled.	Disabled
Port Redirect	Indicates port for the redirected operation of the ACE. Frames that match the ACE are redirected to the port number. The allowed values are either Disabled or some specific port number. When Disabled option is selected, the port redirect operation is disabled.	Disabled
Mirror	Indicates whether the mirror operation of this port is enabled or disabled. Frames that are matching to the ACE will be mirrored to the destination mirror port. Two options are available here: **Enabled**: Frames that are received on the port will be mirrored. **Disabled**: Frames that are received on the port will not be mirrored.	Disabled
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.	Disabled
Modification Buttons	You can modify each ACE (Access Control Entry) in the table using the following buttons: : Inserts a new ACE before the current row. : Edits the ACE row. : Moves the ACE up the list. : Moves the ACE down the list. : Deletes the ACE. : The lowest plus sign adds a new entry at the bottom of the ACE listings	

After clicking on the plus sign to insert a new ACE (Access Control Entry), the users can configure an ACE on the webpage, as shown in Figure 2.62 - Figure 2.66 . An ACE consists of several parameters. These parameters vary according to the frame type that you select. First select the **ingress port** for the ACE, and then select the **frame type**. The different parameter fields are displayed depending on what **frame type** is selected. That is there will be more table and parameters available for further settings. A frame that matches each ACE will follow the configuration previously defined here. Table 2.40 to Table 2.48 summarizes description of all ACL configuration with different frame types.

Click **Save** button to save the setting. Click **Reset** button to change the setting back to factory default. Click **Cancel** button to disregard all inputs and keep the current setting.

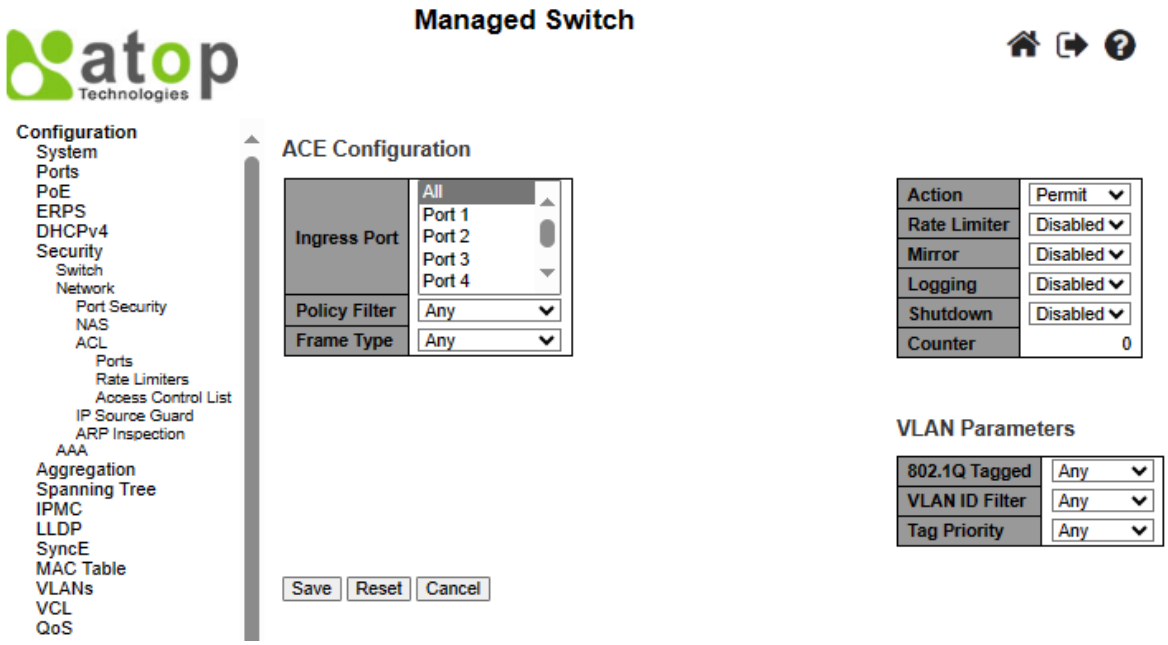

Figure 2.62 Webpage to Configure Network ACL After Clicked + Sign to Add a New Entry

Table 2.40 Description of ACL Configuration

Label	Description
Ingress Port	Select the ingress port for which this ACE is applied to the matching rule. **All**: The ACE is applied to all port. **Port *n***: The ACE is applied to this port number, where *n* is the number of the switch port.
Policy Filter	Specify the policy number for this ACE's filtering. **Any**: No specific policy number for ACE's filtering is indicated. (Here, the policy filter status is "d on't-care".) **Specific**: If you want to filter a specific policy with this ACE, input its value here. Two input fields are appeared for user to enter here: a policy value, and bitmask.
Policy Value	When "Specific" option is selected for the policy filter, you can enter a specific policy value. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **63**.
Policy/ Bitmask	When "Specific" is selected for the policy filter, you can enter a specific policy bitmask. The allowed value is ranging between **0x0** to **0x3f**. For the bitmask, if the binary bit value is "0", it means this bit is "don't-care". For other values, the real matched pattern is [policy_value & policy_bitmask]. For example, if the policy value is 3 and the policy bitmask is 0x10 (bit 0 is "don't-care" bit), then policy 2 and 3 are applied to this rule.
Frame Type	Select the frame type for this ACE. These frame types are mutually exclusive. **Any**: Any frame can be matched to this ACE. **Ethernet Type**: Only Ethernet Type frames can be matched to this ACE. The IEEE 802.3 describes the value of Length/Type Field specifications to be greater than or equal to 1536 decimal (equal to 0600 hexadecimal) and the value should not be equal to 0x800(IPv4), 0x806(ARP) or 0x86DD(IPv6). **ARP**: Only ARP frames can be matched to this ACE. Note that the ARP frames cannot be matched to the ACE with ethernet type. **IPv4**: Only IPv4 frames can be matched to this ACE. Note that the IPv4 frames cannot be matched to the ACE with ethernet type. **IPv6**: Only IPv6 frames can be matched to this ACE. Note that the IPv6 frames cannot be matched to the ACE with Ethernet type.
Action	Specify the action that will happen to a frame that are matched to this ACE. **Permit**: Frames that are matched to this ACE will be granted permission for the ACE operation.

Label	Description
	Deny: Frames that are matched to this ACE will be dropped. **Filter**: Frames that are matched to this ACE will be filtered.
Rate Limiter	Specify the rate limiter in the number of base units. The allowed value is ranging between **1** to **16**. **Disabled** option indicates that the rate limiter operation is disabled.
Port Redirect	Frames that are matched to this ACE will be redirected to the port number specified here. The rate limiter will be performed on these ports. The allowed value is within the range of the switch's port number. **Disabled** option indicates that the port redirect operation is disabled, and user cannot set a specific port number even when action is permitted.
Mirror	Specify the mirror operation of this port. Frames that are matched to the ACE will be mirrored to the destination mirror port. The rate limiter will not be performed at the frames on the mirror port. Two options are allowed here. **Enabled**: Frames that are received on the port will be mirrored. **Disabled**: Frames that are received on the port will not be mirrored. The default value is "Disabled".
Logging	Identify whether data must be logged after the operation of the ACE. Note that the logging message doesn't include the 4 bytes CRC information. Two options are allowed here: **Enabled**: Frames that are matched to the ACE will be stored in the System Log. **Disabled**: Frames that are matched to the ACE will not be logged. Note: The logging feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518 Bytes (without VLAN tags), and the System Log memory size and logging rate is limited.
Shutdown	Identify whether the port is shut down after the operation of the ACE. Two options are allowed here: **Enabled**: If a frame is matched to the ACE, the ingress port will be disabled. **Disabled**: Port will not be shutdown even if only one frame is matched to the ACE. Note: The shutdown feature only works when the packet length is less than 1518 Bytes (without VLAN tags).
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times that frames are matched to the ACE.

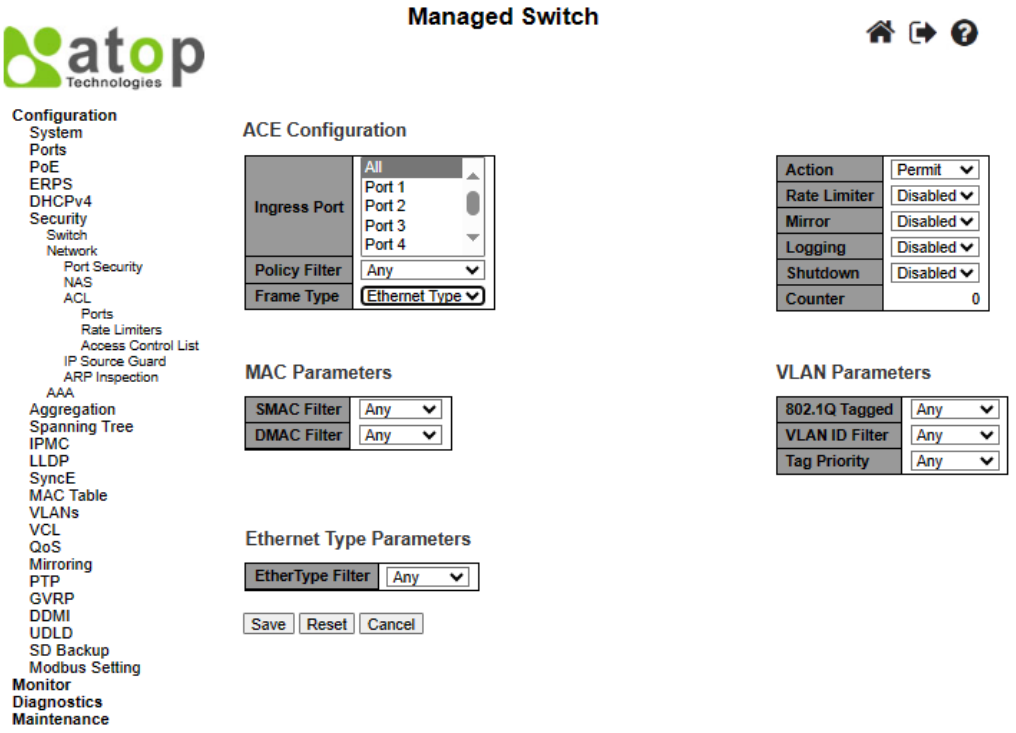

Figure 2.63 Configuration->Security->Network->ACL-> Access Control List Submenu: Add New Entry: Frame Type Ethernet Type

Table 2.41 Description of ACL Configuration with MAC Parameters

Label	Description
SMAC Filter	*(Only displayed when the frame type is Ethernet Type or ARP.)* Specify the source MAC address (SMAC) that is used for filtering with this ACE. **Any**: Choose this option if do not want to specify any source MAC address for filtering with this ACE. (SMAC filter status is "don't-care".) **Specific**: If you want to filter a specific source MAC address with this ACE, choose “Specific” option. Ater selecting it, a field for entering a SMAC value will be appeared.
SMAC Value	When "Specific" is selected for the SMAC filter, you can enter a specific source MAC address. The valid format is "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx" or "xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx" or "xxxxxxxxxxxx" (where x is a hexadecimal digit). Any frames that are matched to this ACE will be fltered with this SMAC value.
DMAC Filter	Specify the destination MAC address (DMAC) that is used for filtering with this ACE. **Any**: Choose this option if you do not want to specify any destination MAC address for filtering with this ACE. (DMAC filter status is "don't-care".) **MC**: Frame must be multicast. **BC**: Frame must be broadcast. **UC**: Frame must be unicast. **Specific**: If you want to filter a specific destination MAC address with this ACE, choose “Specific” option. After selecting it, a field for entering a DMAC value will be appeared.
DMAC Value	When "Specific" is selected for the DMAC filter, you can enter a specific destination MAC address. The valid format is "xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx" or "xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx" or "xxxxxxxxxxxx" (where x is a hexadecimal digit). Any frames that are matched to this ACE will be filtered with this DMAC value.

Table 2.42 Description of ACL Configuration with VLAN Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
802.1Q Tagged	Specify whether there will be any filter in/out if frames are matched with the 802.1Q tagged. Three options are available: **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care"). **Enabled**: Tagged frames are allowed only. **Disabled**: Untagged frame are allowed only.	Any
VLAN ID Filter	Specify the VLAN ID that is used for filtering with this ACE. **Any**: No filtering according to the VLAN ID is specified. (VLAN ID filter status is "don't-care".) **Specific**: If user wants to filter a specific VLAN ID with this ACE, choose this "Specific" option. After selecting it, a field for entering a VLAN ID number will be appeared.	Any
VLAN ID	When "Specific" option is selected for the VLAN ID filter field, user can now enter a specific VLAN ID number here. The valid range of VLAN ID is between **1** to **4095**. A frame that is matched with this ACE will be filtered with this VLAN ID value.	1
Tag Priority	Specify the tag priority that will be filtered with this ACE. A frame that is matched with this ACE will be further filtered with this tag priority. The valid tag priority is **0** to **7** or range **0-1**, **2-3**, **4-5**, **6-7**, **0-3** and **4-7**. The value **Any** means that no tag priority is specified (tag priority is "don't-care".)	Any

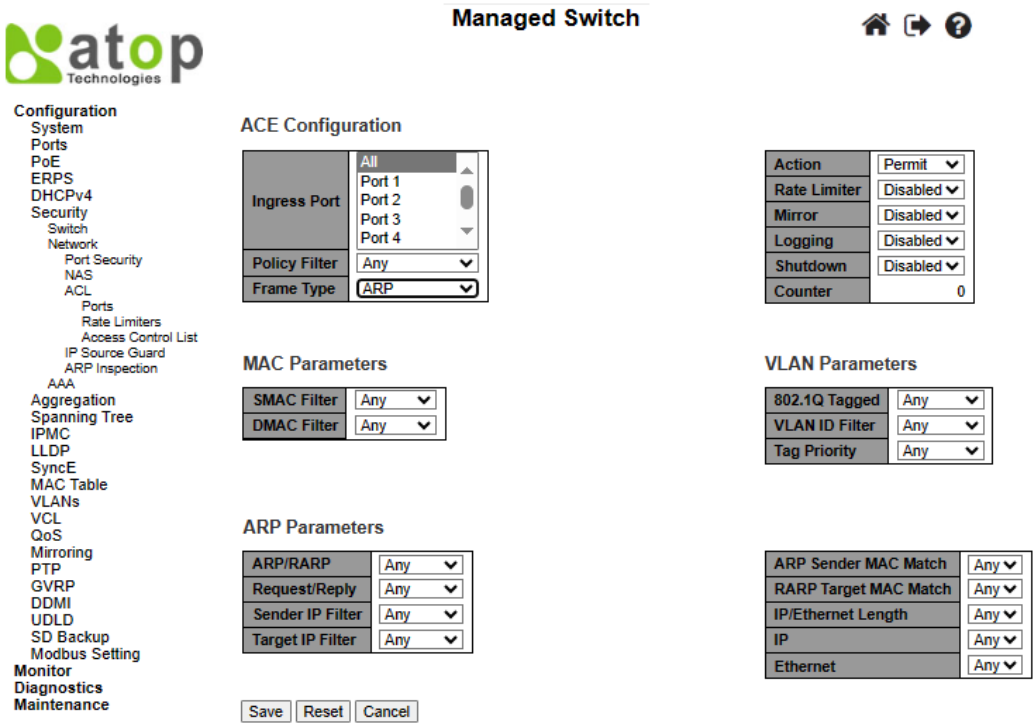

Figure 2.64 Configuration->Security->Network->ACL-> Access Control List Submenu: Add New Entry: Frame Type ARP

Table 2.43 Description of ACL Configuration with ARP Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
ARP/RARP	Specify the available ARP/RARP opcode (OP) flag for this ACE. **Any**: No ARP/RARP OP flag is specified. (OP is "don't-care".) **ARP**: Frames that will be filtered must have ARP opcode set to ARP.	Any

Label	Description	Factory Default
	RARP: Frames that will be filtered must have RARP opcode set to RARP. **Other**: Frames that will be filtered has unknown ARP/RARP Opcode flag.	
Request/Reply	Specify the available Request/Reply opcode (OP) flag for this ACE. **Any**: No Request/Reply OP flag is specified. (OP is "don't-care".) **Request**: Frames that will be filtered must have ARP Request or RARP Request OP flag set. **Reply**: Frames that will be filtered must have ARP Reply or RARP Reply OP flag.	Any
Sender IP Filter	Specify the sender IP filter for this ACE. **Any**: No sender IP filter is specified. (Sender IP filter is "don't-care".) **Host**: Sender IP filter's field is set to "**Host**". If this option is selected, user can further specify the sender IP address and target IP filter fields that will be appeared. **Network**: Sender IP filter's field is set to "**Network**". If this option is selected, user can further specify the sender IP address/Mask and target IP filter that will be appeared.	Any
Sender IP Address	When either "Host" or "Network" option is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP address in dotted decimal notation. Note that the invalid IP address configuration is acceptable too; for example, 0.0.0.0. Normally, an ACE with an invalid IP address will be explicitly adding a deny action.	0.0.0.0
Sender IP Mask	When "Network" is selected for the sender IP filter, you can enter a specific sender IP mask in dotted decimal notation.	255.255.255.0
Target IP Filter	Specify the target IP filter for this specific ACE. **Any**: No target IP filter is specified. (Target IP filter is "don't-care".) **Host**: Target IP filter is set to "Host". If this option is selected, a field of Target IP Address field will be appeared, and user can further set its value. **Network**: Target IP filter is set to "Network". If this option is selected, two fields of the "target IP address" and "target IP mask" will be appeared.	Any
Target IP Address	When either "Host" or "Network" option is selected for the target IP filter's field, user can enter a specific "target IP address" in dotted decimal notation. Note that the invalid IP address configuration is acceptable too; for example, 0.0.0.0. Normally, an ACE with an invalid IP address will be explicitly adding a deny action.	-
Target IP Mask	When "Network" option is selected for the "target IP filter" 's field, you can enter a specific target IP mask in dotted decimal notation.	-
ARP Sender MAC Match	Specify whether frames can cause the action according to their sender hardware address field (SHA) settings. **0**: ARP frames where SHA is not equal to the SMAC address, will not be matched to this entry. **1**: ARP frames where SHA is equal to the SMAC address, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
RARP Target MAC Match	Specify whether frames can cause the action according to their target hardware address field (THA) settings. **0**: RARP frames where THA is not equal to the target MAC address, will not be matched to this entry. **1**: RARP frames where THA is equal to the target MAC address, will be	Any

Label	Description	Factory Default
	matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	
IP/Ethernet Length	Specify whether frames can cause the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address length (HLN) and protocol address length (PLN) settings. **0**: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is not equal to Ethernet (0x06) or the (PLN) is not equal to IPv4 (0x04), will not be matched to this entry. **1**: ARP/RARP frames where the HLN is equal to Ethernet (0x06) and the (PLN) is equal to IPv4 (0x04), will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
IP	Specify whether frames can cause the action according to their ARP/RARP hardware address space (HRD) settings. **0**: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is not equal to Ethernet (1), will not be matched to this entry. **1**: ARP/RARP frames where the HLD is equal to Ethernet (1), will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
Ethernet	Specify whether frames can cause the action according to their ARP/RARP protocol address space (PRO) settings. **0**: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is not equal to IP (0x800), will not be matched to this entry. **1**: ARP/RARP frames where the PRO is equal to IP (0x800), will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any

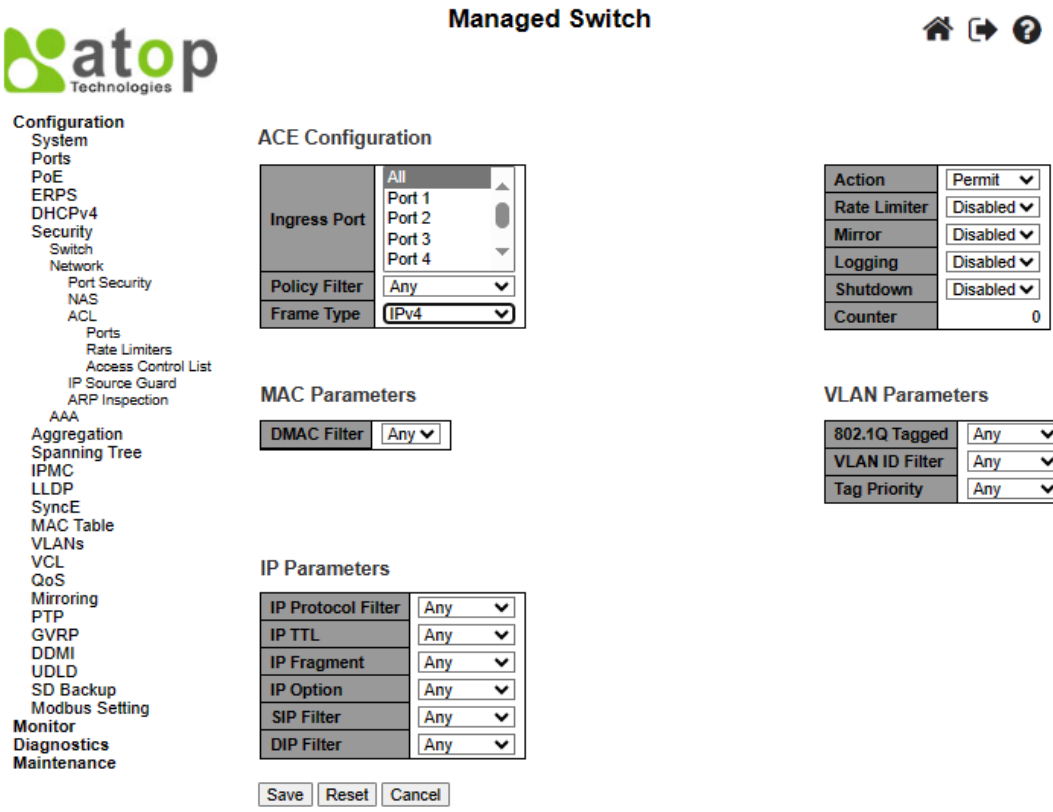

Figure 2.65 Configuration->Security->Network->ACL-> Access Control List Submenu: Add New Entry: Frame Type IPv4

Table 2.44 Description of ACL Configuration with IPv4 Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
IP Protocol Filter	Specify the IP protocol filter for this ACE. **Any**: No IP protocol filter is specified ("don't-care"). **ICMP**: Select ICMP to filter IPv4 ICMP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining ICMP parameters will be appeared and described later on. **UDP**: Select UDP to filter IPv4 UDP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining UDP parameters will be appeared and explained later on. **TCP**: Select TCP to filter IPv4 TCP protocol frames. Extra fields for defining TCP parameters will be appeared and explained later on. **Other**: If you want to filter other IP protocol type with this ACE, choose this "Other" option. After selecting it, other fields for defining other protocol's parameters will be appeared and explained later on.	Any
IP Protocol Value	When "Other" option is selected for the IP protocol value's field, you can enter a specific value that identify protocol type. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **255**. Frames that are matched to this ACE will be filtered with this IP protocol value.	-
IP TTL	Specify the Time-to-Live settings for this ACE. **zero**: IPv4 frames with a Time-to-Live field greater than zero, will not be filtered with this entry. **non-zero**: IPv4 frames with a Time-to-Live field greater than zero, will be filtered with this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
IP Fragment	Specify the fragment offset settings that will be matched with this ACE. This involves the settings for the More Fragments (MF) bit and the Fragment Offset (FRAG OFFSET) field for an IPv4 frame. **No**: IPv4 frames where the MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero, will not be filtered with this entry. **Yes**: IPv4 frames where the MF bit is set or the FRAG OFFSET field is greater than zero, will be filtered with this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
IP Option	Specify the options flag setting for this ACE. **No**: IPv4 frames where the options flag is set, will not be filtered with this entry. **Yes**: IPv4 frames where the options flag is set, will be filtered with this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
SIP Filter	Specify the source IP filter for this ACE. **Any**: No source IP filter is specified. (Source IP filter is "don't-care".) **Host**: Source IP filter is set to "Host" option. If this option is selected, user can specify the source IP address in the "SIP Address" field that will be appeared. **Network**: Source IP filter is set to "Network" option. If this option is selected, user can specify the source IP address and mask in the "SIP Address" and "SIP Mask" fields that will be appeared.	Any
SIP Address	When either "Host" or "Network" option is selected for the "SIP filter" 's field, you can enter a specific Source IP address in dotted decimal notation. Note that the invalid IP address configuration is acceptable too; for example, 0.0.0.0. Normally, an ACE with an invalid IP address will be explicitly adding a deny action.	-
SIP Mask	When "Network" option is selected for the "source IP filter" 's field, you can enter a specific SIP mask in dotted decimal notation.	-

Label	Description	Factory Default
DIP Filter	Specify the destination IP address (DIP) filter for this ACE. **Any**: No destination IP filter is specified. (Destination IP filter is "don't-care".) **Host**: DIP filter is set to "Host" option. If this option is selected, user can specify the destination IP address in the DIP Address field that will be appeared. **Network**: DIP filter is set to "Network" option. If this option is selected, user can specify the destination IP address and netmask in the "DIP Address" and "DIP Mask" fields that will be appeared.	Any
DIP Address	When either "Host" or "Network" option is selected for the DIP filter, you can enter a specific "DIP address" 's field in dotted decimal notation. Note that the invalid IP address configuration is acceptable too; for example, 0.0.0.0. Normally, an ACE with an invalid IP address will be explicitly adding a deny action.	-
DIP Mask	When "Network" option is selected for the "DIP filter" 's field, you can enter a specific "DIP mask" or destination netmask in dotted decimal notation.	-

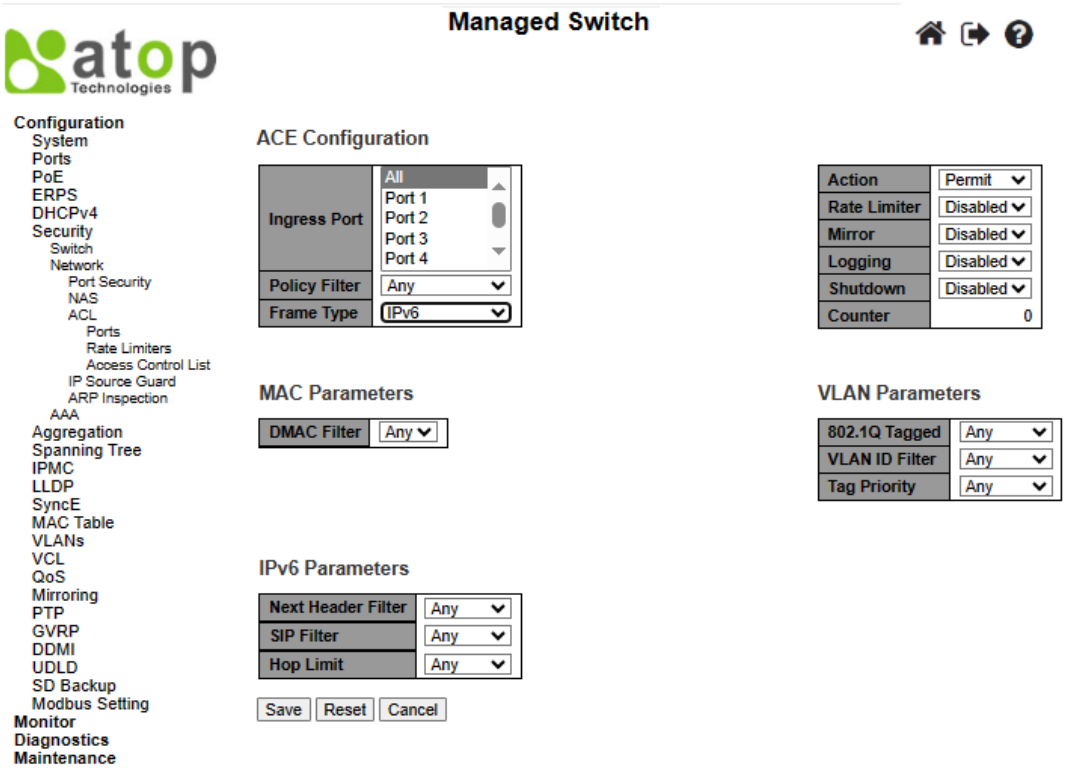

Figure 2.66 Configuration->Security->Network->ACL-> Access Control List Submenu: Add New Entry: Frame Type IPv6

Table 2.45 Description of ACL Configuration with IPv6 Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
Next Header Filter	Specify the IPv6 next header filter for this ACE. **Any**: No IPv6 next header filter is specified ("don't-care"). **ICMP**: Select "ICMP" option to filter IPv6 ICMP protocol frames. If this option is selected, extra fields for defining ICMP parameters will be appeared. **UDP**: Select "UDP" option to filter IPv6 UDP protocol frames. If this option is selected, extra fields for defining UDP parameters will be appeared.	Any

Label	Description	Factory Default
	TCP: Select “TCP” option to filter IPv6 TCP protocol frames. If this option is selected, extra fields for defining TCP parameters will be appeared. **Other**: If you want to filter other specific IPv6 next header filter beside “ICMP”, “UDP”, and “TCP” with this ACE, choose this “Other” option. If this option is selected, a field for entering an IPv6 next header filter will be appeared.	
Next Header Value	When "Other" option is selected for the IPv6 “next header value” ‘s field, you can enter a specific value that is used to identify the protocol type. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **255**. Frames that are matched with this ACE must be filtered with this protocol value.	-
SIP Filter	Specify the source IPv6 filter for this ACE. **Any**: No source IPv6 filter is specified. (Source IPv6 filter is "don't-care".) **Specific**: If this option is selected, two fields with source IPv6 address and netmask in the “SIP address” and “SIP Bitmask” ‘s fields will be appeared.	Any
SIP Address	When "Specific" option is selected for the source IPv6 filter or “SIP filter” ‘s field, user can enter a specific source IPv6 address. The field is only supported last 32 bits for IPv6 address.	-
SIP BitMask	When "Specific" option is selected for the source IPv6 filter or “SIP filter”, user can enter a specific source IPv6 netmask or “SIP Bitmask”. The field only supported last 32 bits for IPv6 address. Note that for bitmask, if the binary bit value is "0", it means this bit is "don't-care". The real matched pattern is [sipv6_address & sipv6_bitmask] (last 32 bits). For example, if the SIPv6 address is 2001::3 and the SIPv6 bitmask is 0xFFFFFFFE (bit 0 is "don't-care" bit), then SIPv6 address 2001::2 and 2001::3 is applied to this rule.	-
Hop Limit	Specify the hop limit settings for this ACE. **zero**: IPv6 frames with a hop limit greater than zero will not be matched to this entry. **non-zero**: IPv6 frames with a hop limit greater than zero will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any

Table 2.46 Description of ACL Configuration with ICMP Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
ICMP Type Filter	Specify the ICMP filter for this ACE. **Any**: No ICMP filter is specified (ICMP filter status is "don't-care"). **Specific**: If user wants to filter a specific ICMP filter with this ACE, user can enter a specific ICMP value. After selecting “Specific” option, a field for entering an ICMP value will be appeared.	Any
ICMP Type Value	When "Specific" option is selected for the ICMP filter, user can enter a specific ICMP value. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **255**. Frames that are matched to this ACE will be matched to this ICMP value.	-
ICMP Code Filer	Specify the ICMP code filter for this ACE. **Any**: No ICMP code filter is specified (ICMP code filter status is "don't-care"). **Specific**: If user wants to filter a specific ICMP code filter with this ACE, user can enter a specific ICMP code value. After selecting “Specific” option, a field for entering an ICMP code value will be appeared.	Any
ICMP Code Value	When "Specific" option is selected for the ICMP code filter, user can enter a specific ICMP code value. The allowed value is ranging between is **0** to **255**. Frames that are matched to this ACE will be matched to this ICMP code value.	-

Table 2.47 Description of ACL Configuration with TCP/UDP Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
TCP/UDP Source Port Filter	Specify the TCP/UDP source port filter for this ACE. **Any**: No TCP/UDP source port filter is specified (TCP/UDP source filter status is "don't-care"). **Specific**: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source port filter with this ACE, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source port value. After selecting "Specific" option, a field for entering a TCP/UDP source port number will be appeared. **Range**: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP source port range with this ACE, you can enter a specific value of TCP/UDP source port range here. After selecting "Specific" option, a field for entering a value of TCP/UDP source port range will be appeared.	Any
TCP/UDP Source Port No.	When "Specific" option is selected for the TCP/UDP source port filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source port value. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **65535**. Frames that are matched to this ACE will be filtered with this TCP/UDP source value.	-
TCP/UDP Source Range	When "Range" is selected for the TCP/UDP source filter, you can enter a specific TCP/UDP source range value. The allowed range is **0** to **65535**. A frame that hits this ACE matches this TCP/UDP source value.	-
TCP/UDP Destination Port Filter	Specify the TCP/UDP destination port filter for this ACE. **Any**: No TCP/UDP destination port filter is specified (TCP/UDP destination filter status is "don't-care"). **Specific**: If you want to filter a specific TCP/UDP destination port with this ACE, you can enter a specific value of TCP/UDP destination port. A field for entering a specific value of TCP/UDP destination port will be appeared. **Range**: If you want to filter a specific range TCP/UDP destination port with this ACE, you can enter a specific value of TCP/UDP destination range. A field for entering a value of TCP/UDP destination port will be appeared.	Any
TCP/UDP Destination Port Number	When "Specific" option is selected for the TCP/UDP destination port filter, you can enter a specific value of TCP/UDP destination port number. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **65535**. Frames that are matched to this ACE will be filtered with this TCP/UDP destination value	-
TCP/UDP Destination Range	When "Range" option is selected for the TCP/UDP destination port filter, you can enter a specific value of TCP/UDP destination range. The allowed value is ranging between **0** to **65535**. A frame that are matched to this ACE will be filtered with this TCP/UDP destination range.	-
TCP FIN	Specify the TCP "No more data from sender" (FIN) value for this ACE. **0**: TCP frames where the FIN field is set, will not be matched to this entry. **1**: TCP frames where the FIN field is set, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value of FIN field is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
TCP SYN	Specify the TCP "Synchronize sequence numbers" (SYN) value for this ACE. **0**: TCP frames where the SYN field is set, will be matched to this entry. **1**: TCP frames where the SYN field is set, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
TCP RST	Specify the TCP "Reset the connection" (RST) value for this ACE. **0**: TCP frames where the RST field is set, will be matched to this entry. **1**: TCP frames where the RST field is set, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
TCP PSH	Specify the TCP "Push Function" (PSH) value for this ACE. **0**: TCP frames where the PSH field is set, will be matched to this entry.	Any

Label	Description	Factory Default
	1: TCP frames where the PSH field is set, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	
TCP ACK	Specify the TCP "Acknowledgment field significant" (ACK) value for this ACE. **0**: TCP frames where the ACK field is set, will be matched to this entry. **1**: TCP frames where the ACK field is set, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care").	Any
TCP URG	Specify the TCP "Urgent Pointer field significant" (URG) value for this ACE. **0**: TCP frames where the URG field is set, will be matched to this entry. **1**: TCP frames where the URG field is set, will be matched to this entry. **Any**: Any value is allowed ("don't-care")	Any

Table 2.48 Description of ACL Configuration with Ethernet Type Parameters

Label	Description	Factory Default
EtherType Filter	Specify the Ethernet type filter for this ACE. **Any**: No EtherType filter is specified (EtherType filter status is "don't-care"). **Specific**: If you want to filter a specific Ethernet Type with this ACE, you can enter a specific Ethernet Type value here. When "Specific" option is selected, a field for entering an EtherType value will be appeared.	Any
Ethernet Type Value	When "Specific" option is selected for the EtherType filter, you can enter a specific Ethernet Type value. The allowed value is ranging between **0x600** to **0xFFFF**, but excluding 0x800(IPv4), 0x806(ARP), and 0x86DD(IPv6). Frames that are matched with this ACE will be filtered with this Ethernet Type value.	-

2.6.2.7 IP Source Guard

IP Source Guard is a secure feature used to restrict IP traffic on DHCP snooping untrusted ports by filtering traffic based on the DHCP Snooping Table or manually configured IP Source Bindings. It helps prevent IP spoofing attacks when a host tries to spoof and use the IP address of another host. This is to prevent a malicious host from impersonating a legitimate host by assuming the legitimate host's IP address.

Under the Configuration->Security->Network->IP Source Guard submenus, there are two options available: Configuration and Static Table, as shown in Figure 2.67.

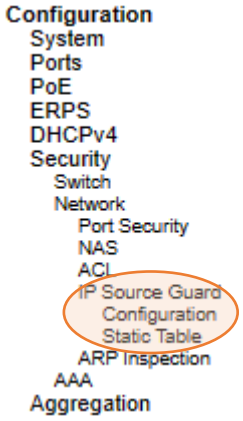

Figure 2.67 Configuration->Security->Network->IP Source Guard Submenus

2.6.2.7.1 IP Source Guard Configuration

IP Source Guard Configuration webpage is shown in Figure 2.68. For each port, select the option for **Mode** and **Max Dynamic Clients** under the **Port Mode Configuration** table. Table 2.49 describe the options under **IP Source Guard Configuration**.

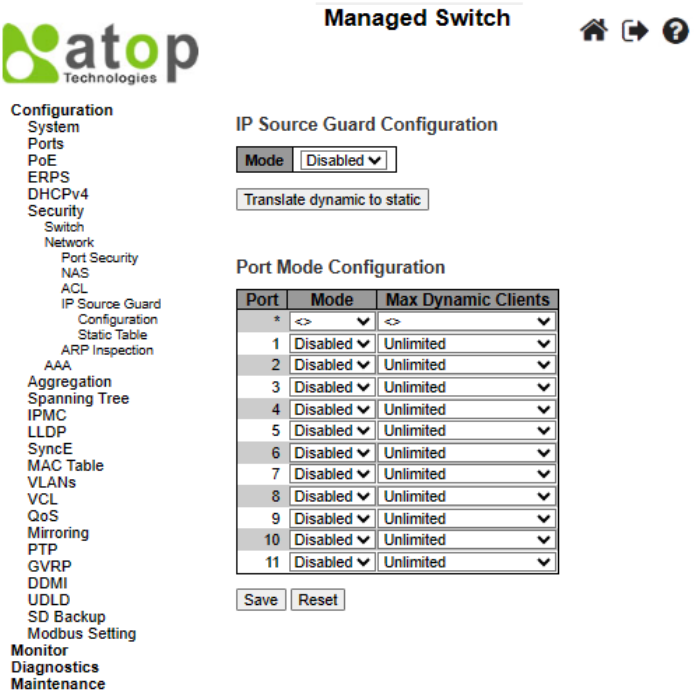

Figure 2.68 Webpage to IP Source Guard Configuration

Table 2.49 Descriptions of Network IP Source Guard Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
IP Source Guard Configuration		
Mode	Enable or Disable the Global IP Source Guard. Note that, for a port to actually is enabled, user must also select “enabled” in **Mode** column and **port** row under **Port Mode Configuration part**.	Disabled
Port Mode Configuration		
Mode	Specify which ports that IP Source Guard is enabled on. Only when both Global Mode (select Enabled under **IP Source Guard Configuration**) and Port Mode on a given port here are enabled, IP Source Guard is actually enabled on this given port.	Disabled
Max Dynamic Clients	Specify the maximum number of dynamic clients that can be learned on given port. This value can be 0, 1, 2 or unlimited. If the port mode is enabled and the value of max dynamic client is equal to 0, it means only allow the IP packets forwarding that are matched in static entries on the specific port.	Unlimited

Click the **Save** buttons to save changes. Click **Reset** buttons to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values. Click **Translate dynamic to static** button below the **IP Source Guard Configuration** to translate all dynamic entries to static entries.

2.6.2.7.2 IP Source Guard Static Table

User can configure staic **IP Source Guard Static** rules in this webpage. A new entry can be added to the **IP Soruce Guard table** as shown in Figure 2.69. Note that the maximum number of rules is 112 on the switch. Table 2.50 summarizes the column labels for Static IP Source Guard Table.

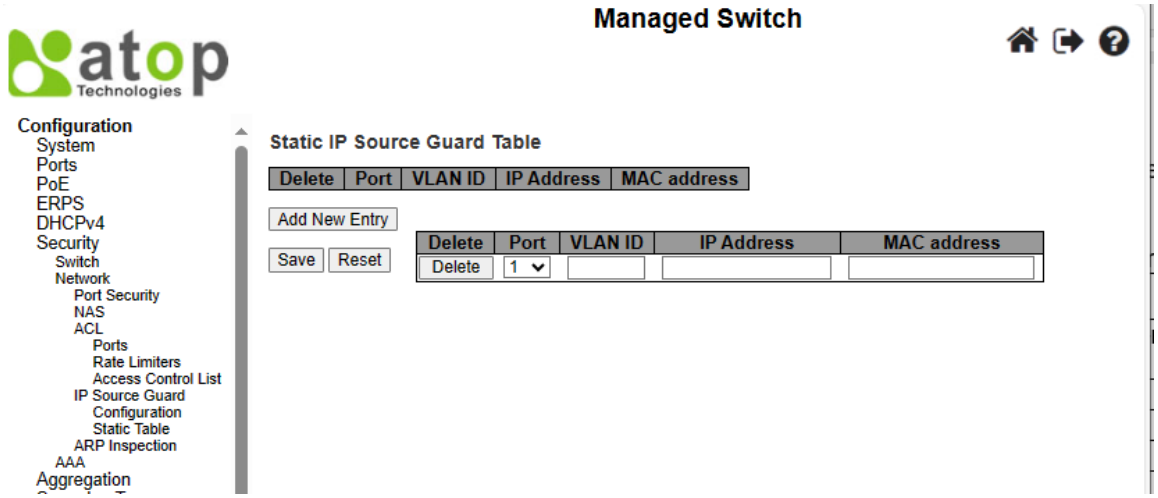

Figure 2.69 Webpage to Configure Network IP Source Guard Static Table

Table 2.50 Descriptions of Network IP Source Guard Static

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click entry **Delete** button to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	
Port	The logical port for the settings.	1
VLAN ID	The VLAN Id for the entry.	Null
IP Address	Allowed Source IP address.	Null
MAC Address	Allowed Source MAC address.	Null

Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new entry to the Static IP Source Guard table. Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.8 ARP Inspection

ARP Inspection is a secure feature. Several types of attacks can be launched against a host or devices connected to Layer 2 networks by "poisoning" the ARP caches. For example, man-in-the-middle attack occurs when a malicious node intercepts packets intended for other nodes by poisoning the ARP caches of its unsuspecting neighbours. To create the attack, the malicious node sends ARP requests or responses mapping another node's IP address to its own MAC address. This feature is used to block such attacks. Only valid ARP requests and responses can go through the switch device. Figure 2.70 shows the list of submenus under the **Security→Network→ARP Inspection**. It contains **Port Configuration**, **VLAN Configuration**, **Static Table** and **Dynamic Table**.

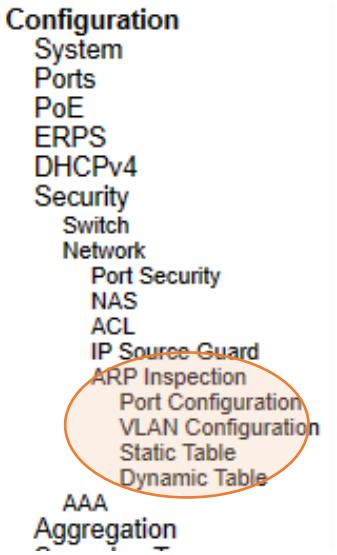

Figure 2.70 ARP Inspection Menu

2.6.2.8.1 Port Configuration

To configure ARP Inspection for port(s) on the managed switch, the users can use the webpage shown in Figure 2.71. There are two parts here: **ARP Inspection Configuration**, and **Port Mode Configuration**. Under the **ARP Inspection Configuration** part, user have to globally enable the **ARP Inspection** by selecting "Enabled" in the **Mode** option. Then, under the **Port Mode Configuration** part, user can configure **Mode**, **Check VLAN** and **Log Type** for each port. Table 2.51 summarizes the descriptions of column labels of Port Mode Configuration.

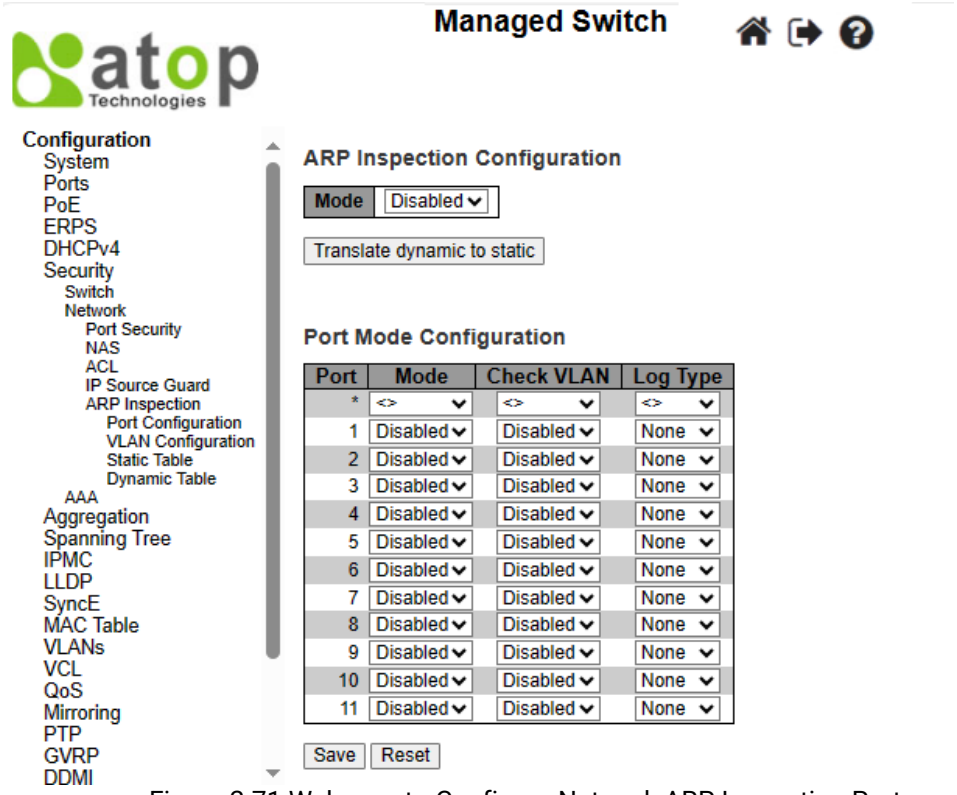

Figure 2.71 Webpage to Configure Network ARP Inspection Port

Table 2.51 Descriptions of ARP Inspection Port Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
ARP Inspection Configuration		
Mode	Enable or Disable the Global ARP Inspection.	Disabled
Port Mode Configuration		
Port	Indicates port number.	-
Mode	Enable or Disable ARP Inspection on any specific ports. ARP Inspection is only enabled on a given port when clicking "Enabled" at both **Mode** fields: one under **ARP Inspection Configuration** part, and another under **Port Mode Configuration** part. Possible modes are: **Enabled**: Enable ARP Inspection operation. **Disabled**: Disable ARP Inspection operation.	Disabled
Check VLAN	If you want to inspect the VLAN configuration, you have to click "Enabled" under the "**Check VLAN**" 's field. When the setting of "**Check VLAN**" is enabled, the log type of ARP Inspection will refer to the VLAN setting. However, if it is set to "**Disabled**", the log type of ARP Inspection will refer to the port setting. Possible setting of "**Check VLAN**" are: **Enabled**: Enable check VLAN operation. **Disabled**: Disable check VLAN operation.	Disabled

Label	Description	Factory Default
Log Type	When clicking “Enabled” at both **Mode** fields: one under **ARP Inspection Configuration** part, and another under **Port Mode Configuration** part, and select “Disabled” in “**Check VLAN**" ‘s field, the log type of ARP Inspection will refer to the port setting. There are four log types: **None**: Log nothing. **Deny**: Log the denied entries. **Permit**: Log the permitted entries. **ALL**: Log all entries.	None

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.8.2 VLAN Configuration

Figure 2.72 illustrates the ARP Inspection->VLAN Configuration webpage. Each page can show upto 20 VLAN entries (the default value) for VLAN’s value ranging between 1 to 4095. The first displayed will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID found in the VLAN Table. The "Starting from VLAN" input fields allow the user to select the starting VLAN number to show in the entries of VLAN Table.

Clicking the refresh button will update the displayed table starting from that starting VLAN or the closest next VLAN. The right arrow button will show the next 20 entries. Use the left arrow button to show the entries in the previous page. Table 2.52 summarizes the column labels of the page within the Configuration -> Security -> Network -> ARP Inspection -> VLAN Configuration submenus.

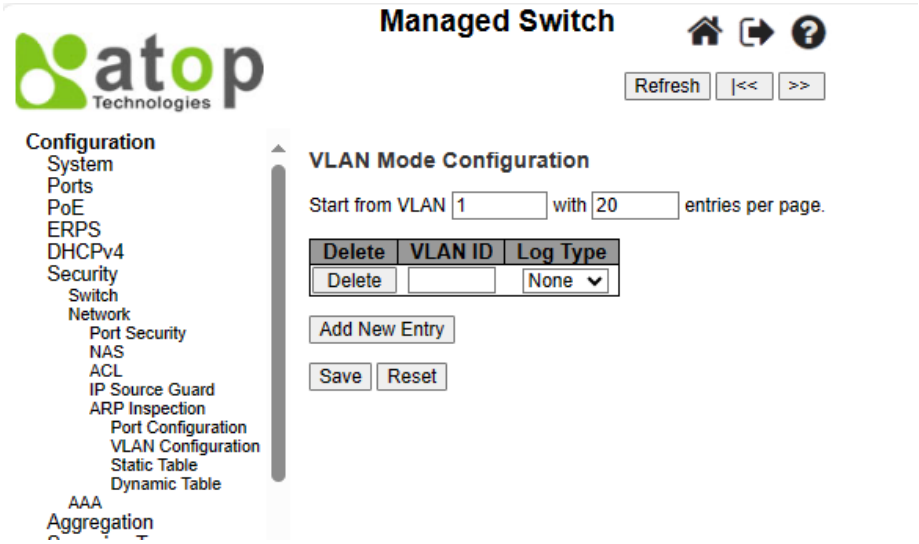

Figure 2.72 VLAN Configuration Webpage within Network->ARP Inspection Submenus

Table 2.52 Descriptions of ARP Inspection VLAN Table

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click “Delete” button in each entry in you want to delete it.	-
VLAN ID	Specify which VLANs that the ARP Inspection is enabled on. Before that, user have to enable the port setting on Port mode configuration webpage under Configuration -> Security -> Network -> ARP inspection -> Port Configuration submenus, as described in the previous subsection. Note that the ARP Inspection is enabled on a given port only when both “**Mode**” ‘s fields are enabled: one under **ARP Inspection Configuration** part, and another under **Port Mode Configuration** part.	-

Label	Description	Factory Default
	After setting it, user can specify which VLAN will be inspected on the VLAN mode configuration Webpage under Configuration -> Security -> Network -> ARP inspection -> VLAN Configuration submenus.	
Log Type	The log type can also be configured per VLAN setting. Possible log types are: **None**: Log nothing. **Deny**: Log the denied entries. **Permit**: Log the permitted entries. **ALL**: Log all entries.	None

Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new entry to the VLAN table of the ARP Inspection. Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.8.3 Static Table

To configure **Static ARP Inspection** for port(s) on the managed switch, the users can use the webpage shown in Figure 2.73. After clicking the **Add New Entry** button, select the **Port** number from the drop down. Then, enter the **VLAN ID**, **MAC Address** and **IP Address** for each port to have static ARP Inspection. Table 2.53 summarizes the descriptions of column labels of **Static ARP Inspection Table**.

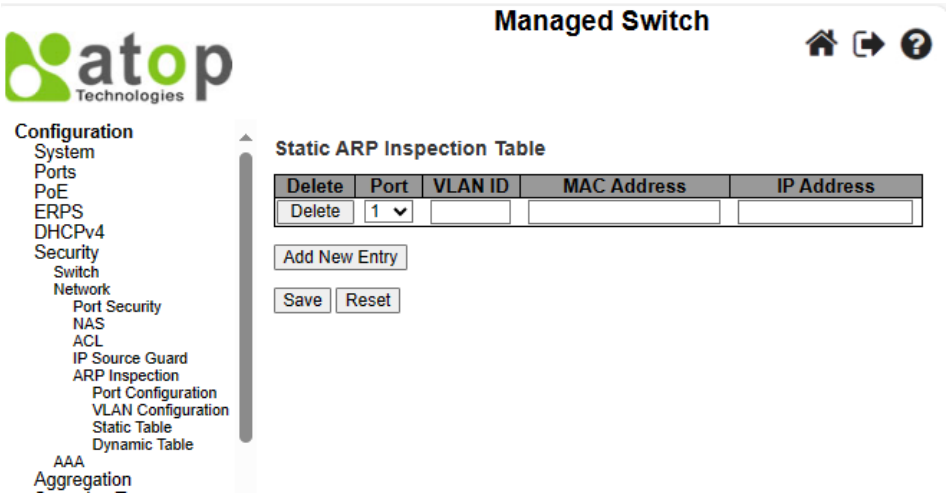

Figure 2.73 Webpage to Configure Static ARP Inspection Static Table

Table 2.53 Descriptions of Static ARP Inspection Table

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click "Delete" button to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	-
Port	The logical port for the settings.	1
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID for the settings.	Null
MAC Address	Source MAC address that are allowed in the ARP request packets.	Null
IP Address	Source IP address that are allowed in the ARP request packets.	Null

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.2.8.4 Dynamic Table

User can configure **Dynamic ARP Inspection** for port(s) on the managed switch, as shown in Figure 2.74. Within the configuration page, the **Dynamic ARP Inspection Table**'s entries are also shown. Although only 20 entries within

the **Dynamic ARP Inspection Table** can be displayed per page at the time, the table can contain up to 256 entries, where sorted in the order of **port**, **VLAN ID**, **MAC address**, and **IP address**, respectively. Note that all dynamic entries are learned from the DHCP Snooping.

From the "**entries per page**" input field, each webpage can show up to 20 entries by default from the Dynamic ARP Inspection table. Currently, user still cannot change the maximum entries per page.

The "**Start from port address**", "**VLAN**", "**MAC address**" and "**IP address**" input fields allow user to select the starting point to display in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from the specified input or the closest value available.

The right arrow **>>** button will show the next 20 entries. Use the left arrow **|<<** button to show the entries in the previous page. Table 2.54 summarizes the column labels of the page within the Configuration -> Security -> Network -> ARP Inspection -> Dynamic Table submenus.

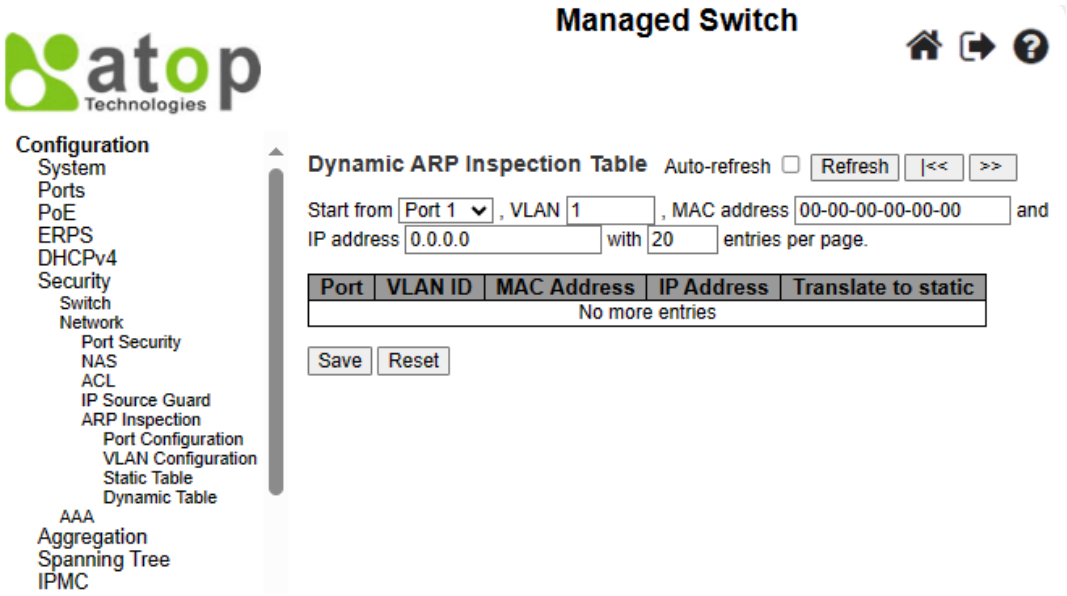

Figure 2.74 Webpage to Configure Dynamic ARP Inspection Table

Table 2.54 Descriptions of Dynamic ARP Inspection Table

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Starting port number of the switch that are displayed in the entries.	Port1
VLAN ID	VLAN-ID in which the ARP traffic is permitted.	1
MAC Address	User's MAC address that is displayed in the entry.	00-00-00-00-00-00
IP Address	User's IP address that is displayed in the entry.	0.0.0.0
Translate to static	Select the checkbox to translate the dynamic entry to static entry.	-

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.3 AAA

The authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) features allows you to verify the identity of, grant access to, and track the actions of users managing EHG77XX switches. The EHG77XX switches support **Remote Access Dial-In User Service** (**RADIUS**) or **Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus** (**TACACS+**) protocols. Based on the user ID and password combination that users provide, the EHG77XX switches perform local authentication or authorization using the local database or remote authentication/authorization using one or more AAA servers. A preshared secret key provides security for communication between the switch and AAA servers. You can configure a common secret key for all AAA servers or for only a specific AAA server.

AAA security provides the following services:

- **Authentication**—Identifies users, including login and password dialog, challenge and response, messaging support, and encryption depending on the security protocol that you select. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of the person or device accessing the EHG77XX switches. This process is based on the user ID and password combination provided by the entity trying to access the switch. The EHG77XX switches allow user to perform local authentication (using the local lookup database) or remote authentication (using one or more RADIUS or TACACS+ servers).
- **Authorization**—Provides access control. AAA authorization is the process of assembling a set of attributes that describe what the user is authorized to perform. Authorization in EHG77XX switches is provided by attributes that are downloaded from AAA servers. Remote security servers, such as RADIUS and TACACS+, authorize users for specific rights by associating attribute-value (AV) pairs, which define those rights with the appropriate user.
- **Accounting**—Provides the method for collecting information, logging the information locally, and sending the information to the AAA server for billing, auditing, and reporting. The accounting feature tracks and maintains a log of every management session used to access EHG77XX switches. You can use this information to generate reports for troubleshooting and auditing purposes. You can store accounting logs locally or send them to remote AAA servers.

AAA increases flexibility and control of access configuration, scalability, standardized authentication methods, such as RADIUS and TACACS+, and multiple backup devices.

2.6.3.1 RADIUS

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial in User Service) is an access server that uses authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) protocol for AAA services. It is a distributed security system that secures remote access to networks and network services against unauthorized access. The RADIUS specification is described in RFC 2865, which obsoletes RFC 2138. Figure 2.75 shows the **RADIUS Server Configuration** webpage which allows the users to configure up to five RADIUS servers. It is divided into two parts: **Global Configuration** and **Server Configuration**. Table 2.55 summarizes the parameters for the **RADIUS Server Configuration**.

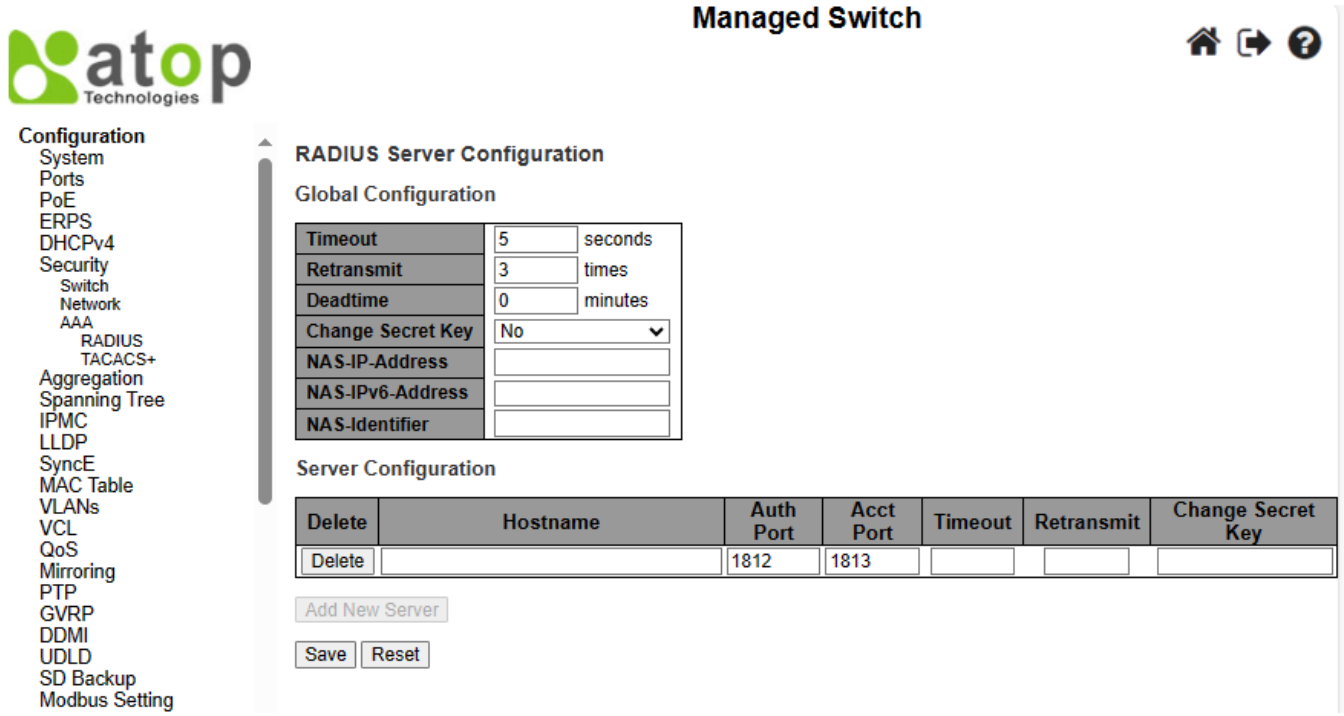

Figure 2.75 Webpage to Configure AAA RADIUS

Table 2.55 Descriptions of AAA RADIUS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Global Configuration		
Timeout	Timeout is the number in seconds to wait for a reply from a RADIUS server before retransmitting the request. The valid value of this field is ranging between 1 to 1000.	5
Retransmit	Indicates the number of times that a RADIUS request is retransmitted to a server that is not responding. After reaching the preset maximum number of retransmissions, the server will be considered dead. The valid value of this field is ranging between 1 to 1000.	3
Deadtime	Deadtime is the period when the switch does not send any new request to a server that has failed to respond to a previous request. This parameter will stop the switch from continually trying to contact a server that it has already determined as dead. The valid value of this field is an integer number ranging between 0 to 1440 minutes. To enable this feature, in case of more than one configured server, set the Deadtime to a value greater than 0 (zero).	0
Change Secret Key	Specify whether user wants to change the secret key or not. If "Yes" option is selected in the option, you can change the secret key which is shared between the RADIUS server and the switch. The secret key can be up to 63 characters long.	No
NAS-IP-Address	Identify the IPv4 address that will be used in attribute 4 of RADIUS Access-Request packets. If this field is left blank, the IP address of the outgoing interface will be used instead.	Null
NAS-IPv6-Address	Identify the IPv6 address that will be used as attribute 95 of RADIUS Access-Request packets. If this field is left blank, the IPv6 address of the outgoing interface will be used instead.	Null
NAS-Identifier	This field is the identifier that will be used as attribute 32 in RADIUS Access-Request packets. NAS-Identifier can be up to 253 characters long. If this field is left blank, the NAS-Identifier will not be included in the packet.	Null
Server Configuration		
Delete	Click the “Delete” button to delelte a RADIUS server entry. The entry will be deleted during the next Save.	
Hostname	The IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname of the RADIUS server.	Null
Auth Port	The UDP port that the RADIUS server will use for authentication. Set to 0 to disable authentication.	1812
Acct Port	The UDP port that the RADIUS server will use for accounting. Set to 0 to disable accounting.	1813
Timeout	This field overrides the setting of the global timeout value. By leaving this field blank, RADIUS server will use the global timeout value instead.	Null
Retransmit	This field overrides the setting of global retransmit value. By leaving this field blank, RADIUS server will use the global retransmit value instead.	Null
Change Secret Key	Specify whether user wants to change the secret key or not. By inputing a new key, you can override the setting of the global key. By leaving it blank, RADIUS server will use the global key instead.	Null

After clicking on the **Add New Server** button to add a new RADIUS server, an empty row is added to the table, and the RADIUS server can be configured as needed. Up to five servers are supported. The **Delete** button can be used to undo the addition of the new server. Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.6.3.2 TACACS+

TACACS+ is an acronym for Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus. It is a networking protocol which provides access control for routers, network access servers, and other networked computing devices via one or more centralized servers. TACACS+ provides separate authentication, authorization and accounting services.

TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus) TACACS+ is **a remote authentication protocol**, which allows a remote access server to communicate with an authentication server to validate user access onto the network. TACACS+ allows a client to accept a username and password and pass a query to a TACACS+ authentication server. Table 2.56 compares the differences between the RADIUS and TACACS+.

Table 2.56 Comparison of Authentication Server Settings between RADIUS and TACACS+

	RADIUS	**TACACS+**
Transport Protocol	UDP	TCP
Authentication and Authorization	Separates AAA	Combines authentication and authorization
Multiprotocol Support	No	Yes, support AppleTalk Remote Access (ARA) and NetBIOS protocol
Confidentiality	Only password is encrypted	Entire packet is encrypted

Figure 2.76 shows the TACACS+ Server Configuration webpage. It consists of Global Configuration and Server Configuration parts. Table 2.57 summarizes descriptions of parameters for setting up the TACACS+ Server.

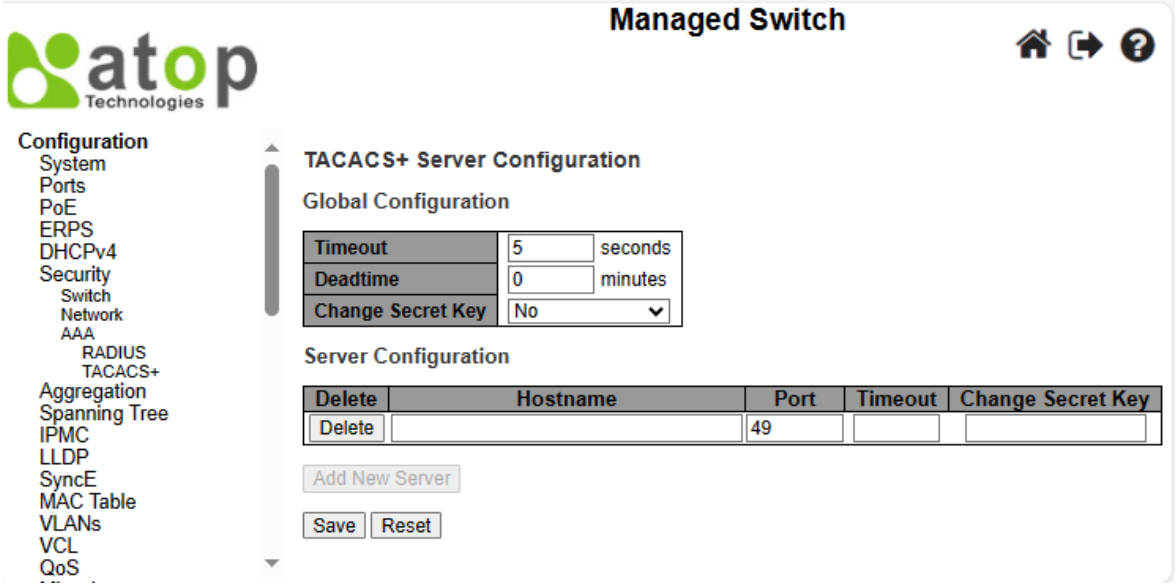

Figure 2.76 Webpage to Configure AAA TACACS+

Table 2.57 Descriptions of AAA RADIUS

Label	**Description**	**Factory Default**
Global Configuration		
Timeout	Timeout is in seconds, ranging between 1 to 1000. After timeout run out, if there is no reply from a TACACS+ server, it will be considered dead.	5
Deadtime	Deadtime is the period when the switch does not send any new request to a server that has failed to respond to a previous request. This parameter will stop the switch from continually trying to contact a server that it has already determined as dead. The valid value of this field is an integer number ranging between 0 to 1440 minutes.	0

Label	Description	Factory Default
	To enable this feature, in case of more than one configured server, set the Deadtime to a value greater than 0 (zero).	
Change Secret Key	Specify whether user wants to change the secret key or not. If "Yes" option is selected in the option, you can change the secret key which is shared between the TACACS+ server and the switch. The secret key can be up to 63 characters long.	No
Server Configuration		
Delete	Click the "Delete" button to delelte a TACACS+ server entry. The entry will be deleted during the next Save.	
Hostname	The IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname of the TACACS+ server.	Null
Port	Indicates the TCP port number to be used on the TACACS+ server for authentication.	49
Timeout	This field overrides the setting of the global timeout value. By leaving this field blank, TACACS+ server will use the global timeout value instead.	Null
Change Secret Key	Specify whether user wants to change the secret key or not. By inputing a new key, you can override the setting of the global key. By leaving it blank, TACACS+ server will use the global key instead.	Null

After clicking on the **Add New Server** button to add a new TACACS+ server, an empty row is added to the table, and the TACACS+ server can be configured as needed. Up to five servers are supported. The **Delete** button can be used to undo the addition of the new server. Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.7 Aggregation

Aggregation is a technique to use multiple ports in parallel to increase the link speed beyond the limits of a port and to increase the redundancy for higher availability. Atop's EHG77XX allows the aggregation on its ports. Figure 2.77 lists the submenus under the **Configuration→Aggregation**.

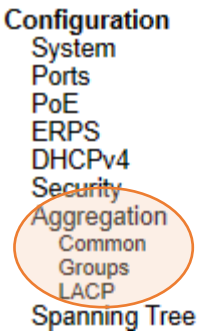

Figure 2.77 Configuration->Aggregation Submenus

2.7.1 Common

The webpage in Figure 2.78 is used to configure the Aggregation hash mode. The configured mode is applied to the whole network elements. Four contributors can be selected and used to create the hash code which are Source MAC Address, Destination MAC Address, IP Address, and TCP/UDP Port Number. Table 2.58 summarizes the descriptions of hash code contributors under the Common Aggregation Configuration.

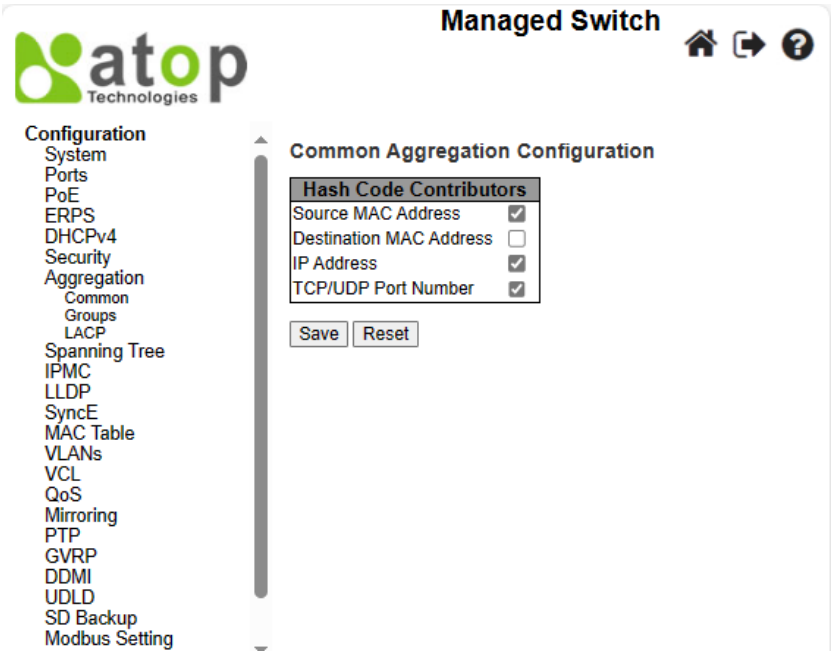

Figure 2.78 Webpage to Configure Common Aggregation

Table 2.58 Descriptions of Common Aggregation Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Hash Code Contributors		
Source MAC Address	The Source MAC address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the Source MAC address or uncheck to disable it. By default, Source MAC Address is enabled.	Checked
Destination MAC Address	The Destination MAC Address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the Destination MAC Address or uncheck to disable it. By default, Destination MAC Address is disabled.	Unchecked
IP Address	The IP address can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the IP Address or uncheck to disable it. By default, IP Address is enabled.	Checked
TCP/UDP Port Number	The TCP/UDP port number can be used to calculate the destination port for the frame. Check to enable the use of the TCP/UDP Port Number or uncheck to disable it. By default, TCP/UDP Port Number is enabled.	Checked

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.7.2 Groups

This webpage allows user to aggregate different port(s) to an aggregation group. The **Aggregation Group Configuration** is shown in Figure 2.79. After selecting which port number(s) belong to which aggregation group ID, the user can choose the mode of aggregation group from **Disabled**, **Static**, **LACP (Active)**, **LACP (Passive)**. Table 2.59 summarizes the descriptions of **Aggregation Group Configuration**.

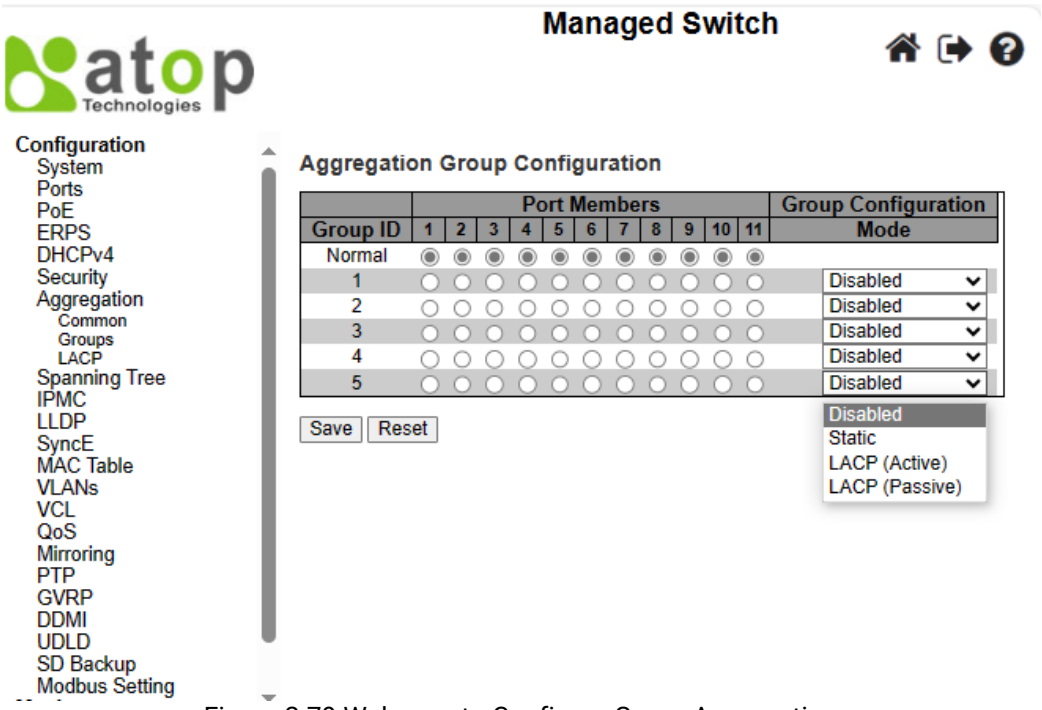

Figure 2.79 Webpage to Configure Group Aggregation

Table 2.59 Descriptions of Aggregation Group Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Group ID	Indicates the aggregation group ID for the settings within the same row. Group ID "Normal" indicates that there is no aggregation. Only one group ID is valid per port.	-
Port Members	Each switch port is listed for each group ID. Select a radio button to include a port in an aggregation, or clear the radio button to remove the port from the aggregation. By default, no ports belong to any aggregation group. Only full duplex ports can join an aggregation and ports must be in the same speed in each group.	Unchecked
Mode	This parameter determines the mode for the aggregation group. • **Disabled:** The group is disabled. • **Static:** The group operates in static aggregation mode. • **LACP (Active):** The group operates in LACP active aggregation mode. See IEEE 801.AX-2014, Section 6.4.1 for details. • **LACP (Passive):** The group operates in LACP passive aggregation mode. See IEEE 801.AX-2014, Section 6.4.1 for details.	Disabled

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.7.3 LACP

The users have an option to enable **Link Aggregation Control Protocol** (**LACP**) which is an IEEE standard (IEEE 802.3ad, IEEE 802.1AX-2008) by selecting on LACP aggregation mode in previous subsection. LACP allows the managed switch to negotiate an automatic bundling of links by sending LACP packets to the LACP partner or another device that is directly connected to the managed switch and also implements LACP. The LACP packets will be sent within a multicast group MAC address. If it finds a device on the other end of the link that also has LACP enabled, it will also independently send packets along the same links enabling the two units to detect multiple links between themselves and then combine them into a single logical link. During the detection period LACP packets are transmitted every second. Subsequently, keep alive mechanism for link membership will be sent

periodically. Each port in the group can also operate in either LACP active or LACP passive modes. The LACP active mode means that the port will enable LACP unconditionally, while LACP passive mode means that the port will enable LACP only when an LACP partner is detected. Note that in active mode LACP port will always send LACP packets along the configured links. In passive mode however, LACP port acts as "speak when spoken to", and therefore can be used as a way of controlling accidental loops (as long as the other device is in active mode).

Figure 2.80 shows the LACP System Configuration webpage. It allows the user to configure the System Priority and LACP System Configuration. Table 2.60 summarizes the descriptions of LACP Aggregation Configuration.

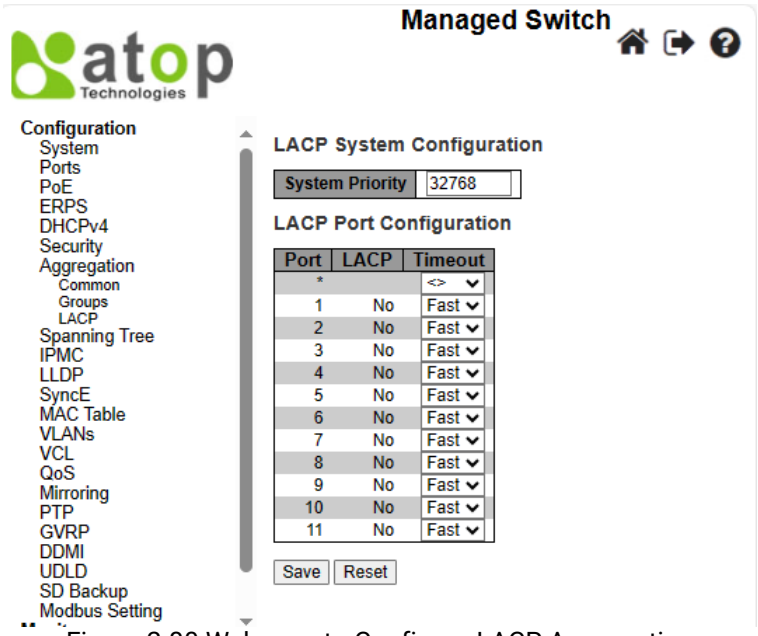

Figure 2.80 Webpage to Configure LACP Aggregation

Table 2.60 Descriptions of LACP Aggregation Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	The switch port number.	-
LACP	Show whether LACP is currently enabled on this switch port.	No
Timeout	The **Timeout** controls the period between BPDU transmissions. **Fast** will transmit LACP packets each second, while **Slow** will wait for 30 seconds before sending a LACP packet.	Fast

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.8 Spanning Tree

IEEE 802.1D Standard spanning tree functionality is supported by Atop's EHG77XX managed switches.

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) provides a function to prevent switching loops and broadcast radiation at the OSI layer 2. A switching loop occurs in a network when there are multiple connections or redundant paths between two network switches or at least two ports are connected on both sides of the two network switches. The switching loop can create a broadcast radiation, which is the accumulation of broadcast and multicast traffics in a computer network. As broadcast and multicast messages are forwarded by bridges/switches to every port, the bridges/switches will repeatedly rebroadcast the broadcast messages, and this accumulation of traffic can flood the network. STP creates a spanning tree topology and disables those links of the network that are not part of the spanning tree, which leaves only a single active path between two nodes. This function can avoid flooding and

increase network efficiency. Therefore, Atop's managed switches deploy spanning tree as a tool when the users set up connection or port redundancy or fault-tolerance in their network.

RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol), IEEE 802.1W, is also supported in Atop's managed switches. It is an evolution of the STP, but it is still backwards compatible with standard STP. RSTP has the advantage over the STP. When there is a topology change such as link failure in the network, the RSTP will converge significantly faster to a new spanning tree topology. RSTP improves convergence on point-to-point links by reducing the Max-Age time to 3 times Hello interval, removing the STP listening state, and exchanging a handshake between two switches to quickly transition the port to forwarding state.

MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) is also a standard defined by the IEEE 802.1s that allows multiple VLANs to be mapped to a single spanning tree instance called MST Instance, which will provide multiple pathways across the network. It is compatible with STP and RSTP. To support lager network, MSTP groups bridges/switches into regions that appear as a single bridge to other devices. Within each region, there can be multiple MST instances. MSTP shares common parameters as RSTP such as port path costs. MSTP also help prevent switching loop and has rapid convergence when there is a topology change. It is possible to have different forwarding paths for different MST instances. This enables load balancing of network traffic across redundant links.

The following subsections describe how to setup the **spanning tree protocol (STP)**, **rapid spanning tree protocol (RSTP)**, and **Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)**. The **Spanning Tree** menu consists of **Bridge Settings**, **MSTI Mapping**, **MSTI Priorities**, **CIST Ports**, and **MSTI Ports**.

2.8.1 Bridge Settings

To select a variant of Spanning Tree Protocol, the user can select the Protocol Version and set related parameters for that particular protocol version in this STP Bridge Configuration webpage as shown in Figure 2.81. The settings are grouped into Basic Settings and Advanced Settings. These settings are used by all STP Bridge instances in the managed switch. Table 2.61 summarizes the description of each parameter under the STP Bridge Configuration webpage.

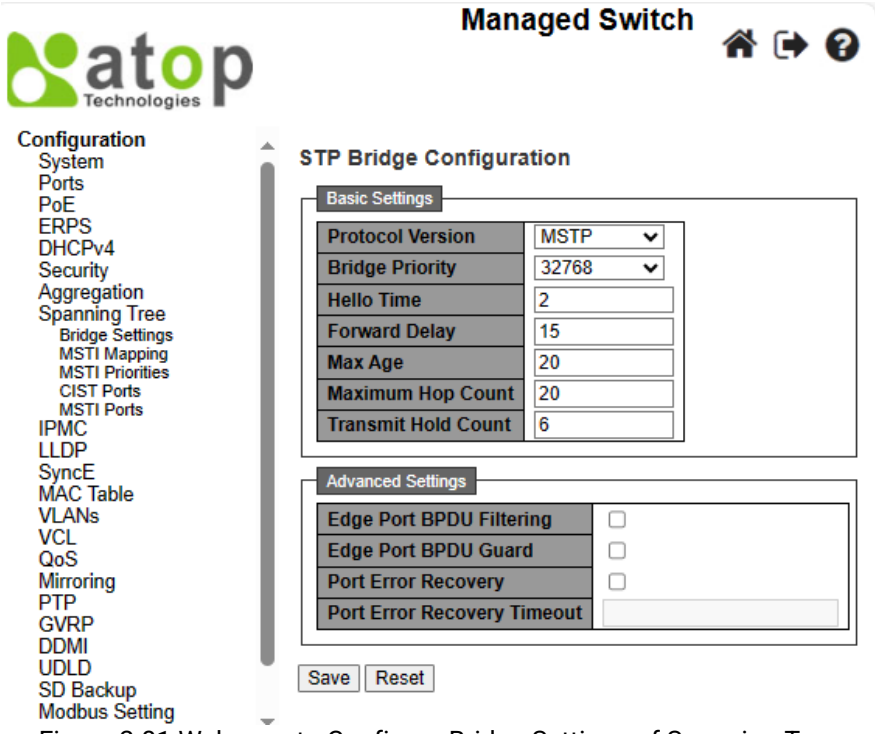

Figure 2.81 Webpage to Configure Bridge Settings of Spanning Tree

Table 2.61 Descriptions of Bridge Settings Configuration of Spanning Tree

Label	Description	Factory Default
Basic Settings		
Protocol Version	The MSTP / RSTP / STP protocol version setting.	MSTP
Bridge Priority	Controls the bridge priority. The lower numeric values have the better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a *Bridge Identifier*. For **MSTP** operation, this is the priority of the CIST. Otherwise, this is the priority of the STP/RSTP bridge.	32768
Hello Time	The interval between sending STP BPDU's. Valid values are in the range of 1 to 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds. *Note: Changing this parameter from the default value is not recommended, and may have adverse effects on your network.*	2
Forward Delay	The delay used by STP Bridges to transit Root and Designated Ports to Forwarding (used in STP compatible mode). Valid values are in the range 4 to 30 seconds.	15
Max Age	The maximum age of the information transmitted by the Bridge when it is the Root Bridge. Valid values are in the range of 6 to 40 seconds, *and* MaxAge must be <= (FwdDelay-1)*2.	20
Maximum Hop Count	This defines the initial value of remaining Hops for MSTI information generated at the boundary of an MSTI region. It defines how many bridges a root bridge can distribute its BPDU information to. Valid values are in the range of 6 to 40 hops.	20
Transmit Hold Count	The number of BPDU's a bridge port can send per second. When exceeded, transmission of the next BPDU will be delayed. Valid values are in the range 1 to 10 BPDU's per second.	6
Advanced Settings		
Edge Port BPDU Filtering	Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will transmit and receive BPDUs.	Unchecked
Edge Port BPDU Guard	Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will disable itself upon reception of a BPDU. The port will enter the error-disabled *state,* and will be removed from the active topology.	Unchecked
Port Error Recovery	Control whether a port in the error-disabled state automatically will be enabled after a certain time. If recovery is not enabled, ports have to be disabled and re-enabled for normal STP operation. The condition is also cleared by a system reboot.	Unchecked
Port Error Recovery Timeout	The time to pass before a port in the error-disabled state can be enabled. Valid values are between 30 to 86400 seconds (24 hours).	Null

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.8.2 MSTI Mapping

MSTI Mapping webpage is shown in Figure 2.82, with the heading called **MSTI Configuration**. This page allows the user to inspect and/or change the current STP MSTI bridge VLAN Mapping configurations. The **MSTI Configuration** consists of **Configuration Identification** part **and MSTI Mapping** part. Table 2.62 summarizes the description of parameters under MSTI Configuration.

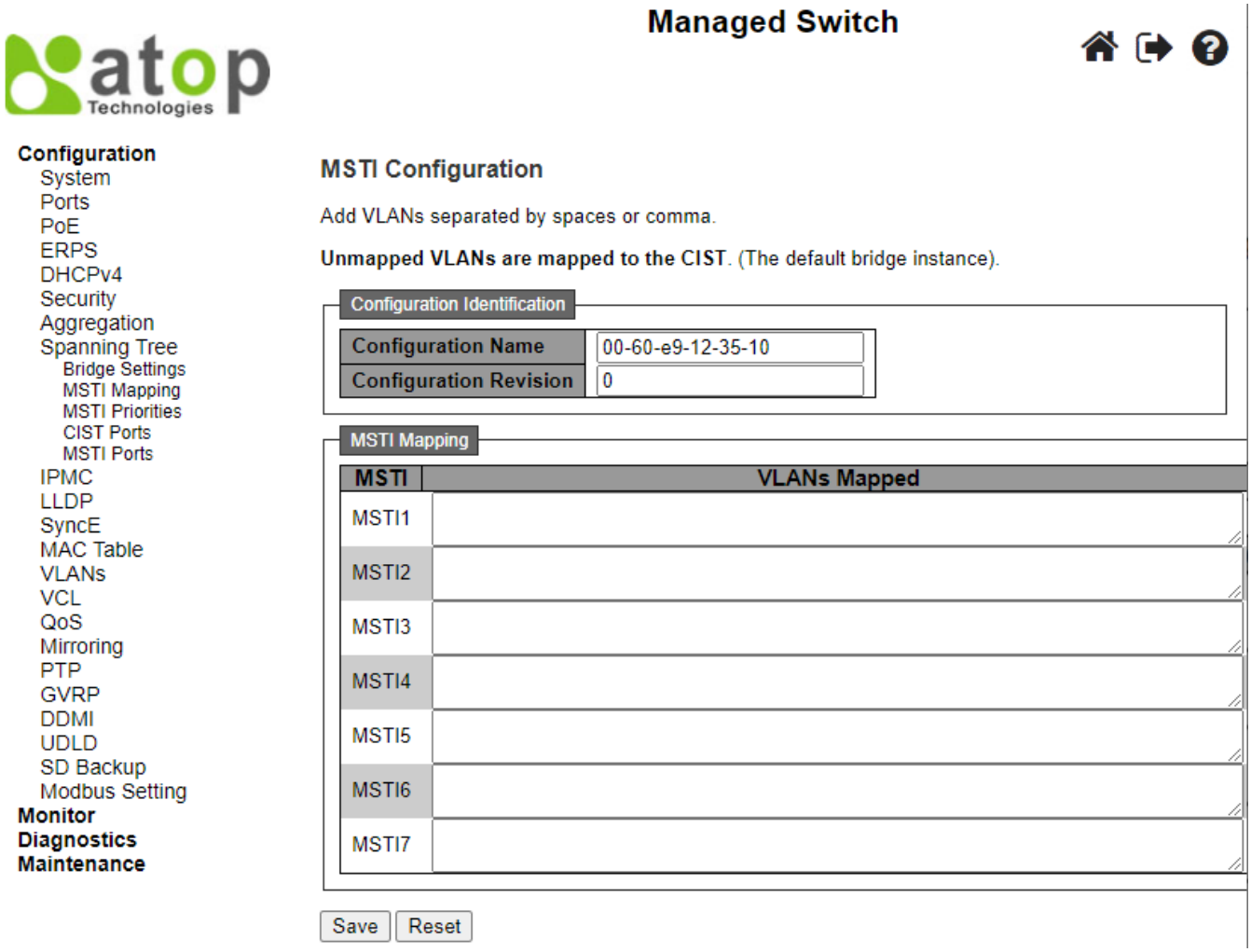

Figure 2.82 Webpage to Configure MSTI Mapping of Spanning Tree

Table 2.62 Descriptions of Bridge Priorities Configuration of Spanning Tree

Label	Description	Factory Default
Configuration Identification		
Configuration Name	The name identifying the VLAN to MSTI mapping. Bridges must share the name and revision (see below), as well as the VLAN-to-MSTI mapping configuration in order to share spanning trees for MSTI's (Intra-region). The name can be at most 32 characters long.	DUT's MAC address
Configuration Revision	The revision of the MSTI configuration named above. This field must be input with an integer between 0 and 65535.	0
MSTI Mapping		
MSTI	This field indicates the bridge instances. The CIST is not available for explicit mapping, as it will not receive the explicitly mapped VLANs.	
VLANs Mapped	The list of VLANs mapped to the MSTI. The VLANs can be given as a single (**xx**, xx being between 1 and 4094) VLAN, or a range (**xx-yy**), each of which must be separated with comma and/or space. A VLAN can only be mapped to *one* MSTI. An unused MSTI should just be left empty (i.e., not having any VLANs mapped to it.). Example: **2, 5, 20-40**.	Null

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.8.3 MSTI Priorities

MSTI Priorities webpage is shown in Figure 2.83. This page allows the user to inspect and/or change the current STP MSTI bridge instance priority configurations. Table 2.63 summarizes the description of parameters under MSTI Configuration.

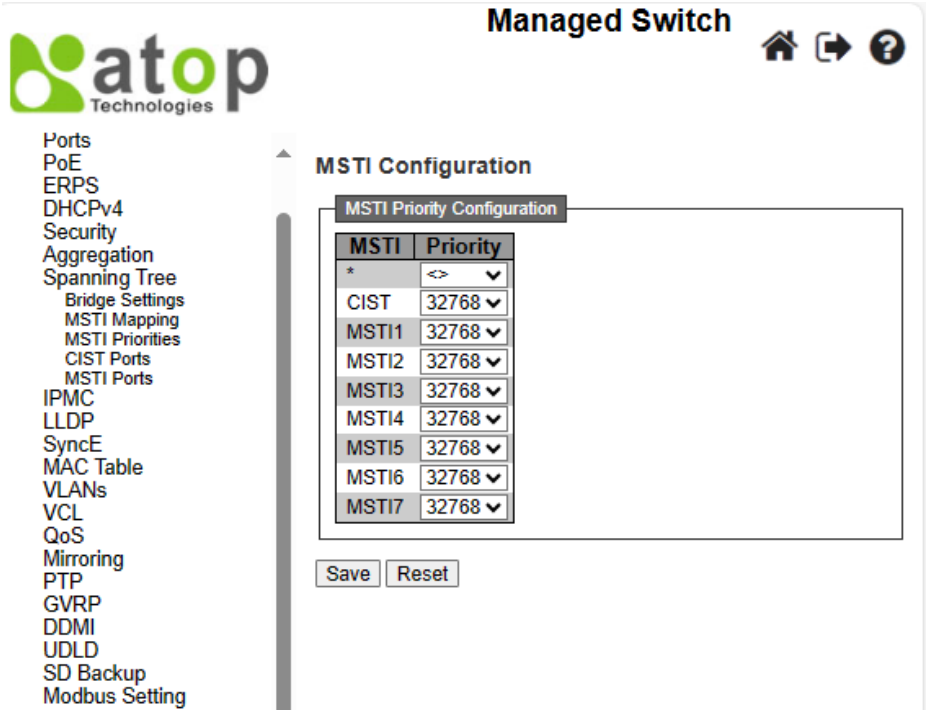

Figure 2.83 Webpage to Configure Bridge Priorities of Spanning Tree

Table 2.63 Descriptions of Bridge MSTI Priorities Configuration of Spanning Tree

Label	Description	Factory Default
MSTI	Indicates the bridge instances. The CIST is the default instance, which is always active.	-
Priority	Controls the bridge priority. The lower numeric values have the better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a Bridge Identifier.	32768

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.8.4 CIST Ports

The **CIST Ports** webpage in Figure 2.84, allows the user to inspect and change the current STP CIST port configurations. This webpage contains settings for physical and aggregated ports. Within this webpage, there are two tables: **CIST Aggregated Port Configuration** and **CIST Normal Port Configuration**. Table 2.64 provides the descriptions of all column labels of the two tables under the STP CIST Port Configuration.

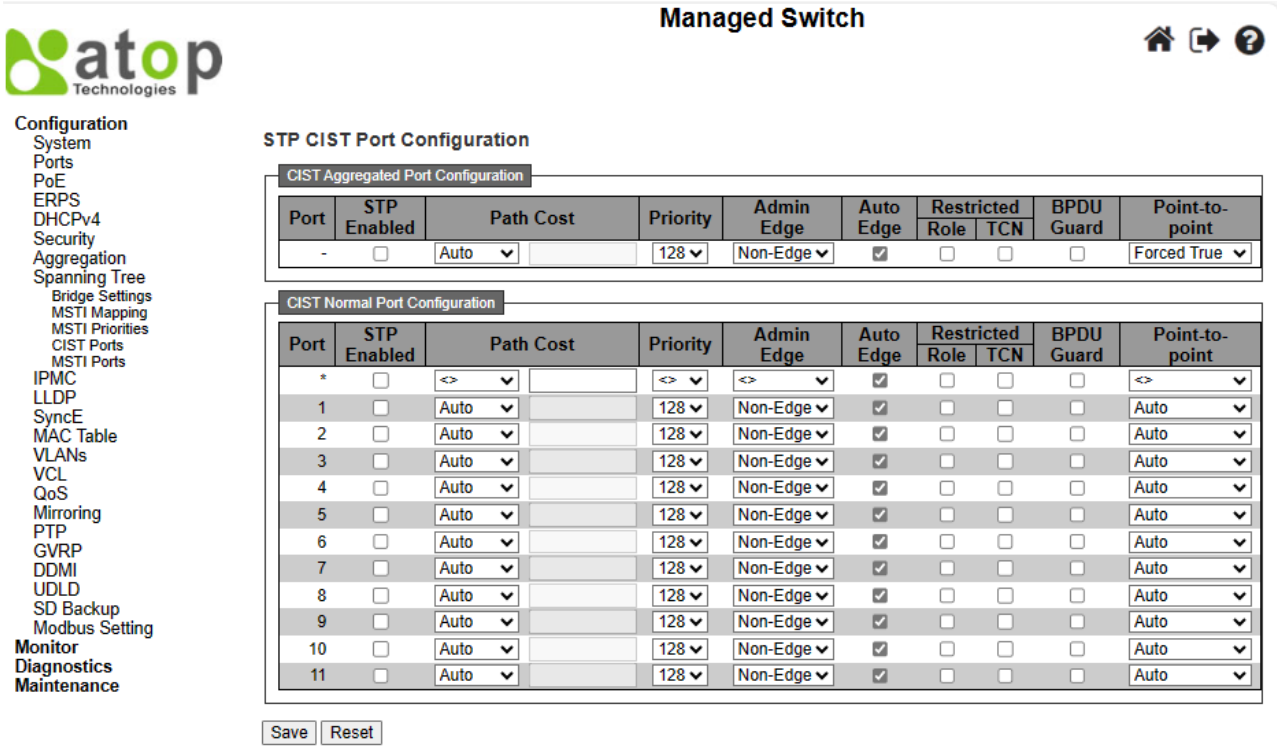

Figure 2.84 Webpage to Configure CIST Ports of Spanning Tree

Table 2.64 Descriptions of CIST Ports Configuration of Spanning Tree

Label		Description	Factory Default
CIST Aggregated Port Configuration			
Port		Indicates the switch port number of the logical STP port.	-
STP Enabled		Clicked to enable STP on this switch port.	Unchecked
Path Cost		This field controls the path cost incurred by the port. There are two options in this fields: **Auto**, and **Specific.** If the **Auto** option is chosen, the appropriate path cost will be set according to the physical link speed, as recommened by IEEE 802.1D. But if the **Specific** option is chosen, a field beside it will be active and user will be able to input some value in the path cost. This input path cost will be used when the active topology of the network is estabilised. Note that, as forwarding ports is in the favour of the higher path cost ports, the lower path cost ports are chosen. The valid values are in the range of 1 to 200000000.	Auto
Priority		This field controls the port priority of ports that have identical port's cost (See above). The lower priority is the better.	128
Admin Edge		This field sometimes is called State Flag. Operational flag describes whether the port is connecting directly to edge devices (No Bridges attached). Transition to the forwarding state is faster for edge ports (operEdge is true) than for other ports. The value of this flag is based on AdminEdge and AutoEdge fields. This flag is displayed as E**dge** in STP detailed Bridge Status webpage, which is shown after user clicked hyperlink in MSTI column under Monitor->Spanning Tree -> Bridge Status submenu.	Non-Edge
Auto Edge		Controls whether the bridge should enable automatic edge detection on the bridge port. This allows *operEdge* to be derived from, whether BPDU's are received on the port or not.	Checked
Restricted	**Role**	If enabled, this option field causes the port not to be selected as Root Port for the CIST or any MSTI, even if it has the best spanning tree priority	Unchecked

Label		Description	Factory Default
		vector. Such a port will be selected as an Alternate Port after the Root Port has been selected. If set, it can cause lack of spanning tree connectivity. It can be set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network influence the spanning tree active topology, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator. This feature is also known as Root Guard.	
	TCN	If enabled, this option restricts the port from propagating the received topology change and its notifications to other ports. As a result of a persistently incorrect learning of the station's location information, it can cause temporary loss of the connectivity after changes in a spanning tree's active topology. This option is intended for a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network, causing address flushing in that region, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator or the physical link state of the attached LANs transits frequently.	Unchecked
BPDU Guard		If enabled, this option causes the port to disable itself upon receiving valid BPDU's. In the contrary to the similar bridge setting, the port **Edge** status does not affect this setting. A port entering error-disabled state due to this setting is subject to the setting of a bridge Port's error recovery as well.	Unchecked
Point-to-point		This option controls whether the port connects to a point-to-point LAN, rather than to a shared medium. This can be automatically determined, or forced to be either true or false. Transition to the forwarding state is faster for point-to-point LANs than for shared media.	Forced True
CIST Normal Port Configuration			
Port		Indicates the switch port number of the logical STP port.	-
STP Enabled		Clicked to enable STP on this switch port.	Unchecked
Path Cost		This field controls the path cost incurred by the port. There are two options in this fields: **Auto**, and **Specific.** If the **Auto** option is chosen, the appropriate path cost will be set according to the physical link speed, as recommened by IEEE 802.1D. But if the **Specific** option is chosen, a field beside it will be active and user will be able to input some value in the path cost. This input path cost will be used when the active topology of the network is estabilised. Note that, as forwarding ports is in the favour of the higher path cost ports, the lower path cost ports are chosen. The valid values are in the range of 1 to 200000000.	Auto
Priority		This field controls the port priority of ports that have identical port's cost (See above). The lower priority is the better.	128
Admin Edge		This field sometimes is called State Flag. Operational flag describes whether the port is connecting directly to edge devices (No Bridges attached). Transition to the forwarding state is faster for edge ports (operEdge is true) than for other ports. The value of this flag is based on AdminEdge and AutoEdge fields. This flag is displayed as E**dge** in STP detailed Bridge Status webpage, which is shown after user clicked hyperlink in MSTI column under Monitor->Spanning Tree -> Bridge Status submenu.	Non-Edge
Auto Edge		Controls whether the bridge should enable automatic edge detection on the bridge port. This allows *operEdge* to be derived from, whether BPDU's are received on the port or not.	Checked
Restricted	**Role**	If enabled, this option field causes the port not to be selected as Root Port for the CIST or any MSTI, even if it has the best spanning tree priority vector. Such a port will be selected as an Alternate Port after the Root Port has been selected. If set, it can cause lack of spanning tree	Unchecked

Label		Description	Factory Default
		connectivity. It can be set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network influence the spanning tree active topology, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator. This feature is also known as Root Guard.	
	TCN	If enabled, this option restricts the port from propagating the received topology change and its notifications to other ports. As a result of a persistently incorrect learning of the station's location information, it can cause temporary loss of the connectivity after changes in a spanning tree's active topology. This option is intended for a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network, causing address flushing in that region, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator or the physical link state of the attached LANs transits frequently.	Unchecked
BPDU Guard		If enabled, this option causes the port to disable itself upon receiving valid BPDU's. In the contrary to the similar bridge setting, the port **Edge** status does not affect this setting. A port entering error-disabled state due to this setting is subject to the setting of a bridge Port's error recovery as well.	Unchecked
Point-to-point		This option controls whether the port connects to a point-to-point LAN, rather than to a shared medium. This can be automatically determined, or forced to be either true or false. Transition to the forwarding state is faster for point-to-point LANs than for shared media.	Auto

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.8.5 MSTI Ports

The MSTI Ports webpage allows user to inspect and/or change the current STP MSTI port configurations, as shown in Figure 2.85. For each virtual MSTI port, the MSTI instance configured on the port is instantiated separately for each active CIST (physical) port. User must select the MSTI instance before displaying the configuration options of the actual MSTI port. After selecting a desired MSTI and clicking on the **Get** button, the webpage is updated as shown in Figure 2.86. The updated webpage contains MSTI port settings for physical and aggregated ports. Table 2.65 summarizes the descriptions of MSTI Port Configuration.

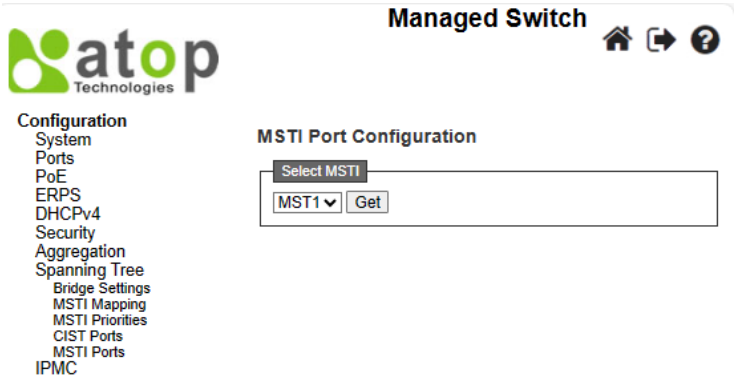

Figure 2.85 Webpage to Configure MSTI of Spanning Tree

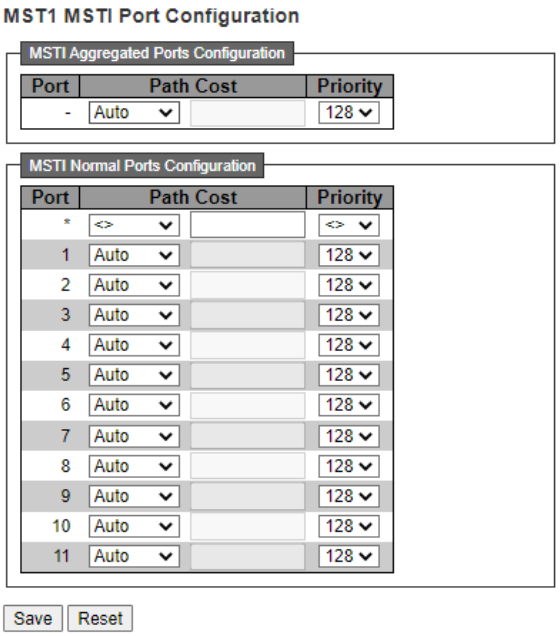

Figure 2.86 Example of MST1 in the MSTI Port Configuration

Table 2.65 Descriptions of MSTI Configuration of Spanning Tree

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicates the switch port number of the corresponding STP CIST (and MSTI) port.	MST1
Path Cost	This field controls the path cost incurred by the port. There are two options in this fields: **Auto**, and **Specific.** If the **Auto** option is chosen, the appropriate path cost will be set according to the physical link speed, as recommened by IEEE 802.1D. But if the **Specific** option is chosen, a field beside it will be active and user will be able to input some value in the path cost. This input path cost will be used when the active topology of the network is establised. Note that, as forwarding ports is in the favour of the higher path cost ports, the lower path cost ports are chosen. The valid values are in the range of 1 to 200000000.	Auto
Priority	This field controls the port priority of ports that have identical port's cost (See above). The lower priority is the better.	128

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.9 IPMC

IP MultiCast (IPMC) menu can be configured using the submenus, as shown in Figure 2.87. Inside this Configuration->IPMC submenu, there is IGMP Snooping and MLD Snooping submenu. The IGMP Snooping is used for IPv4, while the MLD Snooping is used for IPv6.

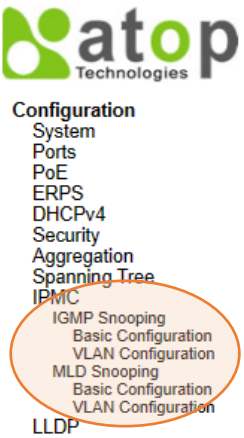

Figure 2.87 Configuration->IPMC Menu

2.9.1 IGMP Snooping

IGMP is an acronym for Internet Group Management Protocol. It is a communications protocol used to manage the membership of Internet Protocol multicast groups. IGMP is used by IP hosts and adjacent multicast routers to establish multicast group memberships. It is an integral part of the IP multicast specification, such as ICMP for unicast connections. IGMP can be used for online video and gaming and allows more efficient use of resources when supporting these uses.

2.9.1.1 Basic Configuration

IGMP Snooping→Basic Configuration webpage provides IGMP Snooping related configuration, as shown in Figure 2.88. The page consists of **IGMP Snooping Configuration** and **Port Related Configuration**. Table 2.66 summarizes the descriptions of IGMP Snooping's Basic Configuration.

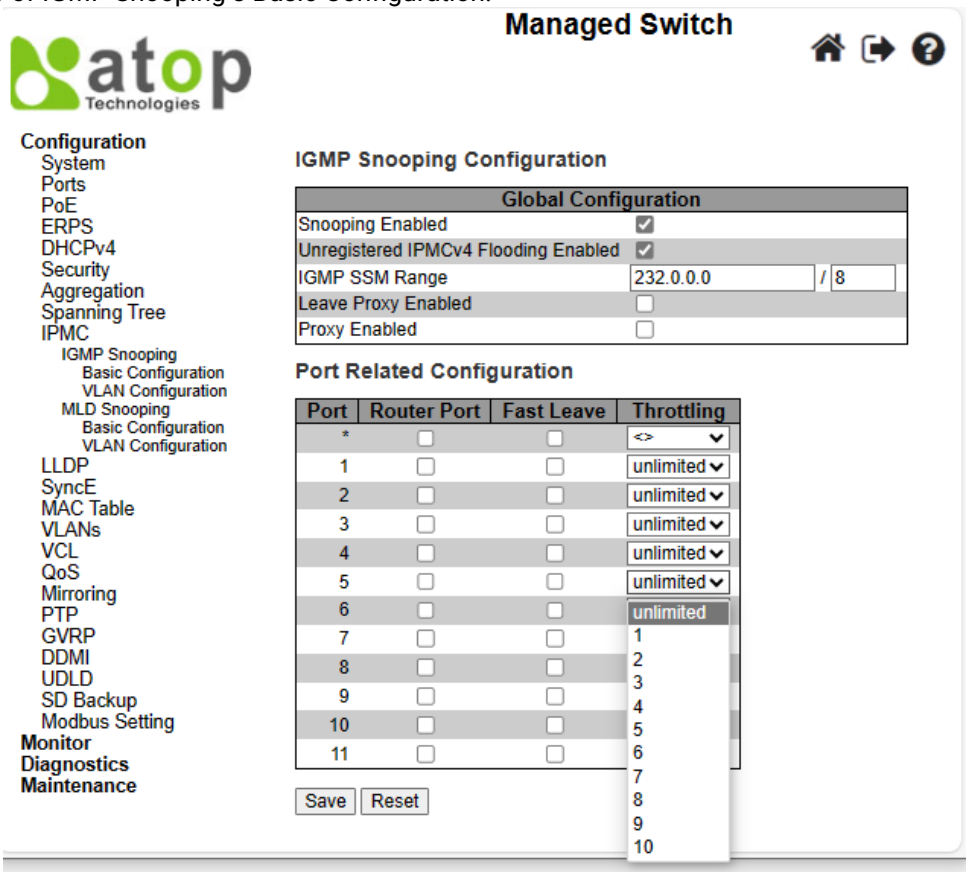

Figure 2.88 Basic Configuration Webpage of IGMP Snooping within an IPMC Profile

Table 2.66 Descriptions of IGMP Snooping within an IPMC Profile

Label	Description	Factory Default
IGMP Snooping Configuration		
Snooping Enabled	Click to enable the Global IGMP Snooping.	Checked
Unregistered IPMCv4 Flooding Enabled	Click to enable unregistered IPMCv4 traffic flooding. The flooding control takes effect only when IGMP Snooping is enabled. When IGMP Snooping is disabled, unregistered IPMCv4 traffic flooding is always active in spite of this setting.	Checked
IGMP SSM Range	SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) Range allows the SSM-aware hosts and routers to run the SSM service model for the groups in the address range. Assign a valid IPv4 multicast address as prefix with a prefix length (from 4 to 32) for the range.	232.0.0.0 / 8
Leave Proxy Enabled	Click to enable IGMP Leave Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary leave messages to the router side.	Unchecked
Proxy Enabled	Click to enable IGMP Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary join and leave messages to the router side.	Unchecked
Port Related Configuration		
Router Port	Click to specify which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. If an aggregation member port is selected as a router port, the whole aggregation will act as a router port.	Unchecked
Fast Leave	Click to enable the fast leave on the port. System will remove group record and stop forwarding data upon receiving the IGMPv2 leave message without sending last member query messages. It is recommended to enable this feature only when a single IGMPv2 host is connected to the specific port.	Unchecked
Throttling	Options for this field are “Unlimited” by default, and the number which is ranging from 1 to 10. Changing from “Unlimited” to the number limit the number of multicast groups to which a switch port can belong.	unlimited

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.9.1.2 VLAN Configuration

IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration is shown in Figure 2.89. Note that user needs to enter IP configuration page (**System→IP→Add IP interface**) to setup IP interface first before creating an IGMP VLAN interface. The IGMP Snooping VLAN table is also displayed on this webpage. Each page can show 20 entries, by default, from the VLAN table. The number of entries within one page is set through the "entries per page" input field. The first display entry will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID found in the VLAN Table.

The "VLAN" input field allow the user to select the starting point in the VLAN Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that VLAN input or the next closest VLAN.

The right arrow **>>** button will show the next 20 entries. Use the left arrow **|<<** button to show the entries in the previous page. Table 2.54 summarizes the descriptions of the IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration under the Configuration -> IPMC -> IGMP Snooping -> VLAN Configuration submenus.

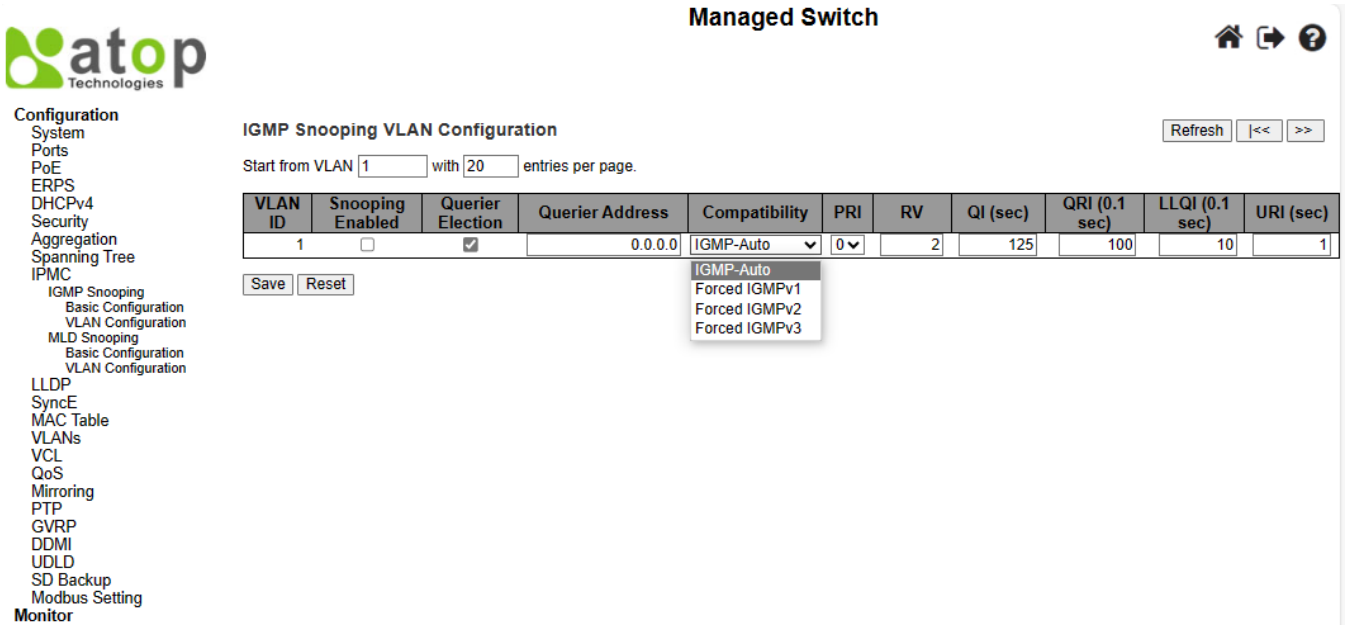

Figure 2.89 Webpage to Configure IGMP Snooping's VLAN for an IPMC Profile

Table 2.67 Descriptions of IGMP Snooping's VLAN Configuration for an IPMC Profile

Label	Description	Factory Default
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.	1
Snooping Enabled	Check to enable the per-VLAN IGMP Snooping. Up to 8 VLANs can be selected for IGMP Snooping.	Unchecked
Querier Election	Check to enable joining IGMP Querier election in the VLAN. Uncheked to disable acting as an IGMP Non-Querier.	Checked
Querier Address	Define the IPv4 address as a source address used in IP header for IGMP Querier election. When the Querier address is not set, system uses IPv4 management address of the IP interface associated with this VLAN. When the IPv4 management address is not set, system uses the first available IPv4 management address. Otherwise, system uses a pre-defined value. By default, this value will be 0.0.0.0.	0.0.0.0
Compatibility	Compatibility is maintained by hosts and routers taking appropriate actions depending on the versions of IGMP operating on hosts and routers within a network. The allowed selection is **IGMP-Auto**, **Forced IGMPv1**, **Forced IGMPv2**, **Forced IGMPv3.** The default compatibility value is IGMP-Auto.	IGMP-Auto
PRI	This setting is for the priority of Interface. It indicates the IGMP control frame priority level generated by the system. These values can be used to prioritize different classes of traffic. The allowed range is 0 (best effort) to 7 (highest). The default priority value of an interface is 0.	0
RV	This setting is called the Robustness Variable (**RV**), which allows tuning the expected packet loss on a network. The allowed value is ranging between 1 to 255, where the default value is 2.	2
QI (sec)	This setting is for Query Interval (**QI**). The Query Interval is the interval between General Queries sent by the Querier. The allowed value is ranging between 1 to 31744 seconds, where the default query interval is 125 seconds.	125
QRI (0.1 sec)	This setting is for Query Response Interval (**QRI**), which is the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into the periodic General Queries. The allowed value is ranging between 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, where the default value is 100 in tenths of seconds (10 seconds).	100

Label	Description	Factory Default
LLQI (0.1 sec)	This setting is for the Last Member Query Interval (**LLQI**), which is the time value represented by the Last Member Query Interval, multiplied by the Last Member Query Count. The allowed value is ranging between 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, where the default value is 10 in tenths of seconds (1 second).	10
URI (sec)	This setting is for Unsolicited Report Interval (**URI**), which is the time between repetitions of a host's initial report of membership in a group. The allowed value is ranging between 0 to 31744 seconds, where the default value is 1 second.	1

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.9.2 MLD Snooping

MLD is an acronym for Multicast Listener Discovery for IPv6. MLD is used by IPv6 routers to discover multicast listeners on a directly attached link, in the same way that IGMP is used in IPv4. The protocol is embedded in ICMPv6, instead of using a separate protocol. There are two submenus under the Configuration->IPMC->MLD Snooping submenus: **Basic Configuration**, and **VLAN Configuration**.

2.9.2.1 Basic Configuration

MLD Snooping→Basic Configuration webpage provides MLD Snooping related configuration as shown in Figure 2.90. The page consists of **Global Configuration** and **Port Related Configuration**. Table 2.68 summarizes the descriptions of MLD Snooping Configuration.

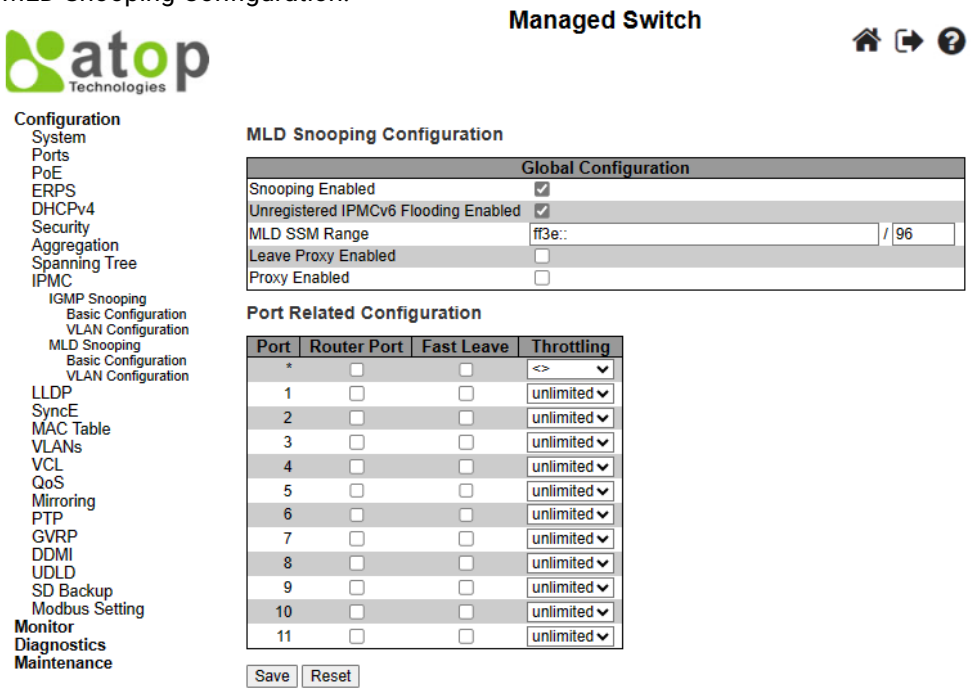

Figure 2.90 Basic Configuration Webpage of MLD Snooping within an IPMC Profile

Table 2.68 Descriptions of MLD Snooping Configuration within an IPMC Profile

Label	Description	Factory Default
MLD Snooping Configuration		
Snooping Enabled	Click to enable the Global MLD Snooping.	Checked

Label	Description	Factory Default
MLD Snooping Configuration		
Unregistered IPMCv6 Flooding Enabled	Click to enable unregistered IPMCv6 traffic flooding. The flooding control takes effect only when MLD Snooping is enabled. When MLD Snooping is disabled, unregistered IPMCv6 traffic flooding is always active in spite of this setting.	Checked
MLD SSM Range	SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) Range allows the SSM-aware hosts and routers run the SSM service model for the groups in the address range. Assign a valid IPv6 multicast address as prefix with a prefix length (from 8 to 128) for the range.	ff3e::/96
Leave Proxy Enabled	Click enable MLD Leave Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary leave messages to the router side.	Unchecked
Proxy Enabled	Click to enable MLD Proxy. This feature can be used to avoid forwarding unnecessary join and leave messages to the router side.	Unchecked
Port Related Configuration		
Router Port	Click to specify which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or MLD querier. If an aggregation member port is selected as a router port, the whole aggregation will act as a router port.	Unchecked
Fast Leave	Click to enable the fast leave on the port. System will remove group record and stop forwarding data upon receiving the MLDv1 leave message without sending last member query messages. It is recommended to enable this feature only when a single MLDv1 host is connected to the specific port.	Unchecked
Throttling	Options for this field are “Unlimited” by default, and the number which is ranging between 1 to 10. Changing from “Unlimited” to the number limit the number of multicast groups to which a switch port can belong.	unlimited

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.9.2.2 VLAN Configuration

MLD Snooping VLAN Configuration is shown in Figure 2.91. Note that user needs to enter IP configuration page (**System→IP→Add IP interface**) to setup IP interface first before creating an MLD VLAN interface. The MLD Snooping VLAN table is also displayed on this webpage. Each page can show 20 entries, by default, from the VLAN table. The number of entries within one page is set through the "entries per page" input field. The first display entry will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID found in the VLAN Table.

The "VLAN" input field allow the user to select the starting point in the VLAN Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that VLAN input or the next closest VLAN.

The right arrow **>>** button will show the next 20 entries. Use the left arrow **|<<** button to show the entries in the previous page. Table 2.69 summarizes the descriptions of the IGMP Snooping VLAN Configuration under the Configuration -> IPMC -> MLD Snooping -> VLAN Configuration submenus.

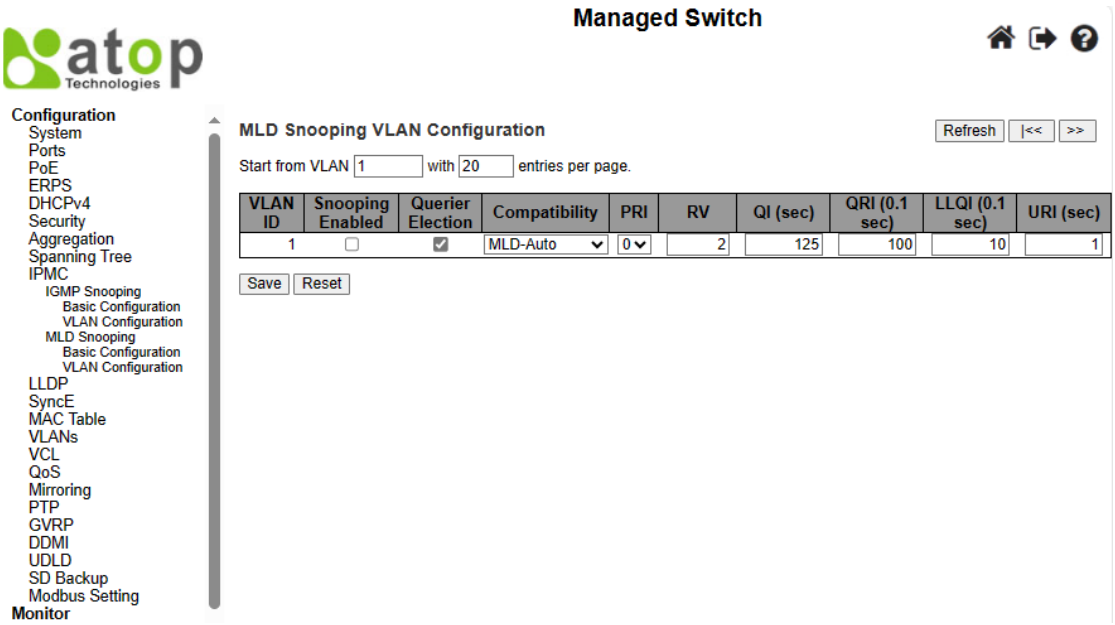

Figure 2.91 Webpage to Configure MLD Snooping's VLAN for an IPMC Profile

Table 2.69 Descriptions of MLD Snooping's VLAN Configuration for an IPMC Profile

Label	Description	Factory Default
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID of the entry.	
MLD Snooping Enabled	Check to enable the per-VLAN MLD Snooping. Up to 8 VLANs can be selected for MLD Snooping.	Unchecked
Querier Election	Check to enable joining MLD Querier election in the VLAN. Uncheked to disable acting as an MLD Non-Querier.	Checked
Compatibility	Compatibility is maintained by hosts and routers taking appropriate actions depending on the versions of MLD operating on hosts and routers within a network. The allowed selection is **MLD-Auto**, **Forced MLDv1**, and **Forced MLDv2.** The default compatibility value is IGMP-Auto.	MLD-Auto
PRI	This setting is for the priority of Interface. It indicates the MLD control frame priority level generated by the system. These values can be used to prioritize different classes of traffic. The allowed range is 0 (best effort) to 7 (highest). The default priority value of an interface is 0.	0
RV	This setting is called the Robustness Variable (**RV**), which allows tuning the expected packet loss on a network. The allowed value is ranging between 1 to 255, where the default value is 2.	2
QI (sec)	This setting is for Query Interval (**QI**). The Query Interval is the interval between General Queries sent by the Querier. The allowed value is ranging between 1 to 31744 seconds, where the default query interval is 125 seconds.	125
QRI (0.1 sec)	This setting is for Query Response Interval (**QRI**), which is the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into the periodic General Queries. The allowed value is ranging between 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, where the default value is 100 in tenths of seconds (10 seconds).	100
LLQI (0.1 sec)	This setting is for the Last Listener Query Interval (**LLQI**), which is the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into Multicast Address Specific Queries sent in the response to Version 1 Multicast Listener Done messages. It is also the Maximum Response Delay used to calculate the Maximum Response Code inserted into Multicast Address and Source Specific Query messages. The allowed value is ranging between 0 to 31744 in tenths of seconds, where the default value is 10 in tenths of seconds (1 second).	10

Label	Description	Factory Default
URI (sec)	This setting indicates the unsolicited Report Interval, which is the time between repetitions of a node's initial report of interest in a multicast address. The allowed value is ranging between 0 to 31744 seconds, where the default value is 1 second.	1

Click **Refresh** button to refresh the displayed table starting from the "VLAN" input fields. Click **|<<** button to update the table starting from the first entry in the VLAN Table, i.e., the entry with the lowest VLAN ID. Click **>>** button to update the table, starting with the entry after the last previously displayed entry. Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.10 LLDP

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (**LLDP**) is an IEEE802.1ab standard OSI layer-2 protocol. LLDP allows Ethernet network devices to advertise details about themselves, such as device configuration, capabilities and identification. The advertise packets are periodically sent to directly connected devices on the network that are also using LLDP or so called its neighbours. LLDP is a "one hop" unidirectional protocol in an advertising mode.

LLDP information can only be sent to and received by devices, no solicit information or state changes between nodes. The device has a choice to turn on and off sending and receiving function independently. Advertised information is not forward on to other devices on the network. LLDP is designed to be managed with SNMP. Applications that use this protocol include topology discovery, inventory management, emergency services, VLAN assignment, and inline power supply.

2.10.1 LLDP

The **LLDP** webpage allows user to inspect and configure the current settings of LLDP interface, as shown in Figure 2.92. The webpage consists of **LLDP Parameters** and **LLDP Interface Configuration**. Table 2.70 summarizes the descriptions of the **LLDP Configuration**.

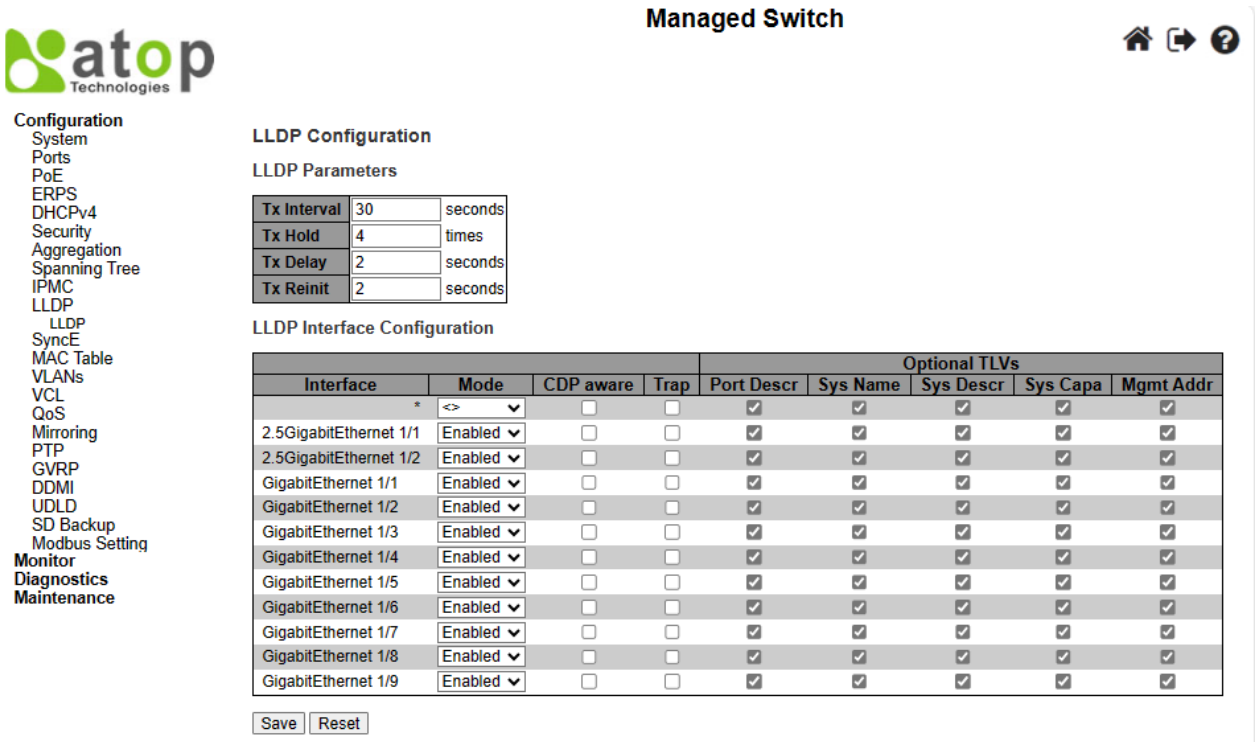

Figure 2.92 Webpage to Configure LLDP

Table 2.70 Descriptions of LLDP Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
LLDP Parameters		
Tx Interval	The switch periodically transmits LLDP frames to its neighbours for having the network discovery information up-to-date. **Tx Interval** is the interval between each LLDP frames. Valid values are restricted to 5 - 32768 seconds.	30
Tx Hold	Each LLDP frame contains information about time that the information in the LLDP frame shall be considered useable. The LLDP usable period is set to **Tx Hold** multiplied by **Tx Interval** seconds. Value between 2 to 10 times is considered valid.	4
Tx Delay	If some configuration is changed (e.g., the IP address), a new transmitted LLDP frame is needed. However, the time between the LLDP frames will always be at least the value of **Tx Delay** seconds. **Tx Delay** cannot be larger than 1/4 of the **Tx Interval** value. Valid values are restricted to 1 - 8192 seconds.	2
Tx Reinit	When an interface or LLDP is disabled, or the switch is rebooted, the followings must be done. A LLDP shutdown frame must be transmitted to the neighbouring units, so they knows that the LLDP information isn't valid anymore. **Tx Reinit** controls the number of seconds between the shutdown frame and a new LLDP initialization. Valid values are restricted to 1 - 10 seconds.	2
LLDP Interface Configuration		
Interface	Indicates the switch interface name of the logical LLDP interface.	GigabitEthernet or FastEthernet
Mode	The following options are available. **Rx only** The switch will not send out LLDP information, but LLDP information from neighbour units is analysed. **Tx only** The switch will drop LLDP information received from neighbours, and will send out LLDP information. **Disabled** The switch will not send out LLDP information, and will drop LLDP information received from neighbours. **Enabled** The switch will send out LLDP information, and will also analyse LLDP information received from neighbours.	Enabled
CDP Aware	Indicate whether CDP is aware or not. Unchecked means unaware. The CDP operation is restricted to decoding incoming CDP frames (The switch doesn't transmit CDP frames). CDP frames are only decoded if LLDP on the interface is enabled. Only CDP TLVs that can be mapped to a corresponding field in the LLDP neighbours' table are decoded. All other TLVs are discarded (Unrecognized CDP TLVs and discarded CDP frames are not shown in the LLDP statistics.). CDP TLVs are mapped onto LLDP neighbours' table as shown below. • CDP TLV "Device ID" is mapped to the LLDP "Chassis ID" field. • CDP TLV "Address" is mapped to the LLDP "Management Address" field. The CDP address TLV can contain multiple addresses, but only the first address is shown in the LLDP neighbours table. • CDP TLV "Port ID" is mapped to the LLDP "Port ID" field. • CDP TLV "Version and Platform" is mapped to the LLDP "System Description" field. Both the CDP and LLDP support "system capabilities", but the CDP capabilities cover capabilities that are not part of the LLDP. These capabilities are shown as "others" in the LLDP neighbours' table.	Unchecked

Label	Description	Factory Default
	If all interfaces have CDP awareness disabled the switch forwards CDP frames received from neighbour devices. If at least one interface has CDP awareness enabled all CDP frames are terminated by the switch. Note: When CDP awareness on an interface is disabled the CDP information isn't removed immediately, but gets removed when the hold time is exceeded.	
Optional TLV - Port Descr	When checked, the "port description" is included in LLDP transmitted information.	Unchecked
Optional TLV - Sys Name	When checked, the "system name" is included in LLDP transmitted information.	Checked
Optional TLV - Sys Descr	When checked, the "system description" is included in LLDP transmitted information.	Checked
Optional TLV - Sys Capa	When checked, the "system capability" is included in LLDP transmitted information.	Checked
Optional TLV - Mgmt Addr	When checked the "management address" is included in LLDP transmitted information.	Checked

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.11 MAC Table

Unicast and Multicast MAC addresses in the memory of the managed switch, which is the MAC Address Table, can be configured in this webpage, as shown in Figure 2.93. User can set timeouts for entries (called aging time) in the dynamic MAC Table and configure the static MAC table. The MAC Address Table Configuration webpage consists of four parts: **Aging Configuration**, **MAC Table Learning**, **VLAN Learning Configuration**, and **Static MAC Table Configuration**.

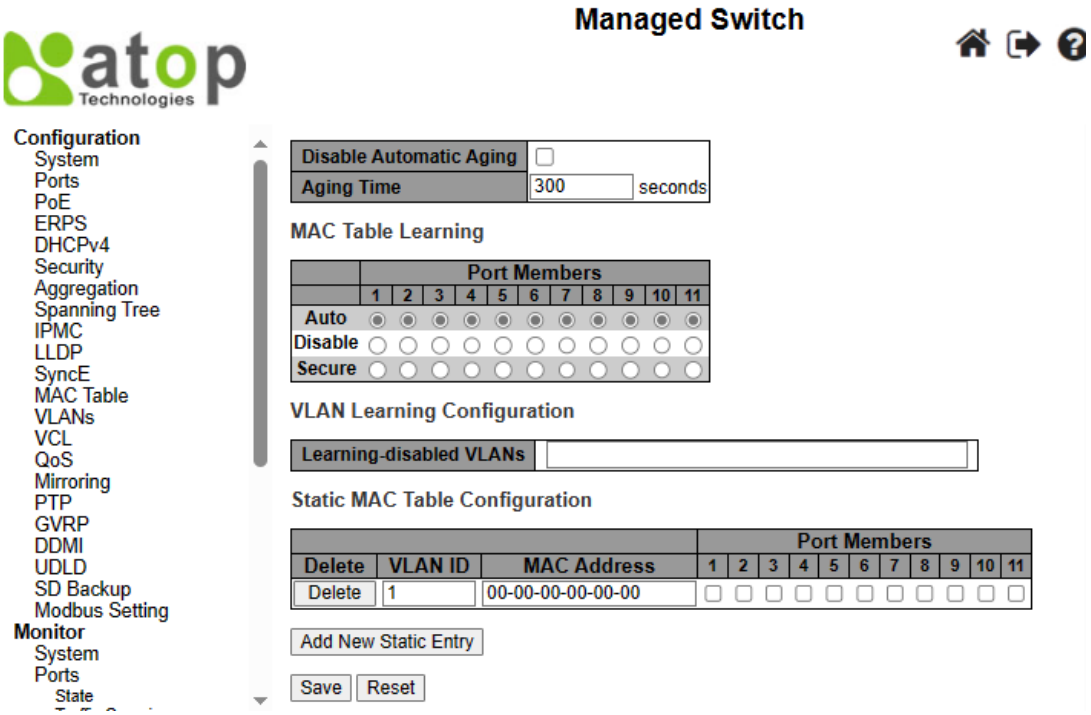

Figure 2.93 Webpage to Configure MAC Table

Table 2.71 Description of MAC Address Table Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Aging Configuration		
Disable Automatic Aging	Disable the automatic aging of dynamic entries by checking the box.	Unchecked
Aging time	Configure aging time by entering a value in this field in unit of seconds. The allowed range is 10 to 1000000 seconds. By default, dynamic entries are removed from the MAC Table after 300 seconds. This removal is also called aging.	300
MAC Table Learning Note: If the learning mode for a given port is greyed out, another module is in control of the mode, so that it cannot be changed by the user. An example of such a module is the MAC-based Authentication under 802.1X. Each port can do learning based upon the following settings:		
Auto	Learning is done automatically as soon as a frame with unknown SMAC is received.	-
Disable	There is no learning done.	-
Secure	Only static MAC entries are learned, all other frames are dropped. **Note:** Before changing to secure learning mode, user should ensure that the weblink for managing the switch is added to the Static Mac Table. Otherwise, if the management link is lost, it can only be restored through another non-secure port or via the serial interface.	-
VLAN Learning Configuration		
Learning-disabled VLANs	This field shows the list of Learning-disabled VLANs. When a new MAC address arrives into a learning-disabled VLAN, the MAC address won't be learnt. This field is empty by the default. User can create a learning-disabled VLANs by using a list syntax, where the individual elements are separated by commas. A range of VLANs are specified with a dash, separating the lower and upper bound of VLANs. The following example input (i.e., **1,10-13,200,300**) will create VLANs 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 200, and 300. Note that spaces are allowed between the delimiters.	Null
Static MAC Table Configuration Note: The static entries in the MAC table are shown in this table. The static MAC table can contain 64 entries at most. The MAC table is first sorted by VLAN ID and then by MAC address.		
Delete	Click here to delete the entry. It will be deleted during the next save.	-
VLAN ID	Indicate the VLAN ID of the entry.	-
MAC Address	Indicate the MAC address of the entry.	-
Port Members	Check to indicate which ports are members of the entry.	-
Adding a New Static Entry	Click **Add New Static Entry** button to add a new entry to the static MAC table. Specify the VLAN ID, MAC address, and port members for the new entry before clicking "**Save**" button.	-

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.12 VLANs

VLAN or Virtual LAN is a method to restrict communication between switch ports. At layer 2, the network is partitioned into multiple, distinct, mutually isolated broadcast domains. A Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) is a group of devices that can be located anywhere on a network, but all devices in the group are logically connected together. In other words, VLAN allows end stations to be grouped together even if they are not located on the same network switch. With a traditional network, users usually spend a lot of time on devices relocations, but a VLAN

reconfiguration can be performed entirely through software. Also, VLAN provides extra security because devices within a VLAN group can only communicate with other devices in the same group. For the same reason, VLAN can help to control network traffic. Traditional network broadcasts data to all devices, no matter whether they need it or not. By allowing a member to receive data only from other members in the same VLAN group, VLAN avoids broadcasting and increases traffic efficiency (see Figure 2.94).

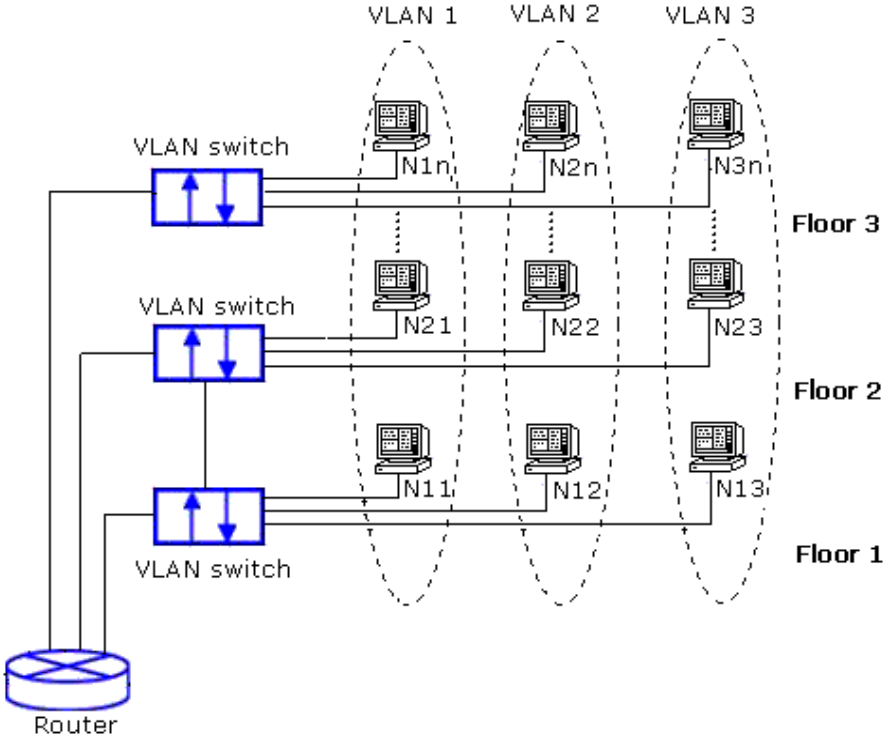

Figure 2.94 Example of VLAN Configuration

2.12.1 Configuration

VLAN→Configuration webpage allows the user to control VLAN configuration on the switch. The page is divided into a global section and a per-port configuration section, as shown in Figure 2.95. Table 2.72 and Table 2.73 provide descriptions of the options on Global VLAN Configuration and Port VLAN Configuration, respectively.

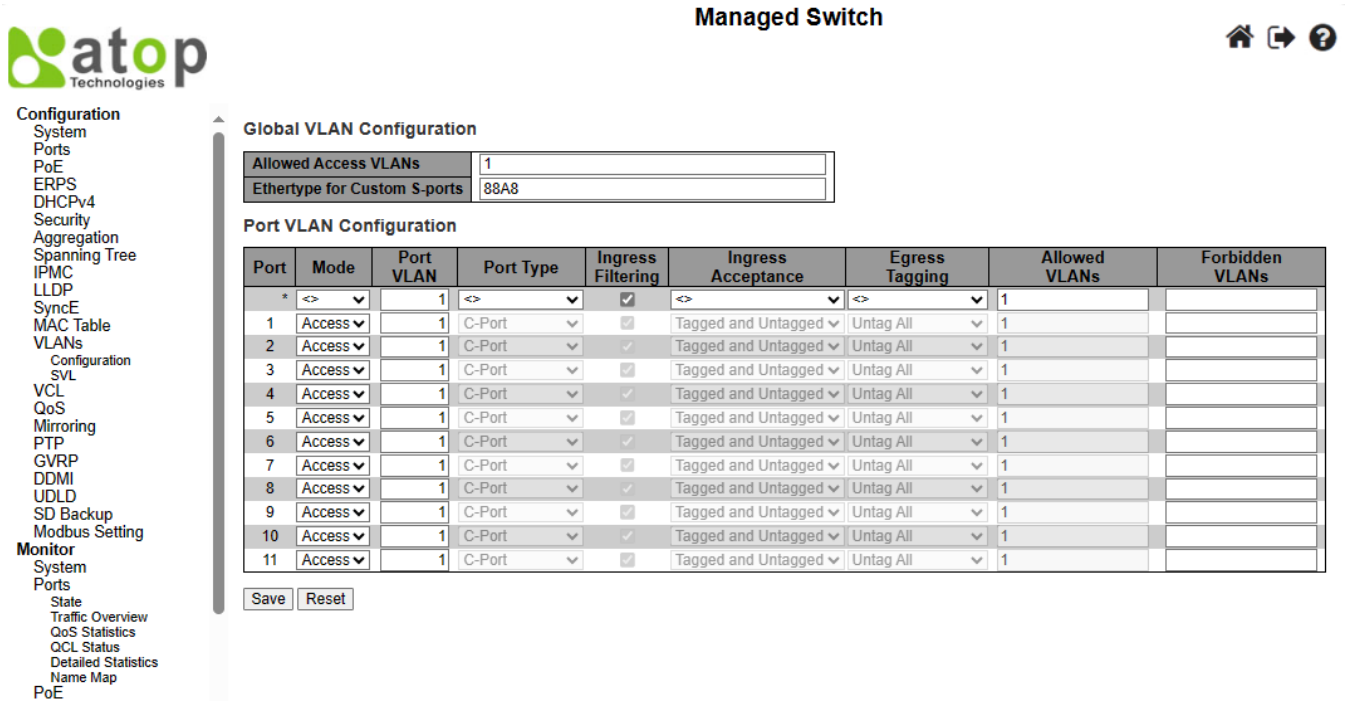

Figure 2.95 Webpage for VLANs Configuration

Table 2.72 Description of Global VLAN Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Allowed Access VLANs	This field shows the allo**1,10-13,200,300**wed Access VLANs, i.e. it only affects ports configured as Access ports. Ports in other modes are members of the VLANs specified in the Allowed VLANs field. By default, only VLAN 1 is enabled. User may create a list of VLANs by using a list syntax where the individual elements are separated by commas. Range of VLANs are specified with a dash, separating the lower and the upper bound of VLANs. The following example of setting:**1,10-13,200,300,** will create VLANs 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 200, and 300. Note that space is allowed between the delimiters.	1
Ethertype for Custom S-ports	This field specifies the ethertype/TPID (in hexadecimal) for Custom S-ports. The setting is forced for all ports of which type is set to S-Custom-Port.	88A8

Table 2.73 Description of Port VLAN Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicate the logical port number of this row.	-
Mode	The port mode determines the fundamental behaviour of the port. A port can be in one of three modes: **Access**, **Trunk**, and **Hybrid** as described below. When a particular mode is selected, some of the remaining fields in that row will be either greyed out or editable depending on what mode is selected. Greyed out fields show the value that the port will get when the mode is applied. **Access:** Access ports are normally used to connect to end stations. Dynamic features like Voice VLAN may add the port to more VLANs behind the scenes. Access ports have the following characteristics: • Member of exactly one VLAN. By default, it is VLAN 1.	Access

Label	Description	Factory Default
	• Accepts untagged and C-tagged frames • Discards all frames that are not classified to the Access VLAN • On egress, all frames are transmitted untagged. **Trunk:** Trunk ports can carry traffic on multiple VLANs simultaneously, and are normally used to connect to other switches. Trunk ports have the following characteristics: • The number of VLANs for a trunk port is limited by the setting of the **Allowed VLANs.** • By default, a trunk port is member of all VLANs (1-4095). • Frames of a non-member VLAN for a trunk port will be discarded. • By default, frames classified to the Port/Native VLAN do not get C-tagged on an egress, while all others get tagged on egress. • Egress tagging can be changed to tag all frames, in which case only tagged frames are accepted on an ingress. **Hybrid:** Hybrid ports resembles trunk ports in many ways, but adding some additional port configuration features. In addition to the characteristics described for trunk ports, hybrid ports have these abilities: • Can configure port type more varieties: VLAN tag unaware, C-tag aware, S-tag aware, or S-custom-tag aware. • Ingress filtering can be controlled. • User can configure an ingress frame filtering independently from egress tagging.	
Port VLAN	Determines the Port's VLAN ID (PVID). **Allowed VLANs** are in the range of 1 through 4095, where the default value is 1. On an ingress, if configuring port as a VLAN unaware or VLAN aware with frame priority tagged (VLAN ID = 0), or untagged frames, frames will be classified to the Port VLAN. On an egress, if configuring Egress Tagging to untagged Port VLAN, frames that are classified to the Port VLAN will not be tagged. The Port VLAN is called an "Access VLAN" for ports in Access mode and Native VLAN for ports in Trunk or Hybrid mode.	-
Port Type	In hybrid mode, user can change port type depending on whether VLAN tag is used to classify the frame on an ingress or not. If so, which TPID that it reacts on. Similarly, on an egress, if a tag is required, the Port Type determines the TPID of the tag. **Unaware:** On an ingress, all frames, whether carrying a VLAN tag or not, are classified to the Port VLAN, and possible tags are not removed on an egress. **C-Port:** On an ingress, frames with a VLAN tag with TPID = 0x8100 are classified to the VLAN ID embedded in the tag. If a frame is untagged or priority tagged, the frame is classified to the Port VLAN. If frames must be tagged on an egress, they will be tagged with a C-tag. **S-Port:** On an egress, if frames must be tagged, they will be tagged with an S-tag. On an ingress, frames with a VLAN tag with TPID = 0x88A8 are classified to the VLAN ID embedded in the tag. Priority-tagged frames are classified to the Port VLAN.	C-Port

Label	Description	Factory Default
	If the port is configured to accept **Tagged Only** frames (see Ingress Acceptance field below), frames without this TPID are dropped. ***Note:*** If the S-port is configured to accept **Tagged and Untagged** frames (see Ingress Acceptance field below), frames with a C-tag are treated like frames with an S-tag. If the S-port is configured to accept **Untagged Only** frames, S-tagged frames except the priority ones will be discarded. C-tagged frames are initially considered untagged, and therefore will not be discarded. Later on, in the ingress classification process, they will be classified as tagged instead of the port VLAN ID. **S-Custom-Port:** On an egress, if frames must be tagged, they will be tagged with the custom S-tag. On an ingress, the "Custom-s ports" frames with tag (VLAN) and Ethertype (TPID) values) will be classified to the VLAN ID embedded in the tag. Priority-tagged frames are classified to the Port VLAN. If the port is configured to accept **Tagged Only** frames (see Ingress Acceptance field below), frames without this TPID are dropped. ***Note:*** If the custom S-port is configured to accept **Tagged and Untagged** frames (see Ingress Acceptance field below), C-tag frames will be treated like custom S-tag frames. If the Custom S-port is configured to accept **Untagged Only** frames, custom S-tagged frames will be discarded (except for priority custom S-tagged frames). C-tagged frames are initially considered untagged and will therefore not be discarded. Later on, in the ingress classification process, they will be classified to the VLAN embedded in the tag instead of the port VLAN ID.	
Ingress Filtering	Ingress filtering can be enabled/disabled in hybrid ports, while always enabled in Access and Trunk ports. If an ingress filtering is enabled, frames classified to a non-member VLAN will be discarded. If ingress filtering is disabled, frames classified to a non-member VLAN will be accepted and forwarded to the switch engine. However, the port will never transmit frames classified to non-menber VLANs.	Unchecked
Ingress Acceptance	Hybrid ports allow changes in accepted frame type on an ingress. **Tagged and Untagged** Both tagged and untagged frames are accepted. See Port Type for a description of a tagged frame. **Tagged Only** Only frames tagged with the corresponding Port Type are accepted on an ingress. **Untagged Only** Only untagged frames are accepted on an ingress. See Port Type for a description of an untagged frame.	Tagged and Untagged
Egress Tagging	In Trunk and Hybrid mode, ports may control the tagging of frames on an egress. **Untag Port VLAN** Frames classified to the Port VLAN are transmitted untagged. Other frames are transmitted with the relevant tag. **Tag All**	Untag All

Label	Description	Factory Default
	All frames, whether classified to the Port VLAN or not, are transmitted with a tag. **Untag All** All frames, whether classified to the Port VLAN or not, are transmitted without a tag. This option is only available for ports in Hybrid mode.	
Allowed VLANs	In Trunk and Hybrid mode, ports may control which VLANs they are allowed to become members of. Access ports can only be members of one VLAN, called the Access VLAN. The field's syntax is identical to the syntax used in the Enabled VLANs field. By default, a Trunk or Hybrid port will become member of all VLANs, and is therefore set to **1-4095**. The field may be left empty, which means that the port will not become members of any VLANs.	1
Forbidden VLANs	A port may be configured to never become member of one or more VLANs. This is particularly useful when dynamic VLAN protocols like GVRP must be prevented from dynamically adding ports to VLANs. The trick is to mark such VLANs as forbidden on the port in question. The syntax is identical to the syntax used in the Enabled VLANs field. By default, the field is left blank, which means that the port may become a member of all possible VLANs.	Null

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.12.2 SVL

Shared VLAN Learning Configuration (**SVL**) can be set on the managed switch through this webpage, as shown in Figure 2.96. In **SVL**, one or more VLANs can be mapped to a Filter ID (**FID**). In case of an Independent VLAN Learning (**IVL**) bridge switch, there is only one-to-one mapping from **VLAN** to **FID** by default. However, with SVL, multiple VLANs may share the same MAC address table entries. Click **Add FID** button to add a new row to the SVL table.

The FID will be pre-filled with the first unused FID. Table 2.74 summarizes the descriptions of Shared VLAN Learning (**SVL**) Configuration.

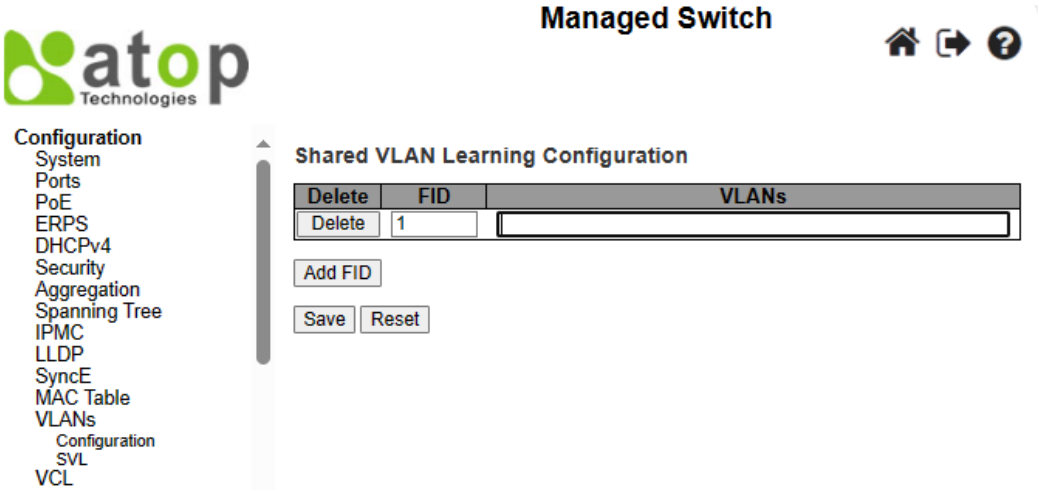

Figure 2.96 Webpage to the Shared VLAN Learning (SVL) Configuration

Table 2.74 Description of Shared VLAN Learning (SVL) Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Click this “Delete” button to delete a previously allocated FID.	-

Label	Description	Factory Default
FID	When SVL is in effect, the Filter ID (FID) will be learned in the MAC table. FID is the ID of tthat VLANs get. No rows in the table that will have the same FID, and the FID must be a number between 1 to 63.	1
VLANs	This field shows the list of VLANs that are mapped into FID. The syntax is as follows: Individual VLANs are separated by commas. Range of VLANs are specified with a dash, which is separating the lower and the upper bound. The following example: **1, 10-13, 200, 300** will map to VLAN 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 200, and 300. Space is allowed in between the delimiters. The valid VLANs is ranging between 1 to 4095. One VLAN can only be a member of one FID. A warning message will be displayed if one VLAN is grouped into two or more FIDs. All VLANs must map to a particular FID, and by default VLAN x maps to FID x. This implies that, if FID x is defined then VLAN x is implicitly a member of FID x, unless it is specified for another FID. If FID x doesn't exist, a warning message will be displayed, asking whether to continue adding VLAN x implicitly to FID x.	-

Click **Save** button to save changes. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.13 VCL

2.13.1 MAC-based VLAN

The MAC address to VLAN ID mappings can be configured, as shown in Figure 2.97. In this webpage, user allows to add/delete entries based on the MAC-based VLAN Classification and assign the entries to different ports. Figure 2.85 summarizes the descriptions of MAC-based VLAN Membership Configuration.

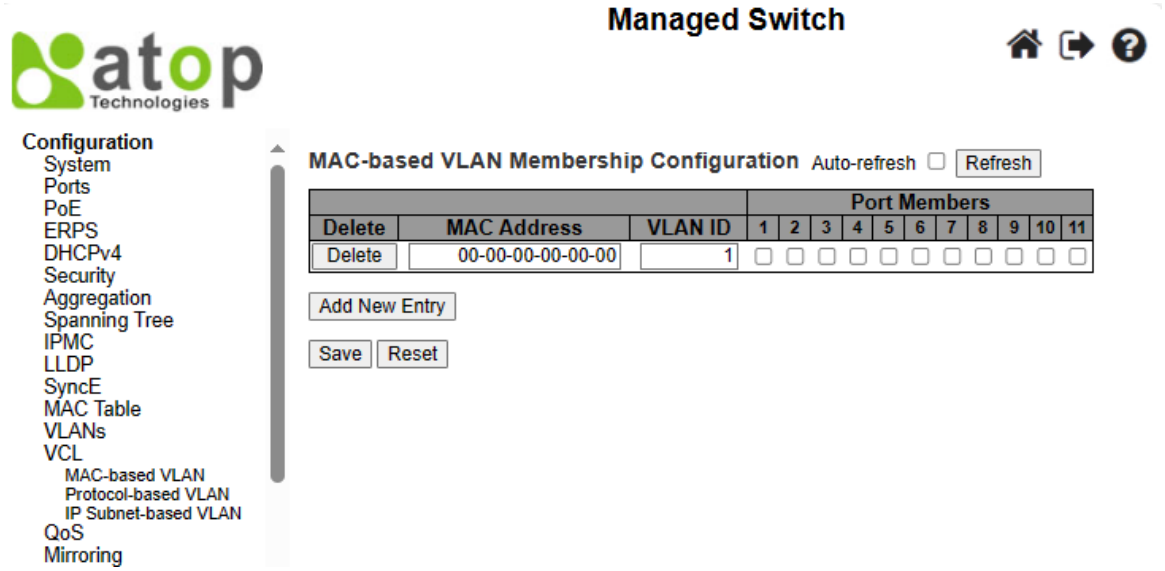

Figure 2.97 Webpage to Configure MAC-based VLAN of VCL

Table 2.75 Descriptions of MAC-based VLAN Configuration of VCL

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	To delete a MAC to VLAN ID mapping entry, check this box and press save. The entry will be deleted on the next launch.	-

Label	Description	Factory Default
MAC Address	Indicates the MAC address of the mapping.	00-00-00-00-00-00
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID the above MAC that will be mapped to.	1
Port Numbers	A row of checkboxes for each port is displayed for each MAC to VLAN ID mapping entry. To include a port in the mapping, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the mapping, make sure the box is unchecked. By default, no ports are members of the mapping entry, and so all boxes are unchecked.	-

Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new MAC to VLAN ID mapping entry. An empty row is added to the table, and the mapping can be configured as needed. Any unicast MAC address can be used to configure the mapping. No broadcast or multicast MAC addresses are allowed. Valid values for a VLAN ID are 1 through 4095. The mapping of MAC to VLAN ID entry is enabled when you click on "**Save**" button. A mapping entry without any port members will not be added when you click "**Save**" button. The **Delete** button can be used to undo the addition of new mappings. The maximum possible MAC to VLAN ID mapping entries is limit to 256.

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.13.2 Protocol-based VLAN

2.13.2.1 Protocol to Group

As shown in Figure 2.98, user is allowed to add a new Protocol to Group Name mapping entries. Note that each protocol can be part of only one Group. The web configuration also allows you to view/delete current mapped entries for the switch. Table 2.76 provides the descriptions of the Protocol to Group Mapping Table.

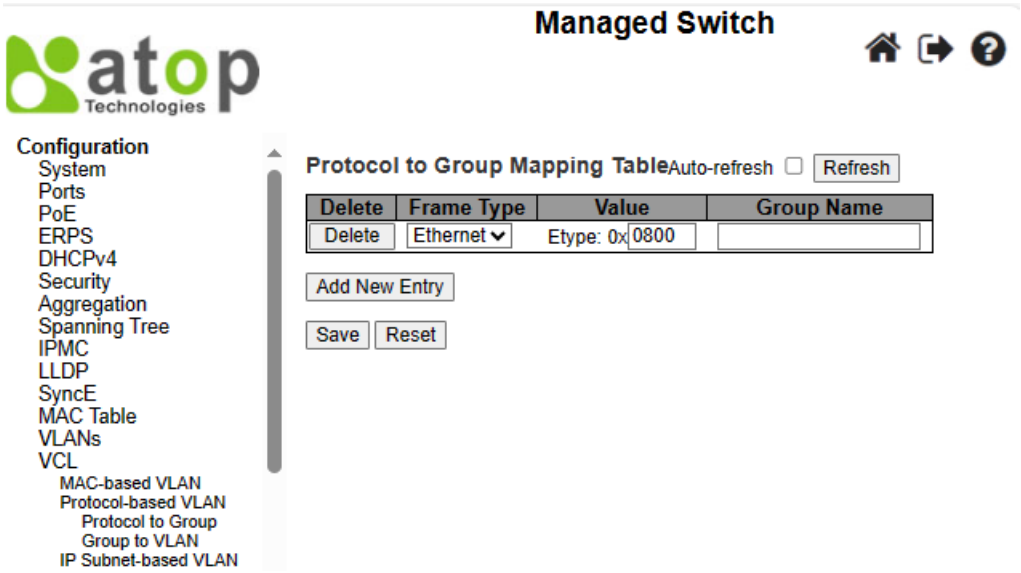

Figure 2.98 Webpage to Configure Protocol to Group Mapping Table

Table 2.76 Descriptions of Protocol to Group Mapping Table Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	To delete a Protocol to Group Name map entry, check this box. The entry will be deleted from the switch during the next Save.	-
Frame Type	The following values will be one of the Frame Type's field: 1) **Ethernet**, 2) **LLC**, and 3) **SNAP.** Note that the validity of an input in the Value field (in the next textbox), will depend on what the Frame Type field is chosen.	Ethernet
Value	Valid value that can be entered in this text field depends on the option selected from the preceding Frame Type selection menu. Below are the criteria for the three different Frame Types:	0x0800

Label	Description	Factory Default
	1. **Ethernet**: Value in the text field when Ethernet is selected as a Frame Type is called etype. Valid values for etype are ranging between 0x0600 and 0xffff. 2. **LLC**: Valid value in this case is comprised of two different sub-values: a) DSAP: 1-byte long string (0x00-0xff), and b) SSAP: 1-byte long string (0x00-0xff). 3. **SNAP**: Valid value in this case is also comprised of two different sub-values as follows: a) **OUI**: OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier) is a parameter in the format of xx-xxxx where each pair (xx) in the string is a hexadecimal value ranging between 0x00 and 0xff. b) **PID**: PID (Protocol ID). Follow these rules for the setting of to the protocol running on top of SNAP. If OUI is a hexadecimal (000000), the protocol ID will be set to EtherType value in the Ethernet type field. But if OUI is in the other particular organization, the value of protocol ID here will be assigned by that organization instead. In other words, if the value of OUI field is 00-00-00, then the value of PID will be etype (0x0600-0xffff). If the value of OUI is other than 00-00-00, then valid values of PID will be any value between 0x0000 and 0xffff.	
Group Name	A valid Group Name must be a 16-character long string and unique for every entry, which consists of a combination of alphabets (a-z or A-Z) and integers (0-9). Note that special characters and underscores (_) are not allowed here.	-

Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new entry in the mapping table. An empty row is added to the table, where Frame Type, Value, and the Group Name can be configured as needed. The **Delete** button can be used to undo the addition of new entry. The maximum number of possible Protocols added to the Group map is limit to 128. Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.13.2.2 Group to VLAN

This page allows the user to map a Group Name, which is already configured or going to be configured in the future, to a VLAN for the managed switch. Figure 2.99 shows the Group Name to VLAN mapping Table. Description of each column's label can be found in Table 2.77.

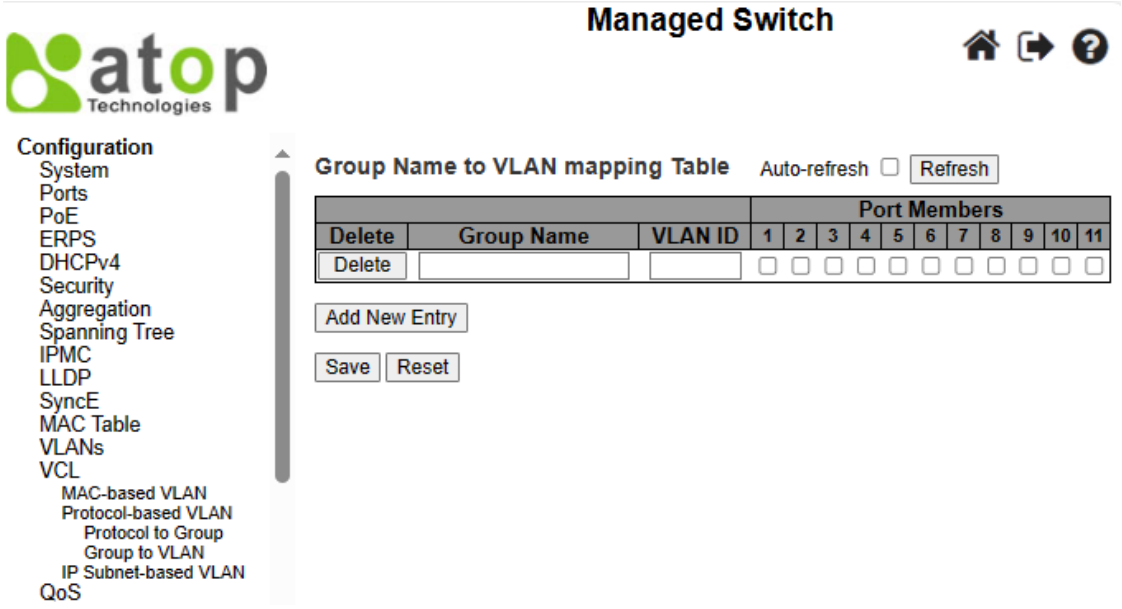

Figure 2.99 Webpage to Configure Group name to VLAN Mapping Table

Table 2.77 Descriptions of Group name to VLAN Mapping Table Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	To delete a Group Name to VLAN mapping, check this box. The entry will be deleted from the switch during the next Save.	-
Group Name	A valid Group Name is a string, at the most 16 characters long, which consists of a combination of alphabets (a-z or A-Z) and integers (0-9) with no special characters allowed. User may either use a Group that already includes one or more protocols (see 2.13.2.1 Protocol to Group mappings). Or user may create a Group to VLAN ID mapping that will become active the moment one or more protocols are added inside that Group. Furthermore, the Group to VLAN ID mapping is not unique, as long as the port lists of these mappings are mutually exclusive (e.g., Group1 can be mapped to VID 1 on port#1 and to VID 2 on port#2).	Null
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID to which the Group Name will be mapped. A valid VLAN ID is ranging from 1 to 4095.	Null
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each Group Name to VLAN ID mapping. To include a port in the mapping, check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the mapping, make sure the box is unchecked.	Unchecked

Click **Add New Entry** button to add a new entry in the mapping table. An empty row is added to the table, where the Group Name, VLAN ID, and port members can be configured as needed. Valid values for a VLAN ID are ranging from 1 through 4095. The **Delete** button can be used to undo the addition of new entry. The maximum possible Groups to VLAN mappings are limit to 256. Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.13.3 IP Subnet-based VLAN

The IP subnet to VLAN ID mappings can be configured on the webpage, as shown in Figure 2.100. This webpage allows adding, updating, and deleting IP subnet to VLAN ID mapping entries, and assigning them to different ports. Table 2.78 describes the column's label in the IP Subnet-based VLAN membership configuration.

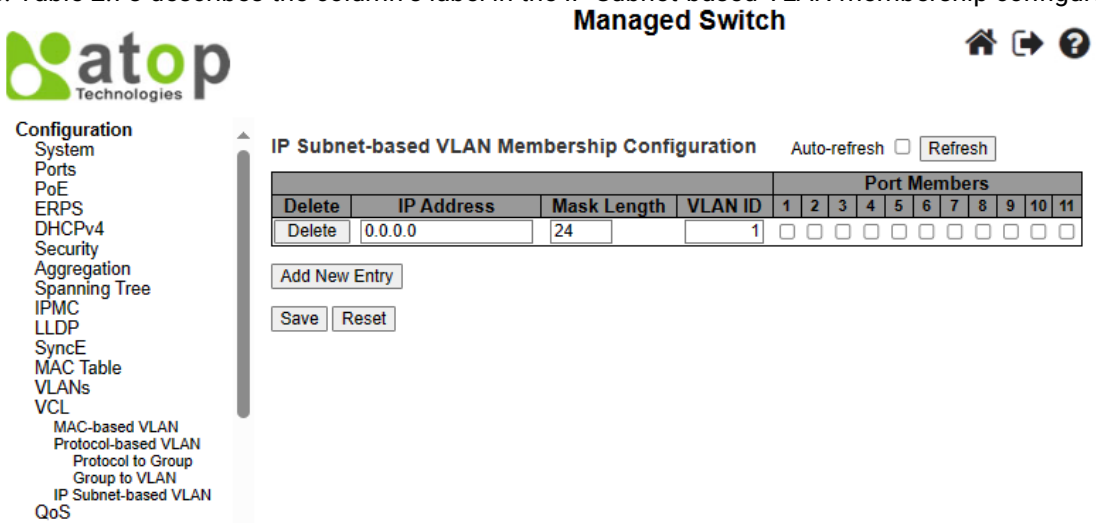

Figure 2.100 Webpage to Configure IP Subnet-based VLAN of VCL

Table 2.78 Descriptions of IP Subnet-based VLAN Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	To delete a mapping, check this box and press save. The entry will be deleted in the next launch.	-

IP Address	Indicates the subnet's IP address. Any of the subnet's host addresses can be also provided here, the application will convert it automatically.	0.0.0.0
Mask Length	Indicates the subnet's mask length.	24
VLAN ID	Indicates the VLAN ID to which the subnet will be mapped. IP Subnet to VLAN ID is a unique matching.	1
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each IP subnet to VLAN ID mapping entry. To include a port in a mapping, simply check the box. To remove or exclude the port from the mapping, make sure the box is unchecked.	Unchecked

Click **Add New Entry** to add a new IP subnet to VLAN ID mapping entry. An empty row is added to the table, and the mapping can be configured as needed. Any IP address/mask can be configured for the mapping. Valid values for the VLAN ID are ranging from 1 to 4095. The IP subnet to VLAN ID mapping entry is in use, when you click on "**Save**" button. The **Delete** button can be used to undo the addition of new mappings. The maximum possible IP subnet to VLAN ID mappings is limit to 128.

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting. Check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. The automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, click **Refresh** box to refresh the page immediately.

2.14 QoS

Quality of Service (QoS) is the ability to provide different priority to different applications, users, or data flows. QoS guarantees a certain level of performance to a data flow by using the following metrics: transmitted bit rate, bit error rate, delay, jitter, and probability of packet dropping. QoS guarantees are important if the network capacity is insufficient, especially for application that requires certain bit rate and is delay sensitive. For any network that is best effort, QoS cannot be guaranteed, except in case that resource is more than sufficient to serve users.

For controlling network traffic, a set of rules is needed for classification different types of traffic, and how each type is treated as being transmitted. To provide consistent classification, this managed switch can inspect both 802.1p Class of Service (CoS) tags and DiffServ tags called Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP).

2.14.1 Port Classification

In the QoS Port Classification webpage, user can configure the basic QoS Ingress Classification of all managed switch ports, as shown in Figure 2.101. Table 2.79 provides the descriptions of the setting parameters of QoS Port Classification.

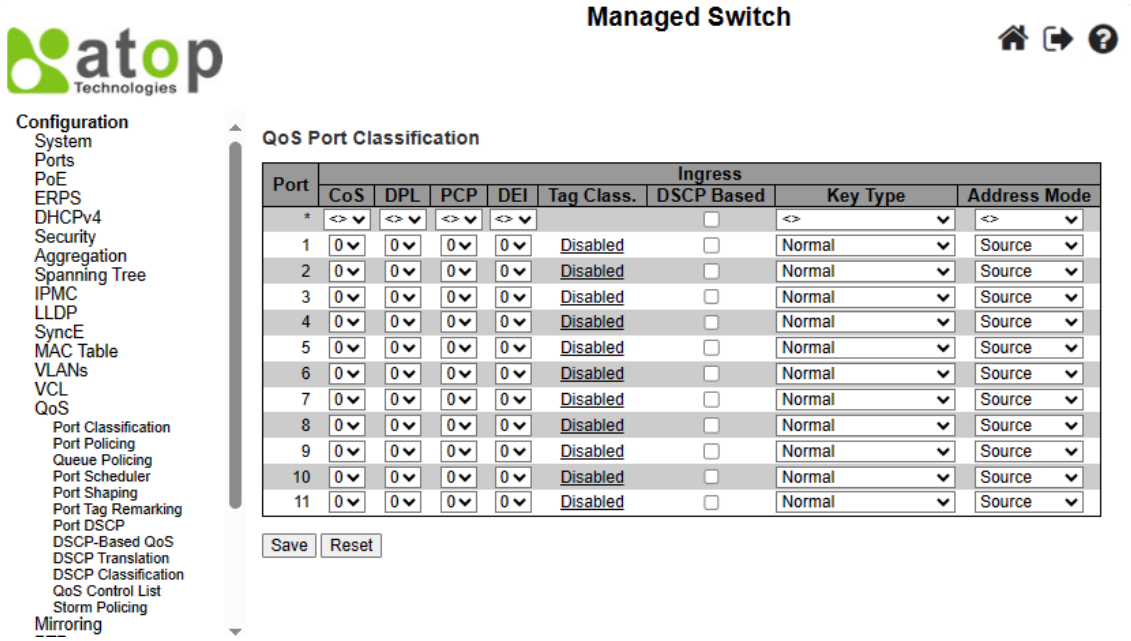

Figure 2.101 Webpage to Configure Port Classification of QoS

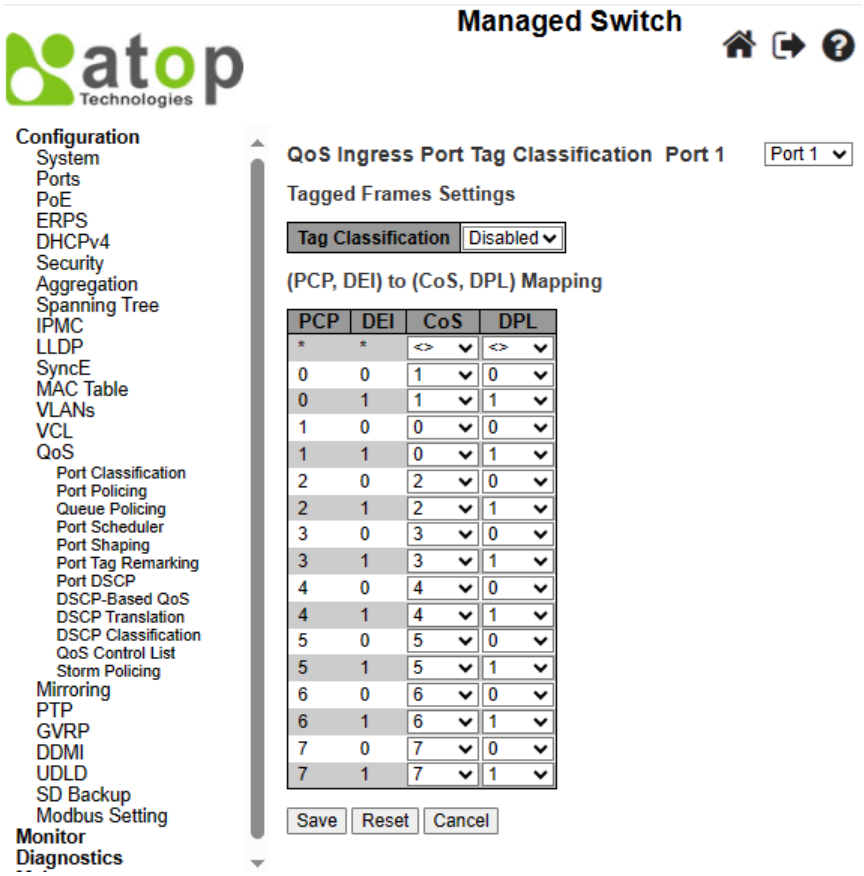

Figure 2.102 Webpage to Configure Tag Class. after Clicking Hyperlink in the QoS Port Classification

Table 2.79 Descriptions of Port Classification Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicates port number that the setting in the Ingress Column is applied.	-
Ingress – CoS	This field indicates the default class of service (CoS) value. All frames must be classified with a CoS, where there is a one-to-one mapping between CoS and queue/priority. A CoS of 0 (zero) has the lowest priority. If the port is VLAN aware where the frame is tagged and Tag Class is enabled, then the frame is classified to a CoS that is mapped from the PCP and DEI value in the tag. Otherwise, the frame is classified to the default CoS. The classified CoS can be overruled by a QCL entry. Note: If the default CoS has been dynamically changed, then the actual default CoS is shown in the parentheses after value of the default setting.	0
Ingress – DPL	Indicates the default Drop Precedence Level (DPL) value. All frames must be classified with a Drop Precedence Level. If the port is VLAN aware where the frame is tagged and Tag Class is enabled, then the frame is classified to a DPL that is mapped from the PCP and DEI value in the tag. Otherwise, the frame is classified to the default DPL. Note that the classified DPL can be overruled by a QCL entry.	0
Ingress - PCP	Indicates the default Priority Code Point (PCP) value. All frames must be classified with a PCP value. 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. Note: PCP is a 3-bit field storing the priority level for the 802.1Q frame. It is also known as User Priority.	0

Label	Description	Factory Default
Ingress - DEI	Indicates the default Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) value. It is a 1-bit field in the VLAN tag. All frames must be classified with a DEI value. If the port is VLAN aware and the frame is tagged, then the frame is classified to the DEI value in the tag. Otherwise, the frame is classified to the default DEI value.	0
Ingress - Tag Class.	Shows the classification mode for tagged frames on this port. **Disabled**: Use default CoS and DPL for tagged frames. **Enabled**: Use mapped versions of PCP and DEI for tagged frames. Click on the hyperlink of the mode in order to configure the mode and/or mapping. Details setting webpage is as shown in Figure 2.102. Note: This setting has no effect if the port is VLAN unaware. Tagged frames received on VLAN unaware ports are always classified to the default CoS and DPL.	Disabled
Ingress - DSCP Based	Click to Enable Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) Based QoS Ingress Port Classification. It is a field in the header of IP packets for packet classification purposes. If click to enable in the first row (Port *), DSCP of all ports will be enabled. But if user wants to enable DSCP for each port in particular, click this field to enable only for that port.	Unchecked
Ingress - Key Type	Indicates the key generated for frames which are received on the port. The allowed values are: **Normal**: Half key, match outer tag, SIP/DIP and SMAC/DMAC. **Double Tag**: Quarter key, match inner and outer tag. **IP Address**: Half key, match inner and outer tag, SIP and DIP. For non-IP frames, match outer tag only. **MAC and IP Address**: Full key, match inner and outer tag, SMAC, DMAC, SIP and DIP. Note that the filtering on DMAC type (unicast/multicast/broadcast) is supported for any key type.	Normal
Ingress - Address Mode	The IP/MAC address mode specifying whether the QoS Control List (QCL) classification is based on source (SMAC/SIP) or destination (DMAC/DIP) addresses on this port. This parameter is only used when the key type is **Normal**. The allowed values are: **Source**: Enable SMAC/SIP matching. **Destination**: Enable DMAC/DIP matching.	Source

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.2 Port Policing

QoS Ingress Port Policer webpage allows the user to configure the Policer settings for all switch ports, as shown in Figure 2.103. By located in front of the ingress queue, a policer can limit the bandwidth of received frames. The descriptions of QoS Ingress Port Policers are explained in Table 2.80.

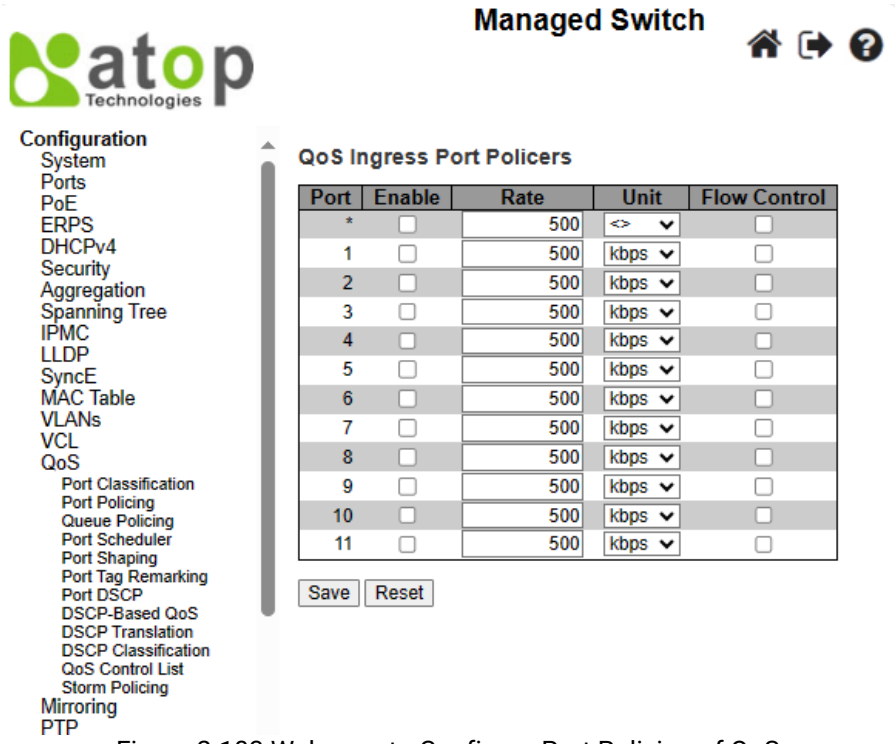

Figure 2.103 Webpage to Configure Port Policing of QoS

Table 2.80 Descriptions of Port Policing Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicates the port number which the settings of near columns are applied to.	-
Enable	Click to enable the policer of this switch port.	Unchecked
Rate	Indicates the rate which the port policer must be enforced. This value is restricted to a) 100-3276700 when the "Unit" is kbps or fps b) 1-3276 when "Unit" is Mbps or kfps The rate is internally rounded up to the nearest value supported by the port policer.	500
Unit	Indicates the unit of measure for the port policer rate as kbps, Mbps, fps or kfps.	Kbps
Flow Control	If flow control is enabled for that port, then frames are pause instead of discarding frames.	Unchecked

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.3 Queue Policing

To configure the QoS Ingress Queue Policer for some particular switch ports, the user can check the corresponding boxes in the table, as shown in Figure 2.104. Table 2.81 describes the labels in QoS Ingress Queue Policers Table.

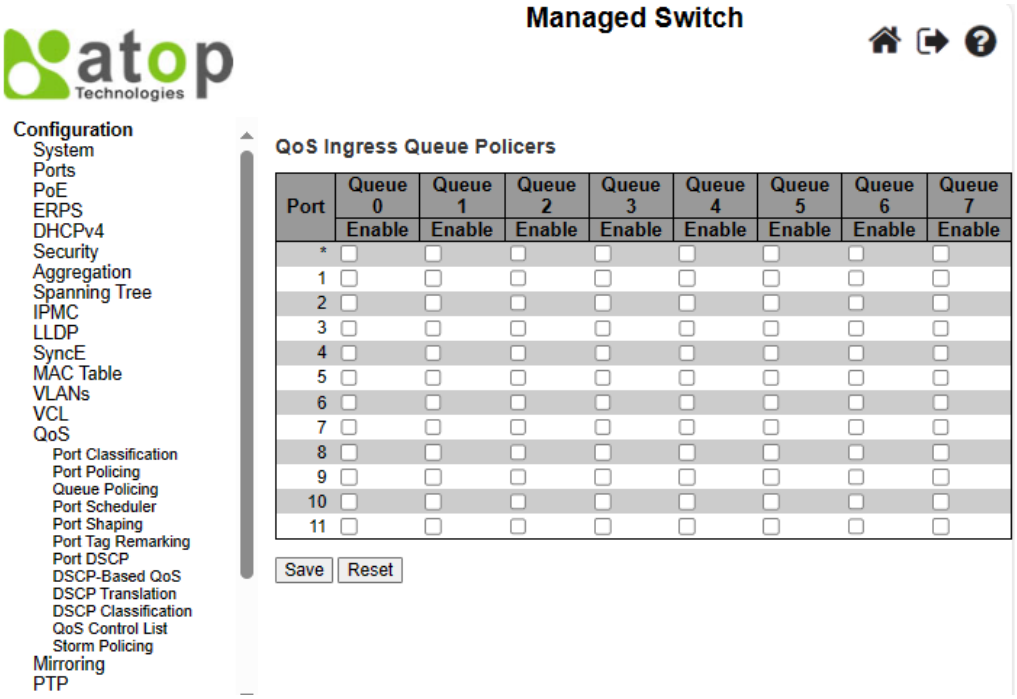

Figure 2.104 Webpage to Configure Ingress Queue Policer of QoS

Table 2.81 Descriptions of Ingress Queue Policer Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicates port number for which the near-column settings of the same table are applied.	-
Queue (x) Enable	Click to Enable the priority queue x for this switch port, where Queue 0 has the lowest priority.	Unchecked

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.4 Port Scheduler

This webpage provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Schedulers for all switch ports, as shown in Figure 2.105. Table 2.82 describes the labels of the QoS Egress Port Schedulers.

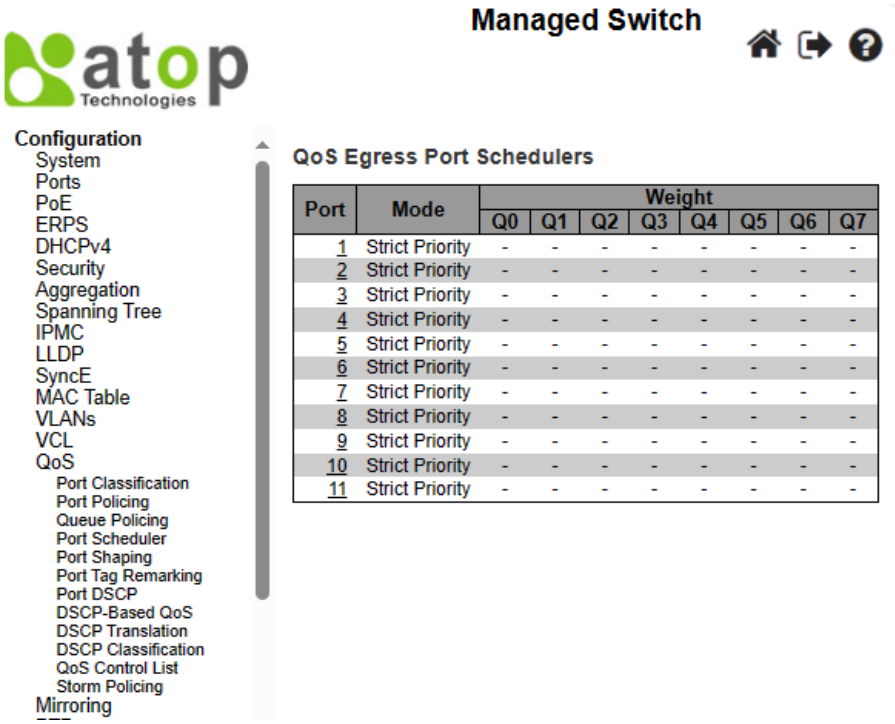

Figure 2.105 Webpage to Configure Egress Port Scheduler of QoS

Table 2.82 Descriptions of Egress Port Scheduler Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicates port that near-column settings within the same row are enforced to. Click on the hyperlink of each port number in order to configure the detailed schedulers.	-
Mode	Indicates the scheduling mode of this port.	Strict Priority
Weight - Qn	Indicates the weight used for this queue and port.	-

After Clicking hyperlink on any port, another webpage configuration will be launched, as shown in Figure 2.106. Table 2.83 describes the QoS Egress Port Scheduler and Shapers Port Configuration.

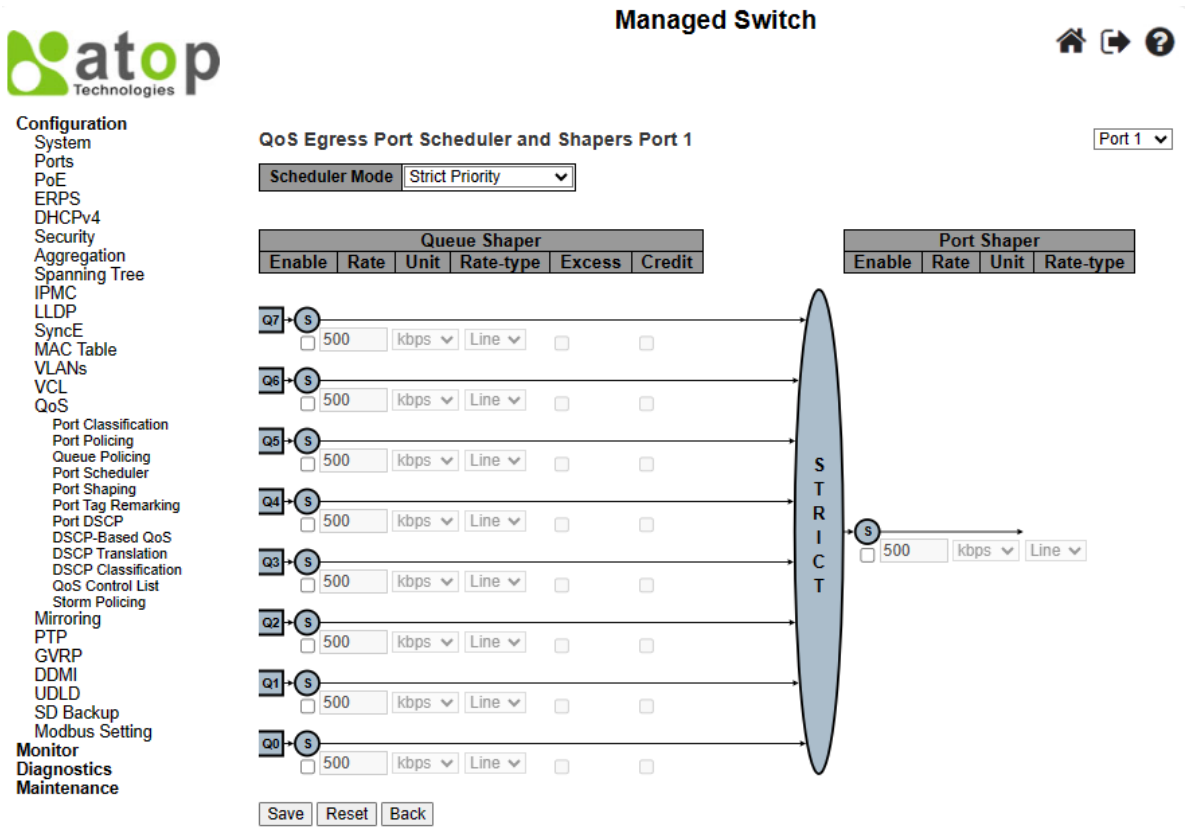

Figure 2.106 Webpage to Configure QoS Egress Port Scheduler and Shapers Port (X)

Table 2.83 Descriptions of QoS Egress Port Scheduler and Shapers Port (X) Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Scheduler Mode	Indicates Scheduler Mode for Port X. There are eight options of this port: Strict Priority, 2Queues Weighted, 3Queues Weighted, 4Queues Weighted, 5Queues Weighted, 6Queues Weighted, 7Queues Weighted, 8Queues Weighted. When strict priority is selected, frames from all queues are forwarded using strict priority rule. However, if other nQueues Weighted are selected, it means *n* number of Queues using the priority weighted rule, and the rest of the queues using strict priority rule.	Strict Priority
Queue Shaper		
Enable	Click to enable whether to use the queue shaper on this queue or not.	Unchecked
Rate	Indicates rate used for the queue shaper. This value is restricted to two options. a) 100-3281943 when the "Unit" is kbps b) 1-3281 when "Unit" is Mbps The rate is internally rounded up to the nearest value supported by the queue shaper.	500
Unit	Indicates the measuring unit for the queue shaper rate as kbps or Mbps.	Kbps
Rate-type	Indicates rate type of the queue shaper. The available options are: Line: Specify that this shaper operates on line rate. Data: Specify that this shaper operates on data rate.	Line
Excess	Click here to enable queue for an excess bandwidth. If this field is checked, user will be unabled to click **Credit**.	Unchecked
Credit	Click here to enable queue for a credit-based shaper. If this field is checked, user will be unabled to click **Excess**.	Unchecked

Queue Scheduler Fields within this section will only appear when XQueued Weighted is selected in **Scheduler Mode** field.		
Weight	Indicates the weight of this queue using for scheduler. This value is restricted to 1-100.	17
Percent	Indicates the weight in percent of this queue using for scheduler.	100%/X
Port Shaper		
Enable	Click to enable whether to use the port shaper on this port or not.	Unchecked
Rate	Indicates rate used for the port shaper. This value is restricted to two options. c) 100-3281943 when the "Unit" is kbps d) 1-3281 when "Unit" is Mbps The rate is internally rounded up to the nearest value supported by the port shaper.	500
Unit	Indicates the measuring unit for the port shaper rate as kbps or Mbps.	Kbps
Rate-type	Indicates rate type of the port shaper. The available options are: Line: Specify that this shaper operates on line rate. Data: Specify that this shaper operates on data rate.	Line

Click Save button to save changes. Click Reset button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values. Click Back button to undo any changes made locally and return to the previous page.

2.14.5 Port Shaping

This webpage provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Shapers for all switch ports, as shown in Figure 2.107. Table 2.84 describes the labels in QoS Egress Port Shapers.

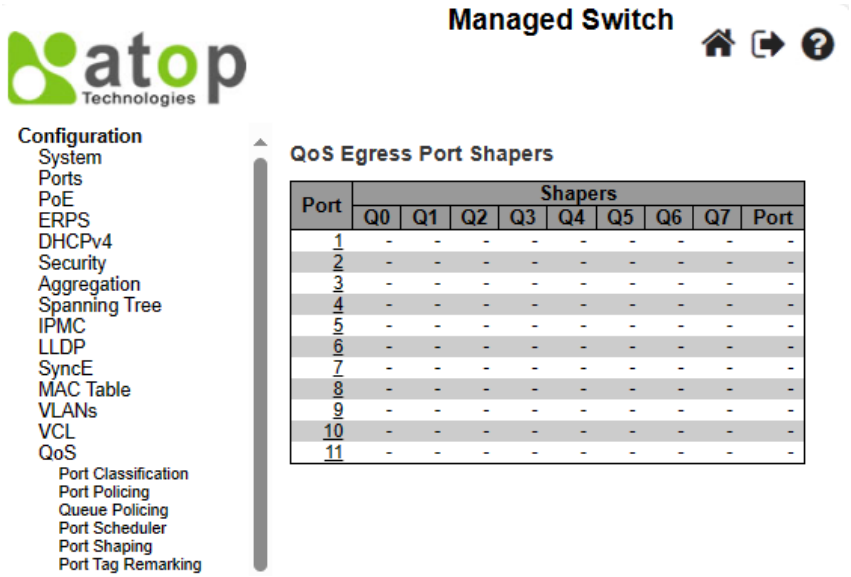

Figure 2.107 Webpage to Configure Port Shaping of QoS

Table 2.84 Descriptions of Port Shaping Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicates port that near-column settings within the same row are enforced to. Click on the hyperlink of each port number in order to configure the detailed shapers.	-
Qn	When the shaper feature is disabled "-" is shown here; otherwise, it will show an actual queue shaper rate, e.g., "800 Mbps".	-
Port	When the shaper feature is disabled, "-" is shown here; otherwise, it will show an actual port shaper rate, e.g., "800 Mbps".	-

After Clicking hyperlink on any port, another detailed webpage configuration will be launched, as shown in Figure 2.106 of which descriptions are described in Table 2.83. It is the same webpage as shown in the previous subsection: Configuration -> QoS -> Port Scheduler.

2.14.6 Port Tag Remarking

This webpage provides an overview of QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking for all switch ports, as shown in Figure 2.108. Table 2.85 describes the labels in QoS Egress Port Tag Remarking.

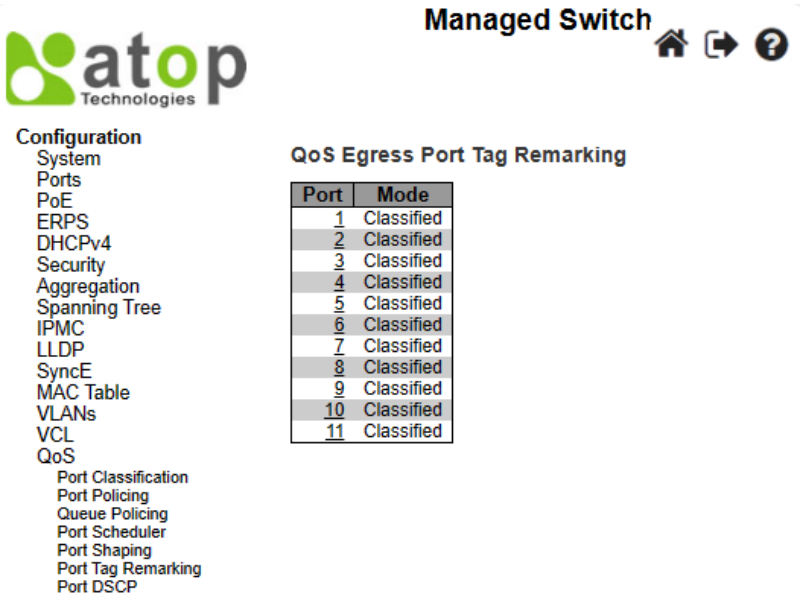

Figure 2.108 Webpage to Configure Port Tag Remarking of QoS

Table 2.85 Descriptions of Port Tag Remarking Configuration of QoS

Label	Description
Port	Indicates logical port that the near-column settings within the same row are enforced to. Click on the hyperlink of each port number in order to configure the detailed tag remarking.
Mode	Indicates the tag remarking mode for this port. The following options are available. Classified: In the tag remarking mode, use the classified PCP/DEI values. Default: Use the default PCP/DEI values in the tag remarking mode. Mapped: In the tag remarking mode, use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level.

After clicking into any port, the following webpage will be launched as shown in Figure 2.109. Table 2.86 describes the labels in Each Port Tag Remarking Mode of QoS.

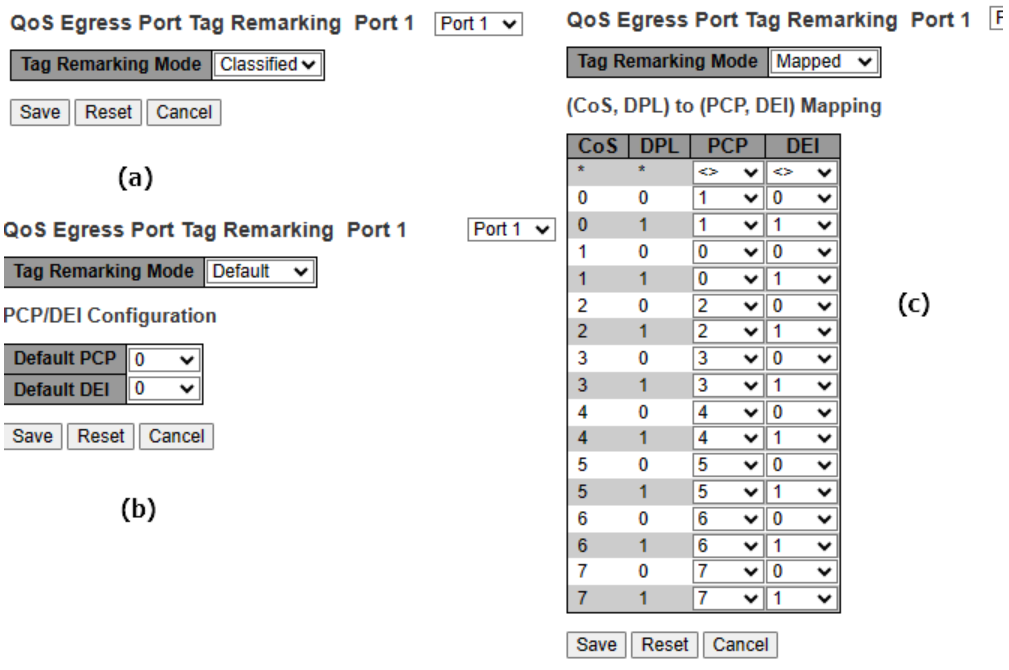

Figure 2.109 Webpage to Configure Each Port Tag Remarking of QoS a) Classified, b) Default, and c) Mapped

Table 2.86 Descriptions for Port Tag Remarking Configuration of Mode

Label	Description
Tag Remarking Mode	Three options are available. Classified: In the tag remarking mode, use the classified PCP/DEI values. Default: Use the default PCP/DEI values in the tag remarking mode. Mapped: In the tag remarking mode, use mapped versions of QoS class and DP level.
Classified No subsetting needed	
Default Use default PCP/DEI values	
PCP/DEI Configuration	Indicates the default PCP and DEI values that will be used when the mode is set to **Default**.
Mapped Use mapped versions of CoS and DPL.	
(CoS, DPL) to (PCP, DEI) Mapping	Indicates the mapping of the classified (CoS, DPL) to (PCP, DEI) values when the mode is set to **Mapped**.

2.14.7 Port DSCP

The Port DSCP webpage allows user to configure the basic QoS Port Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) Configuration settings for all switch ports. The QoS Port DSCP Configuration table is shown in Figure 2.110, where the setting of either or both ingress or egress traffic can be configured. Table 2.87 explains the options for each port in QoS Port DSCP Configuration.

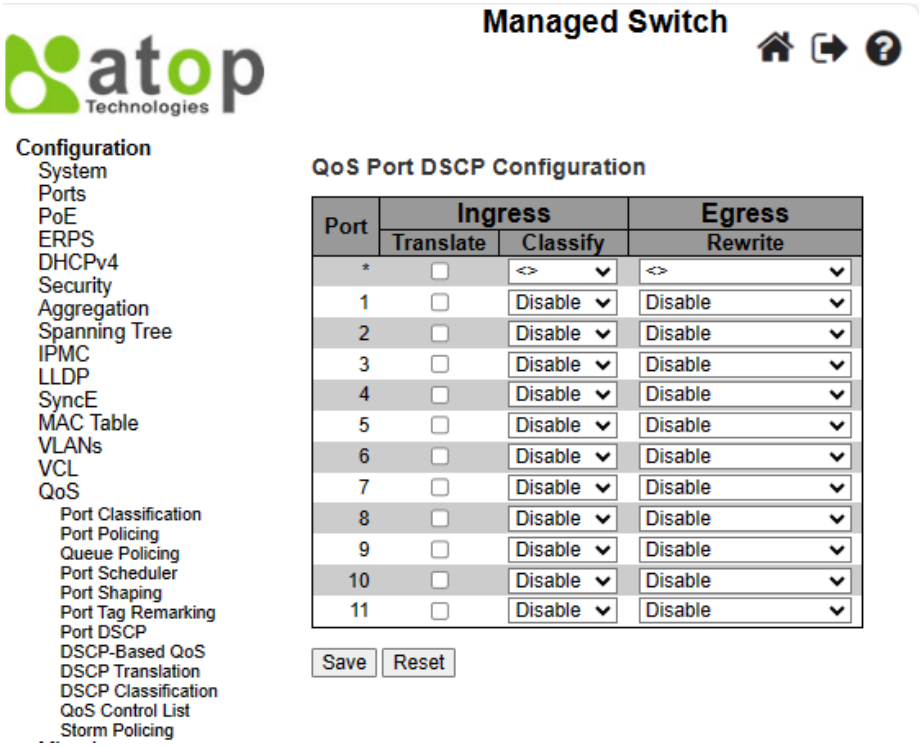

Figure 2.110 Webpage to Configure Port DSCP of QoS

Table 2.87 Descriptions of Port DSCP Configuration of QoS

Label		Description	Factory Default
Port		Indicates port that the near-column settings within the same row are enforced to. When selecting the * in the first row, all ports will be chosen.	-
Ingress	**Translate**	For each individual port, user can change ingress translation and classification in the ingress setting. Here is the detailed description of subsetting in ingress setting: 1. Translate: Click to enable the Ingress Translation.	Unchecked

Label		Description	Factory Default
	Classify	2. Classify: There are four values for each port classification. • **Disable**: No Ingress DSCP Classification. • **DSCP=0**: Classify if incoming DSCP is 0. A translated DSCP will be used instead of an incoming DSCP, if it is enabled. • **Selected**: When enabled classify field under **Configuration->QoS->DSCP translation** submenu, classify only some selected DSCPs. • **All**: Classify all DSCPs.	Disable
Egress Rewrite		Four possible options for Port Egress Rewriting include: • **Disable**: No Egress rewrite. • **Enable**: Rewrite enabled without remapping. • **Remap DP Unaware**: DSCP from analyser is remapped and frame is remarked with remapped DSCP value. DSCP value is always taken from the "DSCP Translation->Egress Remap DP0" table. • **Remap DP Aware**: DSCP from analyser is remapped and frame is remarked with remapped DSCP value. Depending on the DP level of the frame, the remapped DSCP value is either taken from the "DSCP Translation->Egress Remap DP0" table or from the "DSCP Translation->Egress Remap DP1" table.	Disable

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.8 DSCP-Based QoS

As shown in Figure 2.111, user is allowed to configure the basic QoS DSCP based QoS Ingress Classification settings for the managed switch. Note that the maximum number of supported DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) is 64. Table 2.88 describes the options for each DSCP.

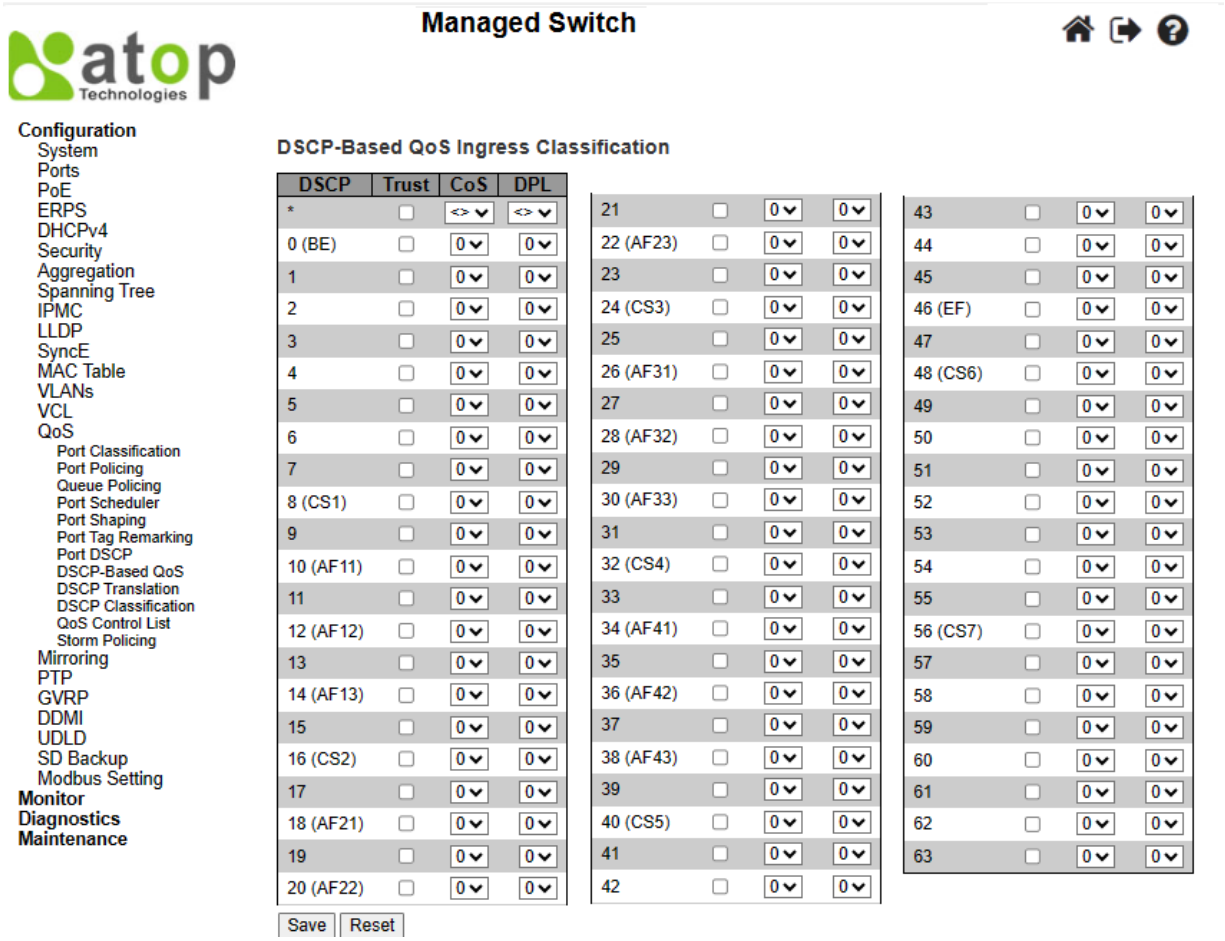

Figure 2.111 Webpage to Configure DSCP-Based of QoS

Table 2.88 Descriptions of DSCP-Based Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
DSCP	Maximum number of supported DSCP values is 64, ranging from 0 to 63.	-
Trust	Indicates whether a specific DSCP value is trusted. Only frames with trusted DSCP values are mapped to a specific QoS class and Drop Precedence Level (DPL), which will be input in the next two fields. Frames with untrusted DSCP values are treated as a non-IP frame.	Unchecked
CoS	Indicates value of CoS which can be any of (0-7).	0
DPL	Indicates value of Drop Precedence Level (DPL) which can be any of (0-1).	0

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.9 DSCP Translation

As shown in Figure 2.112, DSCP Translation webpage allows user to configure the basic QoS DSCP Translation settings for the managed switch. DSCP translation can be done in an Ingress or Egress. Table 2.89 describes the setting options for DSCP Translation in details.

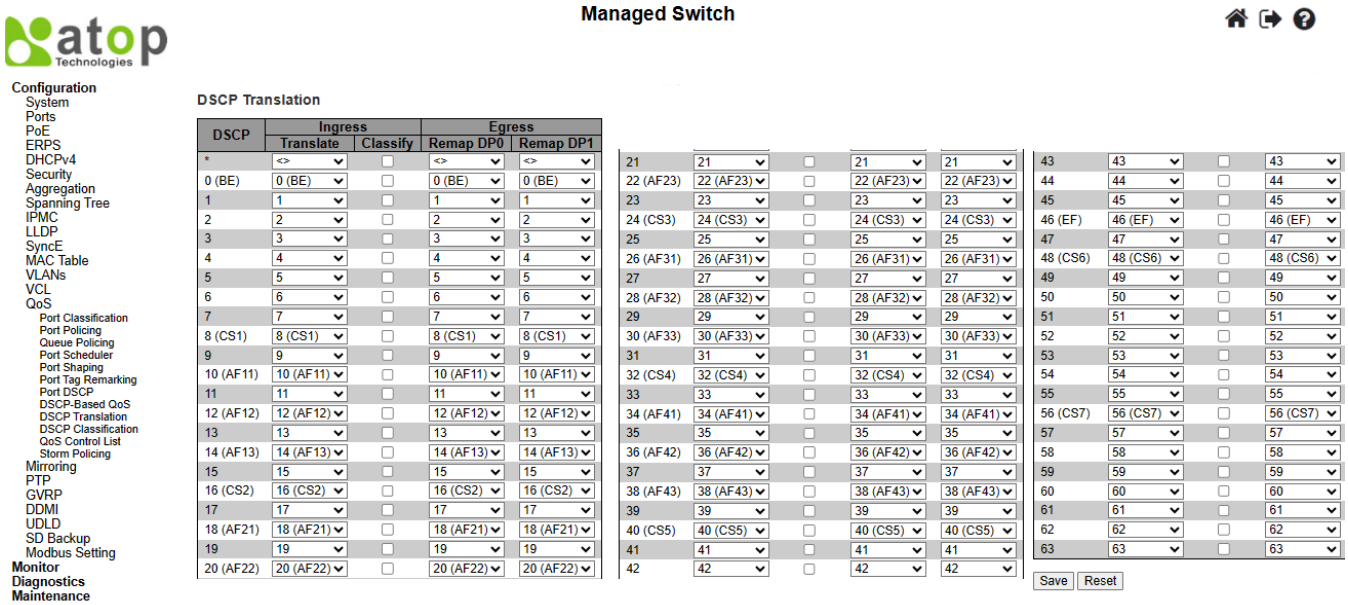

Figure 2.112 Webpage to Configure DSCP Translation of QoS

Table 2.89 Descriptions of DSCP Translation Configuration of QoS

Label		Description	Factory Default
DSCP		Maximum number of supported DSCP values are 64, and the valid DSCP value ranges from 0 to 63.	-
Ingress	**Translate**	Ingress side DSCP can be first translated to new DSCP before using the DSCP for QoS class and DPL map. Translate: DSCP at Ingress side can be translated to any of (0-63) DSCP values.	-
	Classify	Click to enable Classification at Ingress side.	Unchecked
Egress		There are the following configurable parameters for Egress side. 1. Remap DP0: Indicates the remapping for frames with DP level 0. 2. Remap DP1: Indicates the remapping for frames with DP level 1.	-
DP0 /DP1		Select the DSCP value from the select menu to which user want to remap. DSCP value is ranging from 0 to 63.	-

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.10 DSCP Classification

As shown in Figure 2.113, user is allowed to configure the mapping between 1) Class of Service (CoS) to QoS Class, and 2) Drop Precedence Level (DPL) to DSCP value in the DSCP Classification webpage. Table 2.90 explains the options for DSCP Classification in details.

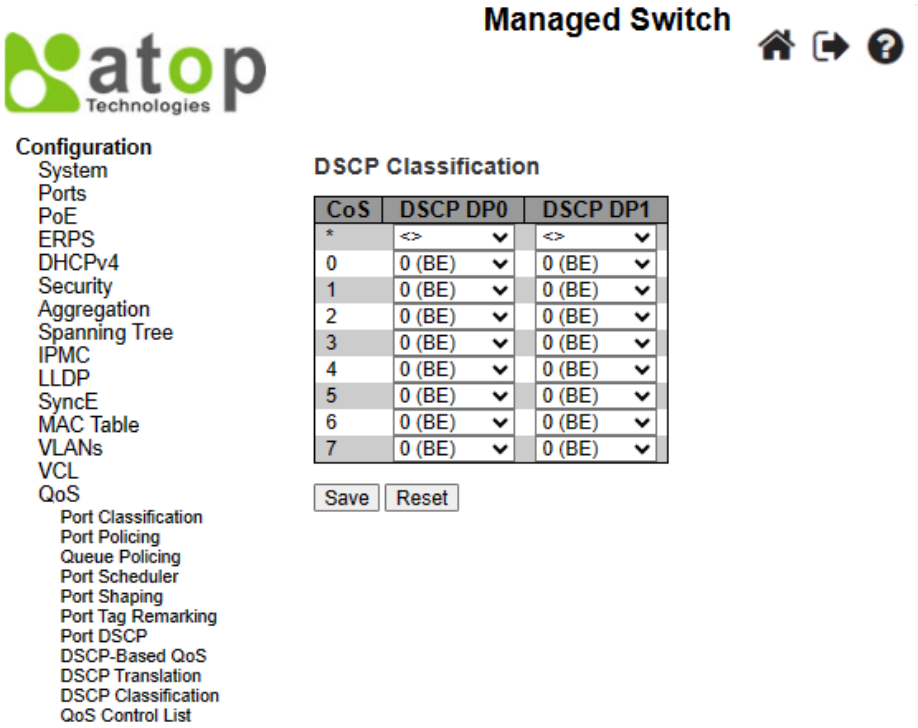

Figure 2.113 Webpage to Configure DSCP Classification of QoS

Table 2.90 Descriptions of DSCP Classification Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
CoS	Actual Class of Service (CoS)	-
DSCP DP0	Select the classified DSCP value (0-63) for Drop Precedence Level 0 from the drop-down list.	0
DSCP DP1	Select the classified DSCP value (0-63) for Drop Precedence Level 1 from the drop-down list.	0

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.14.11 QoS Control List

Figure 2.114 shows the QoS Control List (QCL) webpage, which consists of multiple QoS Control Entries (QCEs). Table 2.91 describes the definition of each column in the list. The maximum number of QCEs is 256 on each switch. To add a new entry, click on the ⊕ plus sign to add a new QCE to the list, and the webpage will be updated as shown in Figure 2.115. This updated webpage allows the user to edit or insert one single QoS Control Entry at a time. A QCE consists of several parameters, as described in **錯誤! 找不到參照來源。**. These parameters vary according to the frame type that the user selected.

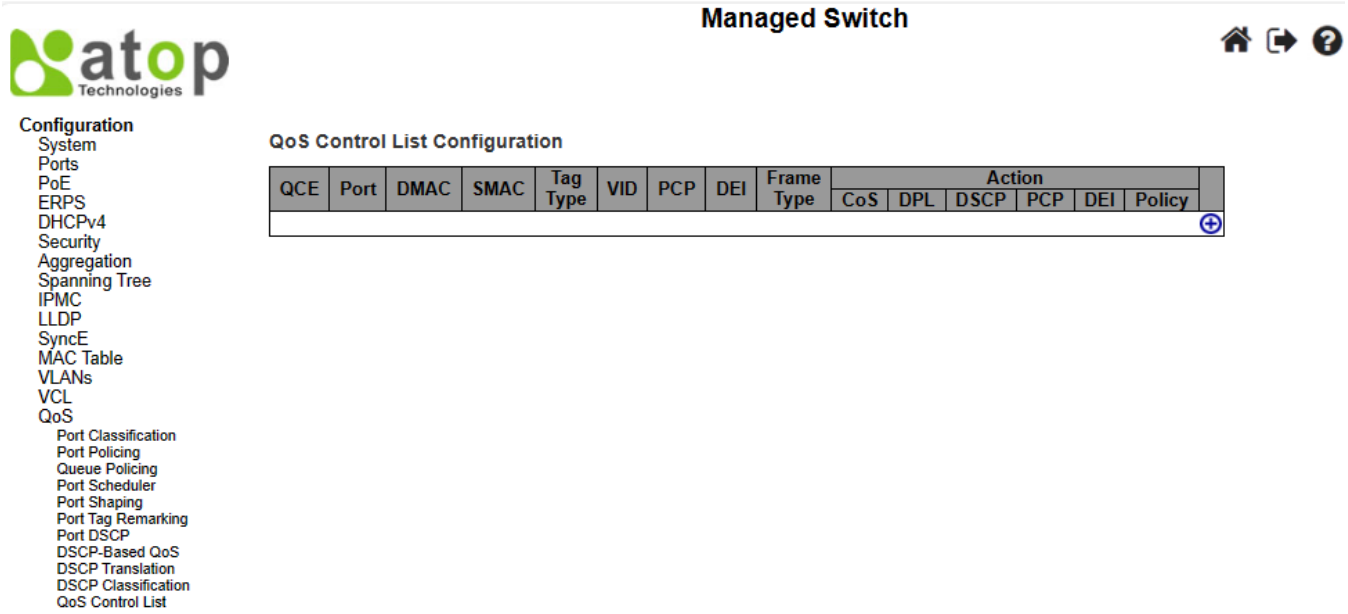

Figure 2.114 Webpage to Configure QoS Control List

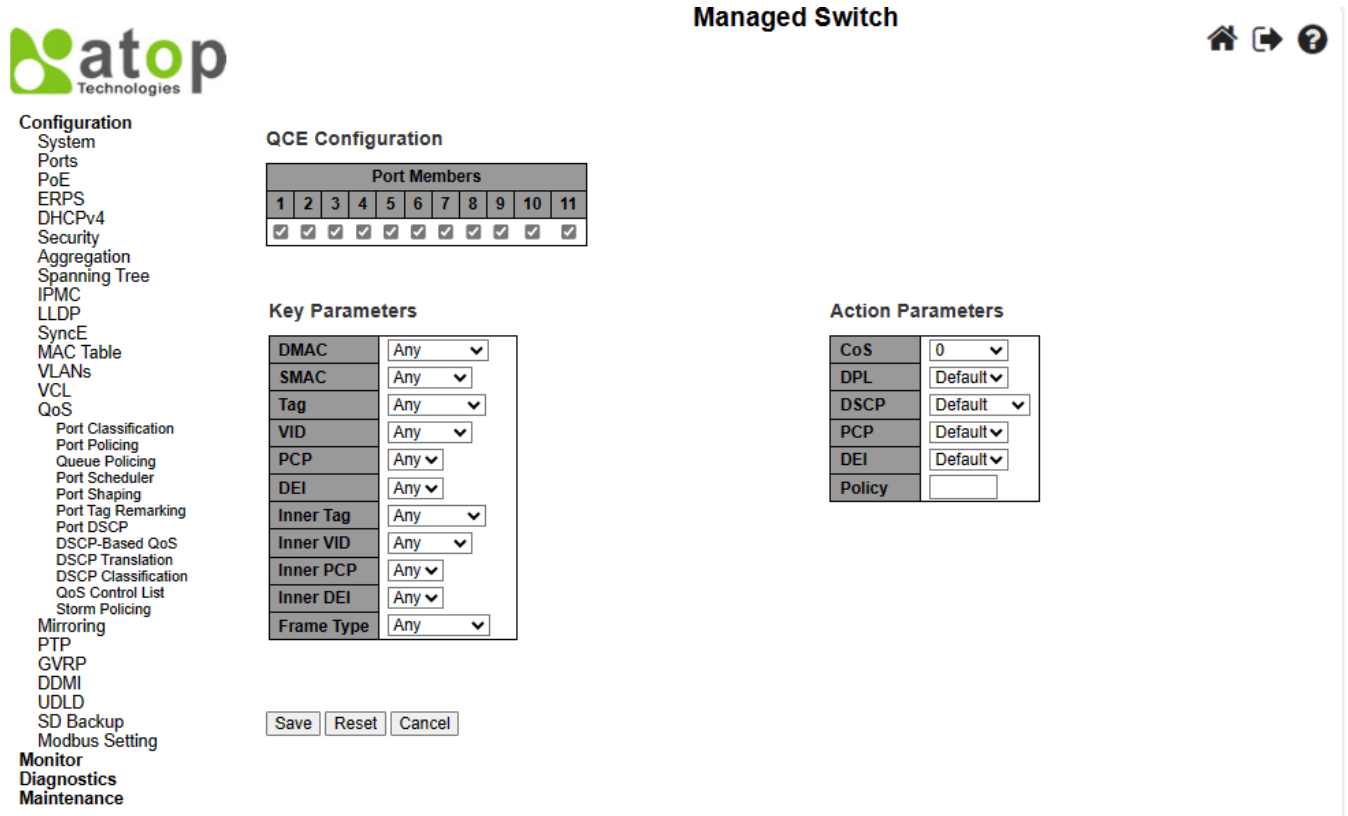

Figure 2.115 Adding New QCE Configuration

Table 2.91 Descriptions of QoS Control List Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
QCE	Indicates the QoS Control Entry (QCE) ID.	-
Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE, or choose “Any” for a random selection.	Checked
DMAC	Indicates the destination MAC address. The following options are available: **Any**: Match frames to any DMAC. **Unicast**: Match frames to a unicast DMAC. **Multicast**: Match frames to a multicast DMAC. **Broadcast**: Match frames to a broadcast DMAC. **<MAC>**: Match frames to a specific DMAC.	Any
SMAC	To match frames with a specific SMAC, user can select “Specific” from the drop-down list and put in a specific source MAC address. User can select “Any” for a random selection. If user wants to configure a port to match on destination addresses, select “Specific” and input this field to the value of DMAC.	Any
Tag	Indicates tag type. The following options are available: **Any**: Match frames to all tagged and untagged frames. **Untagged**: Match frames to untagged frames. **Tagged**: Match frames to tagged frames. **C-Tagged**: Match frames to C-tagged frames. **S-Tagged**: Match frames to S-tagged frames.	Any
VID	Indicates either a specific VLAN ID (VID) or a range of VIDs. A valid VID is in a range of 1-4095. User can simply select “Any” for a random VID.	Any
PCP	Indicate a value of Priority Code Point (PCP). PCP is a 3-bit field storing the priority level for the 802.1Q frame. It is also known as User Priority. The valid PCP are specified between 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. User can also indicate PCP in a range (e.g., 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7). Or user can simply select “Any” for a random PCP.	Any
DEI	Indicates Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI). It is a 1-bit field in the VLAN tag. The valid value of DEI can be either 0, 1 or “Any”.	Any
Inner Tag	Value of Inner Tag field can be 'Untagged', 'Tagged', 'C-Tagged', 'S-Tagged' or 'Any'. All inner tag parameters depend on the Key Type configuration in QoS Ingress Port Classification. The key type specifying the key generated for frames received on the port. The allowed values are: Normal, Double Tag, IP address, MAC and IP Address.Note that filtering on DMAC type (unicast/multicast/broadcast) is supported for any key type.	Any
Inner VID	In this field, the valid value can be any value in the range of 1-4095. User can enter either a specific value or a range of VIDs. User can choose “Any” for any random selection of an Inner VID.	Any
Inner PCP	User can choose “Specific” or “Any” options. For “Specific” option, the valid value is any number in the range of 0 - 7, or any range (e.g., 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 0-3, 4-7). User can choose “Any” for a random selection of an Inner PCP.	Any
Inner DEI	Valid value of Inner DEI can be “0”, “1” or “Any”. User can choose “Any” for a random selection between “0” and “1” for an Inner DEI.	Any
Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame. Six options are available here: **Any**: Match frames to any frame type. **Ethernet**: Match frames to the EtherType frames. **LLC**: Match frames to the LLC frames. The IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) protocol provides a link mechanism for upper layer protocols. It is the upper sub-layer of the Data Link Layer and provides multiplexing mechanisms that make it possible for several network protocols (IP, IPX) to coexist within a multipoint network. LLC header consists of 1 byte of DSAP (Destination Service Access Point), 1 byte of SSAP (Source Service Access Point), 1 or 2 bytes of Control field followed by LLC information. **SNAP**: Match frames to the SNAP frames. The SubNetwork Access Protocol (SNAP) is a mechanism for multiplexing more protocols than can be distinguished by the 8-bit 802.2 Service Access Point (SAP) fields. SNAP multiplex more	Any

Label	Description	Factory Default
	protocols using IEEE 802.2 LLC. It identifies protocols by usingEthernet type field values. It also supports vendor-private protocol identifier. **IPv4**: Match frames that are the IPv4 frames. **IPv6**: Match frames that are the IPv6 frames.	
Action Parameters	Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if the configured parameters are matched with the frame's content. Six options are available as follows. More details is described in Table 2.92.Table 2.92 Description of Frame Type **CoS**: Indicates Class of Service value. Valid value is ranging between 0 to 7. Default value is 0. **DPL**: Indicates the Drop Precedence Level value. Valid value is 0, 1, or Default. **DSCP**: Indicates the DSCP value. Valid value is ranging between 0 to 63, or Default. **PCP**: Indicates the Priority Code Point (PCP) value. Valid value is ranging between 0 to 7, or Default. **DEI**: Indicates the Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) value. Valid value is 0,1, or Default. **Policy**: Indicates the Access Control List (ACL) Policy number. Valid value is 0-63 or Default. The default is an empty field.	-

The user can modify each QCE (QoS Control Entry) in the table using the following buttons:

: Inserts a new QCE before the current row.
: Edits the QCE.
: Moves the QCE up the list.
: Moves the QCE down the list.
: Deletes the QCE.
: The lowest plus sign adds a new entry at the bottom of the QCE listings.

Table 2.92 Description of Frame Type

Frame Type	Description
Any	Allow all types of frames.
EtherType	Valid Ether Type can be 0x600-0xFFFF excluding 0x800(IPv4) and 0x86DD(IPv6) or 'Any'.
LLC	After selecting LLC in the frame type, a new table of LLC parameters appear. Three fields are available: DSAP Address, SSAP Address, and Control. **DSAP Address:** Valid DSAP (Destination Service Access Point) can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or “Any”. **SSAP Address:** Valid SSAP (Source Service Access Point) can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or “Any”. **Control:** A valid Control field can vary from 0x00 to 0xFF or “Any”.
SNAP	After selecting SNAP in the frame type, a new table of SNAP parameters are shown, where only one field input appears, PID. **PID:** Two options available to choose: “Specific” or “Any”. If choosing “Specific” the value of 0xFFFF is shown in the value field located next. A valid PID (or called Ether Type) can be 0x0000-0xFFFF or “Any”.

Frame Type	Description
IPv4	After selecting IPv4 in the frame type, a new table of IPv4 parameters appear. More five fields are available to enter values: Protocol, SIP, DIP, IP Fragment, DSCP. **Protocol IP protocol number**: (“Any”, “UDP”, “TCP” or “Other”). When chose UDP or TCP”, new parameters appear to enter values: SPORT and DPORT. For “Other”, valid value is between 0 to 255. **Source IP Address:** This field indicates a specific Source IP address in value/mask format or “Any”. IP address and Mask are in the format x.y.z.w, where x, y, z, and w are decimal numbers between 0 and 255. When Mask is converted to a 32-bit binary string and read from left to right, all bits following the first zero must also be zero. **Destination IP Address (DIP):** This field indicates a specific Destination IP address in value/mask format or “Any”. **IP Fragment:** IPv4 frame fragmented options are as follows: “Yes”, “No”, or “Any”. **Diffserv Code Point value (DSCP):** Three options are available: “Any”, ”Specific”, and ”range”. It can be “Any”, a specific value, or a range of values. DSCP values are in the range of 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43. When choosing “Specific” or “Range”, two more field appear: “Sport”, and “Dport”. Again, for these two options, user can choose “Any”, “Specific”, or “Range”. Sport is the Source TCP/UDP port with a valid value betwen 0 to 65535. Dport is Destination TCP/UDP port with a valid value between 0 to 65535.
IPv6	After selecting IPv4 in the frame type, a new table of IPv4 parameters appear. More four fields are available to enter values: Protocol, SIP (32LSB), DIP (32LSB), and DSCP. **Protocol:** The option of IP protocols includes: “Other” which ranges from 0-255, “TCP”, “UDP”, or “Any”. **Source IP Address:** This field indicates a specific Source IPv6 address (32 LS bits) in value/mask format or “Any”. **Destination IP Address (DIP):** This field indicates a specific Destination IPv6 address (32 LS bits) in value/mask format or “Any”. **DSCP Diffserv Code Point value (DSCP):** Three options are available: “Any”, ”Specific”, and ”range”. It can be “Any”, a specific value, or a range of values. DSCP values are in the range of 0-63 including BE, CS1-CS7, EF or AF11-AF43. When choosing “Specific” or “Range”, two more field appear: “Sport”, and “Dport”. Again, for these two options, user can choose “Any”, “Specific”, or “Range”. Sport is the Source TCP/UDP port with a valid value betwen 0 to 65535. Dport is Destination TCP/UDP port with a valid value between 0 to 65535.

Click **Save** button to save the configuration and move to main QCL page. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values. Click **Cancel** button to return to the previous page without saving the configuration change.

2.14.12 Storm Policing

For the managed switch, User can configure Global storm policers, as similar to the webpage shown in Figure 2.116. There are three options of Global strom policers: unicast, multicast, and broadcast. These only affect flooded frames; i.e., frames with a (VLAN ID, DMAC) pair not present in the MAC Address table. More detailed settings are described in Table 2.93.

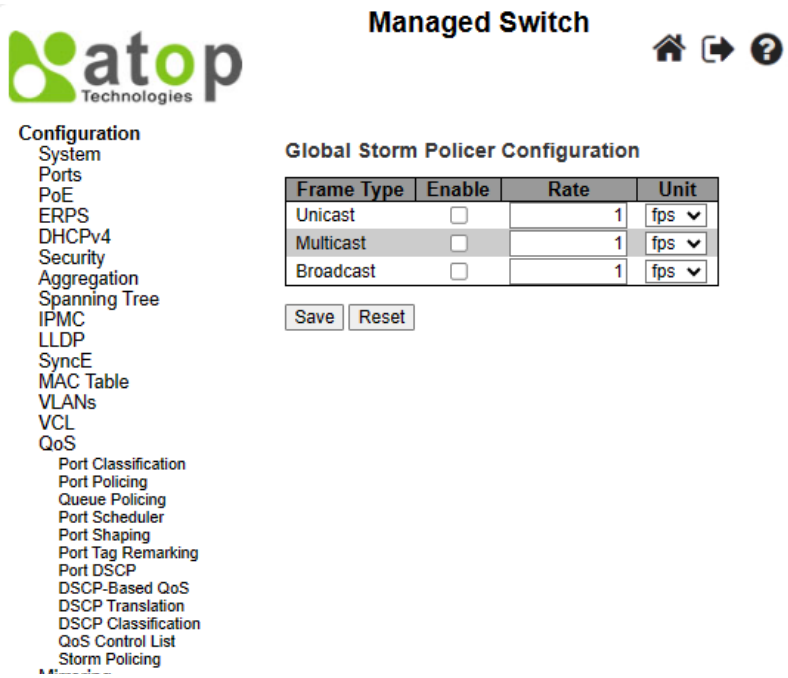

Figure 2.116 Webpage to Configure Storm Policing of QoS

Table 2.93 Descriptions of Storm Policing Configuration of QoS

Label	Description	Factory Default
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type to which the configuration below is applied.	-
Enable	Click to enable the global storm policer for the given frame type.	Unchecked
Rate	Indicates the rate of the global storm policer. This value is restricted to a) 1-1024000 when "Unit" is fps b) 1-1024 when "Unit" is kfps The rate is internally rounded up to the nearest value supported by the global storm policer. Supported rates are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256 and 512 fps for rates <= 512 fps, and 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 and 1024 kfps for rates > 512 fps.	1
Unit	Indicates the unit of measurement for the global storm policer rate as fps or kfps.	fps

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.15 Mirroring

In order to help the network administrator keeps track of network activities, the managed switch supports port mirroring, which allows incoming and/or outgoing traffic to be monitored by a single port that is defined as a **mirror port**. Note that the mirrored network traffic can be analysed by a network analyser or a sniffer for network performance or security monitoring purposes.

Port mirroring or traffic mirroring enables users to monitor network traffic passing in or out. A set of ports can then pass this traffic to a destination port on the same router. Traffic mirroring copies traffic from one or more source ports and sends the copied traffic to one or more destinations for analysis by a network analyser or other monitoring device. However, traffic from one source port can be copied to only one destination port. Traffic mirroring does not affect the flow of traffic on the source ports, and allows the mirrored traffic to be sent to a destination port. For example, you need to attach a traffic analyser to the router if you want to capture Ethernet traffic that is sent by host A to host B. Traffic between host A and host B is also seen on the destination port.

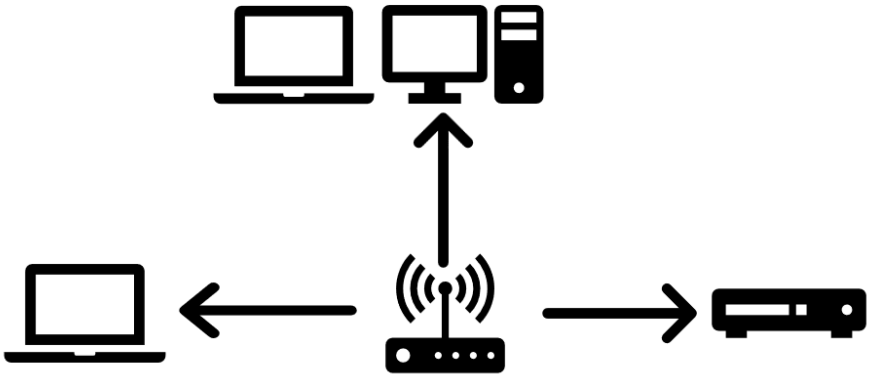

Figure 2.117 Traffic Mirroring Operation

When local traffic mirroring is enabled, the traffic analyser attached directly to the port of the same router is configured to receive a copy of every packet that host A sends. This port is called a traffic mirroring port. The other sections of this document describe how you can fine tune this feature.

The following types of traffic mirroring are supported:

- Local traffic mirroring: This is the most basic form of traffic mirroring. The network analyzer or sniffer is directly attached to the destination interface. In other words, all monitored ports are all located on the same router as the destination port.
- Layer 2 or Layer 3 traffic mirroring: Both Layer 2 and Layer 3 source ports can be mirrored.

Mirroring is a feature for switched port analyzer. The administrator can use the Mirroring to debug network problems. The selected traffic can be mirrored or copied on a destination port where a network analyzer can be attached to analyze the network traffic. Remote Mirroring is an extended function of Mirroring. It can extend the destination port in other switch, so that the administrator can analyze the network traffic on the other switches. If you want to get the tagged mirrored traffic, you have to set VLAN egress tagging as "Tag All" on the reflector port. On the other hand, if you want to get untagged mirrored traffic, you have to set VLAN egress tagging as "Untag ALL" on the reflector port.

Figure 2.118 shows the Mirror Port webpage. The descriptions of port mirroring options are summarized in Table 2.94.

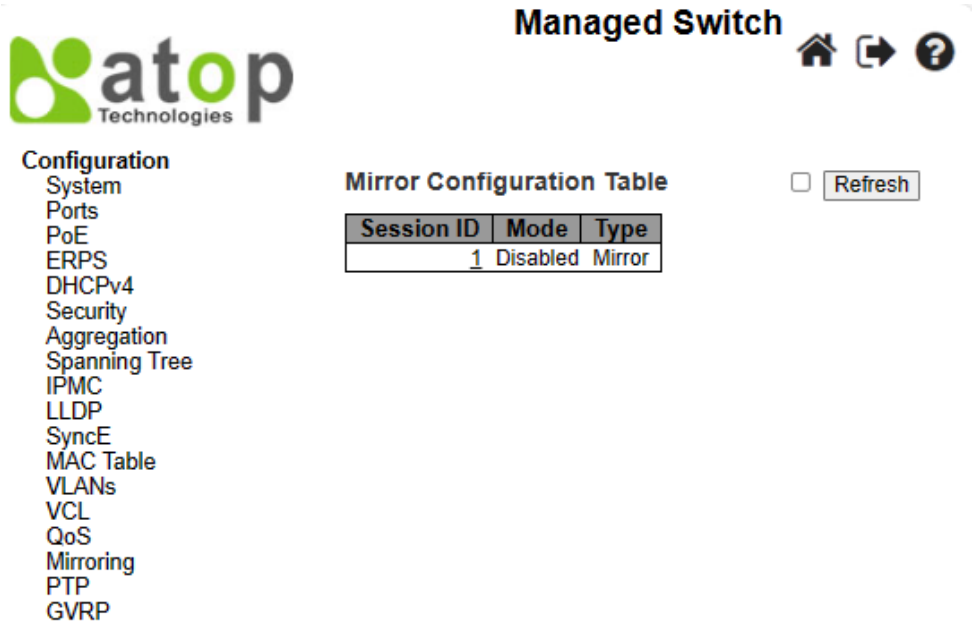

Figure 2.118 Webpage to Configure Mirroring

Table 2.94 Descriptions of Mirroring Webpage

Label	Description	Factory Default
Global Settings		
Session ID	Indicates a session identification of the Mirror feature.	1
Mode	Indicate whether the Mirror feature is Enabled or Disabled.	Disabled
Type	Indicates mirroring type of a switch. Currently, only one option is available. **Mirror**: The switch is running on a mirror mode. The source port(s) and destination port(s) are located on this switch.	Mirror
Source VLAN(s) Configuration		
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID indicates where the monitoring packet will be copied to.	-
Port Configuration		
Port	Indicate the logical port that will be affected by the settings within the same row. The destination port is a switched port that you receive a copy of traffic from the source port. **Note:** On mirror mode, the device only supports one destination port. On the destination port, user needs to disable MAC Table learning.	-
Source	Select the mirror mode. Total of four modes are available. **Disabled** : Neither transmitted nor received frames are mirrored. **Both** : Received and transmitted frames are mirrored on the Destination port. **Rx only** : Received frames on this port are mirrored on the Destination port. Transmitted frames are not mirrored. **Tx only** : Transmitted frames on this port are mirrored on the Destination port. Received frames are not mirrored.	Disabled
Destination	Click this checkbox to indicate that this port is designed for port Mirroring.	Unchecked

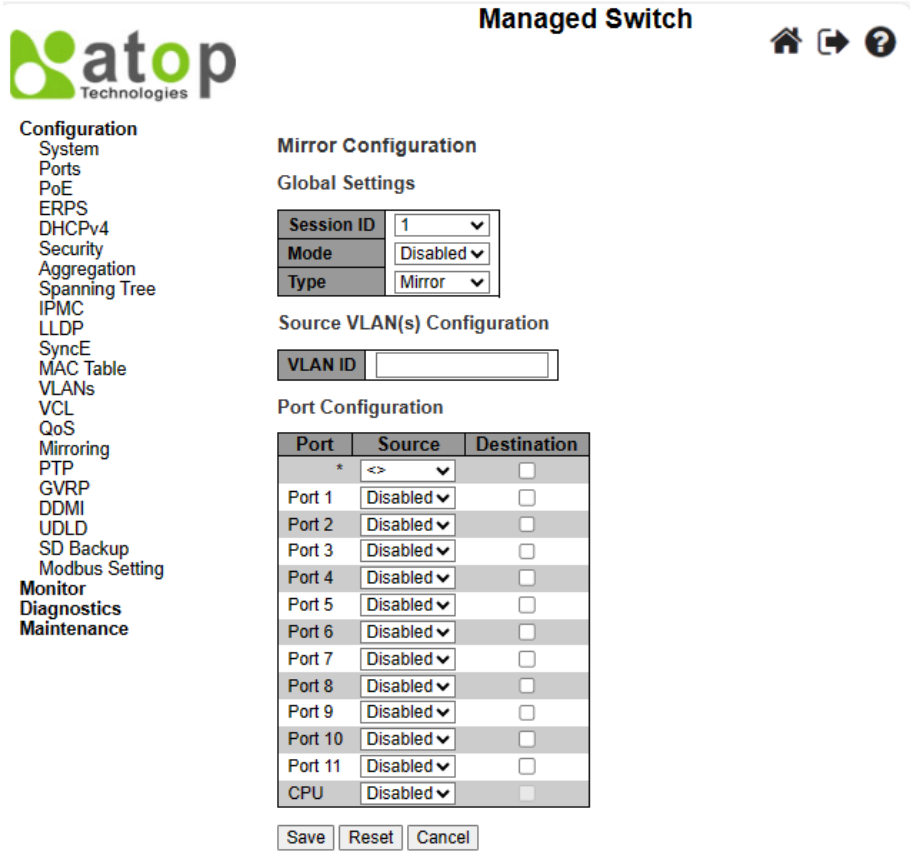

Figure 2.119 Webpage to Detailed Configure Mirroring for Session ID

2.16 PTP

Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is defined in IEEE 1588 as Precision Clock Synchronization for Networked Measurements and Control Systems, and was developed to synchronize the clocks in packet-based networks that include distributed device clocks of varying precision and stability. PTP, which is a high-precision time protocol, can be used with measurement and control systems in local area network that require precise time synchronization. PTP is designed specifically for industrial, networked measurement and control systems, and is optimal for use in distributed systems because it requires minimal bandwidth and little processing overhead.

Smart grid power automation applications such as peak-hour billing, virtual power generators, and outage monitoring and management, require extremely precise time accuracy and stability. Timing precision improves network monitoring accuracy and troubleshooting ability.

In addition to providing time accuracy and synchronization, the PTP message-based protocol can be implemented on packet-based networks, such as Ethernet networks. The benefits of using PTP in an Ethernet network include:

- Low cost and easy setup in existing Ethernet networks
- Limited bandwidth is required for PTP data packets

In an Ethernet network, switches provide a full-duplex communication path between network devices. Switches send data packets to packet destinations using address information contained in the packets. When the switch attempts to send multiple packets simultaneously, some of the packets are buffered by the switch so that they are not lost before they are sent. When the buffer is full, the switch delays sending packets. This delay can cause device clocks on the network to lose synchronization with one another.

Additional delays can occur when packets entering a switch are stored in local memory while the switch searches the MAC address table to verify packet CRC fields. This process causes variations in packet forwarding time latency, and these variations can result in asymmetrical packet delay times.

Adding PTP to a network can compensate for these latency and delay problems by correctly adjusting device clocks so that they stay synchronized with one another. PTP enables network switches to function as PTP devices, including boundary clocks (BCs) and transparent clocks (TCs).

To ensure clock synchronization, PTP requires an accurate measurement of the communication path delay between the time source or *primary clock* and the client clock. Figure 2.120 shows the network diagram for Precition Time Protocol (PTP). The system clocks can be categorized based on the role of the node in the network. They are broadly categorized into ordinary clocks and boundary clocks. The primary clock and the client clock are known as ordinary clocks. The boundary clock can operate as either a primary clock or a client clock. The following list explains these clocks in detail:

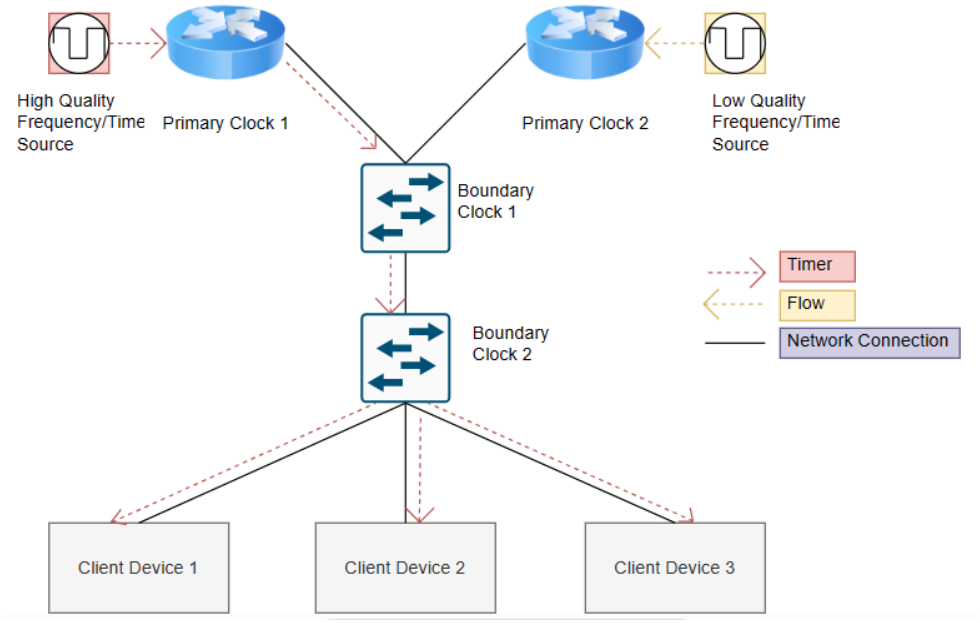

Figure 2.120 Network Diagram of Precition Time Protocol (PTP)

- Primary clock—The primary clock transmits the messages to the PTP clients (also called client node or boundary node). This allows the clients to establish their relative time distance and offset from the primary clock (which is the reference point) for phase synchronization. Delivery mechanism to the clients is either unicast or multicast packets over Ethernet or UDP.
- Member clock—located in the PTP client (also called client node), the client clock performs clock and time recovery operations based on the received and requested timestamps from the primary clock.
- Boundary clock—The boundary clock operates as a combination of the primary and client clocks. The boundary clock endpoint acts as a client clock to the primary clock, and also acts as the primary to all the slaves reporting to the boundary endpoint.

PTP sends messages between the primary clock and client clock device to determine the delay measurement. Then, PTP measures the exact message transmit and receive times and uses these times to calculate the communication path delay. PTP then adjusts current time information contained in network data for the calculated delay, resulting in more accurate time information.

This delay measurement principle determines path delay between devices on the network, and the local clocks are adjusted for this delay using a series of messages sent between masters and slaves. The one-way delay time is calculated by averaging the path delay of the transmit and receive messages. This calculation assumes a symmetrical communication path; however, switched networks do not necessarily have symmetrical communication paths, due to the buffering process.

PTP provides a method, using transparent clocks, to measure and account for the delay in a time-interval field in network timing packets, making the switches temporarily transparent to the master and slave nodes on the network. An end-to-end transparent clock forwards all messages on the network in the same way that a switch does.

As shown in Figure 2.121, the PTP webpage allows user to configure and inspect the current PTP clock settings. Table 2.95 summarizes the parameters for PTP Clock Configuration.

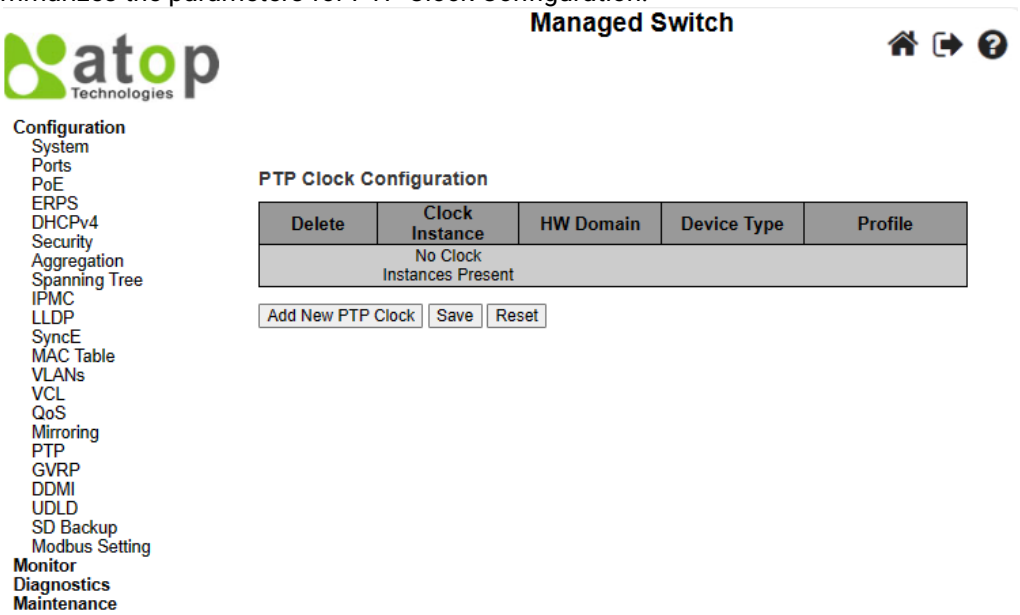

Figure 2.121 Webpage to Configure PTP

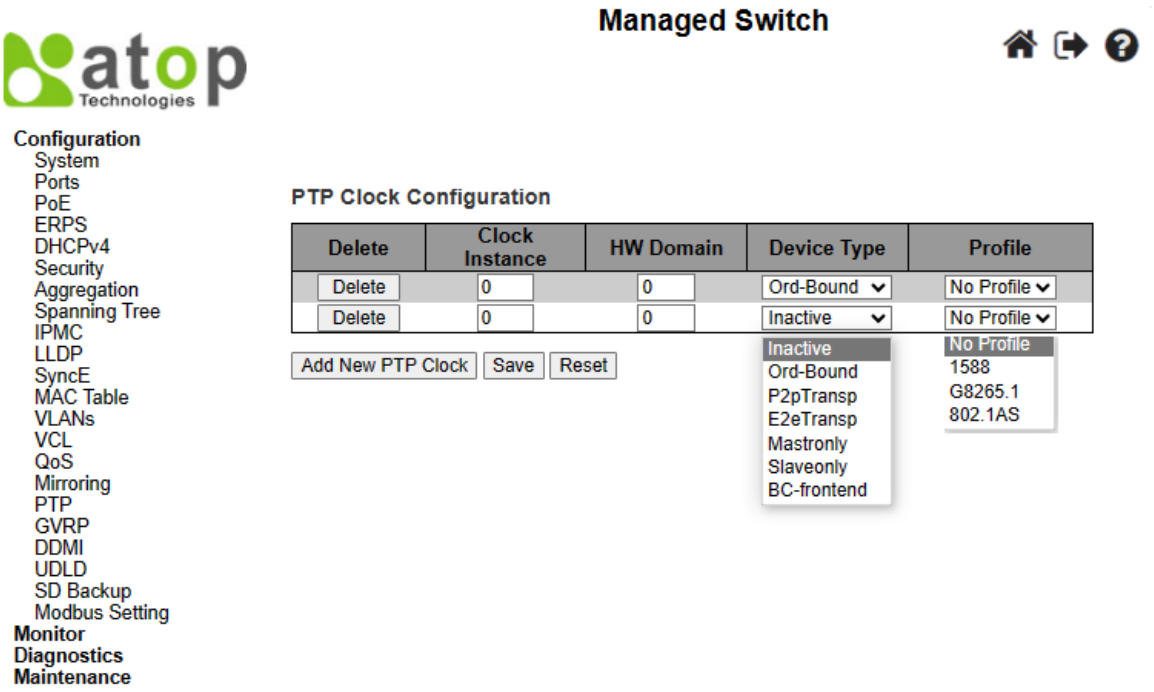

Figure 2.122 Webpage to Add New PTP Clock

Table 2.95 Details Descriptions of PTP Clock Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Check this box and click on '**Save**' button 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.	
HW Domain	Indicates the HW clock domain used by the clock.	
Device Type	Indicates the Type of the Clock Instance. There are five Device Types. 1. Ord-Bound - clock's Device Type is Ordinary-Boundary Clock. 2. P2p Transp - clock's Device Type is Peer to Peer Transparent Clock. 3. E2e Transp - clock's Device Type is End to End Transparent Clock. 4. Master Only - clock's Device Type is Master Only. 5. Slave Only - clock's Device Type is Slave Only.	
Profile	Indicates the profile used by the clock.	

After Clicking Add NEW PTP Clock button, another webpage will be launched, as shown in Figure 2.122. Table 2.96 summarizes the parameters for new PTP Clock Configuration.

Table 2.96 Descriptions of New PTP Clock Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Delete	Check this box and click on 'Save' to delete the clock instance.	-
Clock Instance	Indicates the instance number of a particular Clock Instance [0..3]. Click on the Clock Instance number to edit the Clock details.	0
HW Domain	Indicates the HW clock domain used by the clock.	0
Device Type	Indicates the Type of the Clock Instance. There are five Device Types. 1. Ord-Bound: Clock's Device Type is Ordinary-Boundary Clock. 2. P2p Transp: Clock's Device Type is Peer to Peer Transparent Clock. 3. E2e Transp: Clock's Device Type is End to End Transparent Clock.	Ord-bound

	4. Master Only: Clock's Device Type is Master Only. 5. Slave Only - clock's Device Type is Slave Only.	
Profile	Indicates the profile used by the clock. **No Profile:** There is no specific profile added. **1588:** Use IEEE 1588 standard for the profile. IEEE 1588 describe a hierarchical master–slave architecture for clock distribution. IEEE 1588 PTP is designed to provide time transfer on a standard Ethernet network with a synchronization accuracy at a sub-microsecond level. By leveraging hardware time stamping and PTP-aware network devices, such as boundary clocks, it is possible to achieve synchronization accuracy in the sub-100-nanosecond range. **G8265.1:** Use G8265.1 standard for the profile which fulfills specific frequency-distribution requirements in telecom networks. Features of G.8265.1 profile includes *Clock Advertisement*, and *Clock Selection*. In *Clock Advertisement*, changes to values used in Announce messages for advertising PTP clocks are specified. The clock class value is used for advertising the quality level of the clock, while other values are not used. In *Clock Selection*, an alternate Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA) to select port states and clocks is defined for the profile. It also requires Sync messages (or Delay-Response messages) to qualify a clock for selection. **802.1AS:** Use IEEE 801.1As standard for the profile. IEEE 802.1AS version 2011 assumes that all communication between devices is performed on the OSI layer 2, while IEEE 1588 versio 2008 can support various layers, i.e., from layer 2 and layer 3-4 communication methods.	No Profile

Click **Add New PTP Clock** button to create a new clock instance. Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to keep to the original setting.

2.17 GVRP

GVRP (GARP VLAN Registration Protocol or Generic VLAN Registration Protocol) is a standard-based protocol that facilitates control of virtual local area networks (VLANs) within a larger network. GVRP conforms to the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.1Q specification, which defines a method of tagging frames with VLAN configuration data over interconnected network trunk. As the name suggested, GVRP is based on Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) and IEEE 802.1r, which defines procedures for end stations and switches in a VLAN to register and deregister attributes, such as identifiers or addresses, with each other. It provides every end station and switch with a current record of all the other end stations and switches that can be reached on the network. GVRP is similar to GARP, as both eliminate unnecessary network traffic by preventing attempts to transmit information to unregistered users. In addition, it is necessary to manually configure only one switch, while all the other switches then being updated automatically.

Becoming part of a formal IEEE 802.1ak standard amendment in 2007, Multiple VLAN Registration Protocol replaced GVRP, as it was found to be prone to performance issues that could potentially cause prolonged network convergence. This delay was found to create bandwidth degradation on the network at the point where the delayed convergence appeared. Technically, GVRP is still included as part of the IEEE standard, as the amendment did not completely remove it. However, it may be removed later on.

GVRP can be used to keep VLAN configurations on trunk interfaces organized across the network on large networks that consist of dozens or even hundreds of VLAN segments. There are three benefits for administrators that enable GVRP on a network:

- It enables switches to automatically delete unused VLANs, so that only the VLANs that are in use are transported across 802.1Q trunk links.
- It enables admins to configure a new VLAN on one switch, and then have it propagate the configuration across all network switches participating in the GVRP process.

- GVRP can eliminate some unnecessary broadcast traffic on the network, reducing bandwidth overhead used for network management.

GVRP works as follows. When two or more switches are connected via 802.1Q trunk ports with GVRP enabled in a network, these switches will begin to communicate statically or dynamically through VLAN information. Switches with statically configured VLANs will advertise them to connected switches using GVRP data units. Those units are specifically designed management packets used to share VLAN information. If a switch learns of a new VLAN from its neighbor, this VLAN is added to the list of VLAN tags that can be transported across the link. The VLAN that learned the new information can then pass along its own statically configured VLANs, in addition to ones learned from its neighbor. For loop avoidance, switch cannot send dynamically learned VLAN information out the same interface that it was learned on.

All the dynamically learned VLAN information is stored in switch memory. So, if power is lost or the switch is rebooted, the dynamically learned VLAN information is lost, and the VLANs are pruned from the trunk interface. But, once the switches begin communication again, they will relearn the shared VLAN information to bring the network and all VLANs back into a fully informed state.

2.17.1 Global config

As shown in Figure 2.123, user is allowed to configure the global GVRP configuration settings under the GVRP→Global submenu. In the Global config, the setting is applied to all GVRP enabled ports.

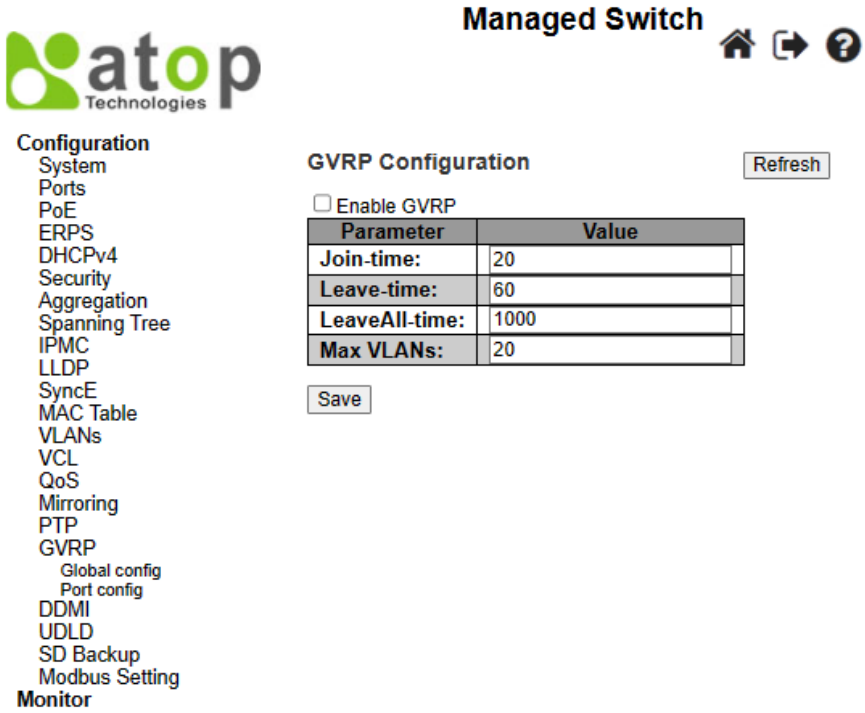

Figure 2.123 Webpage to Configure GVRP Globally

Table 2.97 Descriptions of GVRP Globally Configuration

Click “Enable GVRP” to enable this feature. The following settings are only affected if GVRP feature is enabled.

Label	Description	Factory Default
Join-time	Indicate the value of join-time in the range of 1-20cs, where cs is the unit of one hundredth of a second.	20
Leave-time	Indicates the value of leave-time in the range of 60-300cs, where cs is the unit of one hundredth of a second.	60
LeaveAll-time	Indicates the value of LeaveAll-time in the range of 1000-5000cs, where, cs is the unit of one hundredth of a second. The default is 1000cs.	1000
Max VLANs	Specify a maximum number of VLANs supported by GVRP. This number can only be changed when GVRP is turned off.	20

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Refresh** box to refresh the page immediately. Note that unsaved changes will be lost.

2.17.2 Port config

As shown in Figure 2.124, user is allowed to enable or disable GVRP feature for each port under GVRP-> Port Config submenu. This configuration can be performed at any time, before or after configuring GVRP globally. Table 2.98 describes parameters in each field witin GVRP Port Configuration in details.

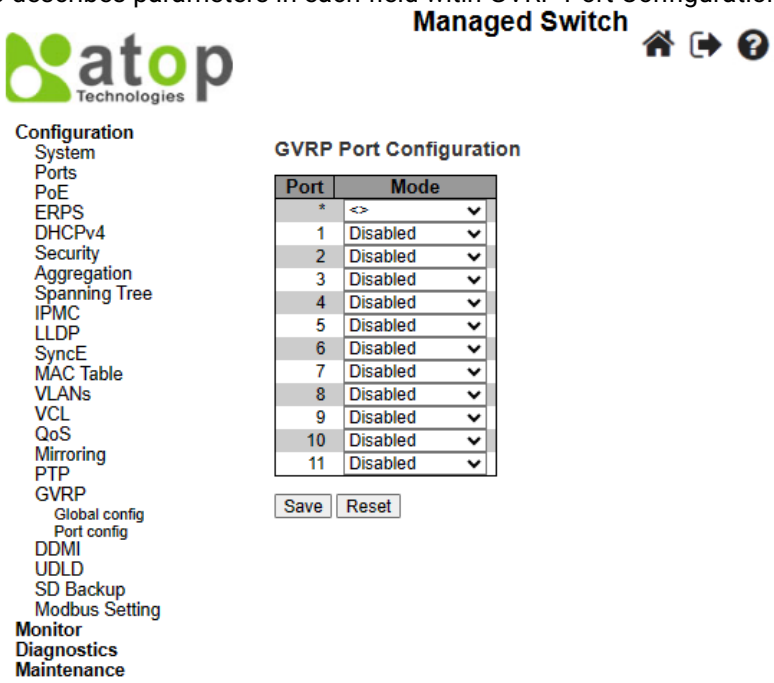

Figure 2.124 Webpage to Configure Port for GVRP

Table 2.98 Descriptions of GVRP Port Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Indicate the logical port that will be affected by the settings within the same row.	-
Mode	Indicates whether GVRP feature of the port number on the left is “Disabled” or “Enabled”, which turns the GVRP feature “off” or “on” respectively.	Disabled

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.18 DDMI

Digital Diagnostics Monitoring Interface (DDMI) allows users to perform diagnostic tests on transceiver modules, such as small form-factor pluggable (SFP). Select Enabled this feature from the drop-down list in the DDMI configuration webpage to perform the test, as shown in Figure 2.125. This will allow monitoring various parameters of the transceiver module, such as temperature, voltage, transmission power. User can view the monitoring values and status under Monitor->DDMI->Overview or Monitor->DDMI->Detailed submenus. Table 2.99 describes the option on DDMI Configuration webpage.

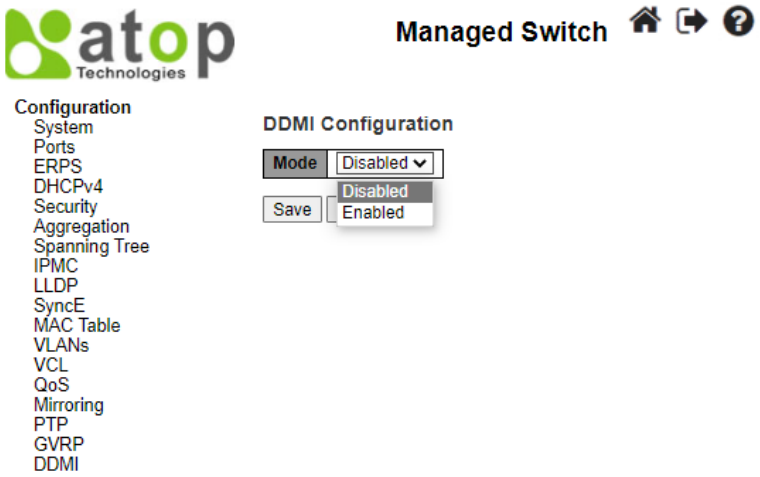

Figure 2.125 Webpage to Configure DDMI

Table 2.99 Descriptions of DDMI Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Mode	Indicates the DDMI mode operation. Two modes are available: **Enabled:** Enable DDMI mode operation. **Disabled:** Disable DDMI mode operation.	Disabled

Click **Save button** to save changes. Click **Reset button** to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.19 UDLD

Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) is a layer 2 protocol used to determine the physical status of a link. The purpose of UDL) is to detect and deter issues that arise from Unidirectional Links. UDLD helps to prevent forwarding loops and blackholding of traffic by identifying and acting on logical one-way links that would otherwise go undetected. UDLD works with the Layer 1 mechanisms to determine the physical status of a link. At Layer 1, auto-negotiation takes care of physical signaling and fault detection. UDLD performs tasks that auto-negotiation cannot perform, such as detecting the identities of neighbors and shutting down misconnected ports. When users enable both auto-negotiation and UDLD, Layer 1 and Layer 2 detections work together to prevent physical and logical unidirectional connections and the malfunctioning of other protocols.

UDLD works by exchanging **UDLD** protocol packets that include information about the port's **device and port ID** between the neighboring devices. For UDLD to work, both devices on the link must support UDLD and have it enabled on respective ports. Each switch port configured for UDLD sends UDLD protocol packets that contain the port's own device/port ID, and the neighbor's device/port IDs seen by UDLD on that port. Neighboring ports should see their own device/port ID (echo) in the packets received from the other side.

Because of this, a port should receive its own device and port ID information from its neighbor if the link is bi-directional. If a port does not receive information about its own device and port ID from its neighbor for a specific duration of time, the link is considered to be unidirectional. This can also occur when the link is up on both sides, but one side is not receiving packets, or when wiring mistakes occur, causing the transmit and receive wires to not be connected to the same ports on both ends of a link.

This echo-algorithm allows detection of these issues:

- Link is up on both sides; however, packets are only received by one side.
- Wiring mistakes when receive and transmit fibers are not connected to the same port on the remote side.

Once the unidirectional link is detected by UDLD, the respective port is disabled. Port shutdown by UDLD remains disabled until it is manually reenabled, or until errdisable timeout expires (if configured).

UDLD can operate in two modes: normal and aggressive. In normal mode, if the link state of the port was determined to be bi-directional and the UDLD information times out, no action is taken by UDLD. The port state for UDLD is marked as undetermined. The port behaves according to its STP state. In aggressive mode, if the link state of the port is determined to be bi-directional and the UDLD information times out while the link on the port is still up, UDLD tries to re-establish the state of the port. If not successful, the port is put into the **errdisable** state.

Aging of UDLD information happens when the port that runs UDLD does not receive UDLD packets from the neighbor port for duration of hold time. The hold time for the port is dictated by the remote port and depends on the message interval at the remote side. The shorter the message interval, the shorter the hold time and the faster the detection. Recent implementations of UDLD allow configuration of message interval.

UDLD information can age out due to the high error rate on the port caused by some physical issue or duplex mismatch. Such packet drop does not mean that the link is unidirectional and UDLD in normal mode will not disable such link.

It is important to be able to choose the right message interval in order to ensure proper detection time. The message interval should be fast enough to detect the unidirectional link before the forwarding loop is created, however, it should not overload the switch CPU. The default message interval is 7 seconds and is fast enough to detect the unidirectional link before the forwarding loop is created with default STP timers. The detection time is approximately equal to three times the message interval.

For example: $T_{detection}$ ~ message_interval x 3

This is 21 seconds for the default message interval of 7 seconds.

It takes $T_{reconvergence}$=max_age + 2x forward_delay for the STP to reconverge in case of unidirectional link failure. With the default timers, it takes 20+2x7=34 seconds.

It is recommended to keep $T_{detection} < T_{reconvergence}$ by choosing an appropriate message interval.

In aggressive mode, once the information is aged, UDLD will attempt to re-establish the link state by sending packets every second for eight seconds. If the link state is still not determined, the link is disabled.

Aggressive mode adds additional detection of these situations:

- The port is stuck (on one side the port neither transmits nor receives, however, the link is up on both sides).
- The link is up on one side and down on the other side. This is issue might be seen on fiber ports. When transmit fiber is unplugged on the local port, the link remains up on the local side. However, it is down on the remote side.

Most recently, fiber FastEthernet hardware implementations have Far End Fault Indication (FEFI) functions in order to bring the link down on both sides in these situations. On Gigabit Ethernet, a similar function is provided by link negotiation. Copper ports are normally not susceptible to this type of issue, as they use Ethernet link pulses to monitor the link. It is important to mention that, in both cases, no forwarding loop occurs because there is no connectivity between the ports. If the link is up on one side and down on the other, however, blackholing of traffic might occur. Aggressive UDLD is designed to prevent this.

This UDLD webpage shown Figure 2.126 allows the user to inspect the current UDLD configurations, and possibly change them as well. Table 2.100 provides the descriptions of UDLD Port Configuration.

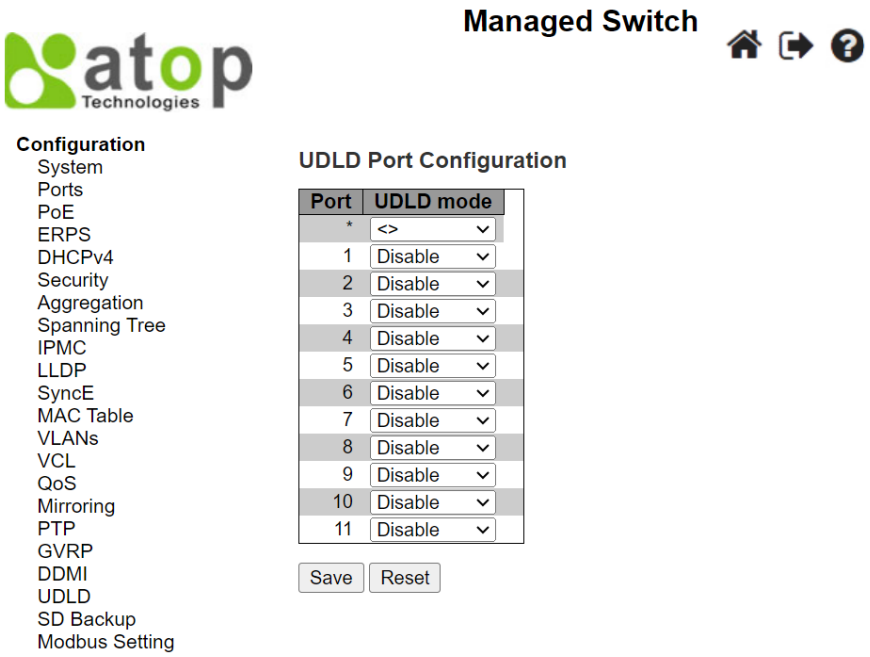

Figure 2.126 Webpage to Configure UDLD

Table 2.100 Descriptions of UDLD Port Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	Port number of the switch.	1-11
UDLD Mode	Configures the UDLD mode on a port. Valid values are **Disable**, **Normal** and **Aggressive**. Default mode is Disable. • Disable in disabled mode, UDLD functionality doesn't exists on port. • Normal in normal mode, if the link state of the port was determined to be unidirectional, it will not affect the port state. • Aggressive in aggressive mode, unidirectional detected ports will get shutdown. To bring back the ports up, the user needs to disable UDLD on that port.	Disable

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.20 SD Backup

The SD card can be used instead of the internal flash memory of the switch to update or restore configuration settings. In addition, the SD card can be used to boot the switch. The user can also copy software and switch configuration settings from a PC or from the switch to the SD card, and then use the SD card to copy this software and settings to other switches.

SD Backup can be configured on this page as shown in Figure 2.127. Options for SD Backup can be set according to the descriptions in Table 2.101.

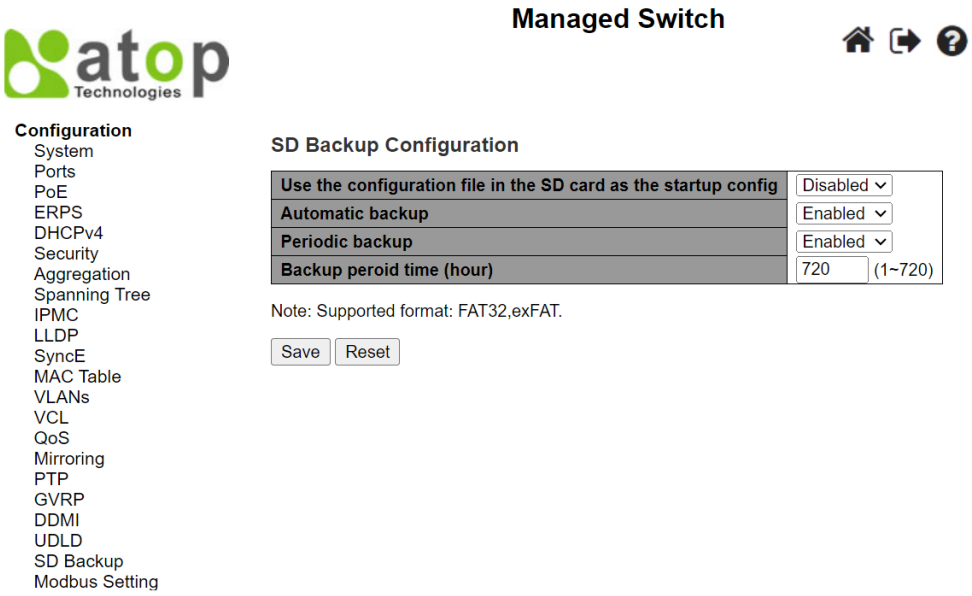

Figure 2.127 SD Backup Configuration Webpage

Table 2.101 Descriptions of SD Backup Configuration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Use the configuration file form SD as the startup config	The startup-config file will be replaced from the newest config file in SD card when booting switch.	Disabled
Automatic backup	Backup the startup-config into SD card folder "Automatic_backup" when saving startup-config. Only have one file be saved.	Enabled
Periodic backup	Backup the startup-config into SD card folder "Period_backup" when saving startup-config. Multiple files can be saved which depend on "Backup period time".	Enabled
Backup period time (Hour)	The backup Periodic time setting between 1 and 720 hours.	720

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

2.21 Modbus Setting

Atop's managed switch can be connected to a Modbus network using Modbus TCP/IP protocol which is an industrial network protocol for controlling automation equipment. The managed switch's status and settings can be read and written through Modbus TCP/IP protocol which operates similar to a Management Information Base (MIB) browser. The managed switch will be a Modbus slave which can be remotely configured by a Modbus master. The Modbus slave address must be set to match the setting inside the Modbus master. In order to access the managed switch, a **Modbus Address** must be assigned as described in this subsection. Figure 2.128 shows the Modbus Setting webpage.

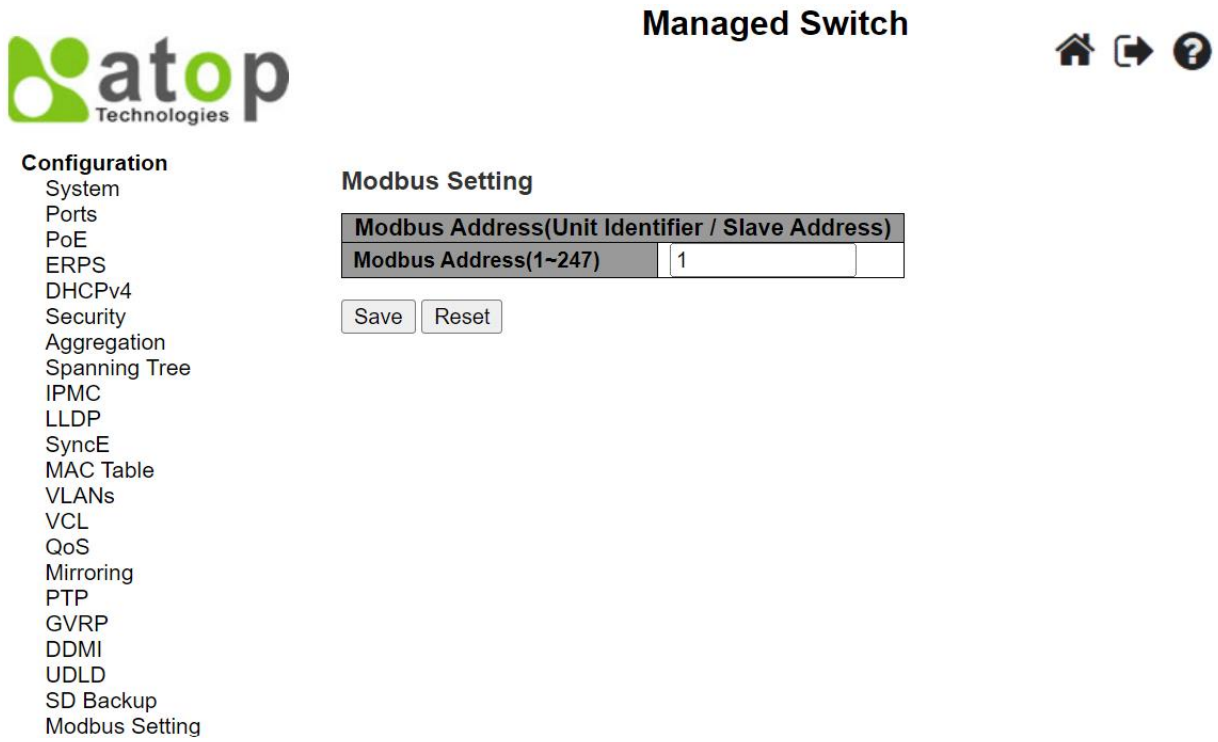

Figure 2.128 Webpage to Configure Modbus Setting

Table 2.102 Descriptions of Modbus Setting PortConfiguration

Label	Description	Factory Default
Modbus Address	Identifier for modbus slave device, range from 1 to 247	1

Click **Save** button to save the setting configuration. Click **Reset** button to undo any changes made locally and revert to previously saved values.

Users can use Modbus TCP/IP compatible applications such as **Modbus Poll** to configure the switch. Note that Modbus Poll can be download from http://www.modbustools.com/download.html. The Modbus Poll 64-bit version 9.2.2, Build 1343 was used in this document. Atop does not provide this software to the users. Tutorial of Modbus read and write examples are illustrated below. **Note***:* The switch only supports Modbus function code 03, 04 *(*for Read*)* and 06 *(*for Write*)*.

Read Registers (This example shows how to read the switch's IP address.)

Address	Data Type	Read/Write	Description
0x0051 (81)	2 words	R	IP Address of switch Ex: IP = 10.0.50.1 Word 0 Hi byte = 0x0A Word 0 Lo byte = 0x00 Word 1 Hi byte = 0x32 Word 1 Lo byte = 0x01

Figure 2.129 Mapping Table of Modbus Address for Switch's IP Address

1. Make sure that a supervising computer (Modbus Master) is connected to your target switch (Modbus Slave) over Ethernet network.
2. Launch **Modbus Poll** in the supervising computer. Note a registration key may be required for a long-term use of Modbus Poll after 30-day evaluation period. Additionally, there is a 10-minute trial limitation for the

connection to the managed switch.

3. Click **Connect** button on the top toolbar to enter Connection Setup dialog by selecting **Connect…** menu as shown in Figure 2.130

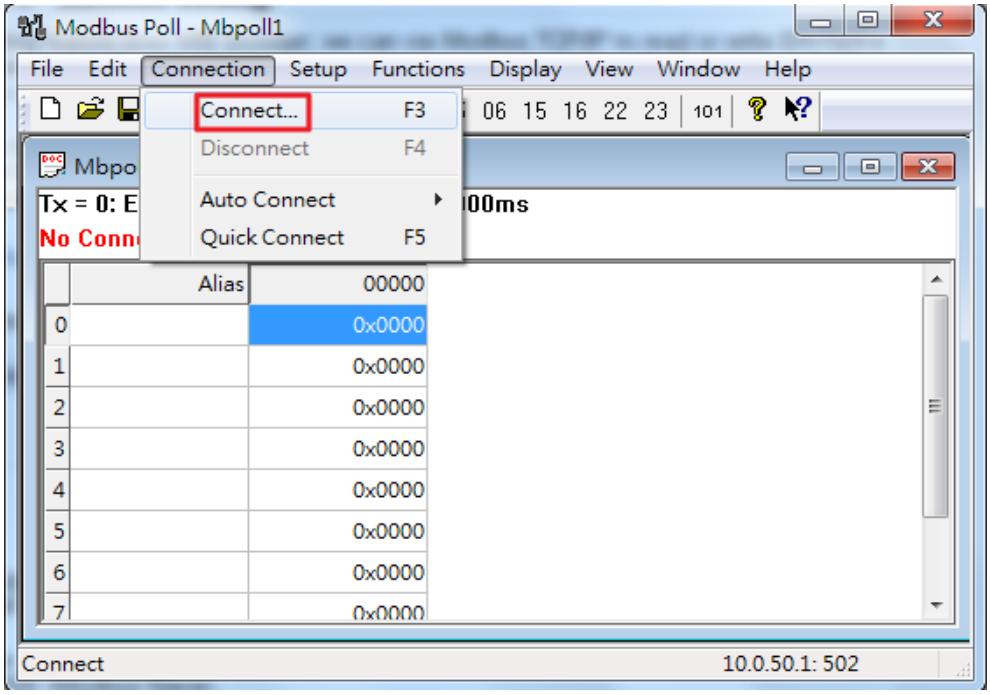

Figure 2.130 Entering Connection Setup Menu of the Modbus Poll

4. Select **Modbus TCP/IP** as the **Connection** mode and enter the switch's IP address inside the **Remote Modbus Server**'s **IP Address or Node Name** field at the bottom as shown in Figure 2.131. The **Port** number should be set to 502. Then click **OK** button.

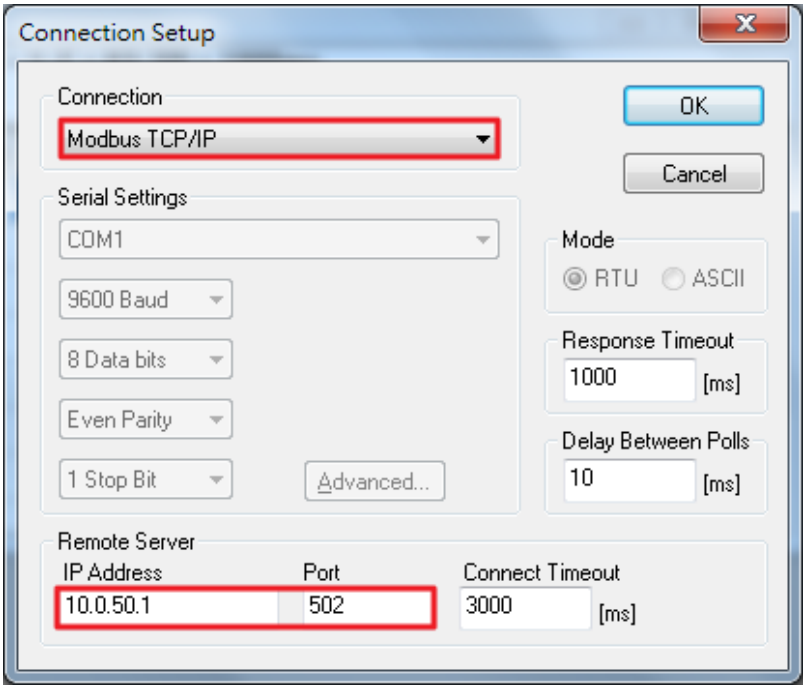

Figure 2.131 Modbus Poll Connection Setup

5. On the window Mbpoll1, select multiple cells from row 0 to row 2 by clicking on cells in second column of row 0 and row 2 while holding the shift key as shown in Figure 2.132.

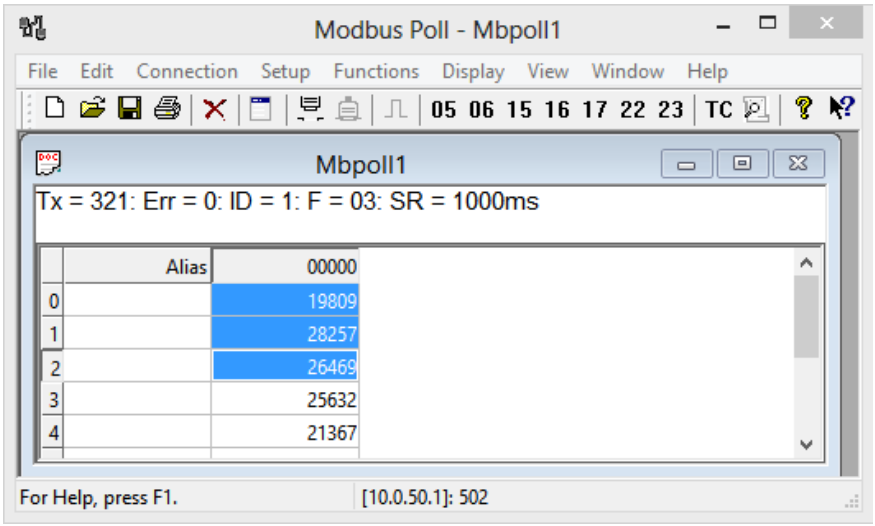

Figure 2.132 Multiple Cell Section in Modbus Poll

6. Set **Display** mode of the selected cells in previous step to HEX (hexadecimal) by selecting **Display** pull-down menu and choosing the **Hex** as shown in Figure 2.133.

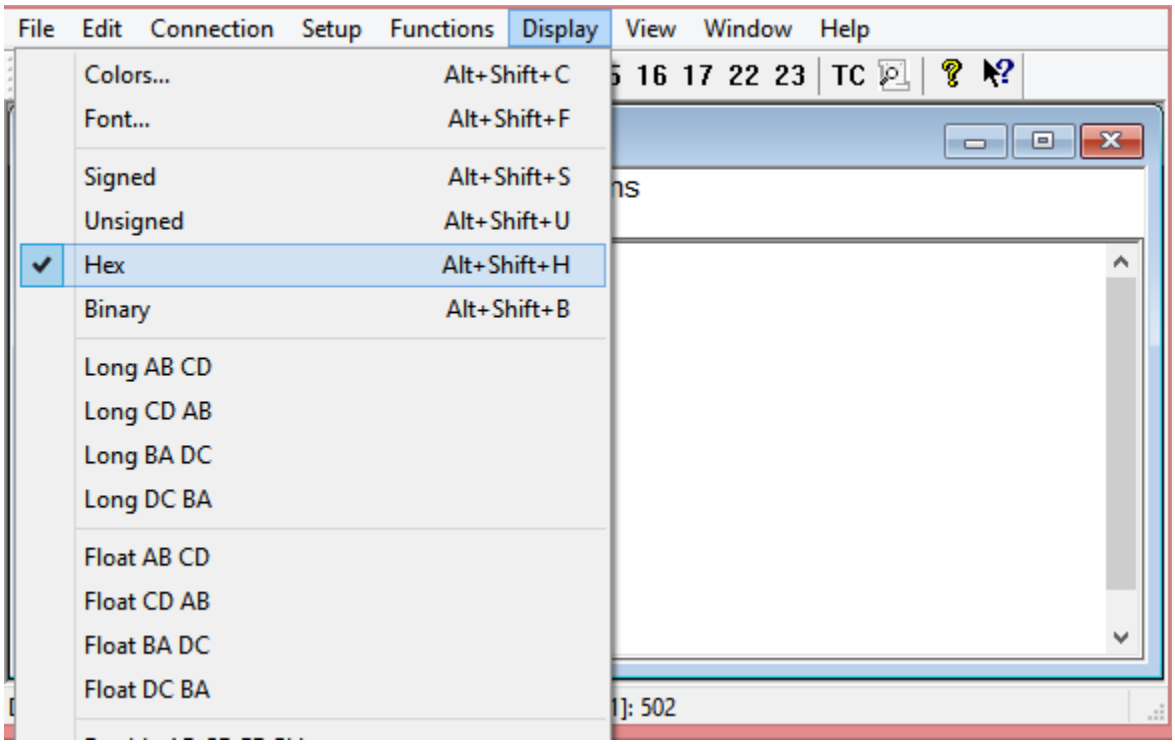

Figure 2.133 Set Display Mode to Hex in Modbus Poll

7. Click on the **Setup** pull-down menu and choose **Read/Write Definition…** as shown in Figure 2.134.

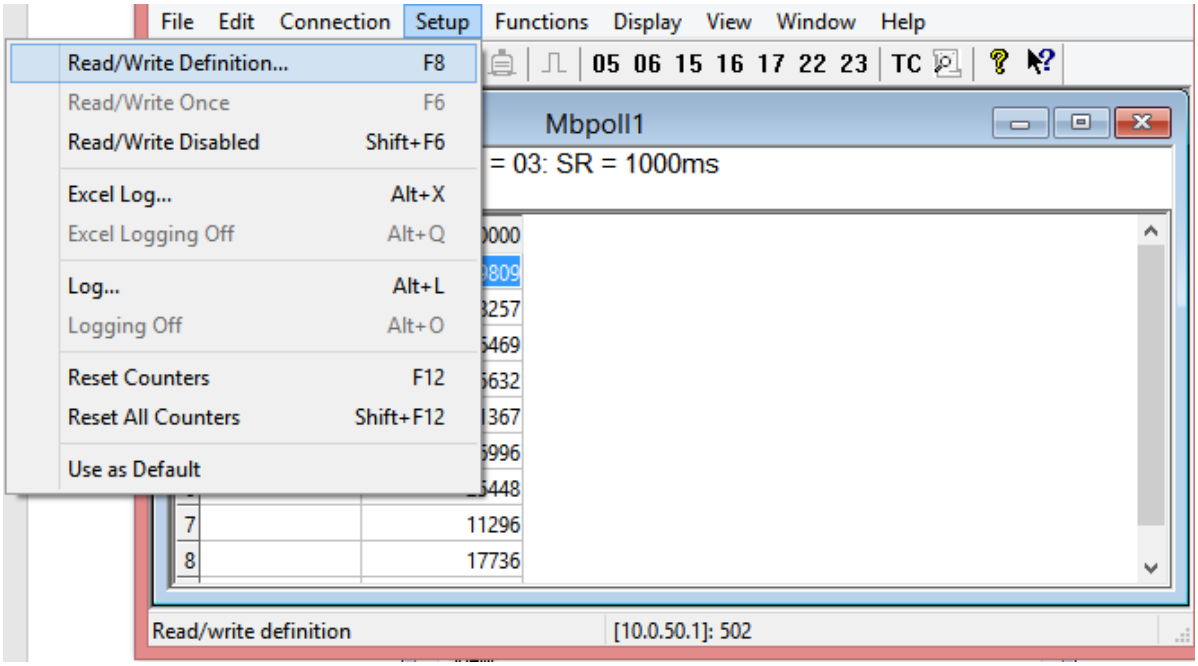

Figure 2.134 Modbus Poll Setup Read/Write Definition

8. Enter the **Slave ID** in the Modbus Poll function as shown in Figure 2.135, which should match the Modbus Address = 1 entered in Figure 2.118.

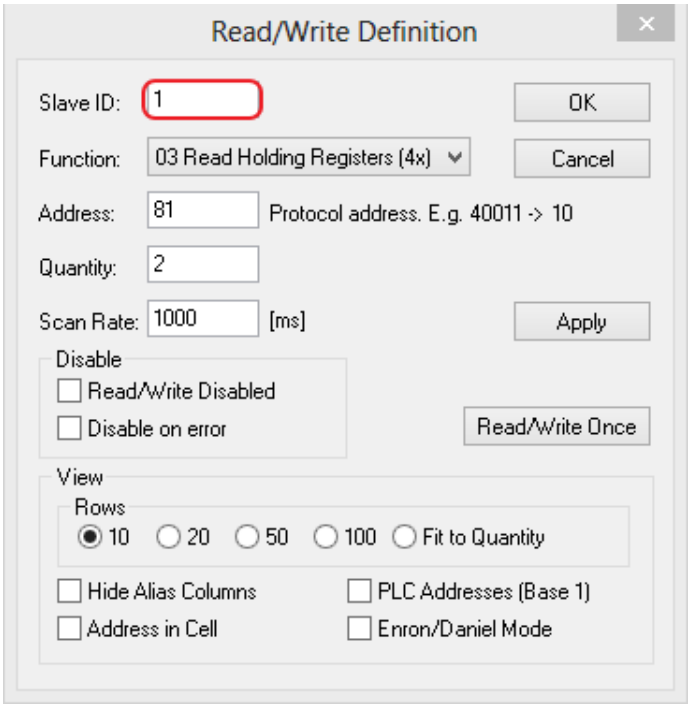

Figure 2.135 Slave ID in the Modbus Poll Function is set to 1

9. Select **Function 03** or **04** because the managed switch supports function code 03 and 04 as shown in Figure 2.136.

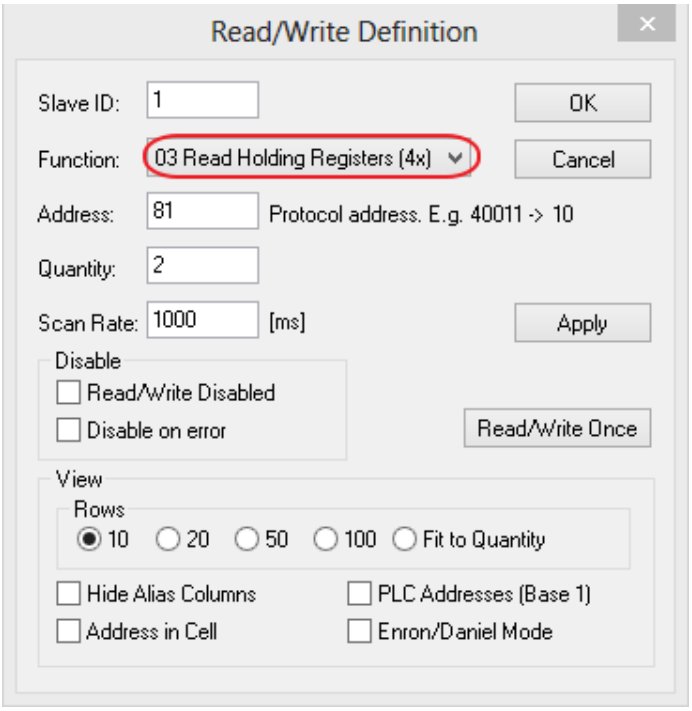

Figure 2.136 Set Code 03 in the Modbus Poll Function

10. Set starting **Address** to 81 and **Quantity** to 2 as shown in Figure 2.137.

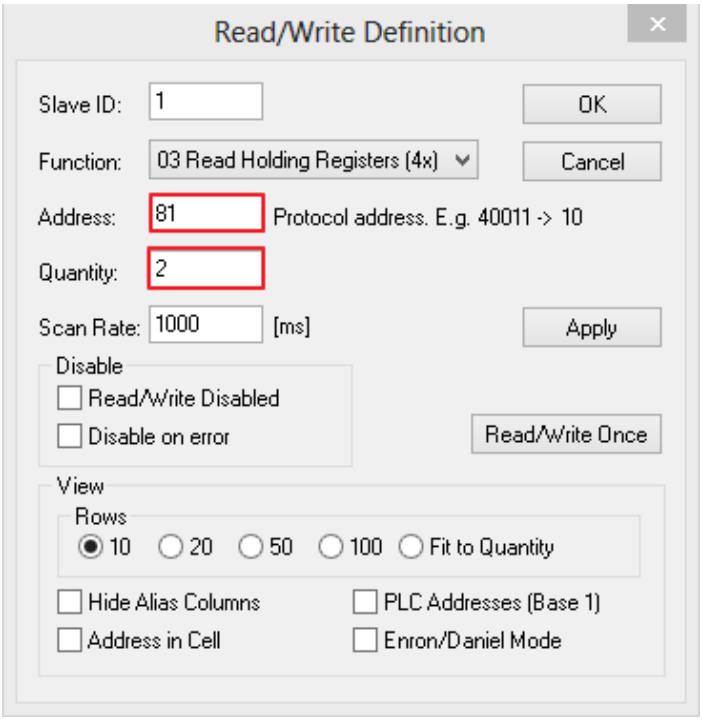

Figure 2.137 Setup Starting Address and Quantity in Modbus Poll

11. Click **OK** button to read the IP address of the switch.

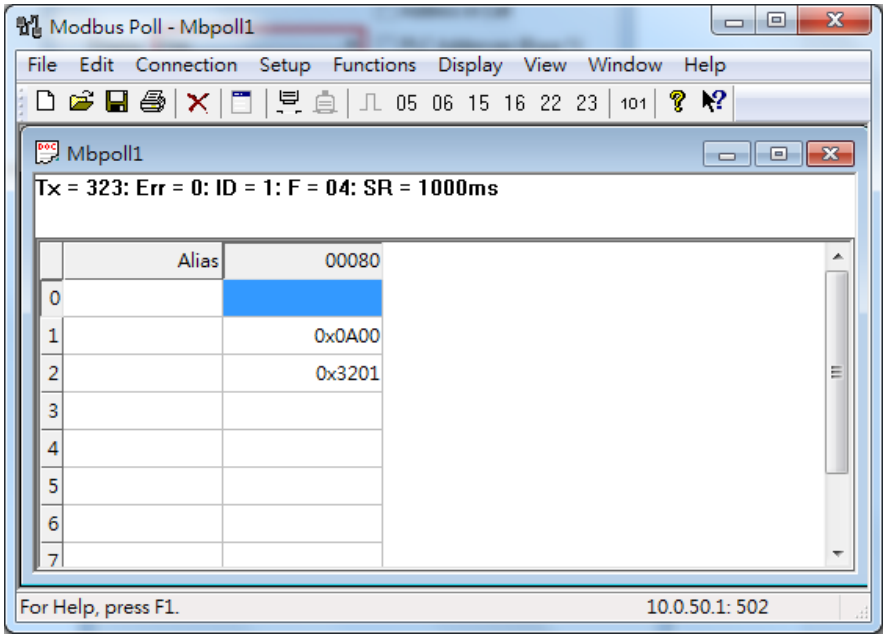

Figure 2.138 Modbus Memory Address 81 and 82 are the location of EHG77XX's IP Address

12. Modbus Poll will get the values 0x0A, 0x00, 0x32, 0x01, which means that the switch's IP is 10.0.50.1 as shown in Figure 2.138.

Write Registers (This example shows how to clear the switch's Port Count (Statistics).)

Address	Data Type	Read/Write	Description
0x0100 (256)	1 word	W	Clear Port Statistics 0x0001: Do clear action

Figure 2.139 Mapping Table of Modbus Address for Clearing Port Statistics

13. Check the switch's Port TX/RX counts in **Port Statistics** page as shown in Figure 2.140.

Port Statistics Overview

Auto-refresh ☐

Port	Packets		Bytes		Errors		Drops		Filtered
	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	7561	6791	1480609	2256480	5	0	0	0	2425
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2.140 Port Count in Port Statistics Webpage

14. Click function **06** on the toolbar as shown in Figure 2.141.

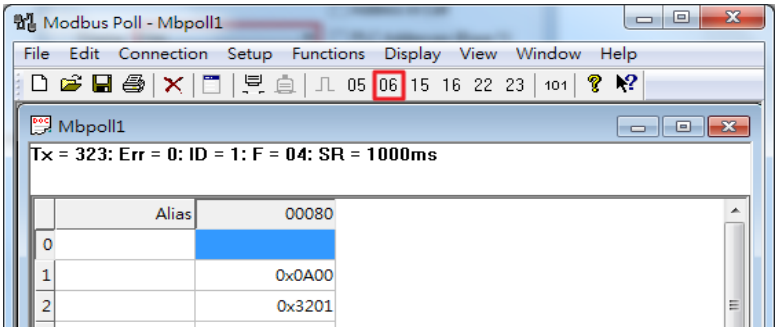

Figure 2.141 Click on Function 06 in the Modbus Poll

15. Set **Address** to 256 and **Value (HEX)** to 1 as shown in Figure 2.142, then click "**Send**" button.

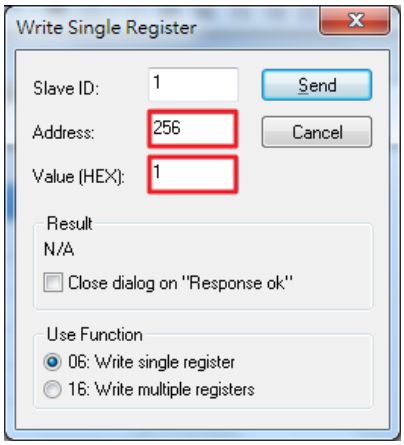

Figure 2.142 Use Modbus Poll to Clear Switch's Port Count

16. Check **Port Statistics** in the managed switch's Web UI as shown in Figure 2.143. The packet count is now cleared.

Port Statistics Overview Auto-refresh

Port	Packets		Bytes		Errors		Drops		Filtered
	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2.143 Cleared Port Statistics

2.22 Modbus Memory Map

1. Read Registers (Support Function Code 3, 4).
2. Write Register (Support Function Code 6).
3. 1 Word = 2 Bytes.

Address	Data Type	Read/Write	Description
System Information			
0x0000 (0)	32 words	R	System Description Ex: System Description = "Managed Switch EHG77XX" Word 0 Hi byte = 'M' Word 0 Lo byte = 'a' Word 1 Hi byte = 'n' Word 1 Lo byte = 'a' Word 2 Hi byte = 'g' Word 2 Lo byte = 'e' Word 3 Hi byte = 'd' Word 3 Lo byte = ' ' Word 4 Hi byte = 'S' Word 4 Lo byte = 'w' Word 5 Hi byte = 'i' Word 5 Lo byte = 't' Word 6 Hi byte = 'c' Word 6 Lo byte = 'h' Word 7 Hi byte = ' ' Word 7 Lo byte = 'E' Word 8 Hi byte = 'H' Word 8 Lo byte = 'G' Word 9 Hi byte = '7' Word 9 Lo byte = '7' Word 10 Hi byte = 'X' Word 10 Lo byte = 'X'
0x0020 (32)	1 word	R	Firmware Version Ex: Version = 1.02 Word 0 Hi byte = 0x01 Word 0 Lo byte = 0x02
0x0021 (33)	3 words	R	Ethernet MAC Address Ex: MAC = 00-01-02-03-04-05 Word 0 Hi byte = 0x00 Word 0 Lo byte = 0x01 Word 1 Hi byte = 0x02 Word 1 Lo byte = 0x03 Word 2 Hi byte = 0x04 Word 2 Lo byte = 0x05
0x0024 (36)	1 word	R	Kernel Version Ex: Version = 1.03 Word 0 Hi byte = 0x01 Word 0 Lo byte = 0x03
Console Information			

0x0030 (48)	1 word	R	Baud Rate 0x0000: 4800 0x0001: 9600 0x0002: 14400 0x0003: 19200 0x0004: 28800 0x0005: 38400 0x0006: 57600 0x0007: 144000 0x0008: 115200
0x0031 (49)	1 word	R	Data Bits 0x0007: 7 0x0008: 8
0x0032 (50)	1 word	R	Parity 0x0000: None 0x0001: Odd 0x0002: Even
0x0033 (51)	1 word	R	Stop Bit 0x0001: 1 0x0002: 2
0x0034 (52)	1 word	R	Flow Control 0x0000: None
Power Information			
0x0040 (64)	1 word	R	Power Status Power 1 OK, Hi byte = 0x01 Power 1 Fail, Hi byte = 0x00 Power 2 OK, Low byte = 0x01 Power 2 Fail, Low byte = 0x00
IP Information			
0x0050 (80)	1 word	R	DHCP Status 0x0000: Disabled 0x0001: Enabled
0x0051 (81)	2 words	R	IP Address of switch Ex: IP = 192.168.1.1 Word 0 Hi byte = 0xC0 Word 0 Lo byte = 0xA8 Word 1 Hi byte = 0x01 Word 1 Lo byte = 0x01
0x0053 (83)	2 words	R	Subnet Mask of switch Ex: IP = 255.255.255.0 Word 0 Hi byte = 0xFF Word 0 Lo byte = 0xFF Word 1 Hi byte = 0xFF Word 1 Lo byte = 0x00

0x0055 (85)	2 words	R	Gateway Address of switch Ex: IP = 192.168.1.254 Word 0 Hi byte = 0xC0 Word 0 Lo byte = 0xA8 Word 1 Hi byte = 0x01 Word 1 Lo byte = 0xFE
0x0057 (87)	2 words	R	DNS1 of switch Ex: IP = 168.95.1.1 Word 0 Hi byte = 0xA8 Word 0 Lo byte = 0x5F Word 1 Hi byte = 0x01 Word 1 Lo byte = 0x01
0x0059 (89)	2 words	R	DNS2 of switch Ex: IP = 168.95.1.1 Word 0 Hi byte = 0xA8 Word 0 Lo byte = 0x5F Word 1 Hi byte = 0x01 Word 1 Lo byte = 0x01
System Status Clear			
0x0100 (256)	1 word	W	Clear Port Statistics 0x0001: Do clear action
0x0101 (257)	1 word	W	Clear Relay Alarm 0x0001: Do clear action
Port Status			
0x1000 (4096)	5 words	R	Port Status 0x0000: Disabled 0x0001: Enabled Word 0 Hi byte = Port 1 Status Word 0 Lo byte = Port 2 Status Word 1 Hi byte = Port 3 Status Word 1 Lo byte = Port 4 Status Word 2 Hi byte = Port 5 Status Word 2 Lo byte = Port 6 Status Word 3 Hi byte = Port 7 Status Word 3 Lo byte = Port 8 Status Word 4 Hi byte = Port 9 Status Word 4 Lo byte = Port 10 Status

0x1020 (4128)	5 words	R	Port Negotiation Status, force = 0x00 Status, auto = 0x01 Word 0 Hi byte = Port 1 Status Word 0 Lo byte = Port 2 Status Word 1 Hi byte = Port 3 Status Word 1 Lo byte = Port 4 Status Word 2 Hi byte = Port 5 Status Word 2 Lo byte = Port 6 Status Word 3 Hi byte = Port 7 Status Word 3 Lo byte = Port 8 Status Word 4 Hi byte = Port 9 Status Word 4 Lo byte = Port 10 Status
0x1040 (4160)	5 words	R	Port Speed Status, 10M = 0x01 Status, 100M = 0x02 Status, 1000M = 0x03 Word 0 Hi byte = Port 1 Status Word 0 Lo byte = Port 2 Status Word 1 Hi byte = Port 3 Status Word 1 Lo byte = Port 4 Status Word 2 Hi byte = Port 5 Status Word 2 Lo byte = Port 6 Status Word 3 Hi byte = Port 7 Status Word 3 Lo byte = Port 8 Status Word 4 Hi byte = Port 9 Status Word 4 Lo byte = Port 10 Status
0x1060 (4192)	5 words	R	Port Duplex Status, half-duplex = 0x00 Status, full-duplex = 0x01 Word 0 Hi byte = Port 1 Status Word 0 Lo byte = Port 2 Status Word 1 Hi byte = Port 3 Status Word 1 Lo byte = Port 4 Status Word 2 Hi byte = Port 5 Status Word 2 Lo byte = Port 6 Status Word 3 Hi byte = Port 7 Status Word 3 Lo byte = Port 8 Status Word 4 Hi byte = Port 9 Status Word 4 Lo byte = Port 10 Status
0x1080 (4224)	5 words	R	Port Flow Control Status, disabled = 0x00 Status, enabled = 0x01 Word 0 Hi byte = Port 1 Status Word 0 Lo byte = Port 2 Status Word 1 Hi byte = Port 3 Status Word 1 Lo byte = Port 4 Status Word 2 Hi byte = Port 5 Status Word 2 Lo byte = Port 6 Status Word 3 Hi byte = Port 7 Status Word 3 Lo byte = Port 8 Status Word 4 Hi byte = Port 9 Status Word 4 Lo byte = Port 10 Status

0x10A0 (4256)	5 words	R	Port Link Status Status, down = 0x00 Status, up = 0x01 Word 0 Hi byte = Port 1 Status Word 0 Lo byte = Port 2 Status Word 1 Hi byte = Port 3 Status Word 1 Lo byte = Port 4 Status Word 2 Hi byte = Port 5 Status Word 2 Lo byte = Port 6 Status Word 3 Hi byte = Port 7 Status Word 3 Lo byte = Port 8 Status Word 4 Hi byte = Port 9 Status Word 4 Lo byte = Port 10 Status
0x1300 (4864)	40 words	R	Count of Good Packets of TX Ex. Port 1 gets 0x2EEEE1FFFF good packets of TX. Word 0 of Port 1 = 0x0000 Word 1 of Port 1 = 0x002E Word 2 of Port 1 = 0xEEE1 Word 3 of Port 1 = 0xFFFF Word 0,1,2,3 = Port 1 good packets Word 4,5,6,7 = Port 2 good packets Word 8,9,10,11 = Port 3 good packets Word 12,13,14,15 = Port 4 good packets Word 16,17,18,19 = Port 5 good packets Word 20,21,22,23 = Port 6 good packets Word 24,25,26,27 = Port 7 good packets Word 28,29,30,31 = Port 8 good packets Word 32,33,34,35 = Port 9 good packets Word 36,37,38,39 = Port 10 good packets
0x1400 (5120)	40 words	R	Count of Bad Packets of TX Ex. Port 1 gets 0x2EEEE1FFFF bad packets of TX. Word 0 of Port 1 = 0x0000 Word 1 of Port 1 = 0x002E Word 2 of Port 1 = 0xEEE1 Word 3 of Port 1 = 0xFFFF Word 0,1,2,3 = Port 1 good packets Word 4,5,6,7 = Port 2 good packets Word 8,9,10,11 = Port 3 good packets Word 12,13,14,15 = Port 4 good packets Word 16,17,18,19 = Port 5 good packets Word 20,21,22,23 = Port 6 good packets Word 24,25,26,27 = Port 7 good packets Word 28,29,30,31 = Port 8 good packets Word 32,33,34,35 = Port 9 good packets Word 36,37,38,39 = Port 10 good packets

0x1500 (5376)	40 words	R	Count of Good Packets of RX Ex. Port 1 gets 0x2EEEE1FFFF good packets of RX. Word 0 of Port 1 = 0x0000 Word 1 of Port 1 = 0x002E Word 2 of Port 1 = 0xEEE1 Word 3 of Port 1 = 0xFFFF Word 0,1,2,3 = Port 1 good packets Word 4,5,6,7 = Port 2 good packets Word 8,9,10,11 = Port 3 good packets Word 12,13,14,15 = Port 4 good packets Word 16,17,18,19 = Port 5 good packets Word 20,21,22,23 = Port 6 good packets Word 24,25,26,27 = Port 7 good packets Word 28,29,30,31 = Port 8 good packets Word 32,33,34,35 = Port 9 good packets Word 36,37,38,39 = Port 10 good packets
0x1600 (5632)	40 words	R	Count of Bad Packets of RX Ex. Port 1 gets 0x2EEEE1FFFF bad packets of RX. Word 0 of Port 1 = 0x0000 Word 1 of Port 1 = 0x002E Word 2 of Port 1 = 0xEEE1 Word 3 of Port 1 = 0xFFFF Word 0,1,2,3 = Port 1 good packets Word 4,5,6,7 = Port 2 good packets Word 8,9,10,11 = Port 3 good packets Word 12,13,14,15 = Port 4 good packets Word 16,17,18,19 = Port 5 good packets Word 20,21,22,23 = Port 6 good packets Word 24,25,26,27 = Port 7 good packets Word 28,29,30,31 = Port 8 good packets Word 32,33,34,35 = Port 9 good packets Word 36,37,38,39 = Port 10 good packets

3 Monitor

The Atop's EHG77XX managed switch has an extensive set of status monitoring features on the WebUI. The user can select the submenus under the **Monitor** menu to check for the information or current status of the operations and protocols running on the Atop's EHG77XX managed switch. The following sections will describe each submenu under the **Monitor** menu.

3.1 System

The **System** group menu contains 9 submenus that provide information and status of protocols and hardwares on EHG77XX managed switch. The menus are **Information**, **CPU Load**, **IP Status**, **IPv4 Routing Info. Base**, **IPv6 Routing Info. Base**, **Log**, **Detailed Log**, **Power Status**, and **Digital Input**. Figure 3.1 shows the **System** group menu.

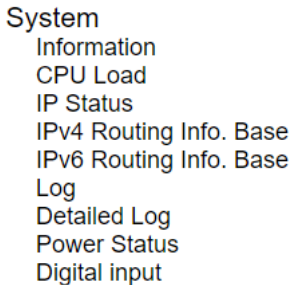

Figure 3.1 System Group Menu

3.1.1 Information

System information Webpage shown in Figure 3.2 provides summary information of both hardware and software of the EHG77XX managed switch. Description of each field is explained in Table 3.1. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that the automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately.

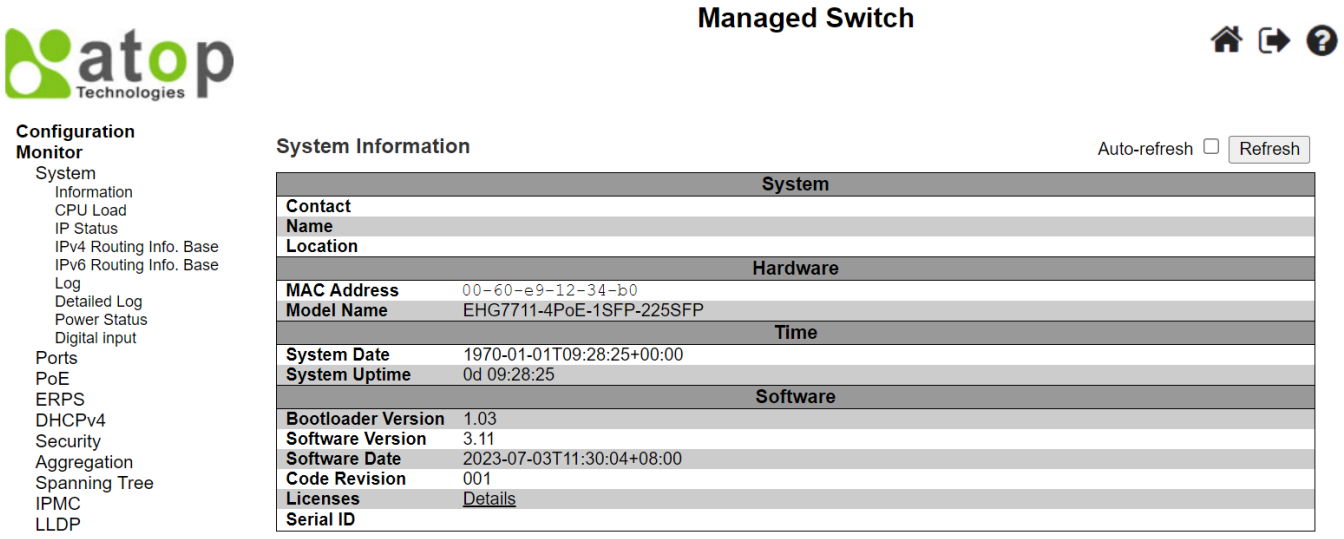

Figure 3.2 System Information Webpage

Table 3.1 Descriptions of System Information

Label	Description	Factory Default
Contact	The system contact configured in Configuration | System | Information | System Contact.	Null
Name	The system name configured in Configuration | System | Information | System Name.	Null
Location	The system location configured in Configuration | System | Information | System Location.	Null
MAC Address	The MAC Address of this switch.	DUT's MAC address
Model Name	The Chip ID of this switch.	Ex: EHG7711-8PoE-1SFP-225SFP
System Date	The current (GMT) system time and date. The system time is obtained through the Timing server running on the switch, if any.	DUT's current time
System Uptime	The period of time the device has been operational.	DUT's bootup time
Bootloader Version	Version of firmware.	DUT's bootloader version
Software Version	The software version of this switch.	DUT's firmware version
Software Date	The date when the switch software was produced.	DUT's firmware builded time
Code Revision	The version control identifier of the switch software.	001
Licenses	Summary of the software license e.g., component, name, version, license type, and source.	
Serial ID	Serial Identification of the device	

After clicking on details hyperlink in **Licenses** information, the Webpage will be updated with the summary of software license on the managed switch as shown in Figure 3.3.

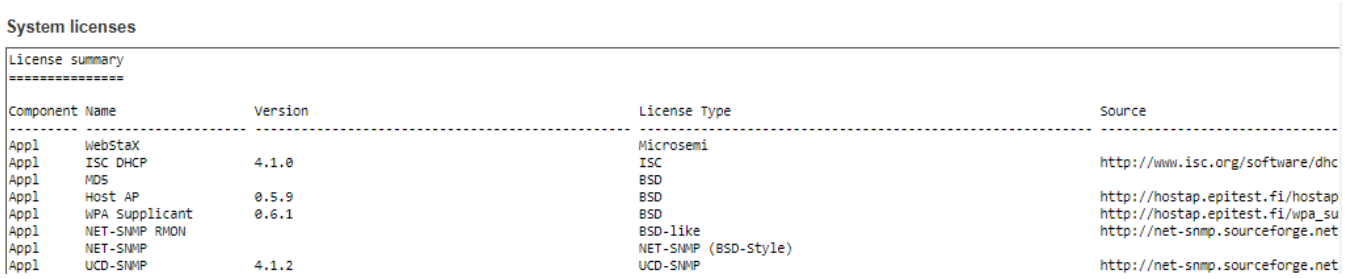

Figure 3.3 Summary of Software License

3.1.2 CPU Load

This Webpage displays the CPU load using an SVG graph. The CPU load is measured as averaged over the last 100-ms (millisecond), 1-second, and 10-seconds intervals as shown in Figure 3.4. The last 120 samples are graphed, and the last numbers are displayed as text as well. In order to display the SVG graph, your web browser must support the SVG format. Consult the SVG Wiki for more information on the browser support. Specifically, at the time of this writing, Microsoft Internet Explorer will need to have a plugin installed to support SVG. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that the automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

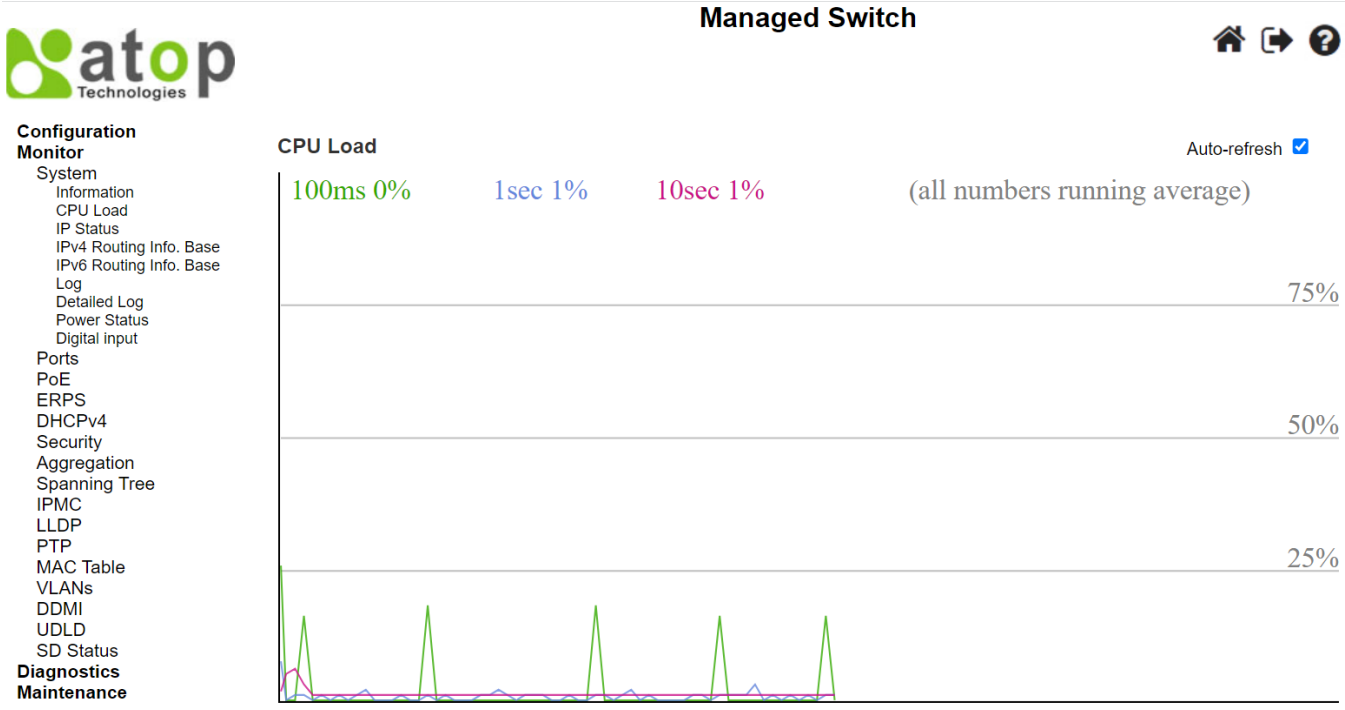

Figure 3.4 System's CPU Load Webpage

3.1.3 IP Status

This Webpage displays the status of the IP protocol layer. The status is grouped by the IP Interfaces, the IP Routes, and the Neighbour cache (ARP cache) status as shown in Figure 3.5. Table 3.2 summarizes the descriptions of system's IP status. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that the automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds.

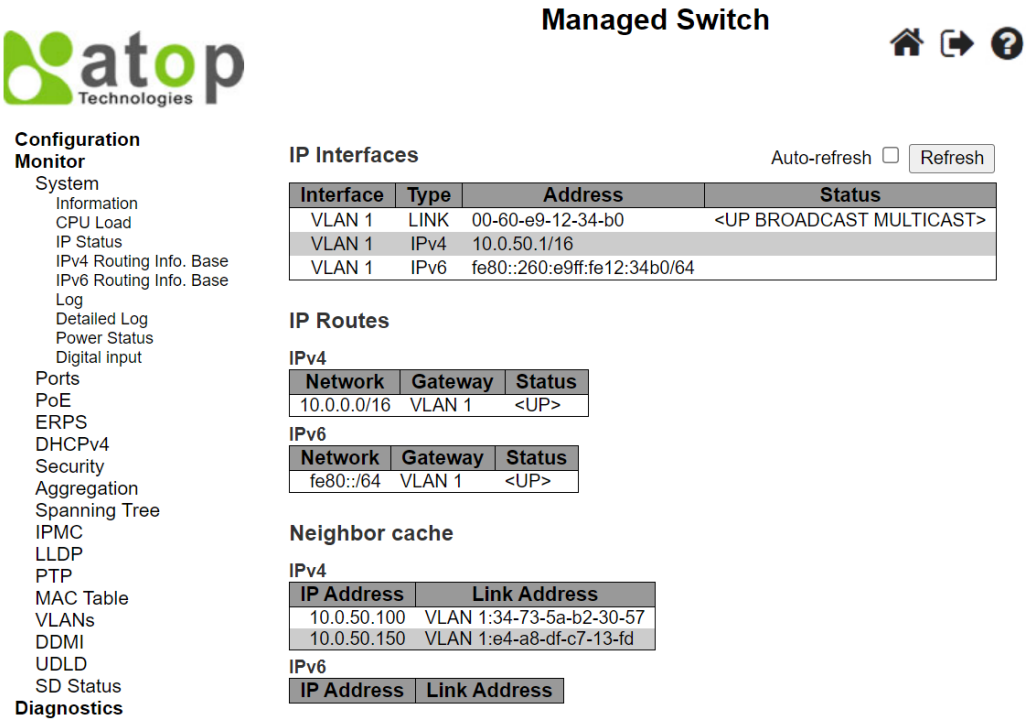

Figure 3.5 System's IP Status Webpage

Table 3.2 Descriptions of System's IP Status

Label	Description	Factory Default
IP Interfaces		
Interface	The name of the interface.	VLAN 1
Type	The address type of the entry. This may be **LINK**, **IPv4** or **IPv6**.	LINK, IPv4, IPv6
Address	The current address of the interface (of the given type).	DUT's MAC address/ IPv4 address/ IPv6 address
Status	The status flags of the interface (and/or address).	<UP BROADCAST MULTICAST>
IP Routes		
Network	The destination IPv4/IPv6 network or host address of this route.	10.0.50.0/24, fe80::/64
Gateway	The gateway address of this route.	VLAN 1
Status	The status flags of the route.	<UP>
Neighbour cache		
IP Address	The IPv4/IPv6 address of the entry.	-
Link Address	The Link (MAC) address for which a binding to the IP address given exist.	-

3.1.4 IPv4 Routing Info. Base

The table in Figure 3.6 provides IPv4 routing status. Each Webpage can list up to 999 entries from IPv4 routing table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from beginning of this table. The "**Start from Network**" and "**NextHop**" input fields and selection of drop-down **Protocol** list allow the user to change the starting point in this table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from these entered input fields and selection or the closest matched entry in the table. In addition, the input fields on the Webpage will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address. Table 3.3 summarizes descriptions of each label in System's IPv4 Routing Information Base.

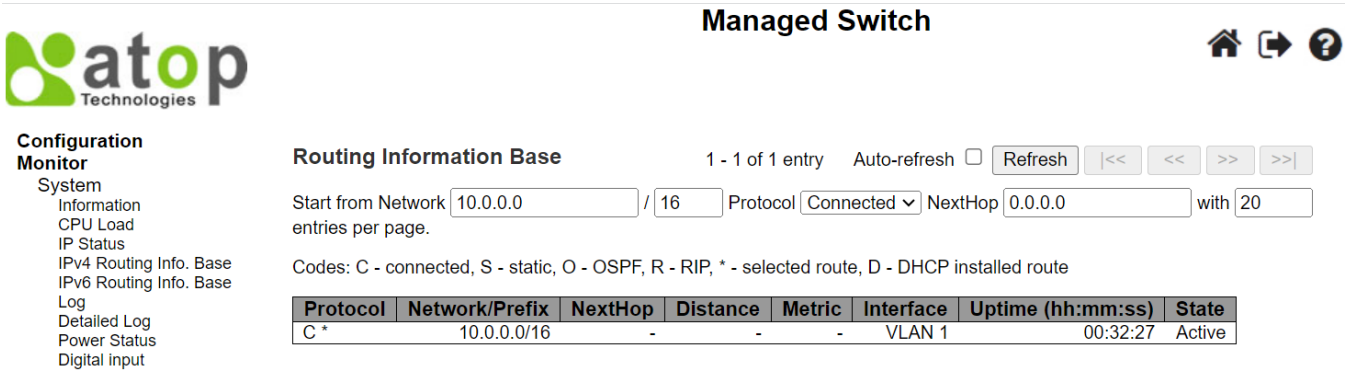

Figure 3.6 System's IPv4 Routing Information Base Webpage

Table 3.3 Descriptions of System's IPv4 Routing Information Base

Label	Description
Protocol	The protocol that installed this route. **DHCP**: The route is created by DHCP. **Connected**: The destination network is connected directly.

Label	Description
	Static: The route is created by user. **OSPF**: The route is created by OSPF.
Network/Prefix	Network and prefix (example 10.0.0.0/16) of the given route entry.
NextHop	Next-hop IP address. All-zeroes indicates the link is directly connected.
Interface	Next-hop interface.
Distance	Distance of the route.
Metric	Metric of the route.
Uptime (hh:ss:mm)	Time (in seconds) since this route was created
State	Destination is active.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The user can click on the |<< button to update the table entries starting from the first available entry. If the first entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the << button to update the table entries ending at the entry prior to the first entry currently displayed. If the first entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the >> button to updates the table entries starting from the entry next to the last entry currently displayed. If the last entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the >>| button to update the table entries ending at the last available entry. If the last entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled.

3.1.5 IPv6 Routing Info. Base

The table in Figure 3.7 provides IPv6 routing status. Each Webpage can list up to 999 entries from IPv6 routing table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from beginning of this table. The "**Start from Network**" and "**NextHop**" input fields and selection of drop-down **Protocol** list allow the user to change the starting point in this table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from these entered input fields and selection or the closest matched entry in the table. In addition, the input fields on the Webpage will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address. Table 3.4 summarizes descriptions of each label in System's IPv6 Routing Information Base.

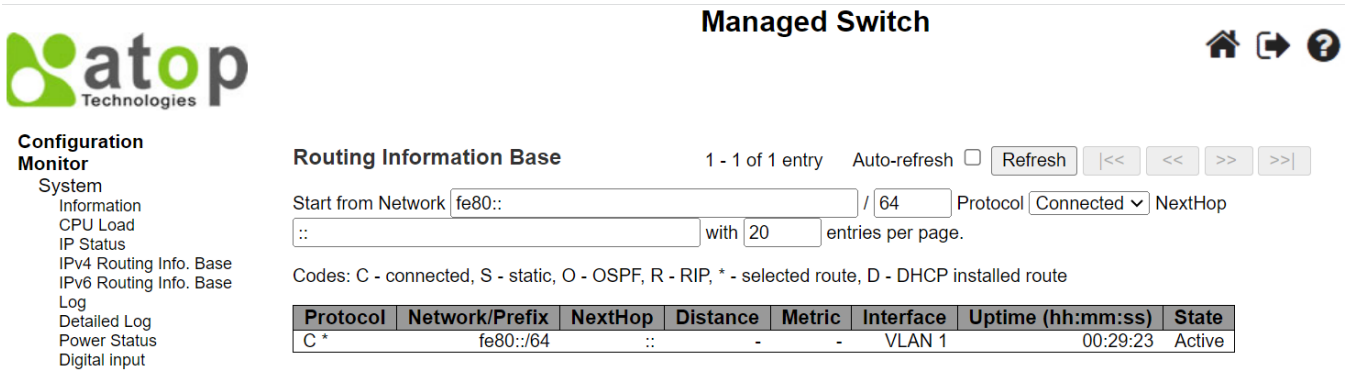

Figure 3.7 System's IPv6 Routing Information Base Webpage

Table 3.4 Descriptions of System's IPv6 Routing Information Base

Label	Description
Protocol	The protocol that installed this route. **DHCP**: The route is created by DHCP. **Connected**: The destination network is connected directly.

Label	Description
	Static: The route is created by user. **OSPF**: The route is created by OSPF. **RIP**: The route is created by RIP.
Network/Prefix	Network and prefix of the given route entry.
NextHop	Next-hop IP address. All-zeroes indicates the link is directly connected.
Distance	Distance of the route.
Metric	Metric of the route.
Interface	If the next-hop address is a link-local address, then this is the VLAN interface of the link-local address. Otherwise, this value is not used
Uptime (hh:ss:mm)	Time (in seconds) since this route was created
State	Destination is active.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The user can click on the |<< button to update the table entries starting from the first available entry. If the first entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the << button to update the table entries ending at the entry prior to the first entry currently displayed. If the first entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the >> button to updates the table entries starting from the entry next to the last entry currently displayed. If the last entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the >>| button to update the table entries ending at the last available entry. If the last entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled.

3.1.6 Log

The managed switch's system log information is provided in this **Log** Webpage shown in Figure 3.8. Each Webpage can list up to 999 entries from system log table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from system log table. The "**Level**" drop-down selection list is used to filter the display system log entries. The "**Clear Level**" drop-down selection list is used to specify which system log entries will be cleared. To clear specific system log entries, the user can select the clear level first then click the **Clear** button.

The "**Start from ID**" input field allows the user to change the starting point in this table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from these entered input fields and selection or the closest matched entry in the table. In addition, the input fields on the Webpage will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address. Table 3.5 summarizes descriptions of each label in System Log Information.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the system log table.

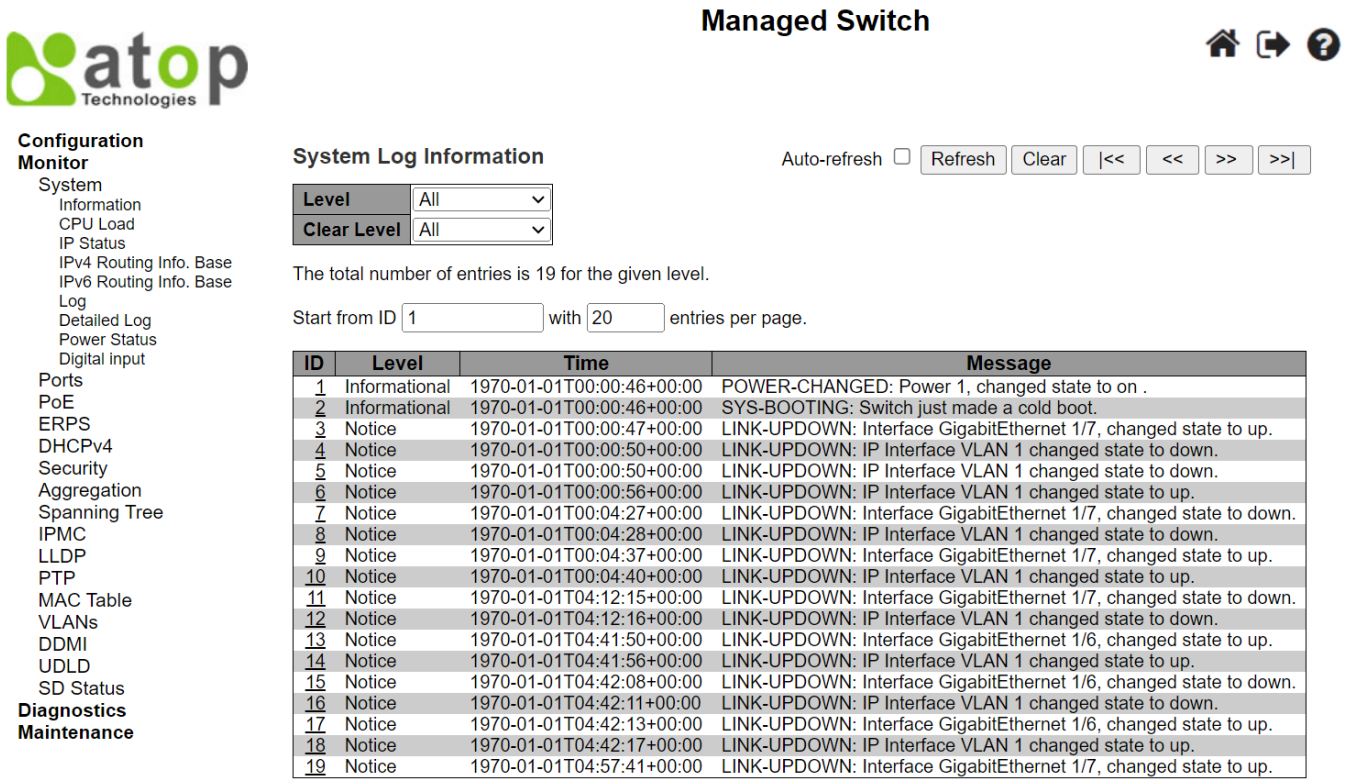

Figure 3.8 System Log Information Webpage

Table 3.5 Descriptions of System Log

Label	Description
ID	The identification of the system log entry.
Level	The level of the system log entry. **Informational**: The system log entry is belonged information level. **Warning**: The system log entry is belonged warning level. **Error**: The system log entry is belonged error level.
Time	The occurred time of the system log entry.
Message	The detail message of the system log entry.

3.1.7 Detailed Log

The system detailed log information of the managed switch is provided in this Webpage as shown in Figure 3.9. To get the detailed information of a system log entry, the user can enter a number in the **ID**'s input field. The log entry will be displayed in the message table. Table 3.6 provides descriptions for the Detailed System Log Information.

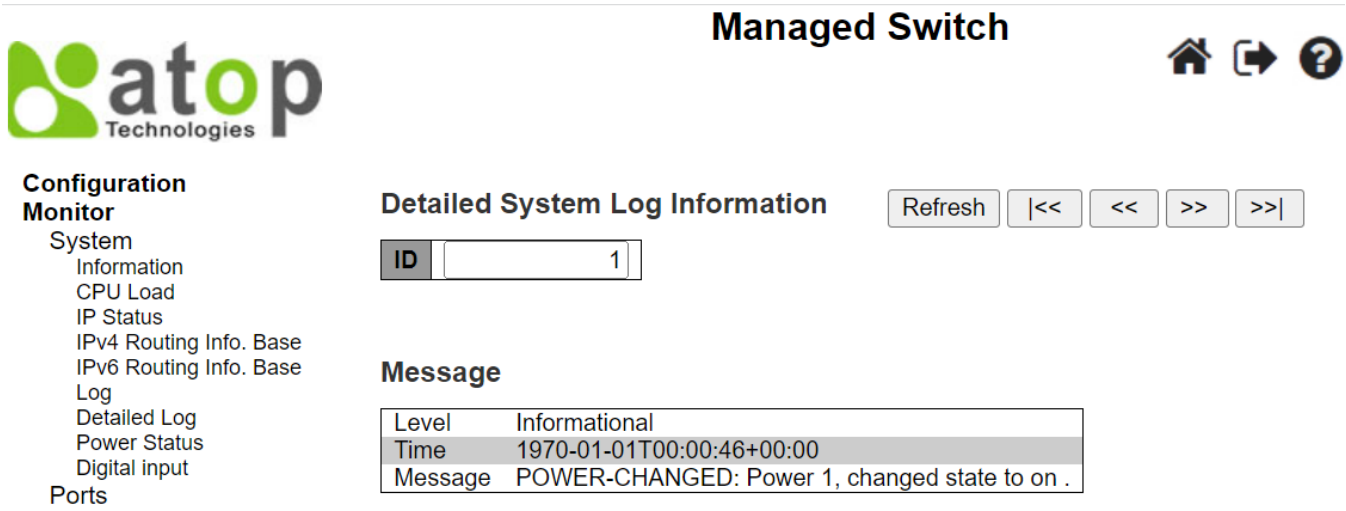

Figure 3.9 Detailed System Log Information Webpage

Table 3.6 Descriptions of Detailed System Log Information

Label	Description
Level	The severity level of the system log entry. **Informational**: The system log entry is belonged information level. **Warning**: The system log entry is belonged warning level. **Error**: The system log entry is belonged error level.
ID	The ID (>= 1) of the system log entry.
Message	The detail message of the system log entry.

The user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The user can click on the |<< button to update the table entries starting from the first available entry. If the first entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the << button to update the table entries ending at the entry prior to the first entry currently displayed. If the first entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the >> button to updates the table entries starting from the entry next to the last entry currently displayed. If the last entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled. The user can click on the >>| button to update the table entries ending at the last available entry. If the last entry of the table is already displayed, the button is disabled.

3.1.8 Power Status

This Webpage in Figure 3.10 shows **Power Status** of the device. There can be two or three input powers: Power 1, Power 2, and Power 3 depending on the model of EHG77XX managed switch. The power state can be either **On** or **Off**. When there is an electrical power supply to the managed switch, the power state will be **On**. The user can click the **Refresh** button to update the state immediately.

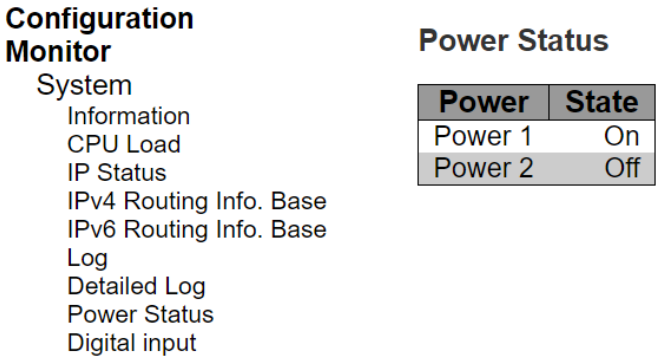

Figure 3.10 System's Power Status Webpage

3.2 Ports

The **Ports** group menu under **Monitor** consists of six submenus which are **State**, **Traffic Overview**, **QoS Statistics**, **QCL Status**, **Detailed Statistics**, and **Name Map**. These Webpages enable the user to monitor the status of ports on the EHG77XX managed switch. Figure 3.11 shows the lists of menus under the Ports.

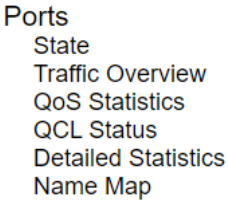

Figure 3.11 Ports Group Menu under Monitor

3.2.1 State

The **Ports→State** Webpage shown in Figure 3.12 for EHG7711 and Figure 3.13 for EHG7708 provide overview states of the managed switch's ports. The port states are typically illustrated as summarized in Table 3.7. Note that there are different images for RJ45 and SFP ports. When a port is active, the image will be highlighted with green color for RJ45 or yellow color for SPF. The port's image will have black color in the middle if it is down. If the port is disable, the port's image will be grey.

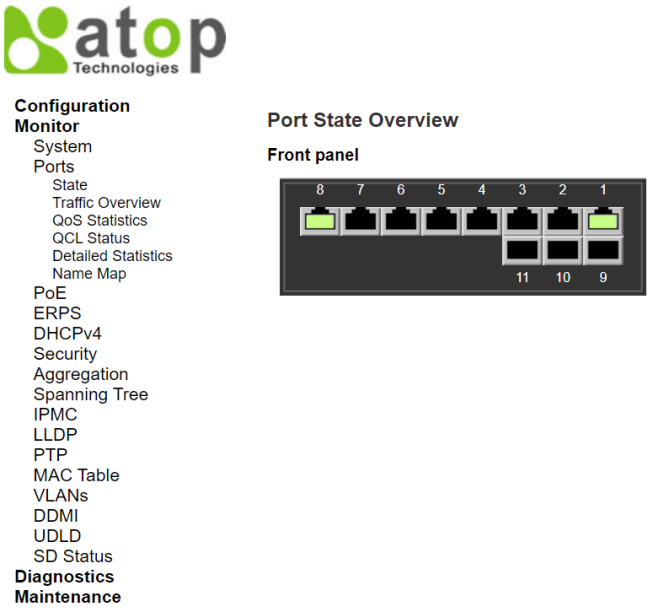

Figure 3.12 EHG7711's Port State Overview Webpage

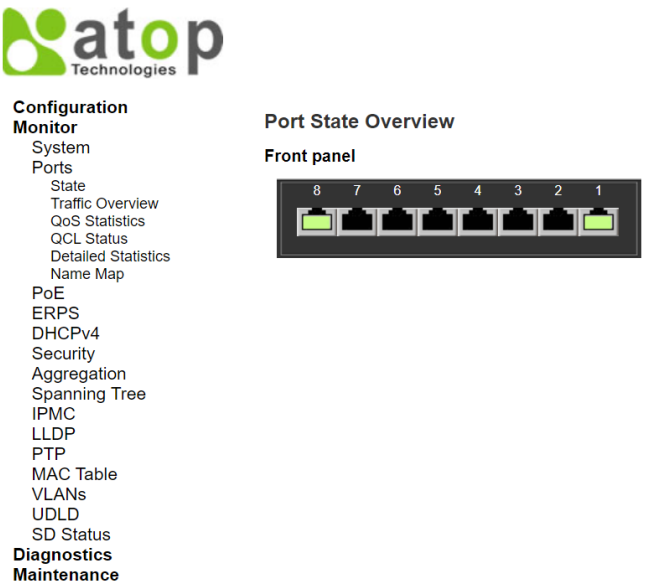

Figure 3.13 EHG7708's Port State Overview Webpage

Table 3.7 Description of Port's States on EHG77XX

RJ45 ports			
SFP ports			
State	**Disabled**	**Down**	**Link**

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately.

3.2.2 Traffic Overview

This Traffic Overview Webpage provides an overview of general traffic statistics for all ports of managed switch as shown in Figure 3.14. Table 3.8 describes column labels for the Port Statics Overview. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click the **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. To clear the port statistics in the table, the user can click the **Clear** button.

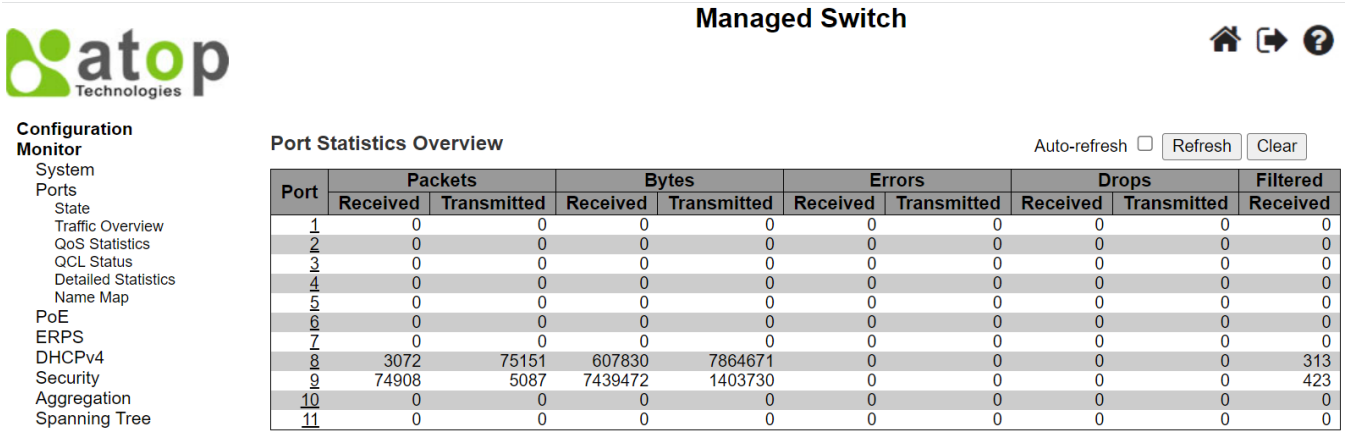

Figure 3.14 Ports' Traffic Overview Webpage

Table 3.8 Descriptions of Traffic Overview of Ports

Label	Description	Factory Default
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.	Port Number
Packets	The number of received and transmitted packets per port.	0
Bytes	The number of received and transmitted bytes per port.	0
Errors	The number of frames received in error and the number of incomplete transmissions per port.	0
Drops	The number of frames discarded due to ingress or egress congestion.	0
Filtered	The number of received frames filtered by the forwarding process.	0

3.2.3 QoS Statistics

The QoS Statistics Webpage in Figure 3.15 provides statistics for different queues on all managed switch's ports. The labels of the Queueing Counters are described in Table 3.9.

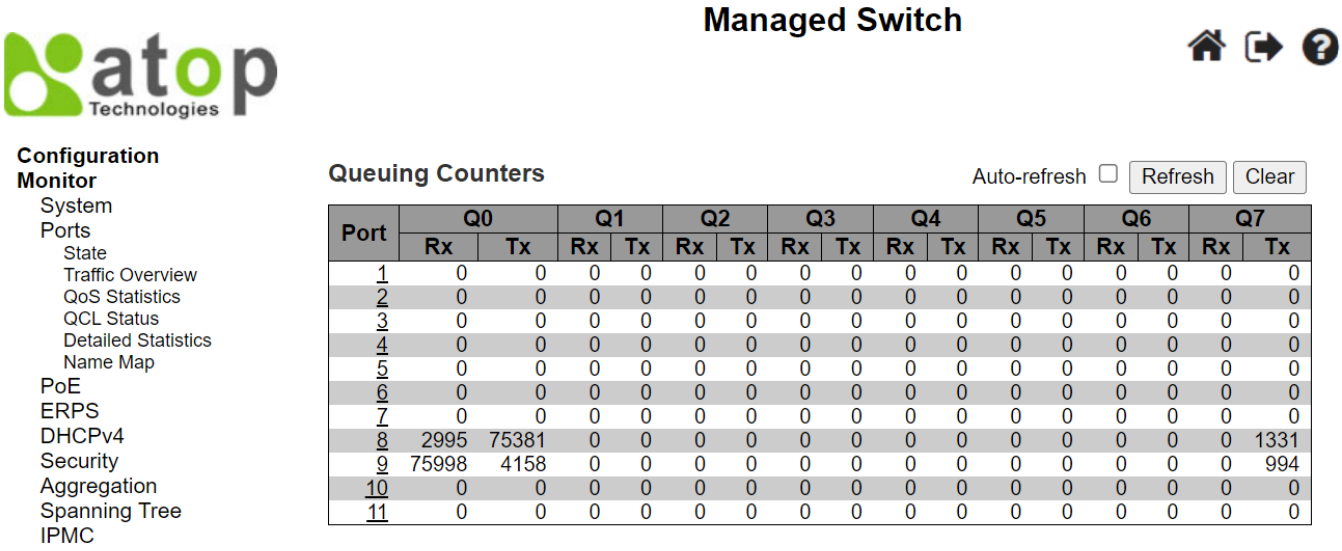

Figure 3.15 Queuing Counters (QoS Statistics) Webpage

Table 3.9 Descriptions of Queuing Counters (QoS Statistics)

Label	Description
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Qn	There are 8 QoS queues per port. Q0 is the lowest priority queue.
Rx/Tx	The number of received and transmitted packets per queue.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click the **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. To clear the port statistics in the table, the user can click the **Clear** button.

3.2.4 QCL Status

This Webpage in Figure 3.16 shows the QoS Control List (QCL) status by different QCL users. Each row refers to a QoS Control Entry (QCE) with its corresponding parameters. Note that the last column called **Conflict** will be set to "**Yes**" if a specific QCE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations. The maximum number of QCEs is 256 entries on each managed switch. Table 3.10 summarizes the descriptions of the column labels in the QoS Control List Status.

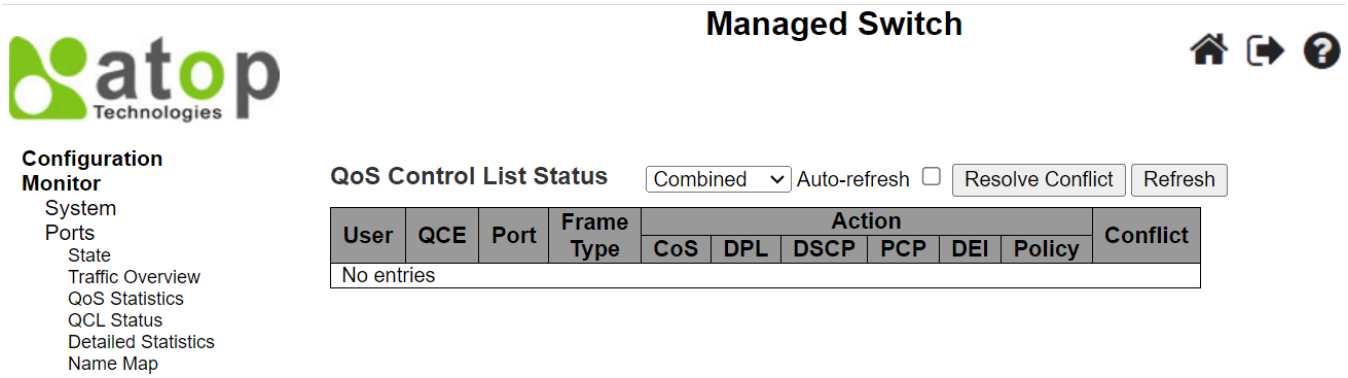

Figure 3.16 QoS Control List (QCL) Status Webpage

Table 3.10 Monitoring Descriptions of QoS Control List Status

Label	Description
User	Indicates the QCL user.
QCE	Indicates the QCE ID.
Port	Indicates the list of ports configured with the QCE.
Frame Type	Indicates the type of frame. Possible values are: **Any:** Match any frame type. **Ethernet**: Match EtherType frames. **LLC**: Match (LLC) frames. **SNAP**: Match (SNAP) frames. **IPv4**: Match IPv4 frames. **IPv6**: Match IPv6 frames.
Action	Indicates the classification action taken on ingress frame if parameters configured are matched with the frame's content. Possible actions are: **CoS:** Classify Class of Service. **DPL:** Classify Drop Precedence Level. **DSCP:** Classify DSCP value. **PCP:** Classify PCP value. **DEI:** Classify DEI value. **Policy:** Classify ACL Policy number.
Conflict	Displays Conflict status of QCL entries. As hardware resources are shared by multiple applications. It may happen that resources required to add a QCE may not be available, in that case it shows conflict status as '**Yes**', otherwise it is always '**No**'. Please note that conflict can be resolved by releasing the hardware resources required to add QCL entry on pressing '**Resolve Conflict**' button.

The user can select the QCL user from the drop-down selection list to show the corresponding status. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. When there is any conflict status of an QCL entry denoted by "**Yes**", the user can click the **Resolve Conflict button** to release the resources required to add QCL entry.

3.2.5 Detailed Statistics

This Webpage in Figure 3.17 provides detailed traffic statistics for a specific switch port. The user can use the port drop-down selection box to select which switch's port details to display. The displayed counters are the totals for receive and transmit, the size counters for receive and transmit, the queue counters for receive and transmit, and the error counters for receive and transmit. Descriptions of statistics labels are summarized in Table 3.11.

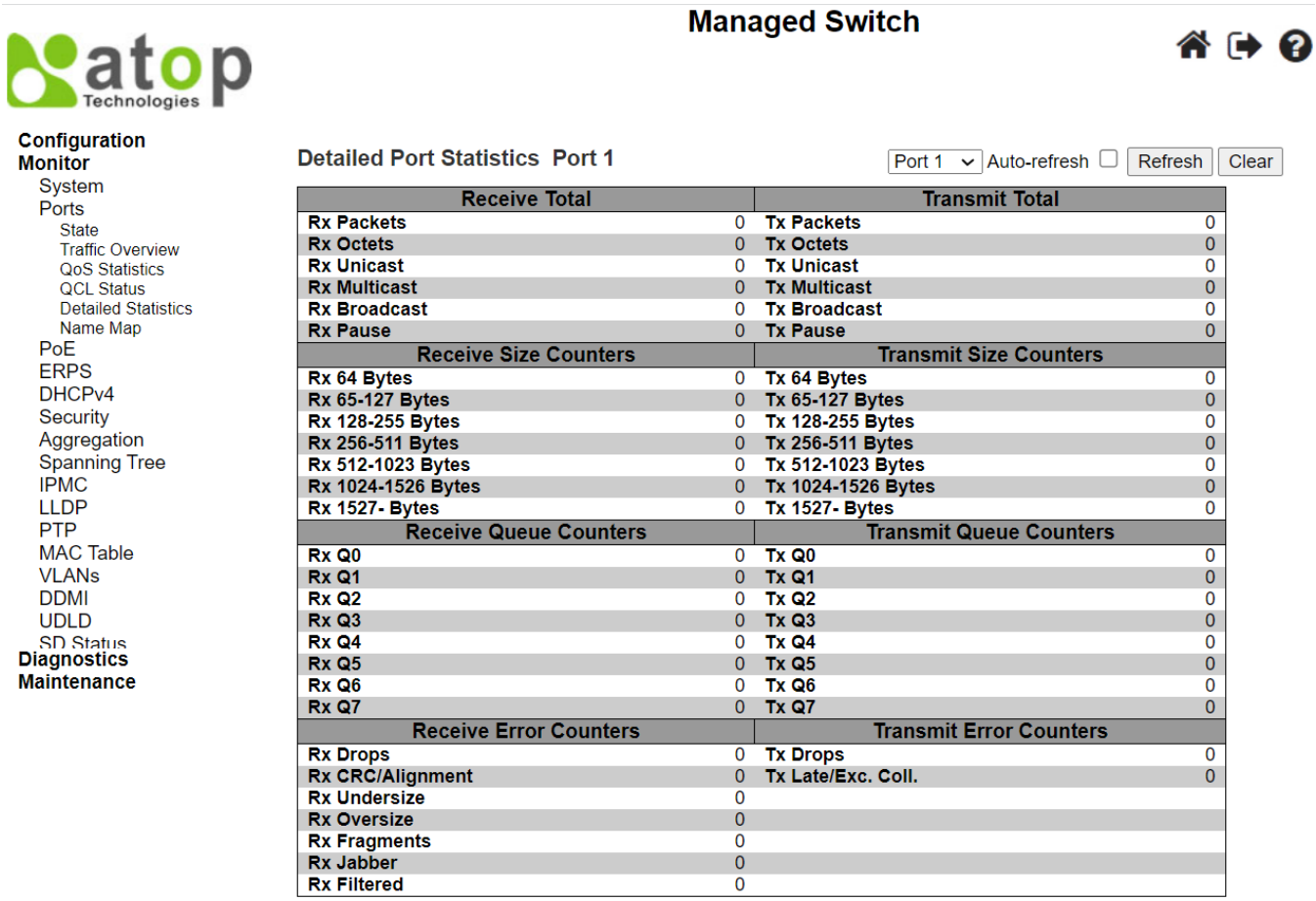

Figure 3.17 Detailed Port Statistics Webpage

Table 3.11 Descriptions of Detailed Port Statistics

Label	Description
Receive Total and Transmit Total	
Rx and Tx Packets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) packets.
Rx and Tx Octets	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) bytes. Includes FCS but excludes framing bits.
Rx and Tx Unicast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) unicast packets.
Rx and Tx Multicast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) multicast packets.
Rx and Tx Broadcast	The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) broadcast packets.
Rx and Tx Pause	A count of the MAC Control frames received or transmitted on this port that have an opcode indicating a PAUSE operation.
Receive and Transmit Size Counters	
The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) multicast packets.	
Receive and Transmit Queue Counters	
The number of received and transmitted (good and bad) broadcast packets.	
Receive Error Counters	
Rx Drops	The number of frames dropped due to lack of receive buffers or egress congestion.
Rx CRC/Alignment	The number of frames received with CRC or alignment errors.
Rx Undersize	The number of short frames received with valid CRC. Short frames are frames that are smaller than 64 bytes.
Rx Oversize	The number of long frames received with valid CRC. Long frames are frames that are longer than the configured maximum frame length for this port.
Rx Fragments	The number of short frames received with invalid CRC. Short frames are frames that are smaller than 64 bytes.

Label	Description
Receive Total and Transmit Total	
Rx Jabber	The number of long frames received with invalid CRC. Long frames are frames that are longer than the configured maximum frame length for this port.
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.

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The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click the **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. To celar the counters for all ports, the user can click the **Clear** button.

3.2.6 Name Map

This Webpage provides mapping of interface name to port number. Many Webpages (WebUI) use a port number to express an interface, whereas Command Line Interface (CLI) uses interface names. The table shown in Figure 3.18 provides a means to convert from one to the other.

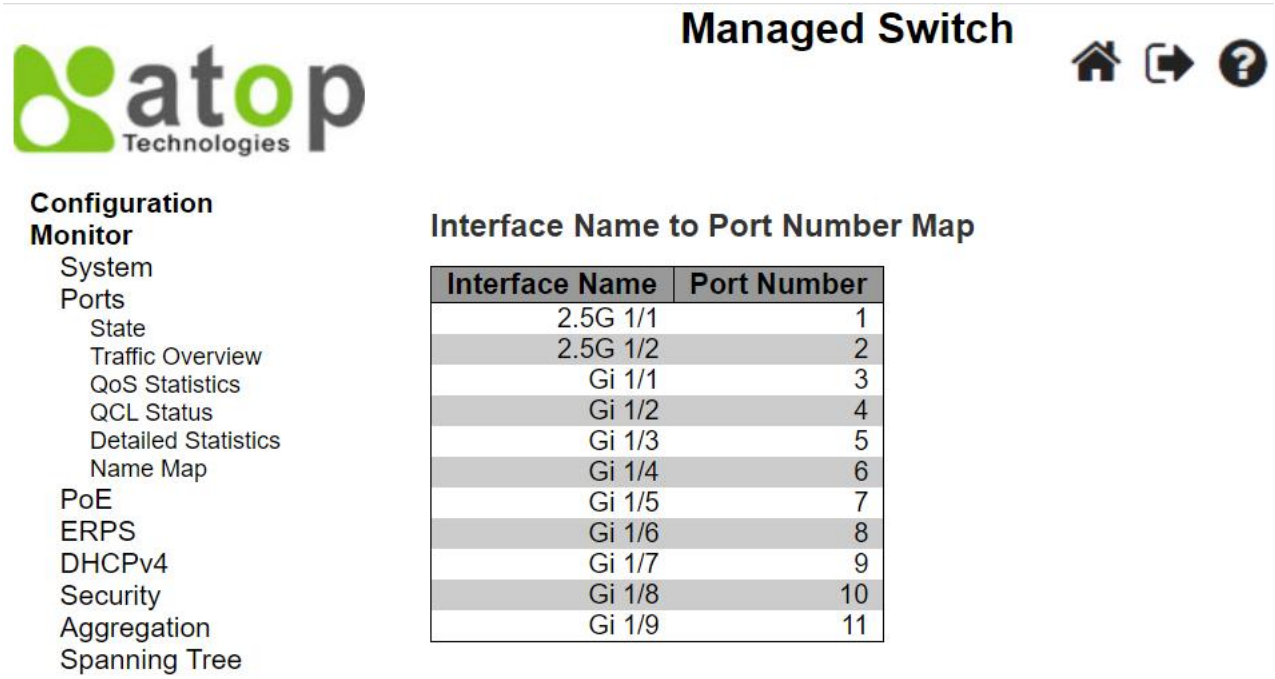


Figure 3.18 Port's Name Map Webpage

3.3 PoE

This Webpage summarizes the status of each PoE (Power over Ethernet) port on the EHG77XX managed switch. Figure 3.19 shows that Port 1~8 can support PoE on EHG7711-8PoE. These PoE ports can supply power to Powered Device (PD) which will be indicated under the **Classification** column. Table 3.12 provides descriptions of each column in the table of PoE Status.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

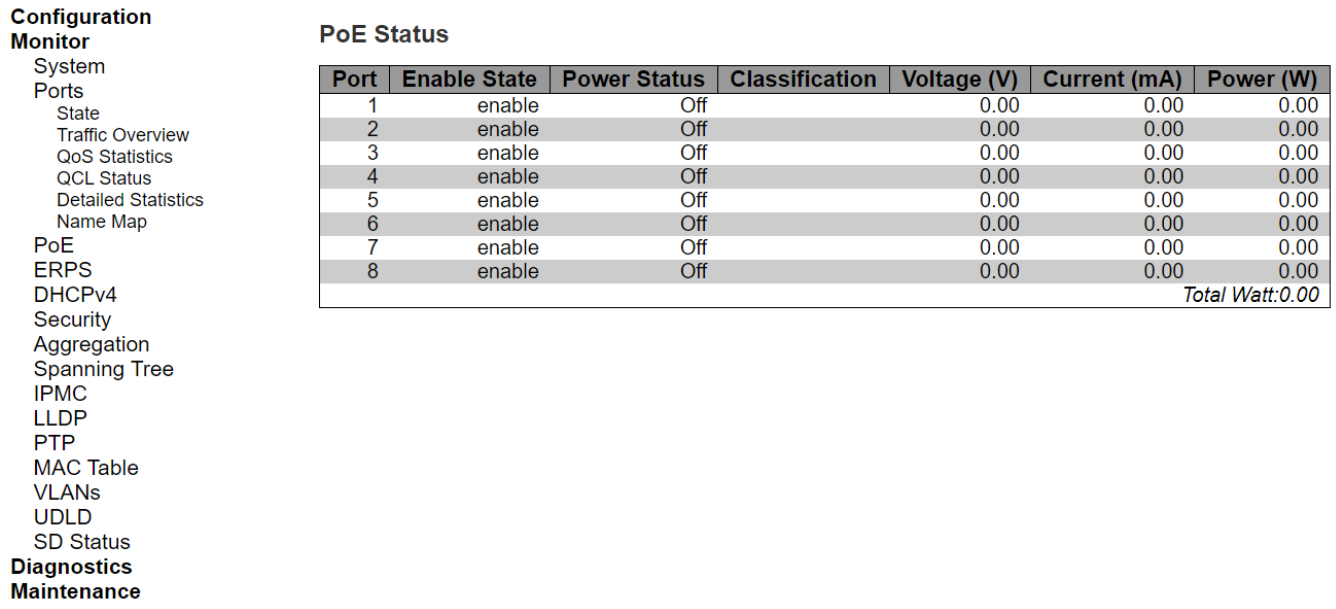


Figure 3.19 Webpage to PoE Status

Table 3.12 Descriptions of PoE Status

Label	Description
Port	The port number that supports PoE function
Enable State	Enable or Disable of PoE function.
Power Status	The status will be **On** when there is a power device (PD) on the other end or **Off** when there is no PD on the other end.
Classification	Display the classification of power device on the other end.
Voltage (V)	Display the voltage supplied to this port in Volts.
Current (mA)	Display the current supplied to this port in milli-Amperes.
Power (W)	Display the power supplied to this port in Watts.
Total Watt	Display the power supplied to all ports in Watts.

3.4 ERPS

ERPS is an abbreviation for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching defined in ITU/T G.8032. It provides fast protection and recovery switching for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology while also ensuring that the Ethernet layer remains loop-free. This ERPS Webpage under Monitor menu reports the current status of ERPS instances on the managed switch as shown in Figure 3.20. Table 3.13 summarizes the descriptions of column labels in the ERPS Status table. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

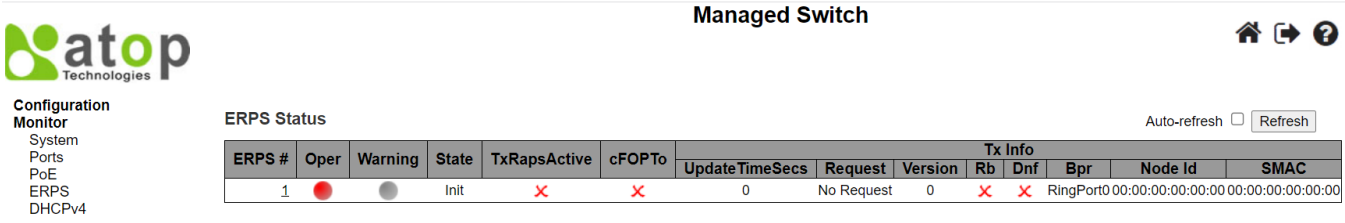


Figure 3.20 ERPS Status Webpage

Table 3.13 Description of ERPS Status

Label	Description
ERPS	The ID of the ERPS. Click on link to get to ERPS instance page, you can reset counters and issue commands.
Oper	The operational state of ERPS instance. ●: Active. ●: Disabled or Internal error.
Warning	Operational warnings of ERPS instance. ●: No warnings. ●: There are warnings, use tooltip to see.
State	Specifies protection/node state of ERPS.
TxRapsActive	Specifies whether we are currently supposed to be transmitting R-APS PDUs on our ring ports.
cFOPTo	Failure of Protocol - R-APS Rx Time Out.
Tx Info	
UpdateTimeSecs	Time in seconds since boot that this structure was last updated.
Request	Request/state according to G.8032, table 10-3.
Version	Version of received/used R-APS Protocol. 0 means v1, 1 means v2, etc.
Rb	RB (RPL blocked) bit of R-APS info. See Figure 10-3 of G.8032.
Dnf	DNF (Do Not Flush) bit of R-APS info. See Figure 10-3 of G.8032."
Bpr	BPR (Blocked Port Reference) of R-APS info. See Figure 10-3 of G.8032.
Node Id	Node ID of this request.
SMAC	The Source MAC address used in the request/state.

When the user clicked on the ERPS number (#) in first column of the table in Figure 3.20, a detailed status of that ERPS instance will be displayed on the Webpage. Figure 3.21 shows detailed status of the EPRS #1 where the parameters and commands are described in Table 3.14

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. However, this Auto-refresh does not refresh the value of the drop-down **Command** selection at the end of the Webpage. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The **Reset Couters** button at the bottom of the counter table allows the user to reset all counter. The **Save** button enables the user to save any changes on the Webpage. The **Reset** button will undo any changes made locally on the Webpage and revert to previously saved values. The **Back** button will return the user to the previous Webpage such as in Figure 3.20.

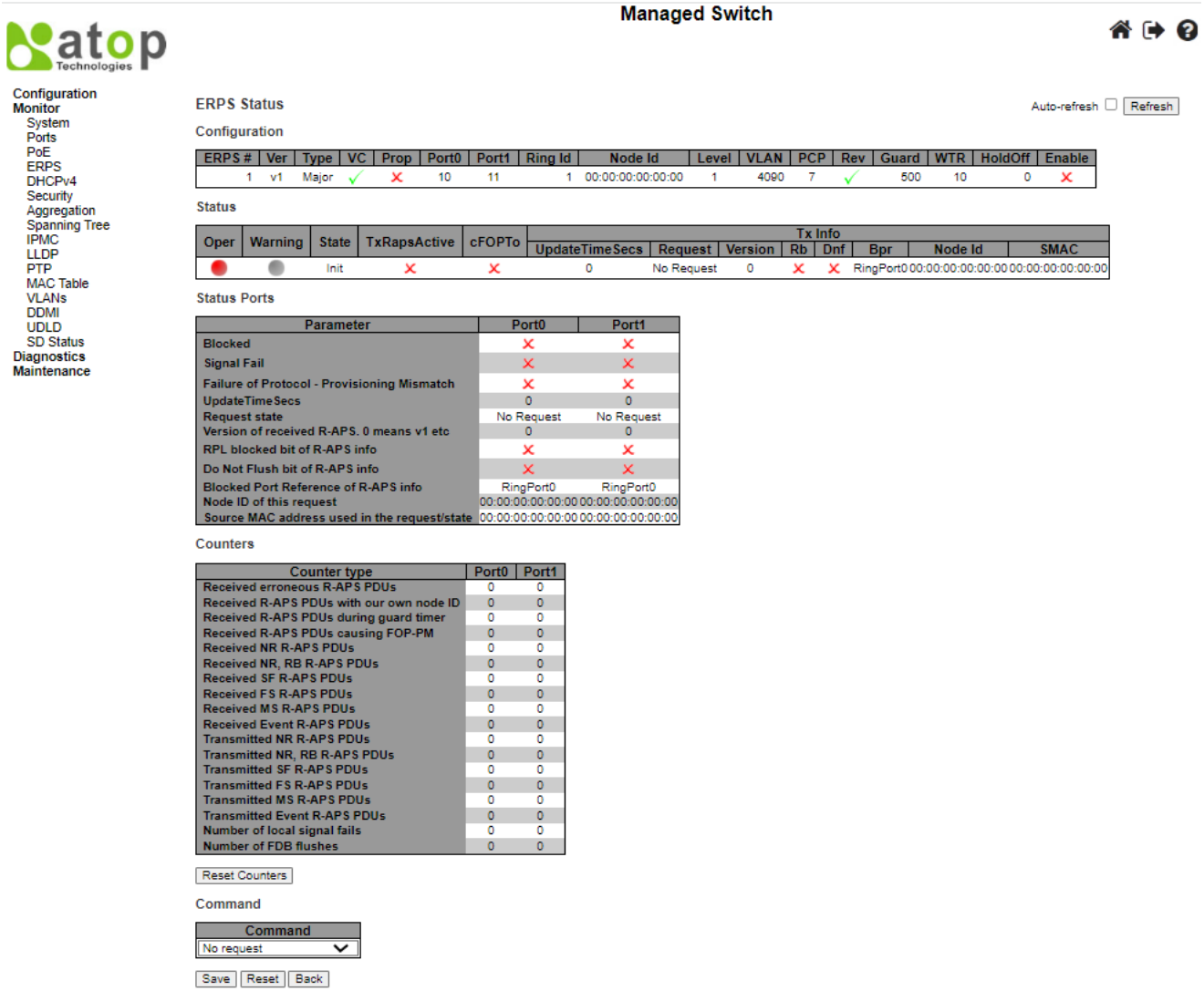


Figure 3.21 ERPS Detailed Status Webpage

Table 3.14 Description of ERPS Detailed Status

Label	Description
Configuration	This table shows the current configuration for this ERPS instance. Go to the ERPS Configuration help page for further explanation.
Status	This shows the current status of the ERPS instance. Go to the ERPS Status help page for further explanation.
Status Ports	This shows the current status of the ERPS instance. Go to the ERPS Status help page for further explanation.
Counters	This shows a number of counters useful for debug purpose. The Counter type column indicate the counted frame attribute.
ERPS Command	• **No request**: There is no active local command on this instance. Issuing this command has no effect. • **Clear**: Clear a switchover (FS or MS) request and a WTB/WTR condition and force reversion even if not revertive. • **Force switch to Port0**: Causes a forced switchover. Blocks port1 and unblocks port0. • **Force switch to Port1**: Causes a forced switchover. Blocks port0 and unblocks port1. • **Manual switch to Port0**: Causes a switchover if the signal is good and no forced switch is in effect. Blocks port1 and unblocks port0.

Label	Description
	• **Manual switch to Port1**: Causes a switchover if the signal is good and no forced switch is in effect. Blocks port0 and unblocks port1.

3.5 DHCPv4

3.5.1 Snooping Table

This DHCPv4 Snooping Table Webpage shown in Figure 3.22 displays the dynamic IP assigned information after DHCP Snooping mode is disabled. All DHCP clients obtained the dynamic IP address from the DHCP server will be listed in this table except for local VLAN interface IP addresses. Entries in the Dynamic DHCP snooping Table are shown on this page.

Each Webpage can list up to 99 entries from the Dynamic DHCP snooping table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the Dynamic DHCP snooping Table. The "**MAC address**" and "**VLAN**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the Dynamic DHCP snooping Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from these entered input fields found in or the closest match in the Dynamic DHCP snooping Table. In addition, the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the Dynamic DHCP Snooping Table. Table 3.15 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the Dynamic DHCP Snooping Table.

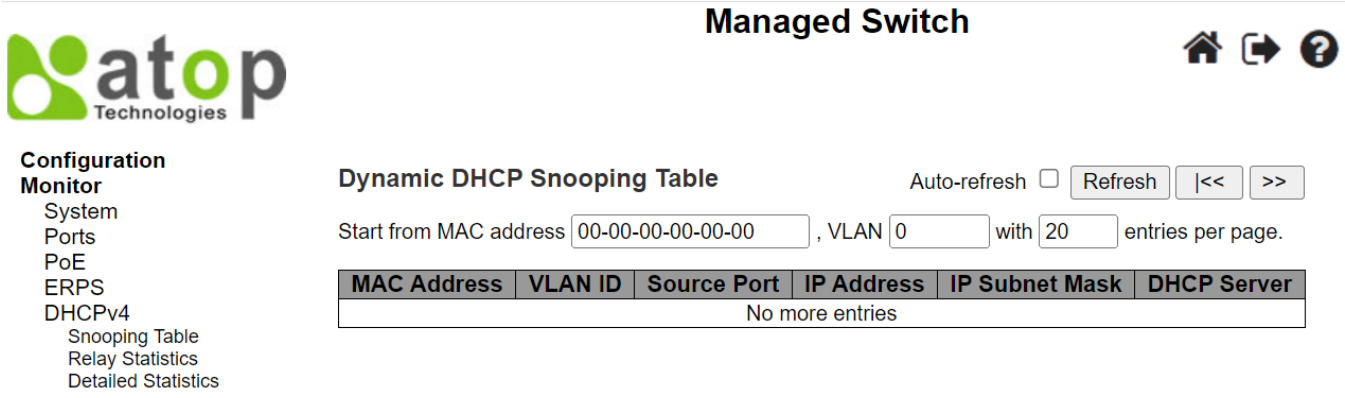


Figure 3.22 Dynamic DHCP Snooping Table Webpage

Table 3.15 Descriptions of Dynamic DHCP Snooping Table

Label	Description
MAC Address	User's MAC address of the entry.
VLAN ID	VLAN-ID in which the DHCP traffic is permitted.
Source Port	Switch's Port Number in which the entries are displayed.
IP Address	User's IP address of the entry.
IP Subnet Mask	User's IP subnet mask of the entry.
DHCP Server	DHCP Server address of the entry.

3.5.2 Relay Statistics

This Webpage provides statistics for DHCP Relay as shown in Figure 3.23. The DHCP Relay Statistics are divided into **Server Statistics** and **Client Statistics**. Description of each DHCP Relay Statistics is summarized in Table 3.16. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. To clear all statistics on the page, the user can click the **Clear** button.

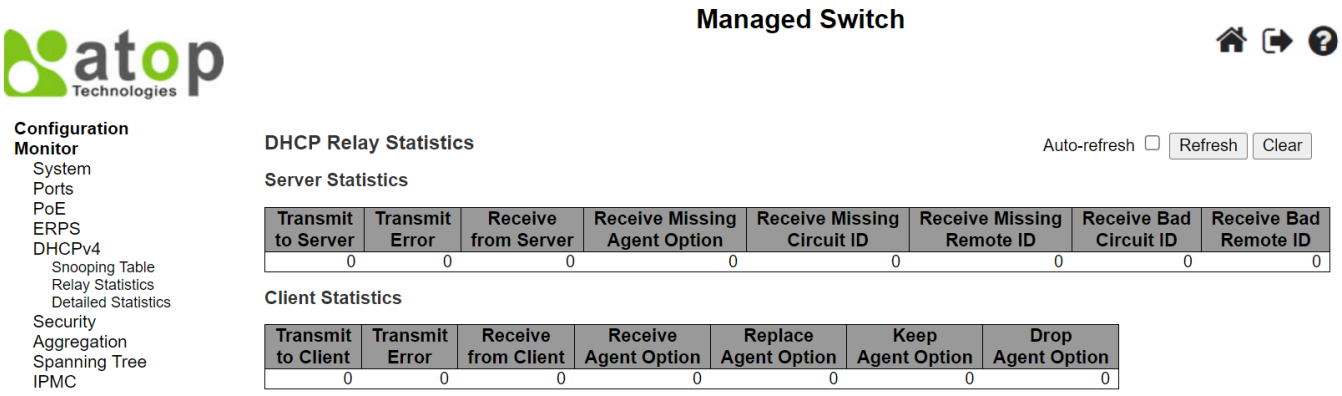


Figure 3.23 DHCP Relay Statistics Webpage

Table 3.16 Descriptions of DHCP Relay Statistics Webpage

Label	Description
Server Statistics	
Transmit To Server	The number of packets that are relayed from client to server.
Transmit Error	The number of packets that resulted in errors while being sent to clients.
Receive from Server	The number of packets received from server.
Receive Missing Agent Option	The number of packets received without agent information options.
Receive Missing Circuit ID	The number of packets received with the Circuit ID option missing.
Receive Missing Remote ID	The number of packets received with the Remote ID option missing.
Receive Bad Circuit ID	The number of packets whose Circuit ID option did not match known circuit ID.
Receive Bad Remote ID	The number of packets whose Remote ID option did not match known Remote ID.
Client Statistics	
Transmit To Client	The number of relayed packets from server to client.
Transmit Error	The number of packets that resulted in error while being sent to servers.
Receive from Client	The number of received packets from server.
Receive Agent Option	The number of received packets with relay agent information option.
Replace Agent Option	The number of packets which were replaced with relay agent information option.
Keep Agent Option	The number of packets whose relay agent information was retained.
Drop Agent Option	The number of packets that were dropped which were received with relay agent information

3.5.3 Detailed Statistics

This Detailed Statistics webpage in Figure 3.24 provides statistics for DHCP snooping. Note that the normal forward per-port TX (Transmit) statistics is not increased if the incoming DHCP packet is done by L3 (Layer 3) forwarding mechanism. Clearing the statistics on specific port in this Webpage may not take effect on global statistics since it collects at different layer. Descriptions of DHCP Detailed Statistics are summarized in Table 3.17.

The DHCP user drop-down selection box Combined determines which user's detailed statistics will be displayed on the Webpage. The DHCP user option can be: Combined, Normal Forward, Server, Client, Snooping, or Relay. Next, the port drop-down selection box Port 1 also determines which port's detailed statistics will be display on the Webpage. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click the **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. To clear all statistics on the Webpage, the user can click the **Clear** button.

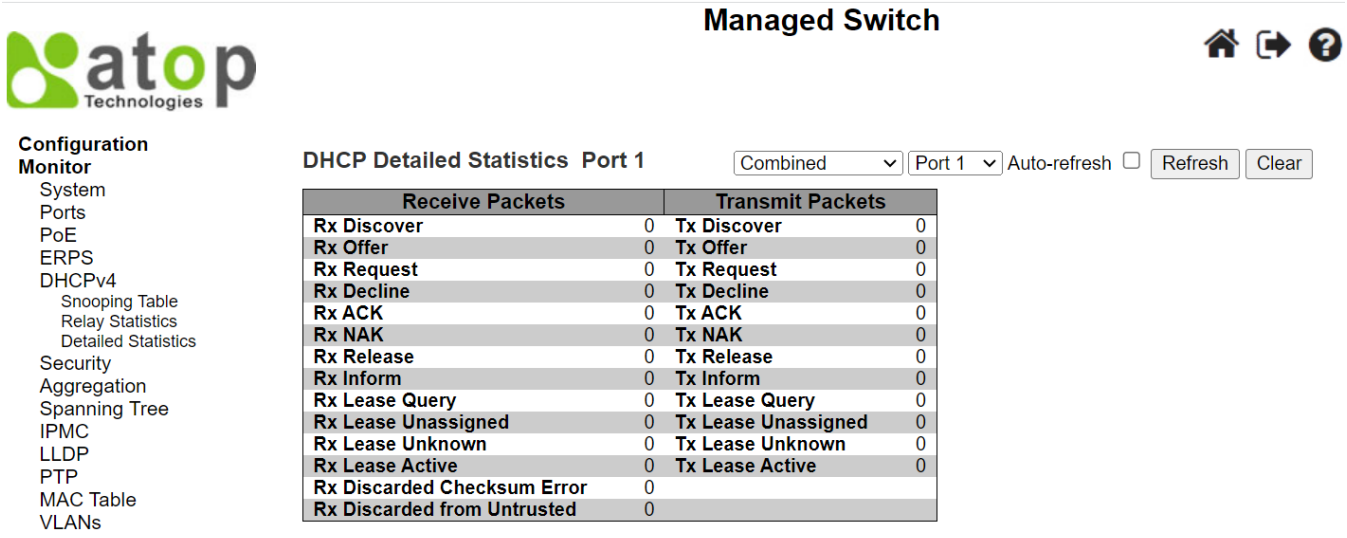


Figure 3.24 DHCP Detailed Statistics Port 1 Webpage

Table 3.17 Descriptions of DHCP Detailed Statistics Port 1

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

3.6 Security

Security menu group under **Monitor** menu consists of three submenus which are **Network**, **AAA**, and **Switch**. Figure 3.25 shows the list of submenus under **Monitor→Security**.

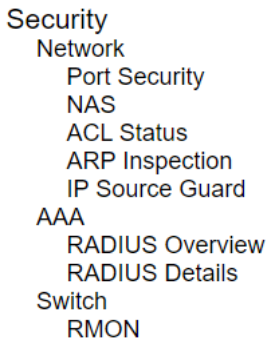


Figure 3.25 Security Menu Group under Monitor

3.6.1 Network

3.6.1.1 Port Security Overview

This webpage in Figure 3.26 shows the Port Security status. Port Security is a module with no direct configuration. Configuration comes indirectly from other modules - the user modules. When a user module has enabled port security on a port, the port is set-up for software-based learning. In this mode, frames from unknown MAC addresses are passed on to the port security module, which in turn asks all user modules whether to allow this new MAC address to forward or block it. For a MAC address to be set in the forwarding state, all enabled user modules must unanimously agree on allowing the MAC address to forward. If only one chooses to block it, it will be blocked until that user module decides otherwise. The status page is divided into two sections - one with a legend of user modules and one with the actual port status. Table 3.18 summarizes the descriptions of Port Security Switch Status.

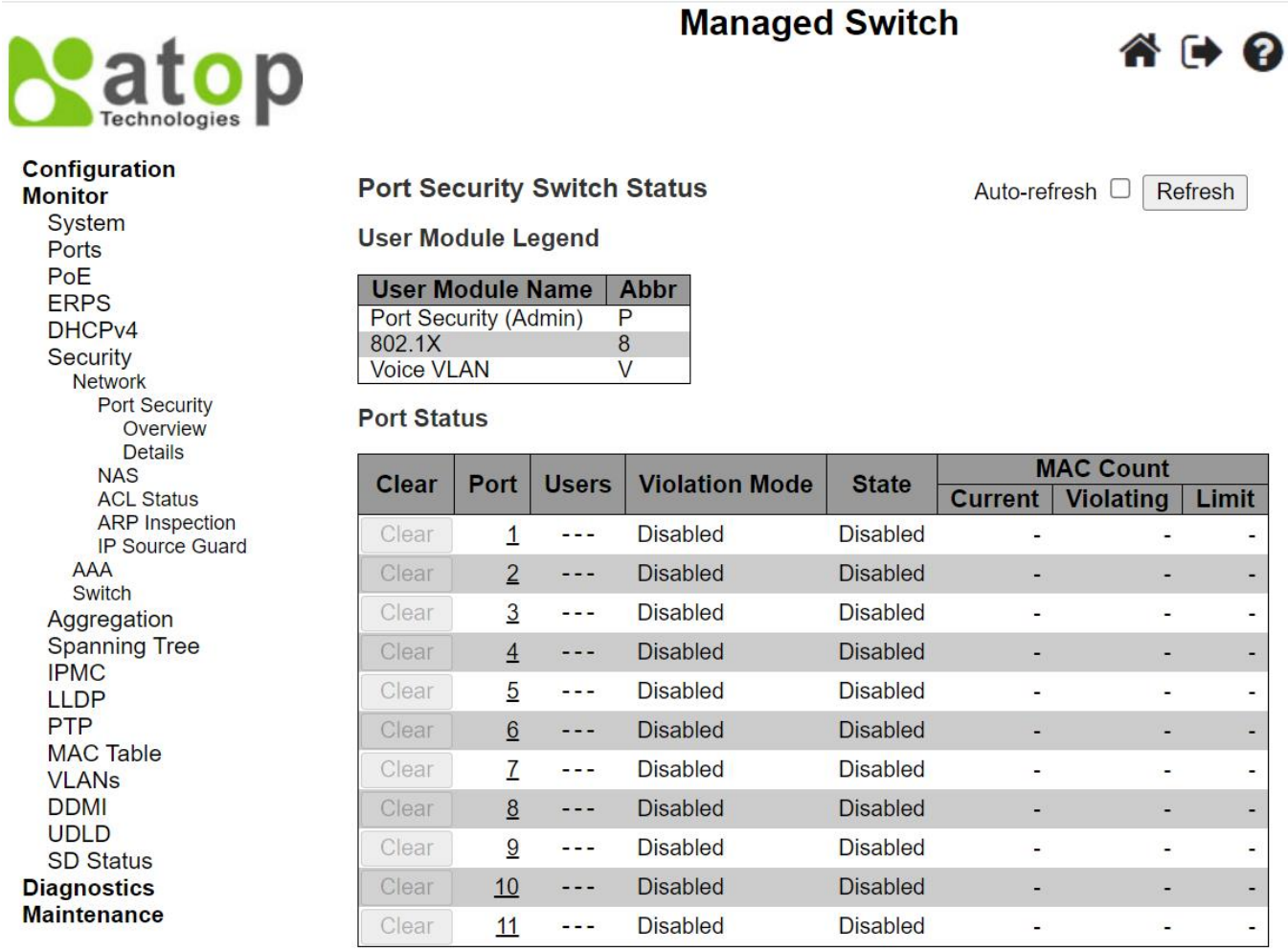


Figure 3.26 Overview of Port Security Switch Status Webpage

Table 3.18 Descriptions of Port Security Switch Status Webpage

Label	Description
User Module Legend	
User Module Name	The full name of a module that may request Port Security services.
Abbr	A one-letter abbreviation of the user module. This is used in the Users column in the port status table.
Port Status	
Clear	Click to remove all dynamic MAC addresses on all VLANs on this port. The button is only clickable if number of secured MAC addresses is non-zero.
Port	The port number for which the status applies. Click the port number to see the status for this port.
Users	Each of the user modules has a column that shows whether that module has enabled Port Security or not. A '-' means that the corresponding user module is not enabled, whereas a letter indicates that the user module abbreviated by that letter (see **Abbr** above) has enabled port security.
Violation Mode	Shows the configured Violation Mode of the port. It can take one of four values: **Disabled**: Port Security is not administratively enabled on this port. **Protect**: Port Security is administratively enabled in Protect mode. **Restrict**: Port Security is administratively enabled in Restrict mode. **Shutdown**: Port Security is administratively enabled in Shutdown mode.
State	Shows the current state of the port. It can take one of four values: **Disabled**: No user modules are currently using the Port Security service.

Label	Description
User Module Legend	
	Ready: The Port Security service is in use by at least one user module, and is awaiting frames from unknown MAC addresses to arrive. **Limit Reached**: The Port Security service is administratively enabled and the limit is reached. **Shut down**: The Port Security service is administratively enabled and the port is shut down. No MAC addresses can be learned on the port until it is administratively re-opened by administratively taking the port down and then back up on the "Configuration→Ports" page. Alternatively, the switch may be booted or reconfigured Port Security-wise.
MAC Count (Current, Violating, Limit)	The three columns indicate the number of currently learned MAC addresses (forwarding as well as blocked), the number of violating MAC address (only counting in Restrict mode) and the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on the port, respectively. If no user modules are enabled on the port, the Current column will show a dash (-). If Port Security is not administratively enabled on the port, the Violating and Limit columns will show a dash (-)..

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.6.1.2 Port Security Details

This Webpage in Figure 3.27 shows the details of MAC addresses secured by the Port Security module. Descriptions of column labels of Port Security Port Status table are summarized in Table 3.19. The user can use the port's drop-down selection box Port 1 to select the port number that its status will be showed. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

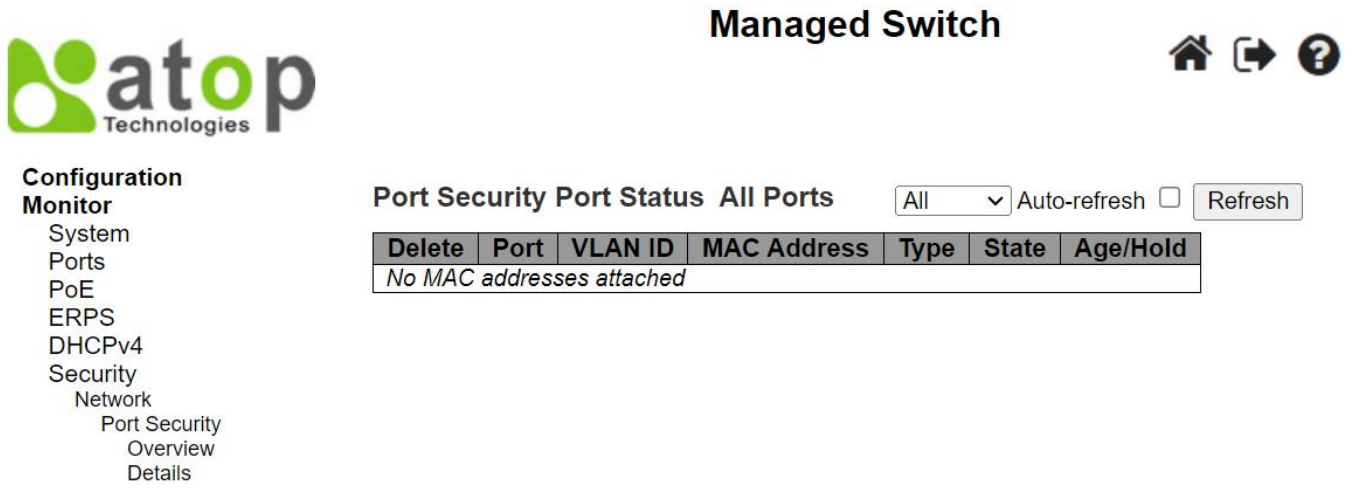


Figure 3.27 Details of Port Security Port Status All Ports Webpage

Table 3.19 Descriptions of Port Security Port Status All Ports Webpage

Label	Description
Delete	Click to remove this entry of MAC addresses from MAC address table. The button is only clickable if the entry type is Dynamic. Use the "Configuration→Security→Port Security→MAC Addresses" page to remove Static and Sticky entries.
Port	If all ports are shown (can be selected through the drop-down box on the top right), this one shows the port to which the MAC address is bound.

Label	Description
MAC Address & VLAN ID	The MAC address and VLAN ID that is seen on this port. If no MAC addresses are learned, a single row stating "***No MAC addresses attached***" is displayed.
Type	Indicates the type of entry. Takes one of three values: • **Dynamic**: The entry is learned through learn frames coming to the Port Security module while the port in question is not in sticky mode. • **Static**: The entry is entered by the end-user through management. Entry is not subject to aging. • **Sticky**: When the port is in sticky mode, all entries that would otherwise have been learned as dynamic are learned as sticky. Sticky entries are part of the running-config and can therefore be saved to startup-config. An important aspect of sticky MAC addresses is that they survive link changes (in contrast to Dynamic, which will have to be learned again). They also survive reboots if running-config is saved to startup-config.
State	Indicates whether the corresponding MAC address is blocked or forwarding. In the blocked state, it will not be allowed to transmit or receive traffic.
Age/Hold	If at least one user module has decided to block this MAC address, it will stay in the blocked state until the hold time (measured in seconds) expires. If all user modules have decided to allow this MAC address to forward, and aging is enabled, the Port Security module will periodically check that this MAC address still forwards traffic. If the age period (measured in seconds) expires and no frames have been seen, the MAC address will be removed from the MAC table. Otherwise, a new age period will begin. If aging is disabled or a user module has decided to hold the MAC address indefinitely, a dash (-) will be shown.

3.6.1.3 NAS Switch

This Webpage provides an overview of the current NAS switch status through states of its ports. NAS is an acronym for **N**etwork **A**ccess **S**erver. The NAS is meant to act as a gateway to guard access to a protected source. A client connects to the NAS, and the NAS connects to another resource asking whether the client's supplied credentials are valid. Based on the answer, the NAS then allows or disallows access to the protected resource. An example of a NAS implementation is IEEE 802.1X. Figure 3.28 shows the Network Access Server Switch Status webpage. Table 3.20 summarizes the descriptions of column labels of the Network Access Server Switch Status table.

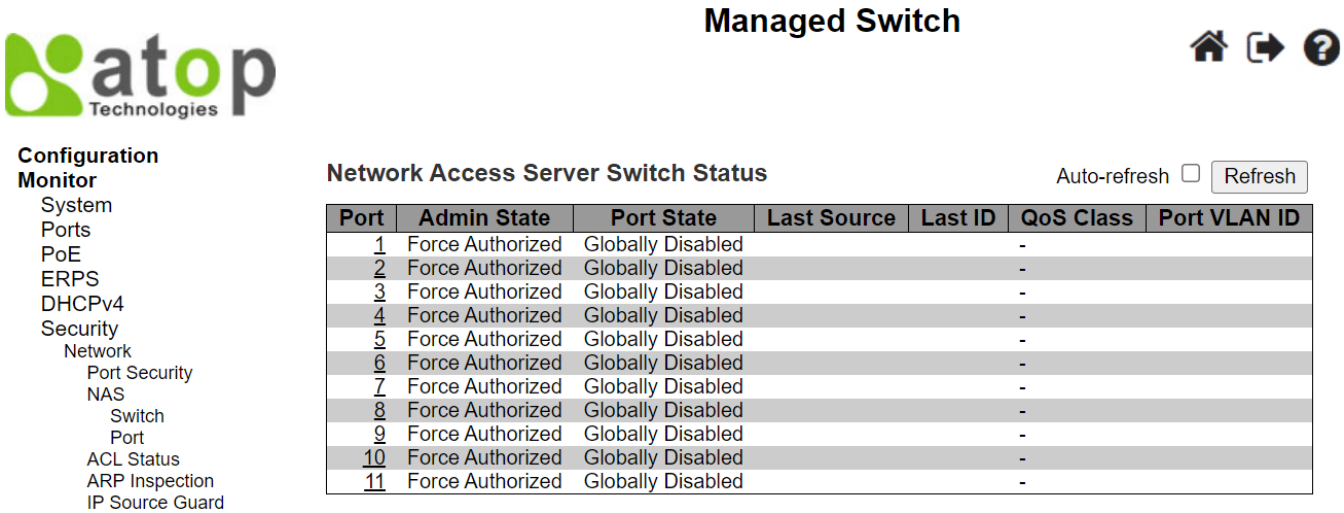


Figure 3.28 Network Access Server Switch Status Webpage

Table 3.20 Descriptions of Network Access Server Switch Status Webpage

Label	Description
Port	The switch's port number. Click to navigate to detailed NAS statistics for this port.

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

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.6.1.4 NAS Port

This Webpage in Figure 3.29 provides detailed NAS (Network Access Server) statistics for a specific switch port running EAPOL-based IEEE 802.1X authentication. For MAC-based ports, it shows selected backend server (RADIUS Authentication Server) statistics, only. The user can use the port drop-down selection Port 1 box to select which port's details to be displayed. Table 3.21 provides descriptions of NAS Statistics.

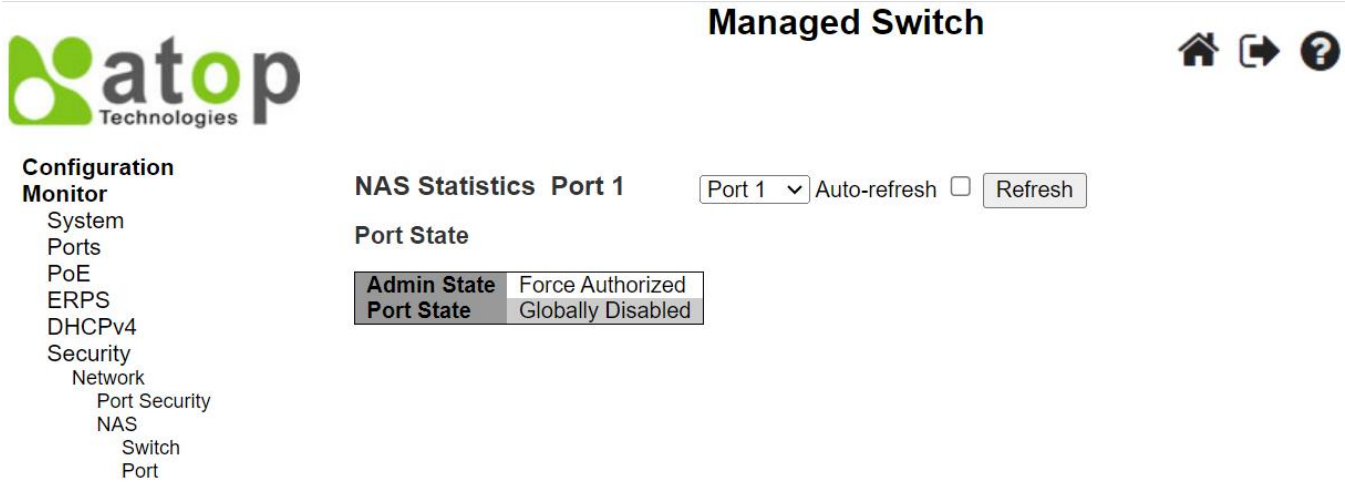


Figure 3.29 NAS Statistics Port 1 Webpage

Table 3.21 Descriptions of NAS Statistics Port 1 Webpage

Label	Description
Port State	
Admin State	The port's current administrative state. Refer to NAS Admin State for a description of possible values.
Port State	The current state of the port. Refer to NAS Port State for a description of the individual states.
QoS Class	The QoS class assigned by the RADIUS server. The field is blank if no QoS class is assigned.

Label	Description
Port State	
Port VLAN ID	The VLAN ID that NAS has put the port in. The field is blank if the Port VLAN ID is not overridden by NAS. If the VLAN ID is assigned by the RADIUS server, "(RADIUS-assigned)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about RADIUS-assigned VLANs Configuration->Security->Network->NAS. If the port is moved to the Guest VLAN, "(Guest)" is appended to the VLAN ID. Read more about Guest VLANs Configuration->Security->Network->NAS.
Port Counters	
EAPOL Counters	These supplicant frame counters are available for the following administrative states: **Force Authorized**, **Force Unauthorized**, **Port-based 802.1X**, **Single 802.1X**, **Multi 802.1X**
Backend Server Counters	These backend (RADIUS) frame counters are available for the following administrative states: **Port-based 802.1X**, **Single 802.1X**, **Multi 802.1X**, **MAC-based Auth**.
Last Supplicant/Client Info	Information about the last supplicant/client that attempted to authenticate. This information is available for the following administrative states: **Port-based 802.1X**, **Single 802.1X**, **Multi 802.1X**, **MAC-based Auth**.
Selected Counters	
Selected Counters	The Selected Counters table is visible when the port is in one of the following administrative states: **Multi 802.1X**, **MAC-based Auth**. The table is identical to and is placed next to the Port Counters table. The table will be empty if no MAC address is currently selected. To populate the table, select one of the attached MAC Addresses from the table below.
Attached MAC Addresses	
Identity	Shows the identity of the supplicant, as received in the Response Identity EAPOL frame. Clicking the link causes the supplicant's EAPOL and Backend Server counters to be shown in the Selected Counters table. If no supplicants are attached, it shows No supplicants attached. This column is not available for MAC-based Auth.
MAC Address	For Multi 802.1X, this column holds the MAC address of the attached supplicant. For MAC-based Auth., this column holds the MAC address of the attached client. Clicking the link causes the client's Backend Server counters to be shown in the Selected Counters table. If no clients are attached, it shows No clients attached.
VLAN ID	This column holds the VLAN ID that the corresponding client is currently secured through the Port Security module.
State	The client can either be authenticated or unauthenticated. In the authenticated state, it is allowed to forward frames on the port, and in the unauthenticated state, it is blocked. As long as the backend server hasn't successfully authenticated the client, it is unauthenticated. If an authentication fails for one or the other reason, the client will remain in the unauthenticated state for Hold Time seconds.
Last Authentication	Shows the date and time of the last authentication of the client (successful as well as unsuccessful).

The user can check **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. The user can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. The **Clear** button is available in the following modes: **Force Authorized**, **Force Unauthorized**, **Port-based 802.1X**, and **Single 802.1X mode**. Click this button to clear the counters for the selected port. The **Clear All** button is available in the following modes: **Multi 802.1X** and **MAC-based Auth.X**. Click to clear both the port counters and all the attached client's counters. The "Last Client" will not be cleared. However, the **Clear This** button is available in the following modes: **Multi 802.1X** and **MAC-based Auth.X**. Click to clear only the currently selected client's counters.

3.6.1.5 ACL Status

The ACL (Access Control List) status displays different ACL users as shown in Figure 3.30. Each row refers to an ACE (Access Control Entry) with its corresponding parameters. The status parameters for each ACE are defined in Table 3.22. Note that the last column called **Conflict** will be set to "**Yes**" if a specific ACE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations. The maximum number of ACEs is 512 entries on each managed switch.

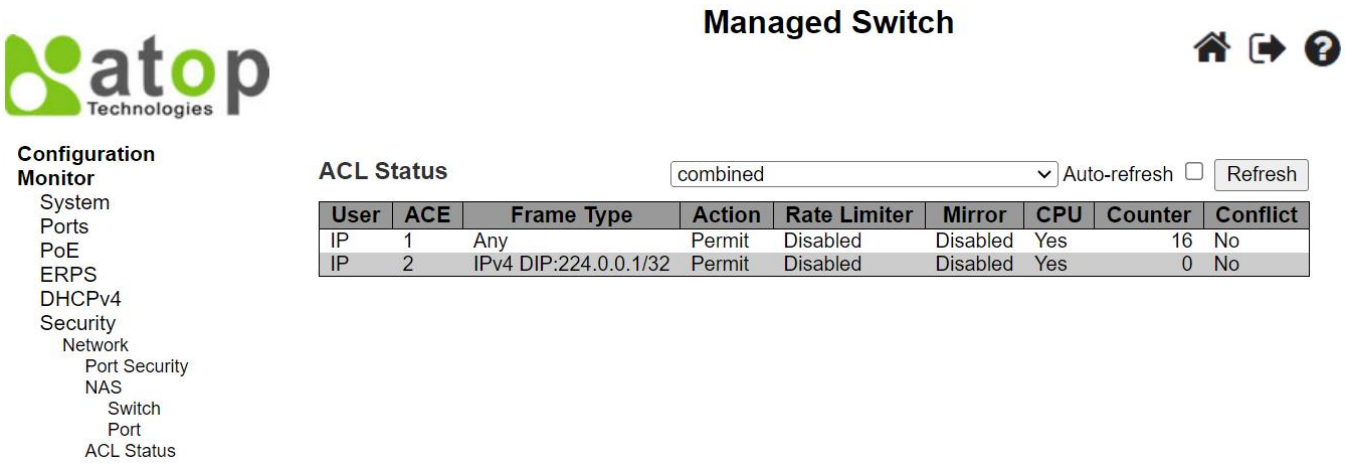
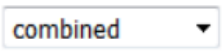


Figure 3.30 ACL Status Webpage

Table 3.22 Descriptions of ACL Status Webpage

Label	Description
User	Indicates the ACL (Access Control List) user.
ACE	Indicates the ACE (Access Control Entry) ID on local switch.
Frame Type	Indicates the frame type of the ACE. Possible values are: **Any**: The ACE will match any frame type. **EType**: The ACE will match Ethernet Type frames. Note that an Ethernet Type based ACE will not get matched by IP and ARP frames. **ARP**: The ACE will match ARP/RARP frames. **IPv4**: The ACE will match all IPv4 frames. **IPv4/ICMP**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with ICMP protocol. **IPv4/UDP**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with UDP protocol. **IPv4/TCP**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames with TCP protocol. **IPv4/Other**: The ACE will match IPv4 frames, which are not ICMP/UDP/TCP. **IPv6**: The ACE will match all IPv6 standard frames.
Action	Indicates the forwarding action of the ACE. **Permit**: Frames matching the ACE may be forwarded and learned. **Deny**: Frames matching the ACE are dropped. **Filter**: Frames matching the ACE are filtered.
Rate Limiter	Indicates the rate limiter number of the ACE. The allowed range is 1 to 16. When **Disabled** is displayed, the rate limiter operation is disabled.
CPU	Forward packet that matched the specific ACE to CPU.
Counter	The counter indicates the number of times the ACE was hit by a frame.
Conflict	Indicates the hardware status of the specific ACE. The specific ACE is not applied to the hardware due to hardware limitations.

The drop-down selection box 

determines which ACL user's status will be displayed on the Webpage. The drop-down selection options that can be chosen are: combined, static, ipSourceGuard, ipv6SourceGuard, IP, ipmc, Connectivity Fault Management, Automatic (Linear) Protection Switching, arpInspection, upnp, ptp, dhcp, dhcp6Snooping, loopProtect, linkOam, test, and conflict. The user can check **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately.

3.6.1.6 ARP Inspection

Entries in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table are shown on this Webpage in Figure 3.31. The Dynamic ARP Inspection Table can contain up to 256 entries. The table is sorted first by port, then by VLAN ID, then by MAC address, and then by IP address. All dynamic entries are learning from DHCP Snooping.

Each Webpage can list up to 99 entires from the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. The default number of entires per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. The "**Start from port address**", "**VLAN**", "**MAC address**" and "**IP address**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from these entered input fields found in or the closest match in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. In addition, the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table. Table 3.23 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the Dynamic ARP Inspection Table.

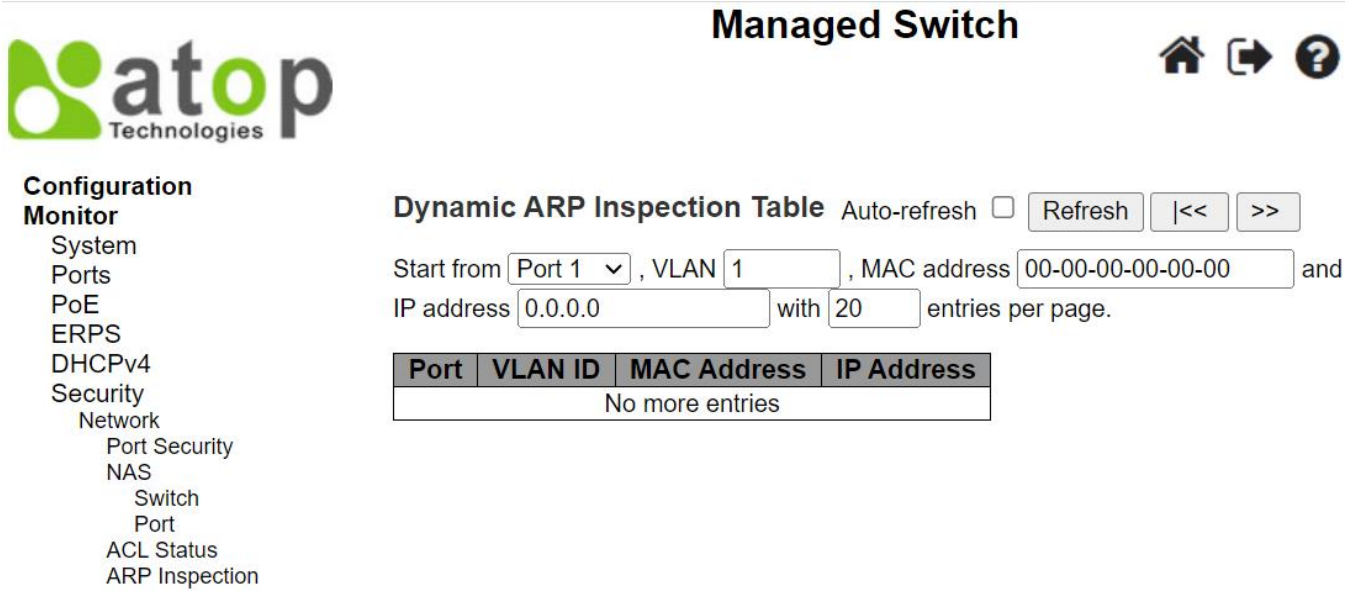


Figure 3.31 Dynamic ARP Inspection Table Webpage

Table 3.23 Descriptions of Dynamic ARP Inspection Table

Label	Description
Port	Switch's Port Number in which the entries are displayed.
VLAN ID	VLAN ID in which the ARP traffic is permitted.
MAC Address	User's MAC address of the entry.
IP Address	User's IP address of the entry.

3.6.1.7 IP Source Guard

Entries in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table are shown on this Webpage in Figure 3.32. The Dynamic IP Source Guard Table is sorted first by port, then by VLAN ID, then by IP address, and then by MAC address.

Each Webpage can list up to 99 entires from the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table. The default number of entires per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table. The "**Start from port address**", "**VLAN**", "**MAC address**" and "**IP address**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from these entered input fields found in or the closest match in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table. In addition,

the four input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.
The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table. Table 3.24 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the Dynamic IP Source Guard Table.

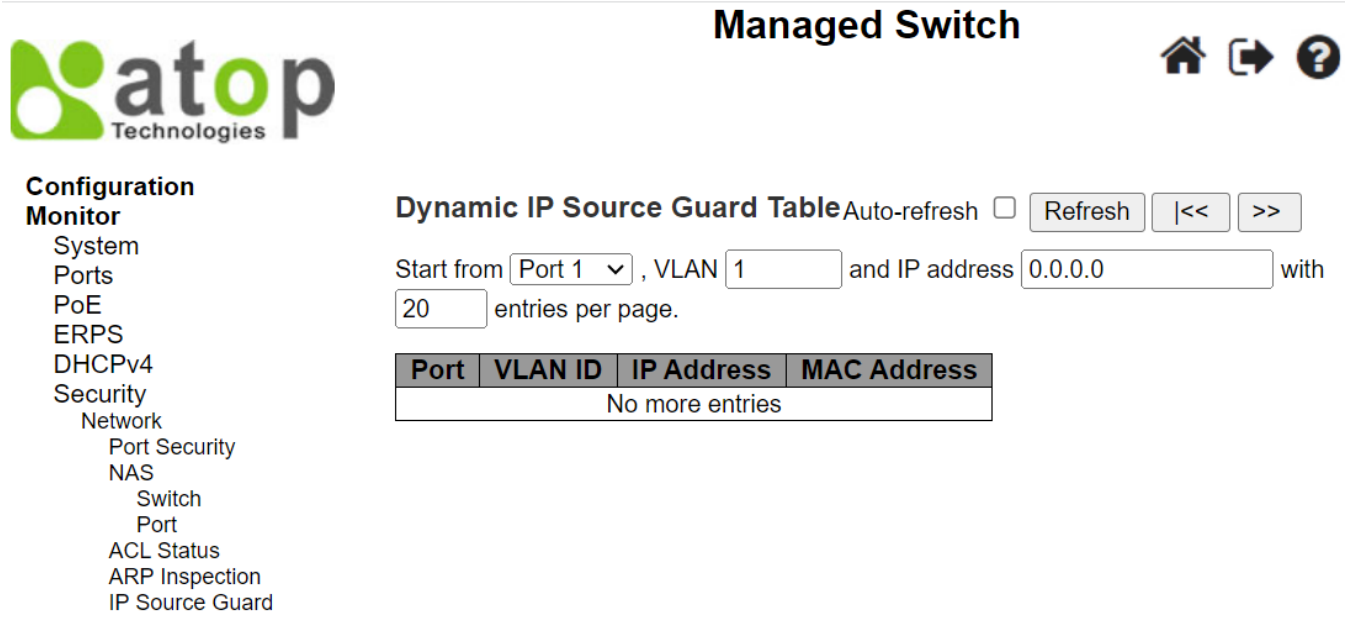


Figure 3.32 Dynamic IP Source Guard Table Webpage

Table 3.24 Descriptions of Dynamic IP Source Guard Table

Label	Description
Port	Switch's Port Number in which the entries are displayed.
VLAN ID	VLAN ID in which the IP traffic is permitted.
IP Address	User's IP address of the entry.
MAC Address	Source MAC address.

3.6.2 AAA

3.6.2.1 RADIUS Overview

The user can check the status of RADIUS server as shown in Figure 3.33. Note that RADIUS servers can be configured in the RADIUS Server Configuration Webpage. In this RADIUS Overview Webpage, the table lists the RADIUS server by its number from 1 to 5. EHG77XX managed switch will only show the Authentication Port and Authentication Status. The descriptions of the RADIUS Server Status Overview table are summarized in Table 3.25.

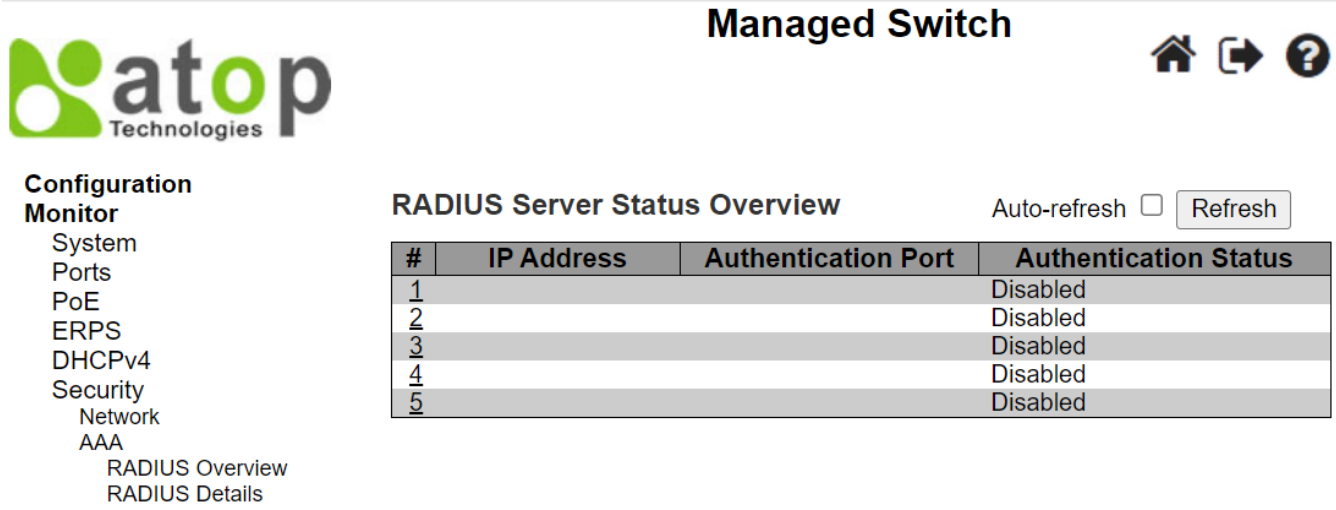


Figure 3.33 RADIUS Server Status Overview Webpage

Table 3.25 Descriptions of RADIUS Server Status Overview

Label	Description
#	The RADIUS server number. Click on the number to navigate to detailed statistics for this server.
IP Address	The IP address of this server.
Authentication Port	UDP port number for authentication.
Authentication Status	The current status of the server. This field takes one of the following values: **Disabled**: The server is disabled. **Not Ready**: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. **Ready**: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts. **Dead (X seconds left)**: Access attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

When, the user clicked on one of the numbers in the first column which refers the server number, a new Webpage will be displayed which shows the RADIUS Server Statistics for that selected server.

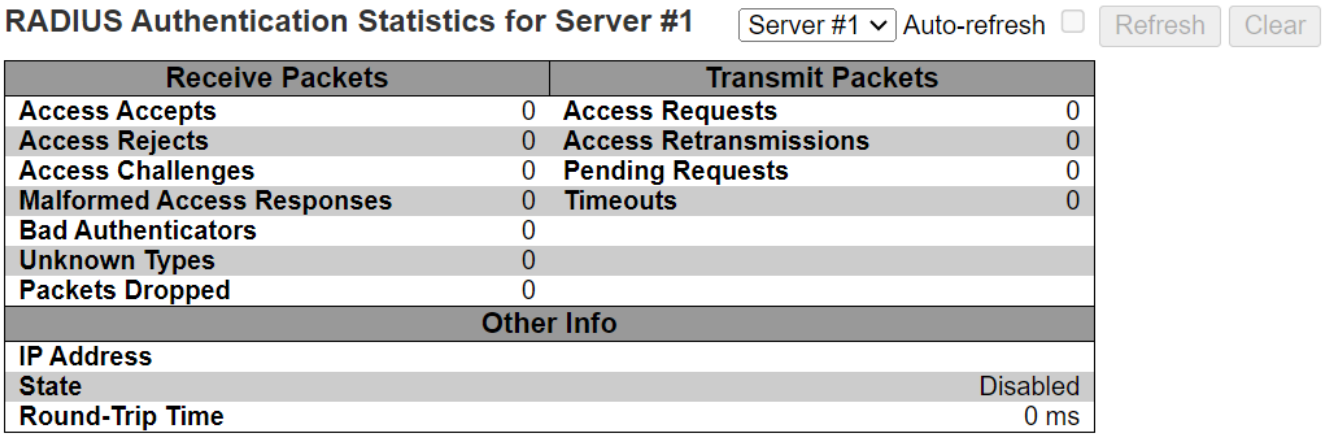


Figure 3.34 RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server #1 Webpage

Table 3.26 Descriptions of RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server #1

Label	Description
RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server#1 **RADIUS Authentication Statistics** map closely to those specified in RFC4668 - RADIUS Authentication Client MIB. Use the server select box to switch between the backend servers to show details. For **RADIUS authentication server packet counter**, there are seven receive and four transmit counters.	
Receive Packets	
Access Accepts	The number of RADIUS Access-Accept packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
Access Rejects	The number of RADIUS Access-Reject packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
Access Challenges	The number of RADIUS Access-Challenge packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
Malformed Access Responses	The number of malformed RADIUS Access-Response packets received from the server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.
Bad Authenticators	The number of RADIUS Access-Response packets containing invalid authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes received from the server.
Unknown Types	The number of RADIUS packets that were received with unknown types from the server on the authentication port and dropped.
Packets Dropped	The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.
Transmit Packets	
Access Requests	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.
Access Retransmission	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets retransmitted to the RADIUS authentication server.
Pending Requests	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.
Timeouts	The number of authentication timeouts to the server. After a timeout, the client may retry to the same server, send to a

Label	Description
	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.
Other Info	
IP Address	IP address and UDP port for the authentication server in question.
State	Shows the state of the server. It takes one of the following values: **Disabled**: The selected server is disabled. **Not Ready**: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. **Ready**: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts. **Dead (X seconds left)**: Access attempts were made to this server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.
Round-Trip Time	The time interval (measured in milliseconds) between the most recent Access-Reply/Access-Challenge and the Access-Request that matched it from the RADIUS authentication server. The granularity of this measurement is 100 ms. A value of 0 ms indicates that there hasn't been round-trip communication with the server yet.

3.6.2.2 RADIUS Details

Detailed statistics for a RADIUS server can be monitored on this Webpage. Figure 3.35 shows the RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server #1. Table 3.27 provides descriptions of RADIUS Authentication Statistics. Different server can be chosen by selecting other server number from the drop-down selection box. After changing the server number, the Webpage will be updated automatically to show the statistics of new server.

The user can check **Auto-fresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click the **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately. Clicking the **Clear** button will clear the counters in the Statistics table for the selected server. Note that the "**Pending Requests**" counter will not be cleared by this operation.

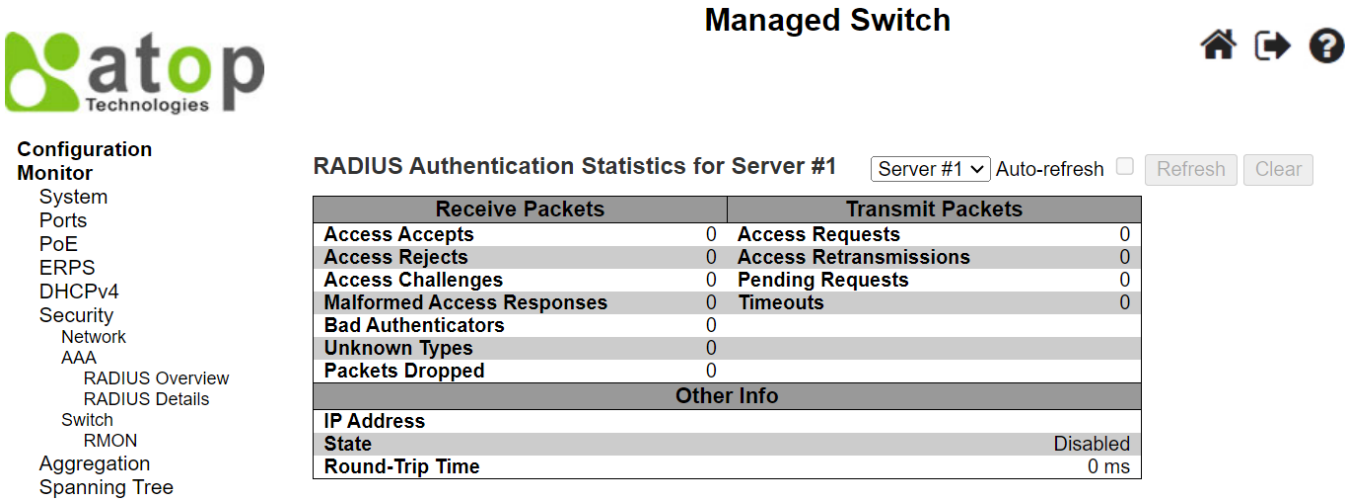


Figure 3.35 RADIUS Authentication and Accounting Statistics Webpage

Table 3.27 Descriptions of RADIUS Authentication Statistics Webpage

Label	Description
RADIUS Authentication Statistics for Server#1 **RADIUS Authentication Statistics** map closely to those specified in RFC4668 – RADIUS Authentication Client MIB. Use the server select box to switch between the backend servers to show details for. For **RADIUS authentication server packet counter**, there are seven receive and four transmit counters.	
Receive Packets	
Access Accepts	The number of RADIUS Access-Accept packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
Access Rejects	The number of RADIUS Access-Reject packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
Access Challenges	The number of RADIUS Access-Challenge packets (valid or invalid) received from the server.
Malformed Access Responses	The number of malformed RADIUS Access Response packets received from the server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.
Bad Authenticators	The number of RADIUS Access-Response packets containing invalid authenticators or Message Authenticator attributes received from the server.
Unknown Types	The number of RADIUS packets that were received with unknown types from the server on the authentication port and dropped.
Packets Dropped	The number of RADIUS packets that were received from the server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.
Transmit Packets	
Access Requests	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets sent to the server. This does not include retransmissions.
Access Retransmission	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets retransmitted to the RADIUS authentication server.
Pending Requests	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.
Timeouts	The number of authentication timeouts to the server. After timeout a, 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.
Other Info	
IP Address	IP address and UDP port for the authentication server in question.
State	Shows the state of the server. It takes one of the following values: **Disabled**: The selected server is disabled. **Not Ready**: The server is enabled, but IP communication is not yet up and running. **Ready**: The server is enabled, IP communication is up and running, and the RADIUS module is ready to accept access attempts. **Dead (X seconds left)**: Access attempts were made to this

Label	Description
	server, but it did not reply within the configured timeout. The server has temporarily been disabled, but will get re-enabled when the dead-time expires. The number of seconds left before this occurs is displayed in parentheses. This state is only reachable when more than one server is enabled.
Round-Trip Time	The time interval (measured in milliseconds) between the most recent Access-Reply/Access-Challenge and the Access-Request that matched it from the RADIUS authentication server. The granularity of this measurement is 100 ms. A value of 0 ms indicates that there hasn't been round-trip communication with the server yet.

3.6.3 Switch

Under the **Switch→RMON** menu, there are four submenus which are **Statistics**, **History**, **Alarm**, and **Event**. Figure 3.36 shows the list of submenus under **RMON** (Remote Network Monitoring). The following subsections describe each submenu respectively.

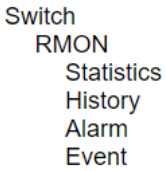


Figure 3.36 RMON Group Menu

3.6.3.1 RMON Statistics

This Webpage shown in Figure 3.37 provides an overview of RMON Statistics entries. Each page can list up to 99 entries from the RMON Statistics table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the RMON Statistics table. The first displayed entry will be the one with the lowest Control Index found in the RMON Statistics table.

The "**Start from Control Index**" input field allows the user to select the starting point in the RMON Statistics table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from the entered input field found in or the closest match in the RMON Statistic table. In addition, the input field will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the RMON Statistics table. Table 3.28 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the RMON Statistics Status Overview table.

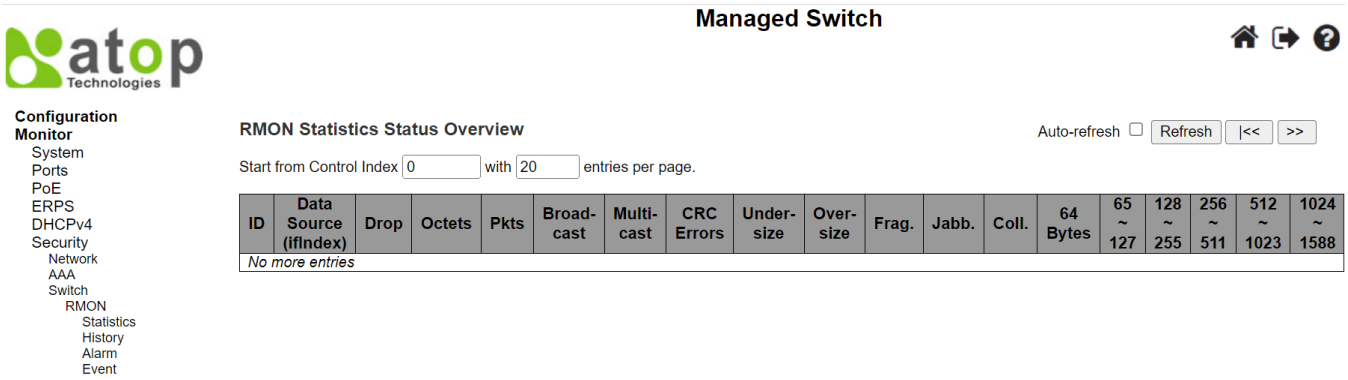


Figure 3.37 RMON Statistics Status Overview Webpage

Table 3.28 Descriptions of RMON Statistics Status Overview

Label	Description
ID	Indicates the index of statistics entry.
Data Source(ifIndex)	The port ID which wants to be monitored.
Drop	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources.
Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network.
Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
Broad-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address.
Multi-cast	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address.
CRC Errors	The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
Under-size	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets.
Over-size	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets.
Frag.	The number of frames which size is less than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
Jabb.	The number of frames which size is larger than 64 octets received with invalid CRC.
Coll.	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
64 Bytes	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 64 octets in length.
65~127	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 65 to 127 octets in length.
128~255	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 128 to 255 octets in length.
256~511	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 256 to 511 octets in length.
512~1023	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 512 to 1023 octets in length.
1024~1588	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 1024 to 1588 octets in length.

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3.6.3.2 RMON History

This Webpage shown in Figure 3.38 provides an overview of RMON History entries. Each page can list up to 99 entries from the RMON History table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the RMON History table. The first displayed entry will be the one with the lowest Control Index and Sample Index found in the RMON History table.

The "**Start from History Index**" and "**Sample Index**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the RMON History table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from the entered input fields found in or the closest match in the RMON History table. In addition, the input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the RMON History table. Table 3.29 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the RMON History Overview table.

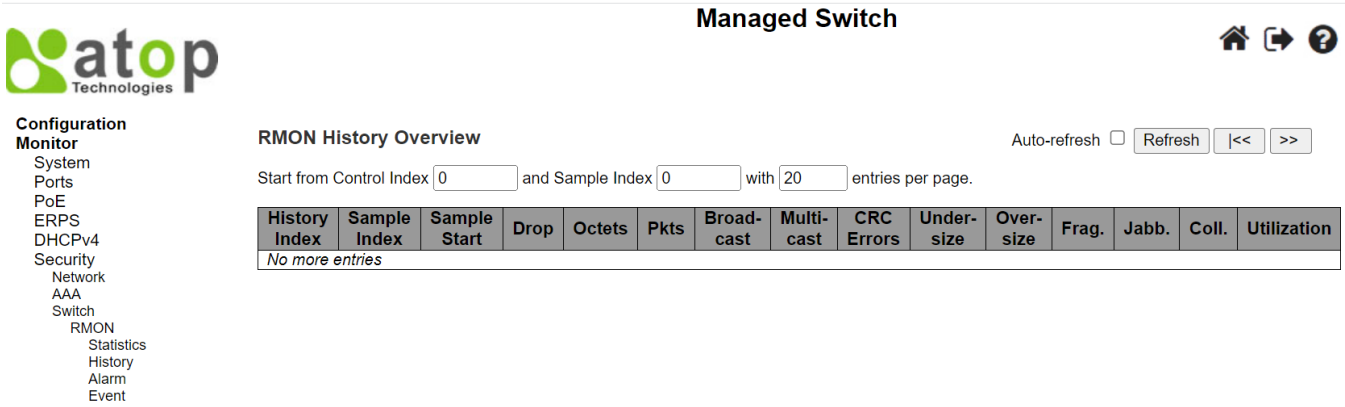


Figure 3.38 RMON History Overview Webpage

Table 3.29 Descriptions of RMON History Overview

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

3.6.3.3 RMON Alarm

This Webpage shown in Figure 3.39 provides an overview of RMON Alarm entries. Each page can list up to 99 entries from the RMON Alarm table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the RMON Alarm table. The first displayed entry will be the one with the lowest Control Index found in the RMON Alarm table.

The "**Start from Control Index**" input field allows the user to select the starting point in the RMON Alarm table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from the entered input field found in or the closest match in the RMON Alarm table. In addition, the input field will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the RMON Alarm table. Table 3.30 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the RMON Alarm Overview table.

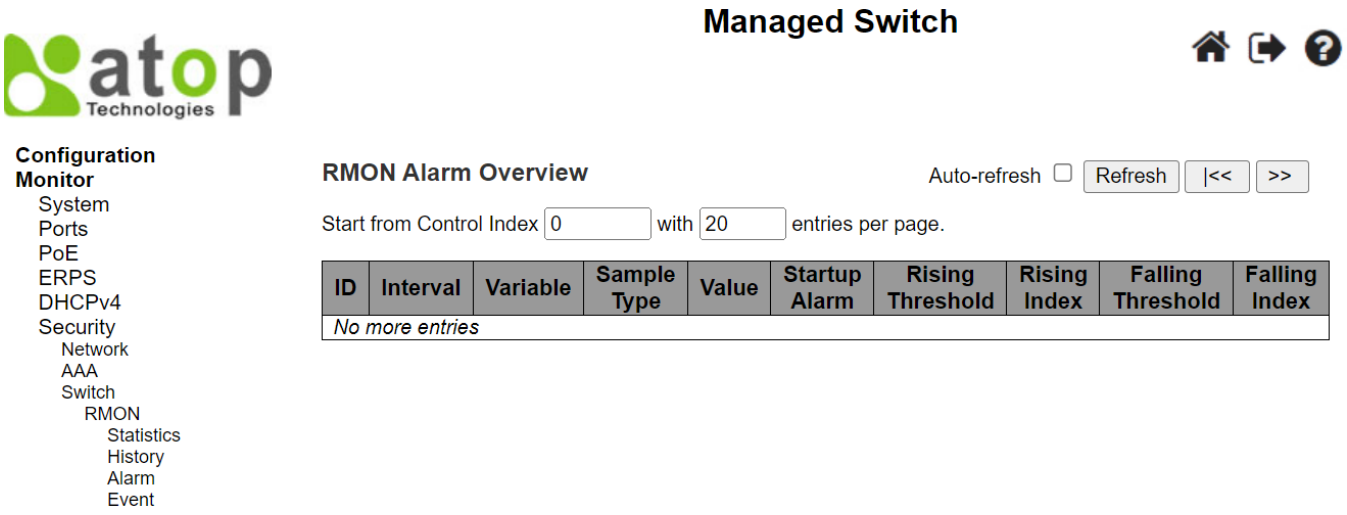


Figure 3.39 RMON Alarm Overview Webpage

Table 3.30 Descriptions of RMON Alarm Overview

Label	Description
ID	Indicates the index of the entry. The range is from 1 to 65535.
Interval	Indicates the interval in seconds for sampling and comparing the rising and falling threshold. The range is from 1 to 2^{31}-1.
Variable	Indicates the particular variable to be sampled, the possible variables are: • *InOctets:* The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters. • *InUcastPkts:* The number of uni-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. *InNUcastPkts:* The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. • *InDiscards:* The number of inbound packets that are discarded even the packets are normal. • *InErrors:* The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. • *InUnknownProtos:* the number of the inbound packets that were discarded because of the unknown or un-support protocol.

Label	Description
	• *OutOctets:* The number of octets transmitted out of the interface, including framing characters. • *OutUcastPkts:* The number of uni-cast packets that request to transmit. • *OutNUcastPkts:* The number of broad-cast and multi-cast packets that request to transmit. • *OutDiscards:* The number of outbound packets that are discarded event the packets are normal. • *OutErrors:* The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. • *OutQLen:* The length of the output packet queue (in packets).
Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, possible sample types are: • *Absolute:* Get the sample directly. • *Delta:* Calculate the difference between samples (default).
Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period.
Startup Alarm	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, possible sample types are: • *Rising* Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold. • *Falling* Trigger alarm when the first value is less than the falling threshold. • *RisingOrFalling* Trigger alarm when the first value is larger than the rising threshold or less than the falling threshold (default).
Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value (-2147483648-2147483647).
Rising Index	Rising event index (1-65535).
Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value (-2147483648-2147483647)
Falling Index	Falling event index (1-65535).

3.6.3.4 RMON Event

This Webpage shown in Figure 3.40 provides an overview of RMON Event entries. Each page can list up to 99 entries from the RMON Event table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the RMON Event table. The first displayed entry will be the one with the lowest Control Index and Sample Index found in the RMON Event table.

The "**Start from Control Index**" and "**Sample Index**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the RMON Event table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from the entered input fields found in or the closest match in the RMON Event table. In addition, the input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the RMON Event table. Table 3.31 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the RMON Event Overview table.

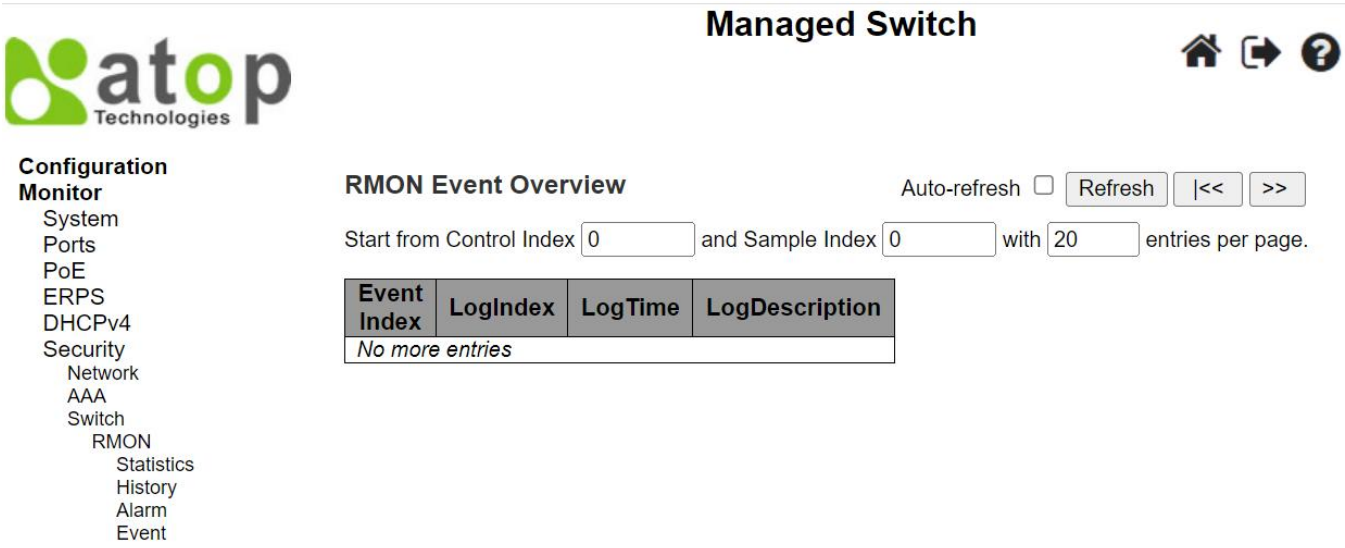


Figure 3.40 RMON Event Overview Webpage

Table 3.31 Descriptions of RMON Event Overview

Label	Description
Event Index	Indicates the index of the event entry.
Log Index	Indicates the index of the log entry.
LogTime	Indicates Event log time
LogDescription	Indicates the Event description.

3.7 Aggregation

3.7.1 Status

To check the status of ports in Aggregation group, the user can monitor them in this Webpage. Note that using multiple ports in parallel can increase the link speed beyond the limits of a single port and can increase redundancy for higher availability in data communications. Figure 3.41 shows the **Aggregation Status** Webpage with aggration group table. Descriptions of column labels in the table are summarized in Table 3.32. The user can check **the Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

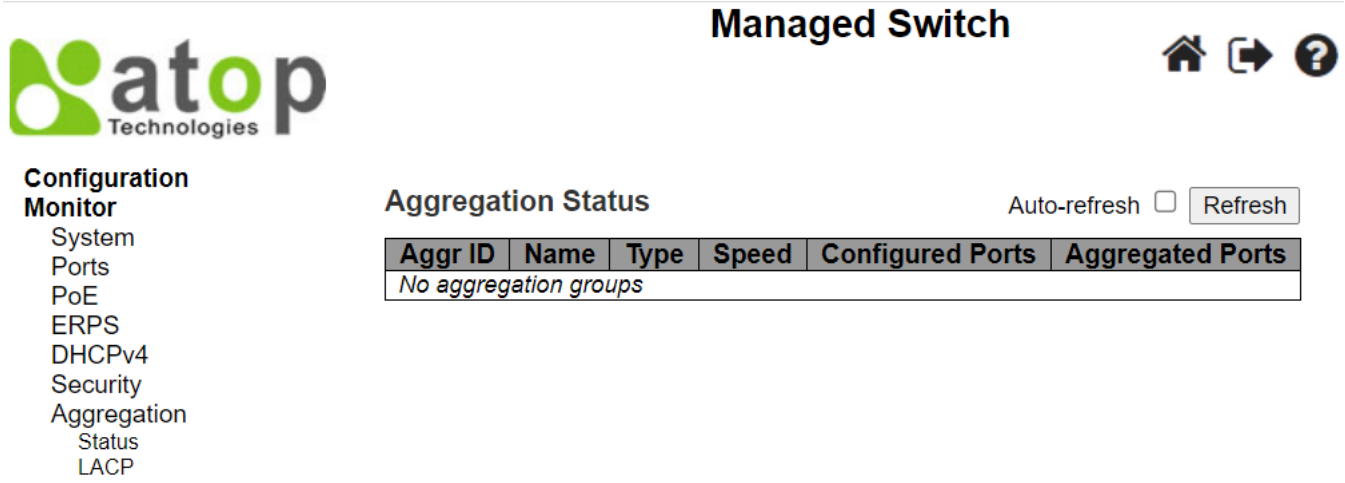


Figure 3.41 Aggregation Status Webpage

Table 3.32 Descriptions of Aggregation Status

Label	Description
Aggr ID	The Aggregation ID associated with this aggregation (group) instance.
Name	Name of the Aggregation group ID.
Type	Type of the Aggregation group (**Static** or **LACP** (Link Aggregation Control Protocol)).
Speed	Speed of the Aggregation group.
Configured ports	Configured member ports of the Aggregation group.
Aggregated ports	Aggregated member ports of the Aggregation group.

3.7.2 LACP

Under the **Aggregation→LACP** (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) menu group, there are four submenus which are: **System Status**, **Internal Status**, Neighbor Status, and **Port Statistics**. Figure 3.42 shows the LACP group menu and its submenus.

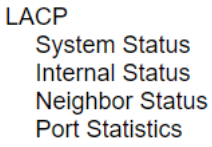


Figure 3.42 LACP Group Menu

3.7.2.1 System Status

A status overview for all LACP instances is shown in this Webpage. The LACP or **L**ink **A**ggregation **C**ontrol **P**rotocol is an IEEE 802.3ad standard protocol. This protocol allows bundling of several physical ports together to form a single logical port. The **LACP System Status** page as shown in Figure 3.43 consists of two tables: **Local System ID** and **Partner System Status**. Table 3.33 summarizes the descriptions of column labels in these tables on LACP System Status Webpage.

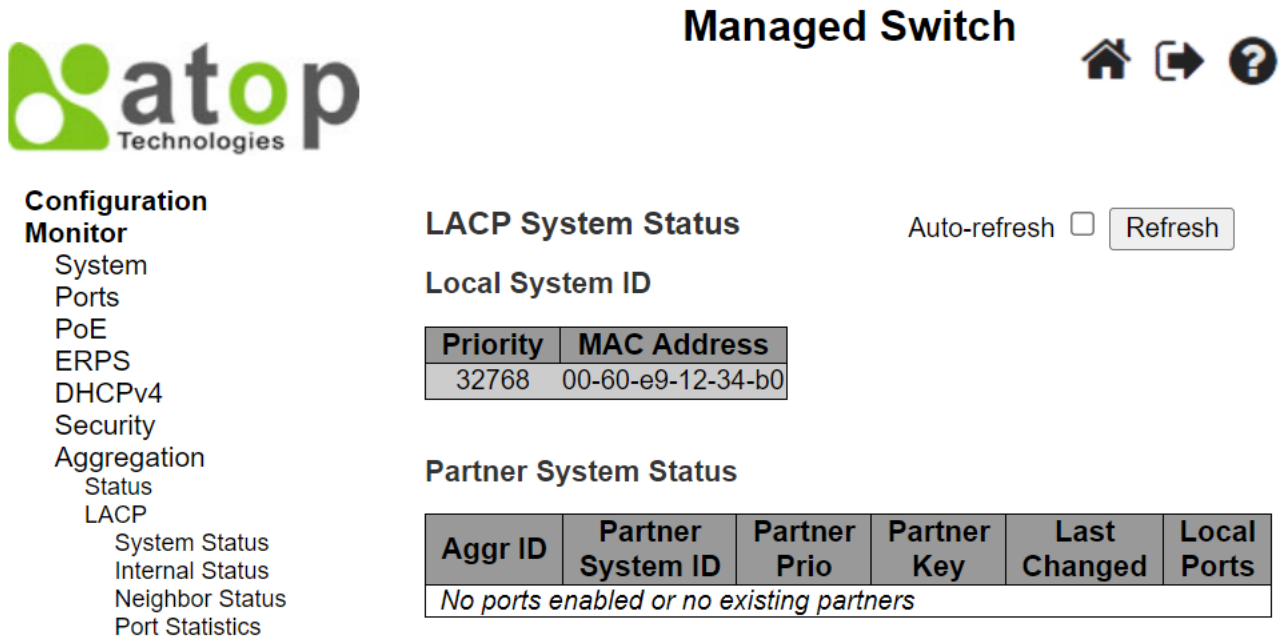


Figure 3.43 LACP System Status Webpage

Table 3.33 Descriptions of LACP System Status Webpage

Label	Description
Aggr ID	The Aggregation ID associated with this aggregation instance. For LLAG (Local Link Aggregation Group) the ID is shown as 'isid:aggr-id' and for GLAGs (Global Link Aggregation Group) as 'aggr-id'
Partner System ID	The system ID (MAC address) of the aggregation partner.
Partner Key	The Key that the partner has assigned to this aggregation ID.
Last changed	The time since this aggregation changed.
Local Ports	Shows which ports are a part of this aggregation on this managed switch.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.7.2.2 Internal Status

This Webpage in Figure 3.44 provides a status overview for the LACP internal (i.e. local system) status for all ports. Note that only ports that are part of an LACP group are shown. For detailed information of the listed parameters, please refer to IEEE 801.AX-2014 standard document. Table 3.34 provides descriptions of status parameters for LACP Internal ports.

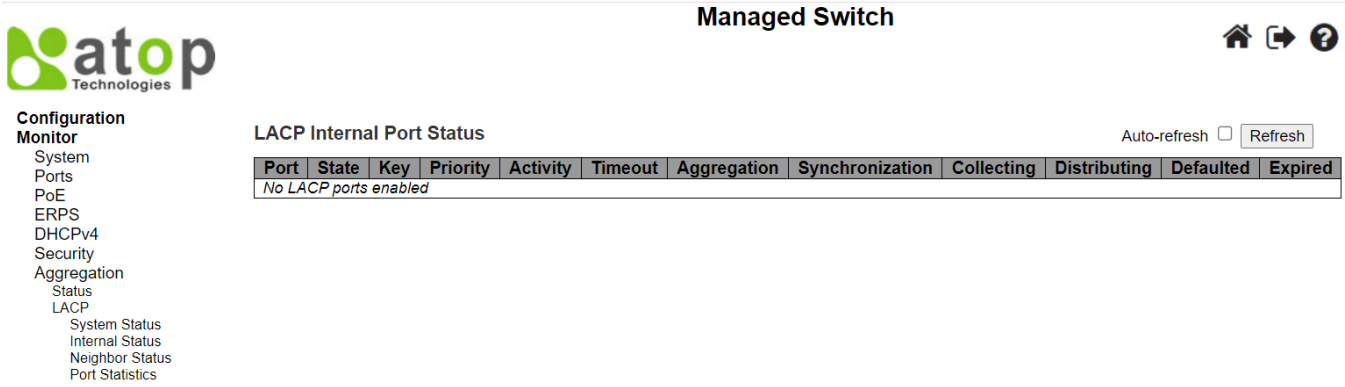


Figure 3.44 LACP Internal Port Status Webpage

Table 3.34 Descriptions of LACP Internal Port Status Webpage

Label	Description
Port	The switch's port number.
State	The current port's state: • **Down:** The port is not active. • **Active:** The port is in active state. • **Standby:** The port is in standby state.
Key	The key assigned to this port. Only ports with the same key can aggregate together.
Priority	The priority assigned to this aggregation group.
Activity	The LACP mode of the group (**Active** or **Passive**).
Timeout	The timeout mode configured for the port (**Fast** or **Slow**).
Aggregation	Show whether the system considers this link to be "aggregable"; i.e., a potential candidate for aggregation.
Synchronization	Show whether the system considers this link to be "IN_SYNC"; i.e., it has been allocated to the correct LAG (Link Aggregation Group), the group has been associated with a compatible Aggregator, and the identity of the LAG is consistent with the System ID and operational Key information transmitted.
Collecting	Show if collection of incoming frames on this link is enabled.
Distributing	Show if distribution of outgoing frames on this link is enabled.
Defaulted	Show if the Actor's Receive machine is using Defaulted operational Partner information.
Expired	Show if that the Actor's Receive machine is in the **EXPIRED** state.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.7.2.3 Neighbor Status

This Webpage in Figure 3.45 provides a status overview for the LACP neighbour status for all ports. Note that only ports that are part of an LACP group are shown. For detailed information of the listed parameters, please refer to IEEE 801.AX-2014 standard document. Table 3.35 provides descriptions of status parameters for LACP Neighbor Port Status.

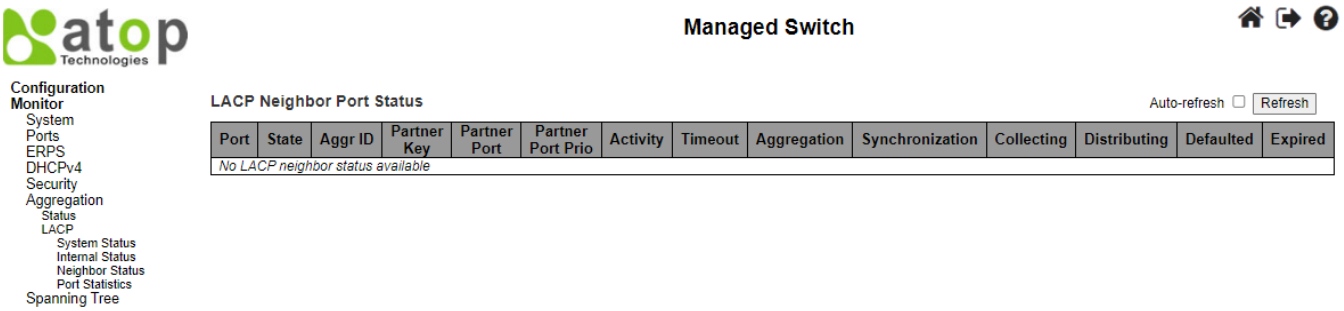


Figure 3.45 LACP Neighbour Port Status Webpage

Table 3.35 Monitoring Descriptions of LACP Neighbour Port Status

Label	Description
Port	The switch's port number.
State	The current port's state: • **Down:** The port is not active. • **Active:** The port is in active state. • **Standby:** The port is in standby state.
Aggr ID	The aggregation group ID which the port is assigned to.
Partner Key	The key assigned to this port by the partner.
Partner Port	The partner port number associated with this link.
Partner Port Priority	The priority assigned to this partner port.
Activity	The LACP mode of the group (**Active** or **Passive**).
Timeout	The timeout mode configured for the partner port (**Fast** or **Slow**).
Aggregation	Show whether the partner considers this link to be "aggregable"; i.e., a potential candidate for aggregation.
Synchronization	Show whether the partner considers this link to be "IN_SYNC"; i.e., it has been allocated to the correct LAG (Link Aggregation Group), the group has been associated with a compatible Aggregator, and the identity of the LAG is consistent with the System ID and operational Key information transmitted.
Collecting	Show if collection of incoming frames on this link is enabled.
Distributing	Show if distribution of outgoing frames on this link is enabled.
Defaulted	Show if the partners Receive machine is using Defaulted operational Partner information.
Expired	Show if that the partners Receive machine is in the EXPIRED state.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.7.2.4 Port Statistics

Statistics of LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) frames for all ports are reported in this Webpage as shown in Figure 3.46. Table 3.36 describes counters in the LACP's Port Statistics. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can

click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. Clicking on **Clear** button will clear the counters on this Webpage. However, the "**Pending Requests**" counter will not be cleared by this operation.

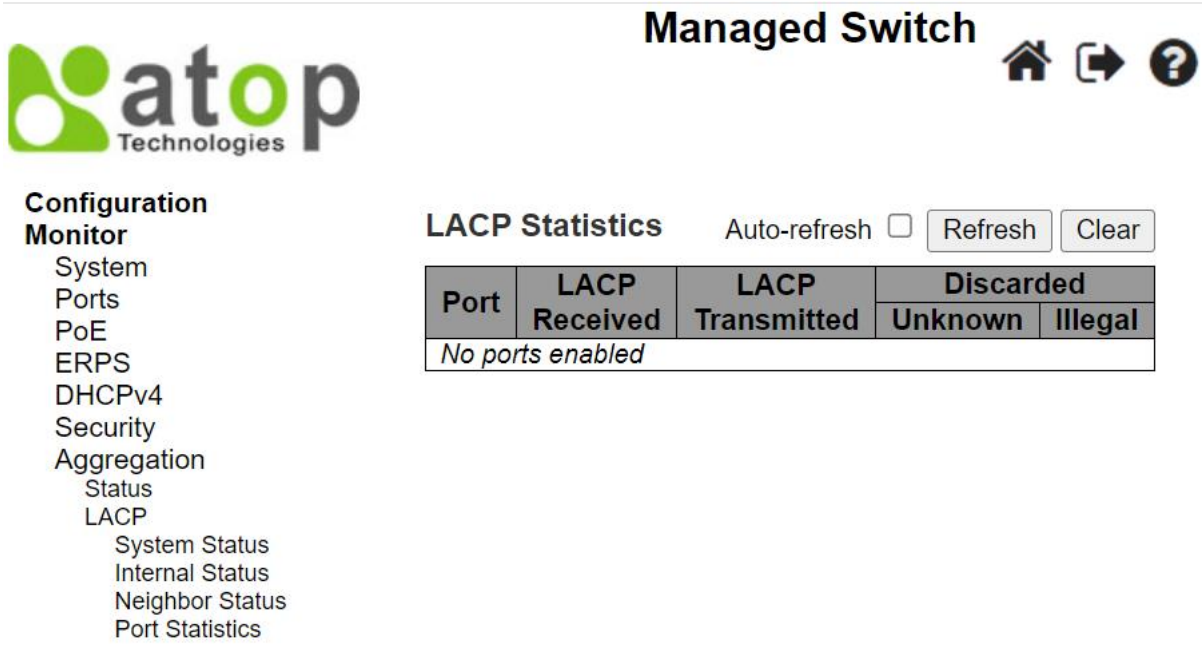


Figure 3.46 LACP Statistics Webpage

Table 3.36 Descriptions of LACP Statistics Webpage

Label	Description
Port	The switch's port number.
LACP Received	Shows how many LACP frames have been received at each port.
LACP Transmitted	Shows how many LACP frames have been sent from each port.
Discarded	Shows how many unknown or illegal LACP frames have been discarded at each port.

3.8 Spanning Tree

3.8.1 Bridge Status

The user can monitor the overview status of Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) bridges in this Webpage. Figure 3.47 shows an example of STP Bridges table in which each entry reports on a STP bridge instance. Table 3.37 summarizes descriptions of labels on the STP Bridges table.

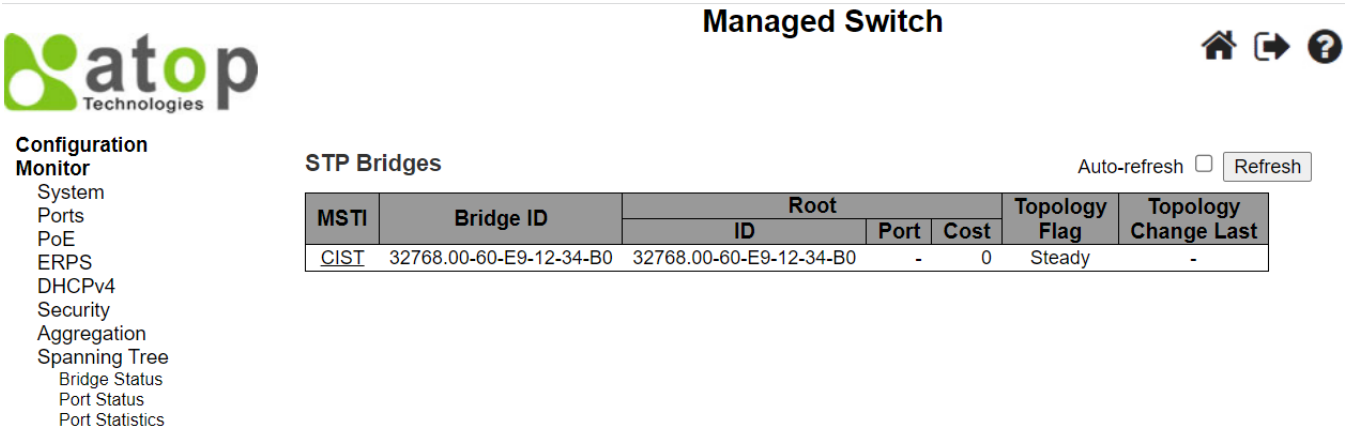


Figure 3.47 STP Bridges Webpage

Table 3.37 Monitoring Descriptions of STP Bridges

Label	Description
MSTI	This is the STP bridge instance such as CIST (Common and Internal Spanning Tree) or MSTI (Multiple Spanning Tree Instance)
Bridge ID	The Bridge ID of this Bridge instance.
Root ID	The Bridge ID of the currently elected root bridge.
Root Port	The switch port currently assigned the root port role.
Root Cost	Root Path Cost. For the Root Bridge it is zero. For all other Bridges, it is the sum of the Port Path Costs on the least cost path to the Root Bridge.
Topology Flag	The current state of the Topology Change Flag of this Bridge instance.
Topology Change Last	The time since last Topology Change occurred.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.8.2 Port Status

This Webpage displays the STP (Spanning Three Protocol) CIST (Common and Internal Spanning Tree) port status for physical ports of the EHG77XX managed switch. An example of STP Port Status table is shown in Figure 3.48. Table 3.38 provides column label's descriptions of the table. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

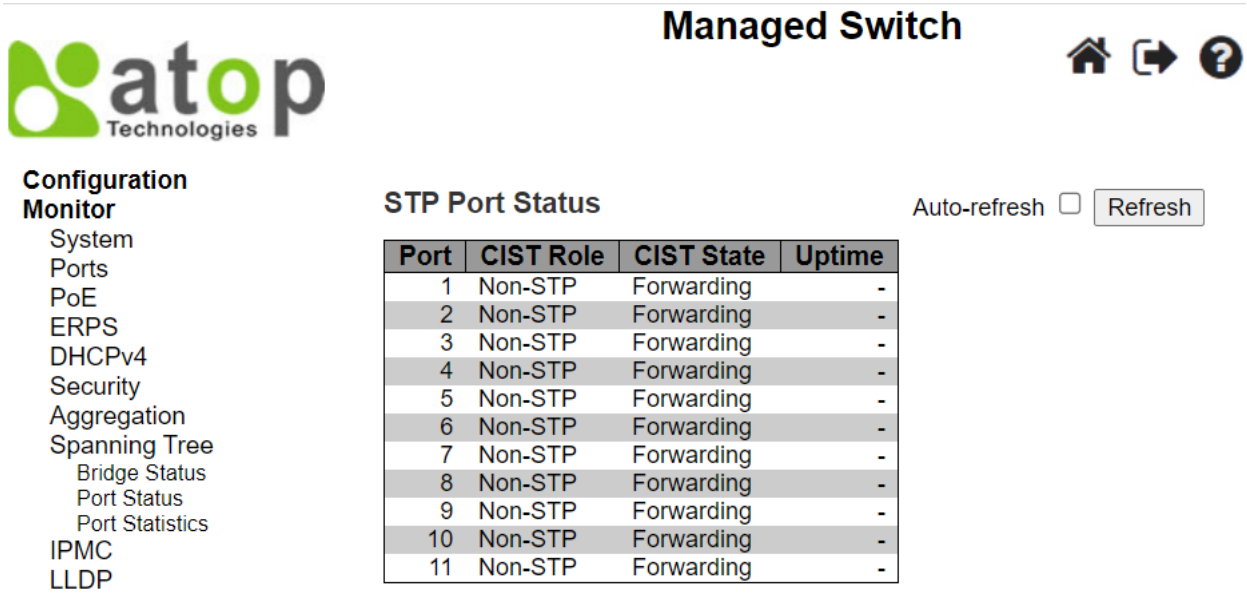


Figure 3.48 STP Port Status Webpage

Table 3.38 Descriptions of STP Port Status Webpage

Label	Description
Port	The managed switch's port number of the logical STP port.
CIST Role	The current STP port role of the CIST port. The port role can be one of the following values: **AlternatePort**, **BackupPort**, **RootPort**, **DesignatedPort**, or **Disabled**. Note that when the port is not set up for STP, this column will be displayed as **Non-STP**.
CIST State	The current STP port state of the CIST port. The port state can be one of the following values: **Discarding**, **Learning**, or **Forwarding**.
Uptime	The time since the bridge port was last initialized.

3.8.3 Port Statistics

This Webpage allows the user to monitor STP port statistics. The table in Figure 3.49 shows STP Statistics table in which each entry reports on counters of Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) corresponding to specific STP port. Table 3.39 summarizes descriptions of BPDU counters in the STP Statistics table. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

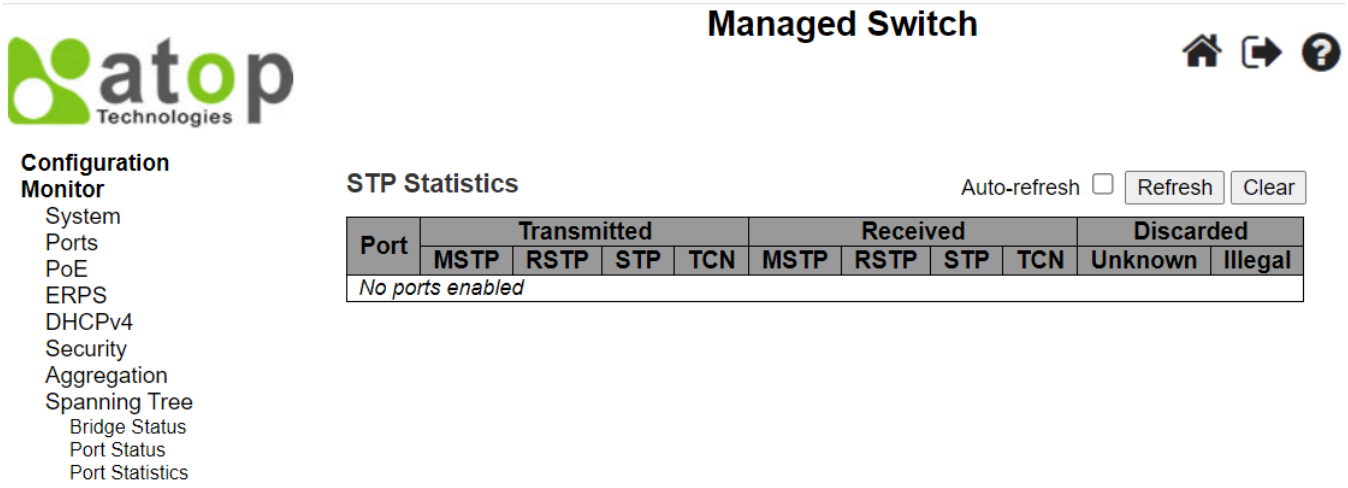


Figure 3.49 STP Statistics Webpage

Table 3.39 Descriptions of STP Statistics Webpage

Label	Description
Port	The managed switch's port number of the logical STP port.
Transmitted/Received MSTP	The number of MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
Transmitted/Received RSTP	The number of RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
Transmitted/Received STP	The number of legacy STP Configuration BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
Transmitted/Received TCN	The number of (legacy) Topology Change Notification BPDU's received/transmitted on the port.
Discarded Unknown	The number of unknown Spanning Tree BPDU's received (and discarded) on the port.
Discarded Illegal	The number of illegal Spanning Tree BPDU's received (and discarded) on the port.

3.9 IPMC

IPMC menu consists of two submenus which are **IGMP Snooping** and **MLD Snooping**. The user can monitor the status of IGMP Snooping and MLD Snooping in their cosesponding submenus. Figure 3.50 lists the submenus under the IPMC menu.

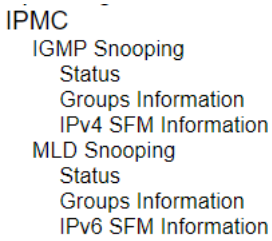


Figure 3.50 IPMC Menu under Monitor

3.9.1 IGMP Snooping

The IGMP Snooping menu group consists of three submenus: **Status**, **Groups Information**, and **IPv4 SFM Information** as shown in Figure 3.51. The following subsections explain each submenu in more detail.

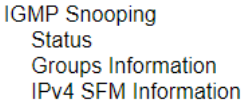


Figure 3.51 IGMP Snooping Submenu under Configuration->IPMC Main Menu

3.9.1.1 Status

IGMP is the **I**nternet **G**roup **M**anagement **P**rotocol as described in Section 錯誤! 找不到參照來源。. The Webpage shown in Figure 3.52 provides information of IGMP Snooping status. There are two tables: **Statistics** and **Router Port**. The **Statistics** table will list entries according to their VLAN ID and corresponding status and counters. The **Router Port** table indicates which ports on the managed switch act as router ports. Note that a router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. Table 3.40 summarizes descripitons of labels on both tables.

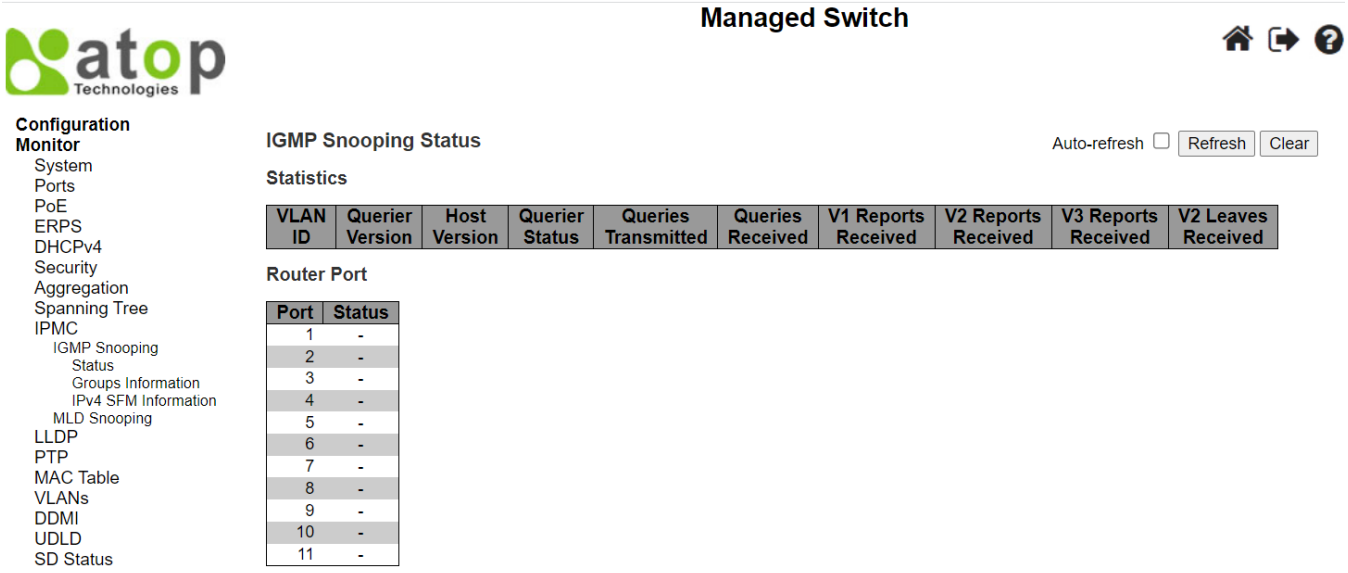


Figure 3.52 IGMP Snooping Status Webpage

Table 3.40 Descriptions of DHCP Server Statistics Monitoring

Label	Description
Statistics	
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
Querier Version	The currently working Querier Version.
Host Version	The currently working Host Version.
Querier Status	Shows the Querier status is "ACTIVE" or "IDLE". "DISABLE" denotes the specific interface is administratively disabled.

Label	Description
Statistics	
Queries Transmitted	The number of Transmitted Queries.
Queries Received	The number of Received Queries.
V1 Reports Received	The number of Received V1 Reports.
V2 Reports Received	The number of Received V2 Reports.
V3 Reports Received	The number of Received V3 Reports.
V2 Leaves Received	The number of Received V2 Leaves.
Router Port Display which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or IGMP querier. Static denotes the specific port is configured to be a router port. Dynamic denotes the specific port is learnt to be a router port. Both denote the specific port is configured or learnt to be a router port.	
Port	Switch port number.
Status	Indicate whether specific port is a router port or not.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. To clear all statistics counters on the Webpage, the user can click the **Clear** button.

3.9.1.2 Groups Information

An example of IGMP Group Table is shown in Figure 3.53 under the IGMP Snooping Group Information Webpage. The table is sorted first by **VLAN ID** and then by **Group** as shown in the first and second columns. It can list up to 99 entires per page. The default number of entires per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the IGMP Group Table. The "**Start from VLAN ID**" and "**group address**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the IGMP Group Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that entered VLAN ID and the group address found in the IGMP Group Table or the closest match in IGMP Group Table. In addition, the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The 

button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the 

button to start over and display the first entry in the IGMP Group Information Table. Table 3.41 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the IGMP Group Table under the IGMP Snooping Group Information.

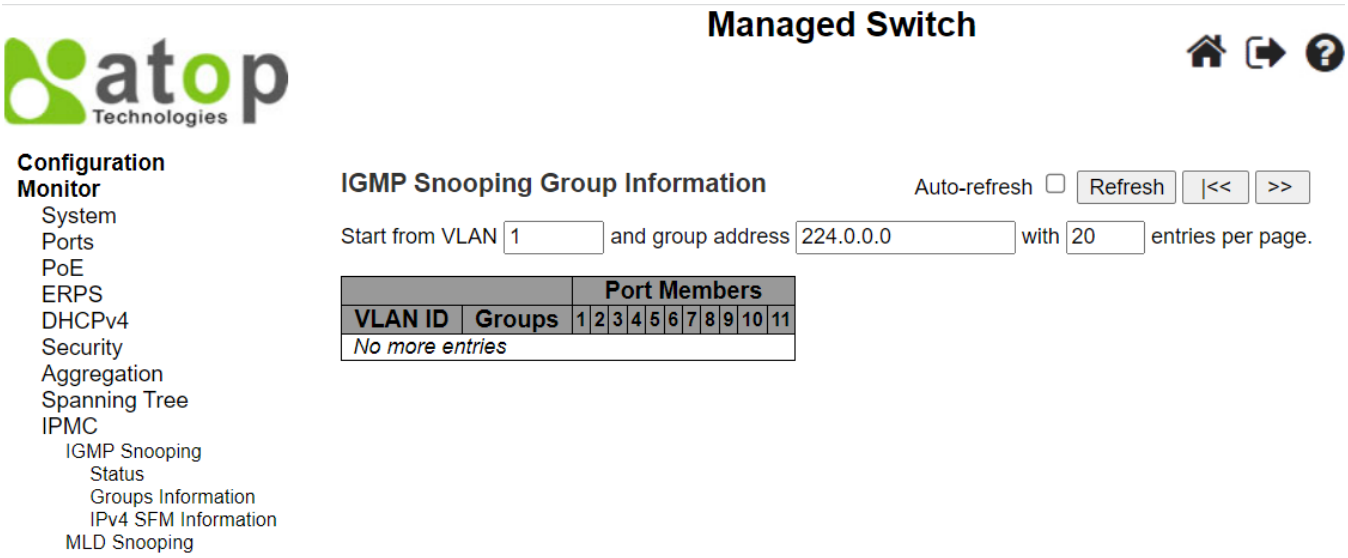


Figure 3.53 IGMP Snooping Group Information Webpage

Table 3.41 Monitoring Descriptions of IGMP Snooping Group Information

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

3.9.1.3 IPv4 SFM Information

Entries in the IGMP SFM Information Table are shown on this Webpage. The IGMP SFM (Source-Filtered Multicast) Information Table also contains the SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) information. It is called IPv4 SFM Information because the IGMP is used by IPv4. Figure 3.54 shows an example of IGMP SMF Information Webpage with the empty table. This table is sorted first by **VLAN ID**, then by **Group**, and finally by **Port** as shown in the first, the second and the third columns. Different source addresses belong to the same group are treated as single entry.

The IGMP SFM Information Table can list up to 99 entires per page. The default number of entires per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the IGMP SFM Information Table. The "**Start from VLAN** ID" and "**Group** address" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the IGMP SFM Information Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that entered VLAN ID and the group address found in the IGMP SFM Information Table or the closest match in IGMP SFM Information Table. In addition, the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the IGMP SFM Information Table. Table 3.42 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the IGMP SFM Information Table.

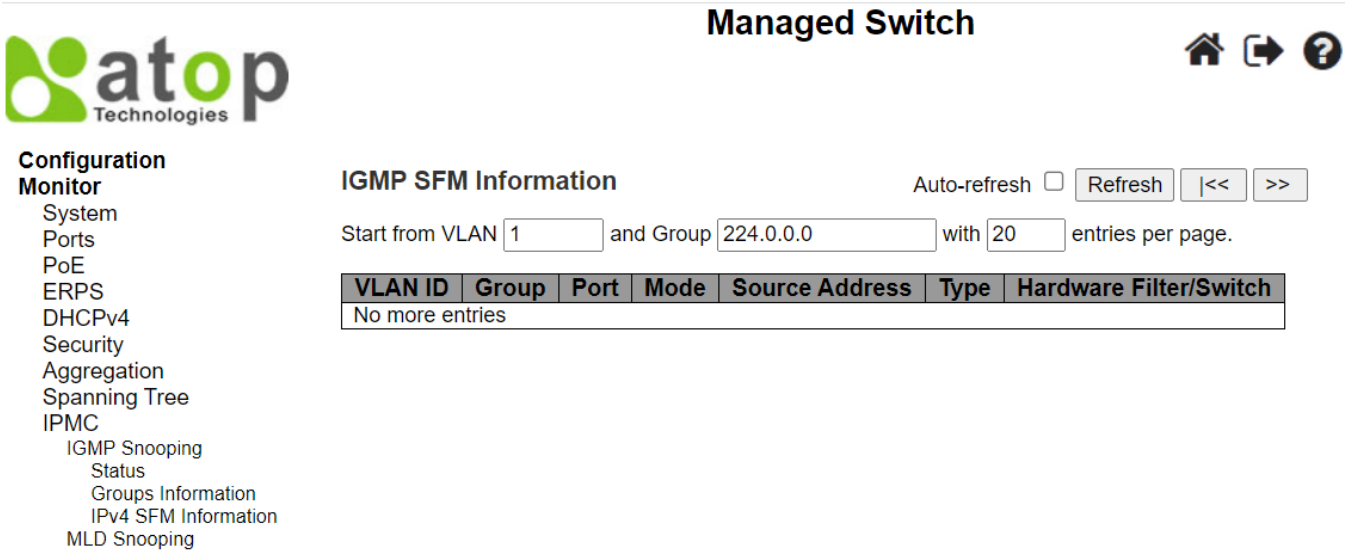


Figure 3.54 IGMP SFM Information Webpage

Table 3.42 Descriptions of Labels in IGMP SFM Information Webpage

Label	Description
VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
Group	Group address of the group displayed.
Port	Switch's port number.
Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either **Include** or **Exclude**.
Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, the maximum number of IPv4 source address for filtering (per group) is 8. When there is no source filtering address, the text "**None**" is shown in the Source Address field.
Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either **Allow** or **Deny**.
Hardware Filter/Switch	Indicates whether data plane destined to the specific group address from the source IPv4 address could be handled by chip or not.

3.9.2 MLD Snooping

MLD is an acronym for **M**ulticast **L**istener **D**iscovery for IPv6. MLD is used by IPv6 routers to discover multicast listeners on a directly attached link. It works in the same manner as IGMP which is used for IPv4. However, the MLD protocol is embedded in ICMPv6 instead of using a separate protocol.

3.9.2.1 Status

Multicast Listenter Discovery (MLD) Snooping status can be checked on this Webpage. Figure 3.55 shows the MLD Snooping status which contains two tables: **Statistics** and **Router Port**. The **Statistics** table will list entries according to their VLAN ID and corresponding status and counters. The **Router Port** table indicates which ports on the managed switch act as router ports. Note that a router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or MLD querier. Table 3.43 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the MLD Snooping status Webpage.

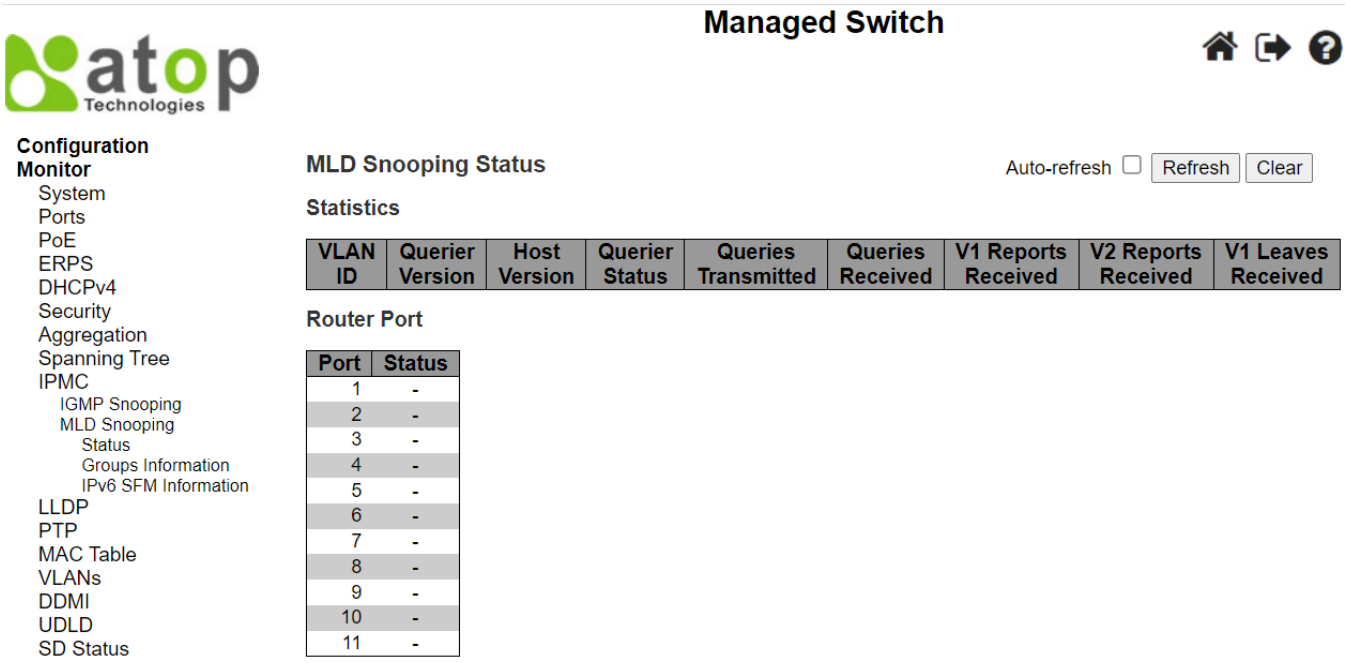


Figure 3.55 MLD Snooping Status Webpage

Table 3.43 Descriptions of Labels on MLD Snooping Status Webpage

Label	Description
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the entry.
Querier Version	Current working querier version.
Host Version	Current working host version.
Querier Status	Shows the Querier status is "**ACTIVE**" or "**IDLE**". "**DISABLE**" denotes the specific interface is administratively disabled.
Queries Transmitted	The number of Transmitted Queries.
Queries Received	The number of Received Queries.
V1 Reports Received	The number of Received V1 Reports.
V2 Reports Received	The number of Received V2 Reports. V1 Leaves Received
V1 Leaves Received	The number of Received V1 Leaves.
Router Port: Display which ports act as router ports. A router port is a port on the Ethernet switch that leads towards the Layer 3 multicast device or MLD querier. Static denotes the specific port is configured to be a router port. Dynamic denotes the specific port is learnt to be a router port. Both denote the specific port is configured or learnt to be a router port.	
Port	Switch port number.
Status	Indicate whether specific port is a router port or not.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. Clicking on the **Clear** button will clear all Statistics counters.

3.9.2.2 Groups Information

An example of **MLD Group Table** is shown in Figure 3.56 under the MLD Snooping Group Information Webpage. The table is sorted first by **VLAN ID** and then by **Group** as shown in the first and second columns. It can list up to 99 entires per page. The default number of entires per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the MLD Group Table. The "**Start from VLAN ID**" and "**group address**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MLD Group Table. Clicking the Refresh button will update the displayed table starting from that entered VLAN ID and the group address found in the MLD Group Table or the closest match in MLD Group

Table. In addition, the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the MLD Group Information Table. Table 3.44 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the MLD Group Table under the MLD Snooping Group Information.

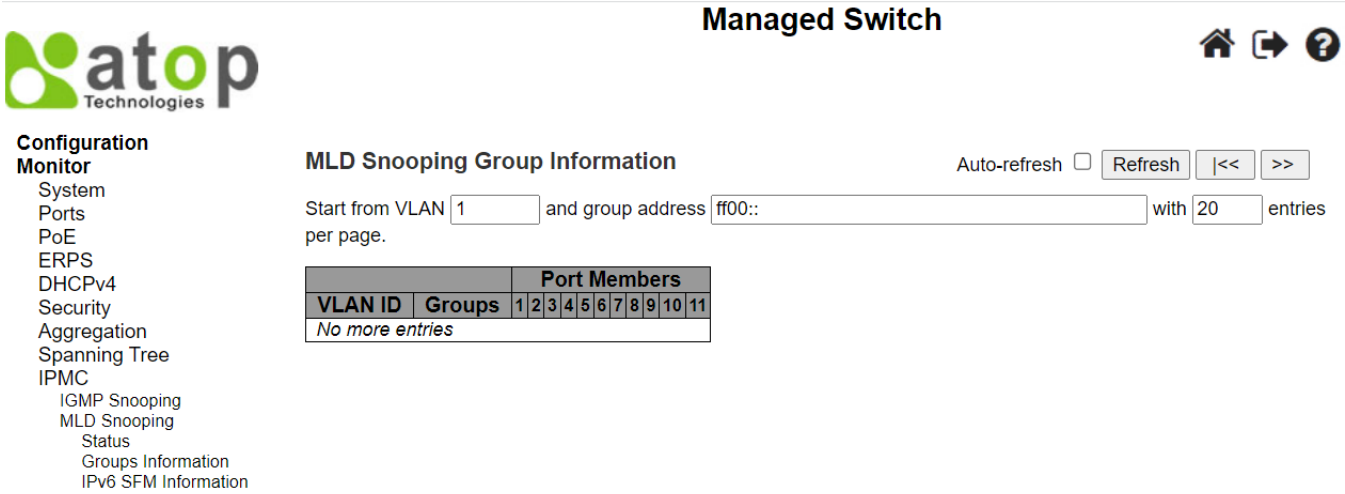


Figure 3.56 MLD Snooping Group Information Webpage

Table 3.44 Descriptions of Labels on MLD Snooping Group Information Webpage

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

3.9.2.3 IPv6 SFM Information

Entries in the MLD SFM Information Table are shown on this page. The MLD SFM (Source-Filtered Multicast) Information Table also contains the SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) information. This table is sorted first by VLAN ID, then by group, and then by Port. Different source addresses belong to the same group are treated as single entry.

Entries in the MLD SFM Information Table are shown on this Webpage. The MLD SFM (Source-Filtered Multicast) Information Table also contains the SSM (Source-Specific Multicast) information. It is called IPv6 SFM Information because the MLD is used by IPv6. Figure 3.57 shows an example of MLD SMF Information Webpage with the empty table. This table is sorted first by **VLAN ID**, then by **Group**, and finally by **Port** as shown in the first, the second and the third columns. Different source addresses belong to the same group are treated as single entry.

The MLD SFM Information Table can list up to 99 entires per page. The default number of entires per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When the user first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entires from the beginning of the MLD SFM Information Table. The "**Start from VLAN** ID" and "**Group** address" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MLD SFM Information Table. Clicking the **Refresh** button will update the displayed table starting from that entered VLAN ID and the group address found in the MLD SFM Information Table or the closest match in MLD SFM Information Table. In addition,

the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows the user to continuously refresh the table with the updated starting address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed table as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No more entries**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over and display the first entry in the MLD SFM Information Table. Table 3.45 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the MLD SFM Information Table.

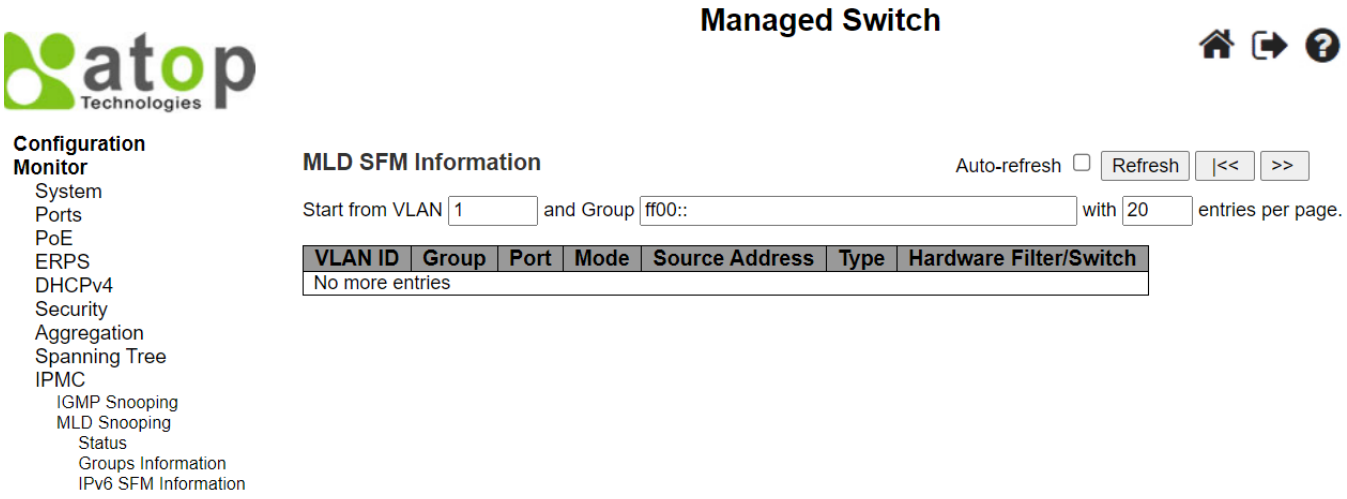


Figure 3.57 MLD SFM Information Webpage

Table 3.45 Descriptions of Labels on MLD SFM Information Webpage

Label	Description
VLAN ID	VLAN ID of the group.
Group	Group address of the group displayed.
Port	Switch's port number.
Mode	Indicates the filtering mode maintained per (VLAN ID, port number, Group Address) basis. It can be either **Include** or **Exclude**.
Source Address	IP Address of the source. Currently, the maximum number of IPv6 source address for filtering (per group) is 8. When there is no source filtering address, the text "**None**" is shown in the Source Address field.
Type	Indicates the Type. It can be either **Allow** or **Deny**.
Hardware Filter/Switch	Indicates whether data plane destined to the specific group address from the source IPv6 address could be handled by chip or not.

3.10 LLDP

3.10.1 Neighbors

This page provides an overview status of all LLDP neighbours. The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is an IEEE 802.1ab standard OSI layer-2 protocol as described in Section **錯誤! 找不到參照來源。**. LLDP neighbours are network devices which also support LLDP and are directly connected to the EHG77XX managed switch. The displayed table called LLDP Remote Device Summary shown in Figure 3.58 contains a row for each interface on which an LLDP neighbour is detected. The columns hold the LLDP neighbor information as summarized in Table 3.46.

LLDP Neighbor Information

LLDP Remote Device Summary						
Local Interface	Chassis ID	Port ID	Port Description	System Name	System Capabilities	Management Address
FastEthernet 1/8	74-27-EA-51-E9-95	74-27-EA-51-E9-95				

Figure 3.58 LLDP Neighbour Information Webpage

Table 3.46 Descriptions of LLDP Neighbour Information

Label	Description
Local Interface	The interface on which the LLDP frame was received.
Chassis ID	The identification of the neighbour's LLDP frames.
Port ID	The identification of the neighbour port.
Port Description	The port description advertised by the neighbour unit.
System Name	The name advertised by the neighbour unit.
System Capabilities	Describes the neighbour unit's capabilities. The possible capabilities are: (1) Other (2) Repeater (3) Bridge (4) WLAN access point (5) Router (6) Telephone (7) DOCSIS cable device (8) Station only or (9) Reserved. When a capability is enabled, the capability is followed by (+). If the capability is disabled, the capability is followed by (-).
Management Address	The neighbour unit's address that is used for higher layer entities to assist discovery by the network management. This could for instance hold the neighbour's IP address.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately.

3.10.2 Port Statistics

The LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) Port Statistics Webpage provides an overview of all LLDP traffic as shown in Figure 3.59. Two types of counters are shown in two tables: **LLDP Global Counters** and **LLDP Statistics Local Counters**. Global counters are counters that collect statistics for the whole managed switch, while local counters refer to per-interface counters of the currently selected managed switch. Descriptions of labels and statistics in both tables are summarized in Table 3.47.

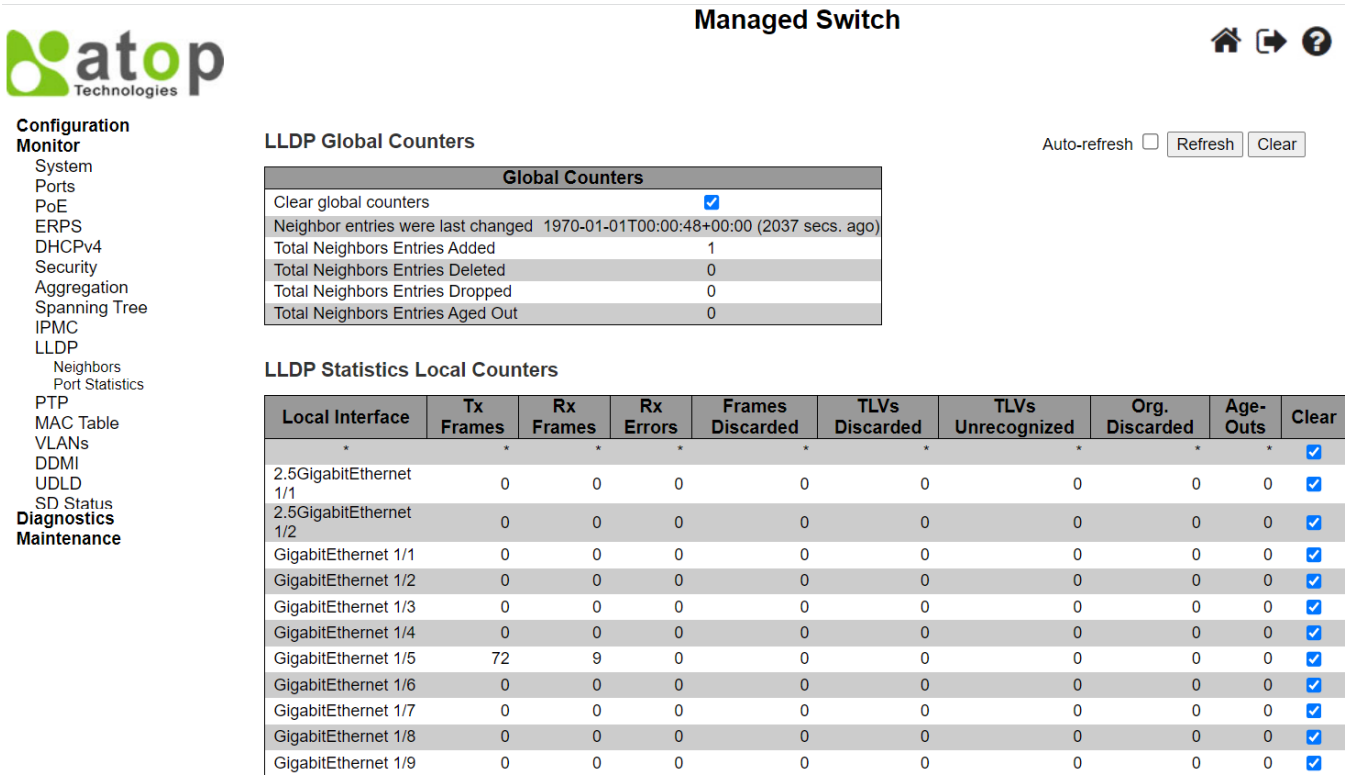


Figure 3.59 LLDP Global Couters and Statistics Local Counters Webpage

Table 3.47 Monitoring Descriptions of LLDP Global and Statistics Local Counters

Label	Description
LLDP Global Counters	
Clear global counters	If checked the global counters are cleared when **Clear** button is pressed.
Neighbor entries were last changed	Shows the time when the last entry was last deleted or added. It also shows the elapsed time since the last change was detected.
Total Neighbors Entries Added	Shows the number of new entries added since switch reboot.
Total Neighbors Entries Deleted	Shows the number of new entries deleted since switch reboot.
Total Neighbors Entries Dropped	Shows the number of LLDP frames dropped due to the entry table being full.
Total Neighbors Entries Aged Out	Shows the number of entries deleted due to Time-To-Live expiring.
LLDP Statistics Local Counters	
Local Interface	The interface on which LLDP frames are received or transmitted.
Tx Frames	The number of LLDP frames transmitted on the interface.
Rx Frames	The number of LLDP frames received on the interface.
Rx Errors	The number of received LLDP frames containing some kind of error.
Frames Discarded	If a LLDP frame is received on an interface, and the switch's internal table is already full, the LLDP frame is counted and discarded. This situation is known as "Too Many Neighbours" in the LLDP standard. LLDP frames require a new entry in the table when the Chassis ID or Remote Port ID is not already contained within the table. Entries are removed from the table when a given interface's link is down, an LLDP shutdown frame is received, or when the entry ages out.
TLVs Discarded	Each LLDP frame can contain multiple pieces of information, known as TLVs (TLV is short for "Type Length Value"). If a TLV is malformed, it is counted and discarded.
TLVs Unrecognized	The number of well-formed TLVs, but with an unknown type value.

Label	Description
LLDP Global Counters	
Org. Discarded	If LLDP frame is received with an organizationally TLV, but the TLV is not supported, the TLV is discarded and counted.
Age-Outs	Each LLDP frame contains information about how long the LLDP information is valid (age out time). If no new LLDP frame is received within the age out time, the LLDP information is removed, and the Age-Out counter is increased.
Clear	If the boxes are checked, the counters for the specific interface are cleared when the **Clear** button is pressed.

The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to refresh this page immediately. To clear all statistics counters on the Webpage, the user can click the **Clear** button.

3.11 PTP

3.11.1 PTP

PTP or Precision Time Protocol is a network protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computer systems. This protocol allows the EHG77XX managed switch to synchronize clocks throughout the connected network. This Webpage allows the user to inspect the current PTP clock settings as shown in Figure 3.60. The user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, the user can click **Refresh** button to immediately refresh the page. Descriptions of labels in the PTP Clock Configuration table are summarized in Table 3.48.

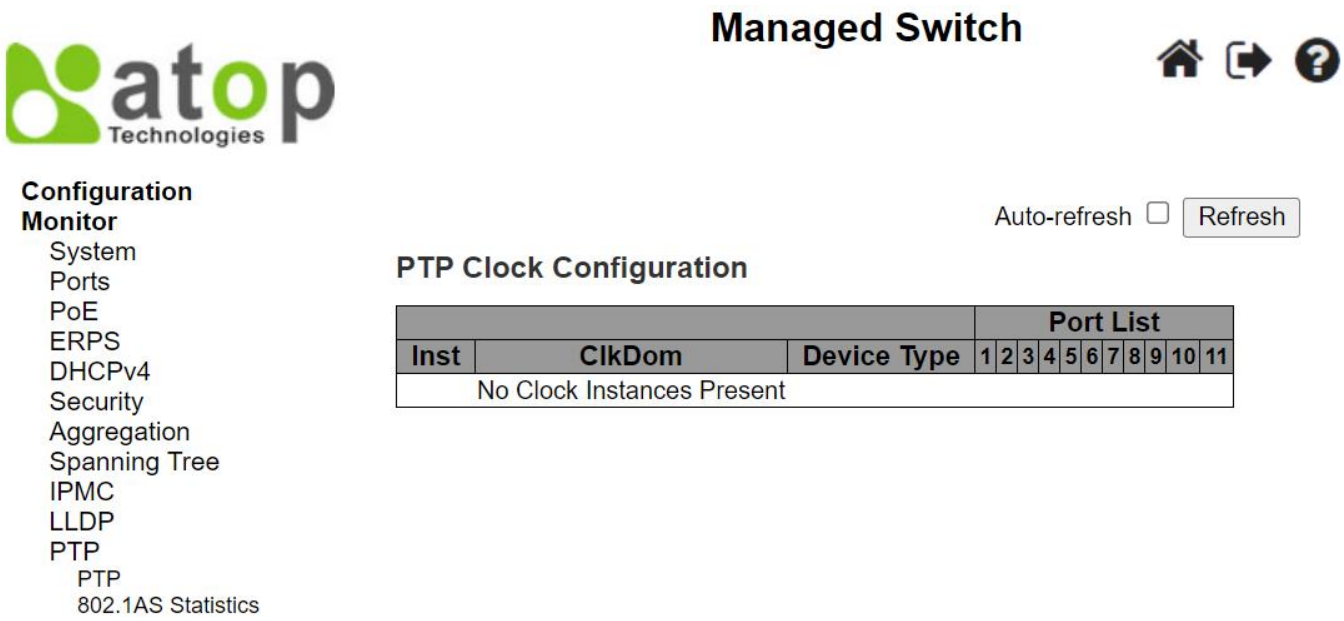


Figure 3.60 PTP External Clock Mode and Clock Configuration Webpage

Table 3.48 Descriptions of PTP External Clock Mode and Clock Configuration

Label	Description
PTP Clock Configuration	
Inst	Indicates the instance of a particular clock instance [0..3]. Click on the clock instance number to monitor the clock's details.

Label	Description
ClkDom	Indicates the clock domain used by the instance of a particular clock instance [0..3].
Device Type	Indicates the type of the clock instance. There are five device types: 1. Ord-Bound - Clock's device type is ordinary-boundary clock. 2. P2p Transp - Clock's device type is peer-to-peer transparent clock. 3. E2e Transp - Clock's device type is end-to-end transparent clock. 4. Master Only - Clock's device type is master only. 5. Slave Only - Clock's device type is slave only.
Port List	Shows the ports configured for that clock Instance.

3.11.2 802.1AS Statistics

The IEEE 802.1AS is a standard of timing and synchronization for time-sensitive applications in bridged local area networks. It defines protocol and procedures used to ensure that the synchronization requirements are met for time sensitive applications. This Webpage as shown in Figure 3.61 provides statistics for specified IEEE 802.1AS clock instances on the EHG77XX managed switch. The user can inspect the current PTP configurations and can also change some of the configuration on this page too. Table 3.49 lists the descriptions of each IEEE 802.1AS statistics.

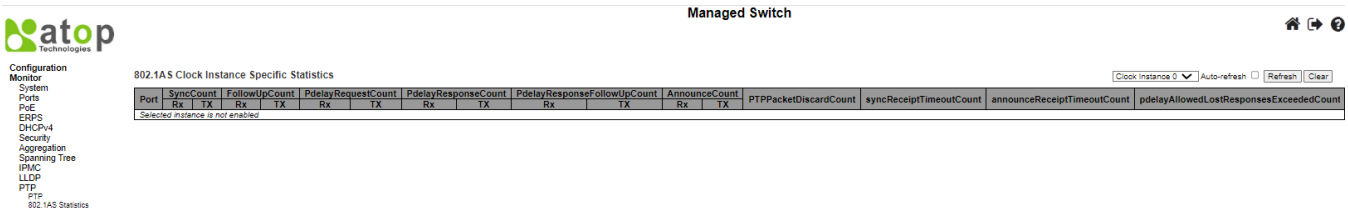


Figure 3.61 802.1AS Statistics Webpage

Table 3.49 Descriptions of IEEE 802.1AS Statistics

Label	Description
SyncCount	A counter that increases every time when synchronization information is received.
FollowUpCount	A counter that increases every time when a Follow-Up message is received.
PdelayRequestCount	A counter that increases every time when a Pdelay_Req message is received.
PdelayResponseCount	A counter that increases every time when a Pdelay_Resp message is received.
PdelayResponseFollowUpCount	A counter that increases every time when a Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up message is received.
AnnounceCount	A counter that increases every time when an Announce message is received.
PTPPacketDiscardCount	A counter that increases every time when announce receipt timeout occurs.
pdelayAllowedLostResponsesExceededCount	A counter that increases every time the value of the variable lostResponses exceeds the value of the variable allowedLostResponses.
802.1As Transmit Counters	
SyncCount	A counter that increases every time synchronization information is transmitted.
FollowUpCount	A counter that increases every time a Follow_Up message is transmitted.

Label	Description
PdelayRequestCount	A counter that increases every time a Pdelay_Resp message is transmitted.
PdelayResponseFollowUpCount	A counter that increases every time a Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up message is transmitted.
AnnounceCount	A counter that increases every time an Announce message is transmitted.
PTPPacketDiscardCount	A counter that increases every time when a PTP message is discarded.
syncReceiptTimeoutCount	A counter that increases every time when sync receipt timeout occurs.
announceReceiptTimeoutCount	A counter that increases every time when announce receipt timeout occurs.
pdelayAllowedLostResponsesExceededCount	A counter that increases everytime the value of the variable lostResponses exceeds the value of the variable allowedLostResponses.

3.12 MAC Table

MAC table is a table that is automatically filled by the EHG77XX managed switch. This table maps MAC addresses to ports of the switch. When there is a data frame that has a destination MAC (DMAC) address that matchs one of the entries in the table, the managed switch can forward the data frame to the mapped port. This MAC table contains both static and dynamic entries. The static entries are configured by the network administrator if the administrator wants to fix a mapping between a destination MAC address and one of the managed switch ports. The data frames that pass through the managed switch also contain the source MAC (SMAC) addresses which are the MAC addresses of the network devices sending the data frames. These source MAC addresses are used by the managed switch to automatically update the MAC table which are called dynamic entries. These dynamic entries are automatically removed from the MAC table if no data frames with the corresponding source MAC address have been seen after a configurable period.

An example of MAC Table is shown in Figure 3.62. The MAC Table can contain up to 8192 entries. It is sorted first by **VLAN ID**, then by **MAC address**. Navigating through the MAC table, users can do the followings. Each page can show up to 999 entries from the MAC table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "**entries per page**" input field. When you first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the MAC Table. The first displayed entry will be the one with the lowest VLAN ID and the lowest MAC address found in the MAC Table. The "**Start from MAC address**" and "**VLAN**" input fields allow the user to select the starting point in the MAC Table. Clicking the Refresh button will update the displayed table starting from that entered VLAN ID and the lowest MAC Address found in the MAC Table or the closest next MAC Table match. In addition, the two input fields will assume the value of the first displayed entry after the **Refresh** button is clicked. This allows for continuous refreshing the table with the updated starting address.

The 

button will use the last entry of the currently displayed VLAN/MAC address pairs as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "**No data exists for the selected user**" is shown in the displayed table. The user can click on the 

button to start over. Table 3.50 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the MAC Address Table.

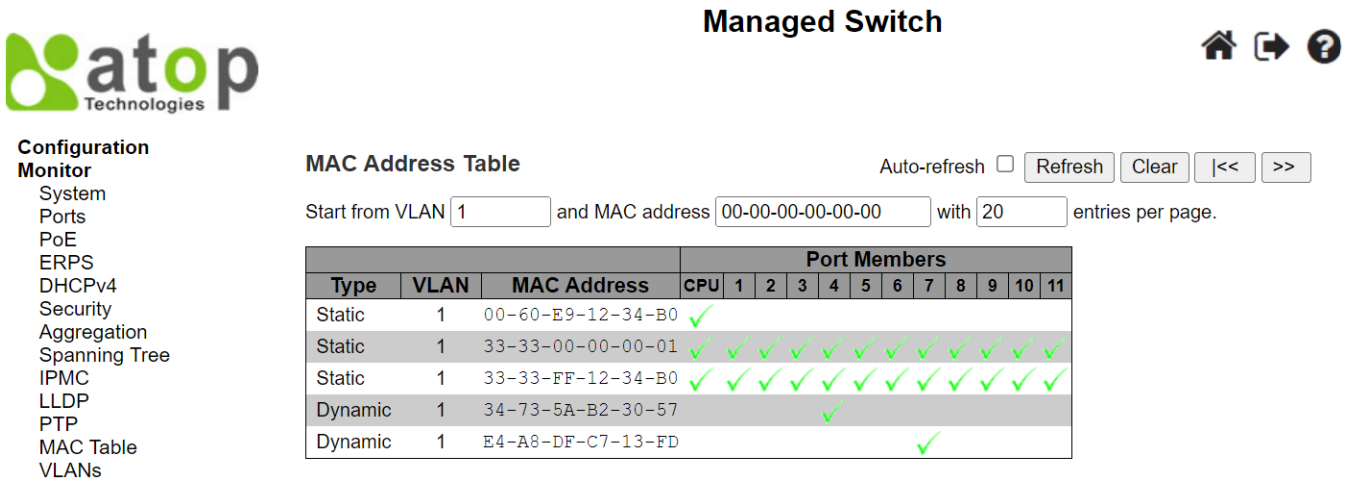


Figure 3.62 MAC Address Table Webpage

Table 3.50 Descriptions of MAC Address Table

Label	Description
Type	Indicates whether the entry is a **Static** or a **Dynamic** entry.
VLAN	The VLAN ID of the entry.
MAC address	The MAC address of the entry.
Port Members	The ports that are members of the entry.

3.13 VLANs

3.13.1 Membership

This page as shown in Figure 3.63 provides an overview of membership status of VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) users. The EHG77XX managed switch can have VLAN membership configured by administrator or internal software modules. To select different VLAN membership configuration, the user can choose an item from the drop-down list Combined on the right of the webpage. The list contains the following options: Combined, Admin, NAS and GVRP. The user can also check the Auto-refresh box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Click Refresh button to refresh the page immediately.

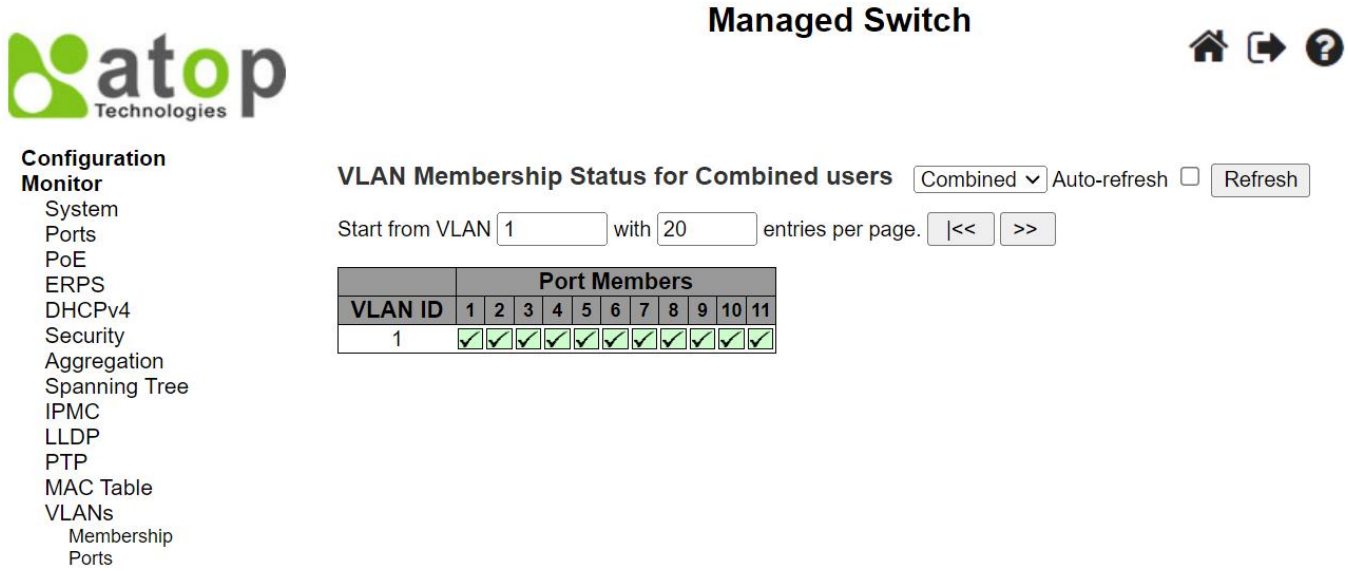


Figure 3.63 VLAN Membership Status for Combined Users Webpage

To navigate the VLAN Membership Status page, the user can use the following instructions. Each page can list up to 99 entries from the VLAN table. The default number of entries per page is 20. The user can change this value through the "entries per page" input field. When you first visited the page, the Webpage will show the first 20 entries from the beginning of the VLAN Table. The first displayed entry 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 entered VLAN number or the closest next VLAN Table that matches the number. The >> button will use the last entry of the currently displayed VLAN entry as a basis for the next lookup. When the end is reached, the text "No data exists for the selected user" is shown in the table. The user can click on the |<< button to start over. Table 3.51 summarizes the descriptions of labels on the VLAN Membership Status webpage.

Table 3.51 Descriptions of VLAN Membership Status for Combined Users Webpage

Label	Description
VLAN User	Various internal software modules may use VLAN services to configure VLAN memberships on the fly. The drop-down list on the right allows for selecting between showing VLAN memberships as configured by an administrator (**Admin**) or as configured by one of these internal software modules (**NAS** and **GVRP**). The "**Combined**" entry will show a combination of the administrator and internal software modules configuration, and basically reflect what is actually configured in hardware.
VLAN ID	VLAN ID (identification) for which the Port members are displayed.
Port Members	A row of check boxes for each port is displayed for each VLAN ID. If a port is included in a VLAN, the following image will be displayed: ☑. If a port is in the forbidden port list, the following image will be displayed:☒. If a port is in the forbidden port list and at the same time it is attempted to be included in the VLAN, the following image will be displayed:☒. The port will not be a member of the VLAN in this case.

3.13.2 Ports

This page provides VLAN Port Status as shown in the table in Figure 3.64. The user can select one VLAN User option from the Combined drop-down list. Check the Auto-refresh box to refresh the page automatically. Note that automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Otherwise, click Refresh button to refresh the page immediately. Descriptions of each column field are provided in Table 3.52.

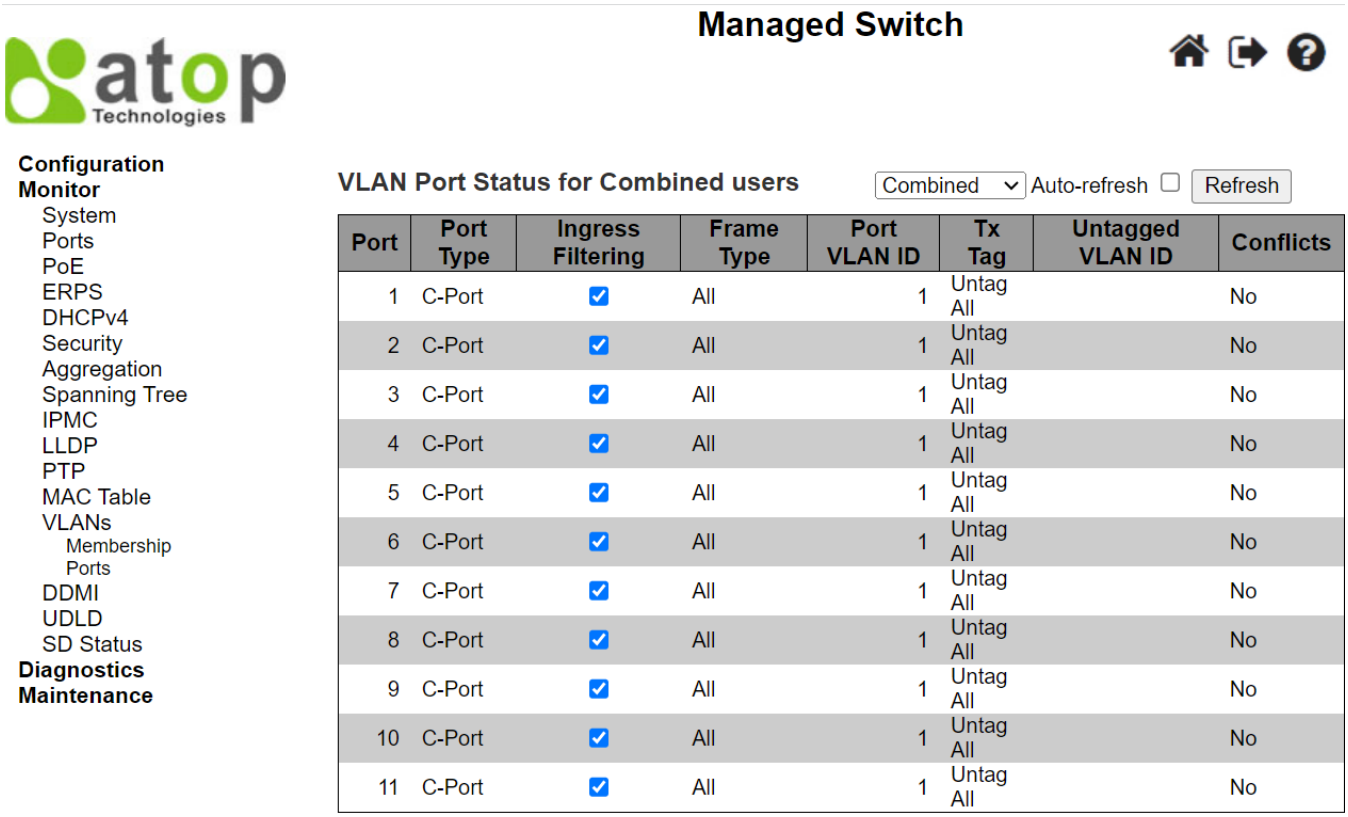


Figure 3.64 VLAN Port Status for Combined Users Webpage

Table 3.52 Descriptions of VLAN Port Status Webpage

Label	Description
VLAN User	Various internal software modules may use VLAN services to configure VLAN port configuration on the fly. The drop-down list on the right allows for selecting between showing VLAN memberships as configured by an administrator (**Admin**) or as configured by one of these internal software modules (**NAS** and **GVRP**). The "**Combined**" entry will show a combination of the administrator and internal software modules configuration, and basically reflect what is actually configured in hardware. If a given software modules has not overridden any of the port settings, the text "No data exists for the selected user" will be shown in the table.
Port	The logical port for the settings contained in the same row.
Port Type	Shows the port type (**Unaware**, **C-Port**, **S-Port**, **S-Custom-Port**.) that a given user wants to configure on the port. The field is empty if not overridden by the selected user.
Ingress Filtering	Shows whether a given user wants ingress filtering enabled or not. The field is empty if it is not overridden by the selected user.
Frame Type	Shows the acceptable frame types (**All**, **Tagged**, **Untagged**) that a given user wants to configure on the port. The field is empty if it is not overridden by the selected user.
Port VLAN ID	Shows the Port VLAN ID (PVID) that a given user wants the port to have. The field is empty if it is not overridden by the selected user.
Tx Tag	Shows the Tx Tag requirements (**Tag All**, **Tag PVID**, **Tag UVID**, **Untag All**, **Untag PVID**, **Untag UVID**) that a given user has on a port. The field is empty if it is not overridden by the selected user.
Untagged VLAN ID	If Tx Tag is overridden by the selected user and is set to Tag or Untag UVID, then this field will show the VLAN ID the user wants to tag or untag on egress. The field is empty if it is not overridden by the selected user.
Conflicts	Two users may have conflicting requirements to a port's configuration. For instance, one user may require all frames to be tagged on egress while another requires all frames to be untagged on egress.

Label	Description
	Since both users cannot win, this gives rise to a conflict, which is solved in a prioritized way. The Administrator has the least priority. Other software modules are prioritized according to their position in the drop-down list: The higher in the list, the higher priority. If conflicts exist, it will be displayed as "Yes" for the "Combined" user and the offending software module. The "Combined" user reflects what is actually configured in hardware.

3.14 DDMI

3.14.1 Overview

This webpage displays overview information of DDMI which is **D**igital **D**iagnostics **M**onitoring **I**nterface. It provides an enhanced digital diagnostic monitoring interface for optical transceivers. It also allows real time access to device operating parameters. Figure 3.65 shows the webpage of **DDMI**'s **Overview**. The page provides list of all available ports with DDMI. Table 3.53 summarizes the descriptions of each column's label of the DDMI overview table.

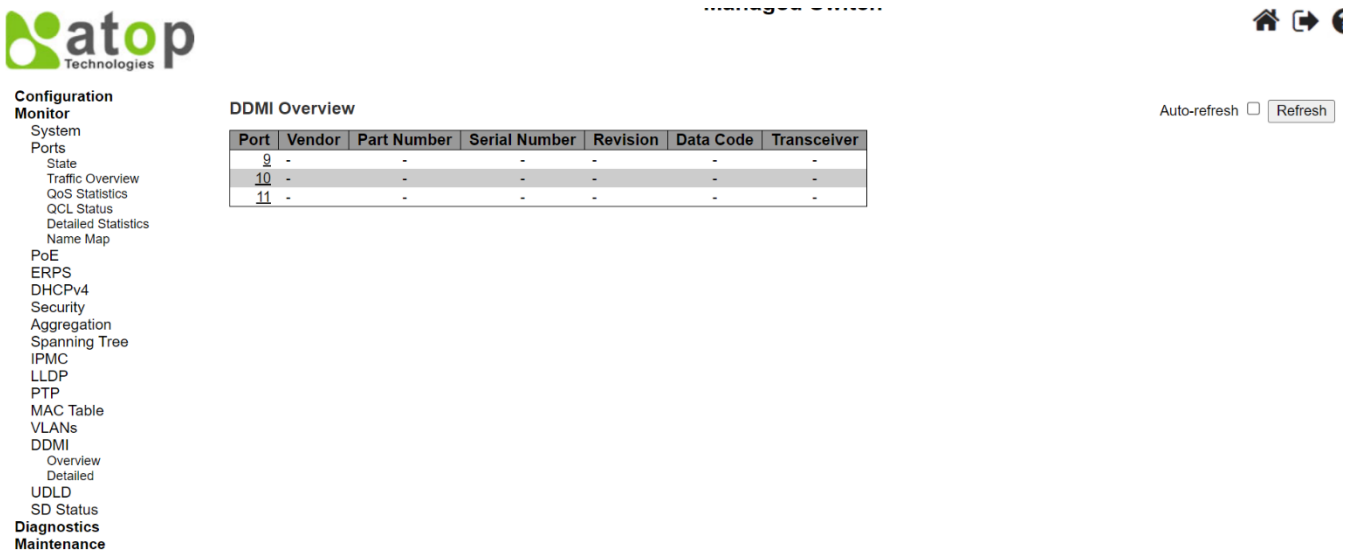


Figure 3.65 DDMI Overview Webpage

Table 3.53 Descriptions of DDMI Overview Webpage

Label	Description
Port	DDMI port.
Vendor	Indicates vendor name of SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) module.
Part Number	Indicates part number provided by SFP vendor.
Serial Number	Indicates serial number provided by SFP vendor.
Revision	Indicates revision level for part number provided by SFP vendor.
Data Code	Indicates vendor's manufacturing date code.
Transceiver	Indicates transceiver compatibility.

3.14.2 Detailed

The detailed DDMI information are displayed on this webpage as shown in Figure 3.66. Detailed information of only one port is showed at a time. The user can select the desired port number to be displayed by selecting the port number from the drop-down list on the upper-left corner of the webpage. Descriptions of each information

field are summarized in Table 3.54. To get the lastest information, click the **Refresh** button. Otherwise, the user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

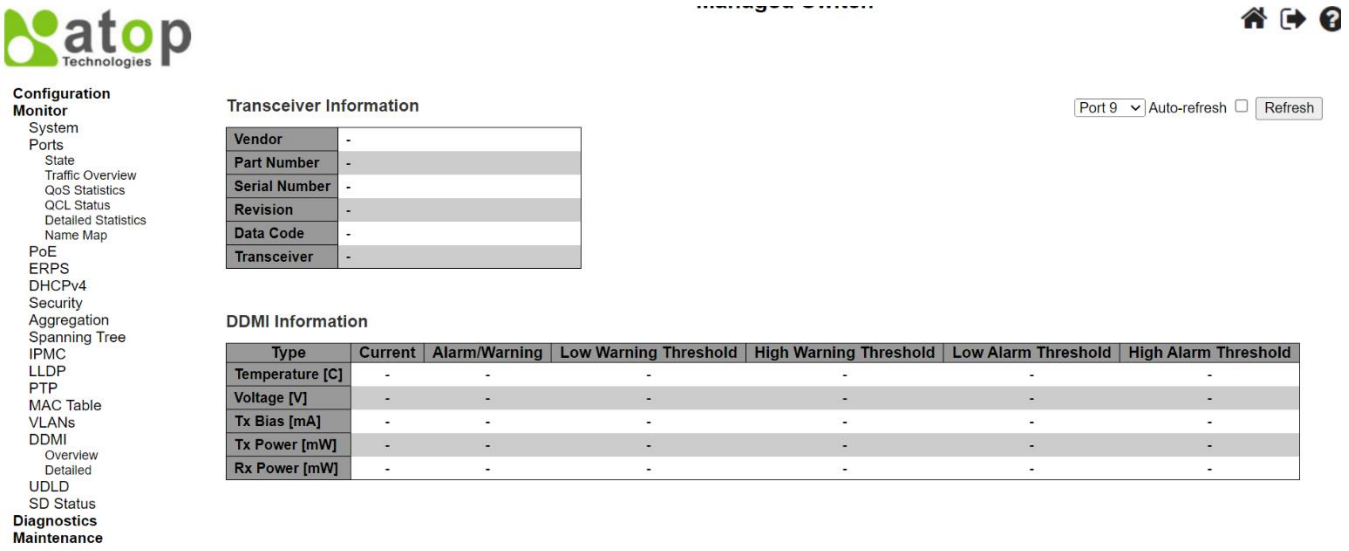


Figure 3.66 Detailed Information of DDMI Webpage

Table 3.54 Descriptions of DDMI Detailed Webpage

Label	Description
Transceiver Information	
Vendor	Indicates SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable module) vendor name.
Part Number	Indicates part number provided by SFP vendor.
Serial Number	Indicates serial number provided by SFP vendor.
Revision	Indicates revision level for part number provided by SFP vendor.
Data Code	Indicates vendor's manufacturing date code.
Transceiver	Indicates SFP transceiver compatibility.
DDMI Information	
Current	The current value of temperature in Celsius (C), voltage in volts (V), Tx bias in milli-amperes (mA), Tx power in milli-Watts (mW), and Rx power in milli-Watts (mW).
Alarm/Warning	Indicates whether there is an alarm or warning.
Low Warning Threshold	The low warning threshold value of temperature, voltage, Tx bias, Tx power, and Rx power.
High Warning Threshold	The high warning threshold value of temperature, voltage, Tx bias, Tx power, and Rx power.
Low Alarm Threshold	The low alarm threshold value of temperature, voltage, Tx bias, Tx power, and Rx power.
High Alarm Threshold	The high alarm threshold value of temperature, voltage, Tx bias, Tx power, and Rx power.

3.15 UDLD

This webpage displays the UDLD status of the ports on the EHG77xx managed switch. UDLD is an acronym for **U**ni-**D**irectional **L**ink **D**etection. UDLD protocol monitors the physical configuration of the links between devices and ports that support UDLD protocol. It detects the existence of unidirectional links. Its functionality is to provide mechanisms useful for detecting one-way connections before they create a loop or other protocol malfunction. RFC 5171 specifies a way that data link layer can detect unidirectional link. Figure 3.67 shows an example of UDLD webpage which consists of two tables: **Detailed UDLD status for Port** and **Neighbor Status**. Detailed descripitons of each field in both tables are summarized in Table 3.55.

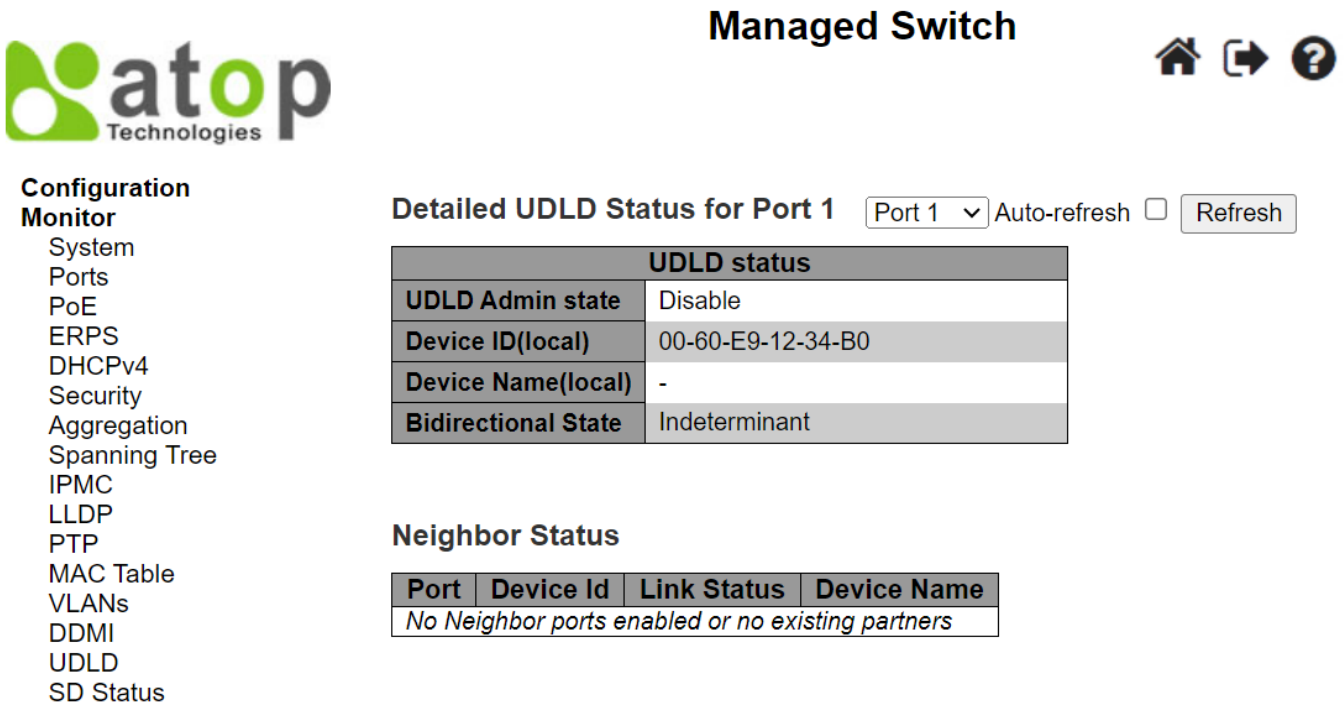
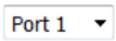


Figure 3.67 Detailed UDLD Status for Port 1 and Neighbour Status Webpage

Table 3.55 Descriptions of Detailed UDLD Status for Port 1 and Neighbour Status Webpage

Label	Description
Detailed UDLD Status	
UDLD Admin State	The current port's state of the logical port. Enabled if any of the state (Normal, Aggressive) is enabled.
Device ID (local)	The ID of device.
Device Name(local)	Name of the device.
Bidirectional State	The current state of the port.
Neighbour Status	
Port	The current port of neighbour device.
Device ID	The current ID of neighbour device.
Link Status	The current link status of neighbour port.
Device Name	Name of the Neighbour Device.

The port selection box 

determines which port is displayed by choosing from the drop-down list. Check the **Auto-refresh** box to refresh the page automatically. Automatic refresh occurs every 3 seconds. Click **Refresh** button to refresh the page immediately.

3.16 SD Status

The EHG77XX managed switch supports an external memory storage in a form of SD card. An SD card slot can be located on the back of the managed switch chasis under the DIN rail clip. Note that the supported format of the file system on the SD card are FAT32 and exFAT. On this Webpage as shown in Figure 3.68, the status of SD card on the EHG77XX managed switch can be checked. To get the lastest status, click the **Refresh** button. Otherwise, the user can check the **Auto-refresh** box to enable an automatic refresh of the page at regular intervals.

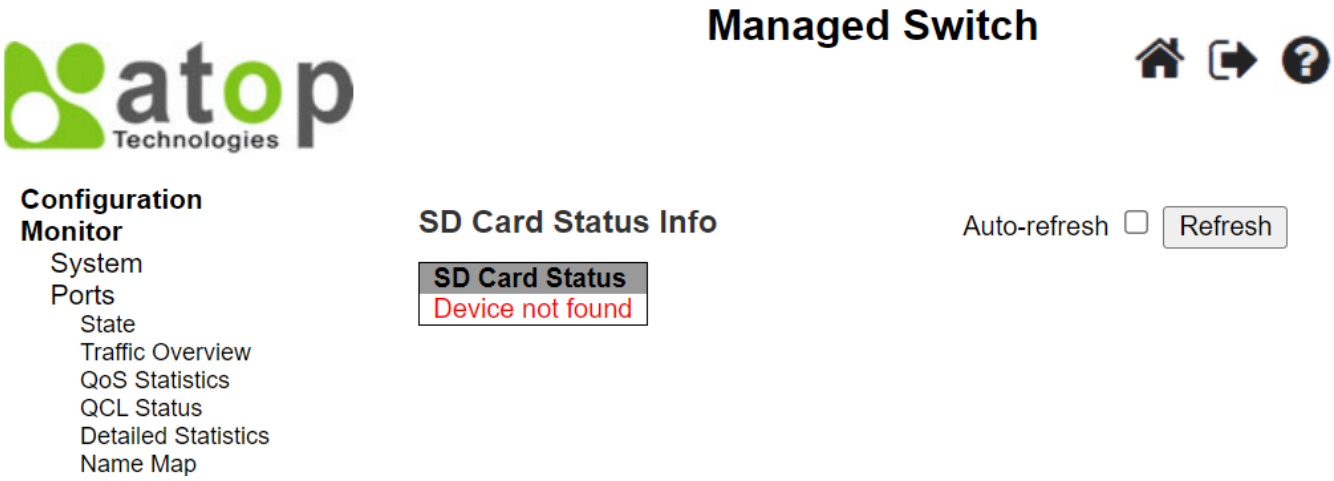


Figure 3.68 SD Card Status Webpage

Table 3.56 Descriptions of the SD Card Status

Label	Description
SD Card Status	**Device is ready**: The SD card is detected and can be used for backup or restoration. **Device not found**: The SD card is undetected. It cannot be used for backup or restoration. **Device is error**: The device cannot support the SD card. **Device is full**: SD card is detected but full. It cannot be used for backup or restoration.

4 Diagnostics

The **Diagnostics** menu is a collection of software tools that can be used to check the network connection for your managed switch. The submenus under the **Diagnostics** menu are shown in Figure 4.1. The available network diagnostic tools are **Ping (IPv4)**, **Ping (IPv6)**, **Traceroute (IPv4)**, and **Traceroute (IPv6)**.

Figure 4.1 Diagnostics Menu

4.1 Ping (IPv4)

Atop's managed switch provides a network tool called **Ping** for testing network connectivity in this subsection. Ping is a network diagnostic utility for testing reachability between a destination device and the managed switch. It utilizes ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packet to troubleshoot IP connectivity issues. Note that this utility is only for IPv4 address. The Ping utility for IPv6 will be provided in the next subsection. Figure 4.2 shows the user interface for using the Ping command for IP version 4. The user must at least enter the **Hostname or IP Address** for the destination to be checked with Ping tool. Description of each parameter for Ping tool is summarized in Table 4.1.

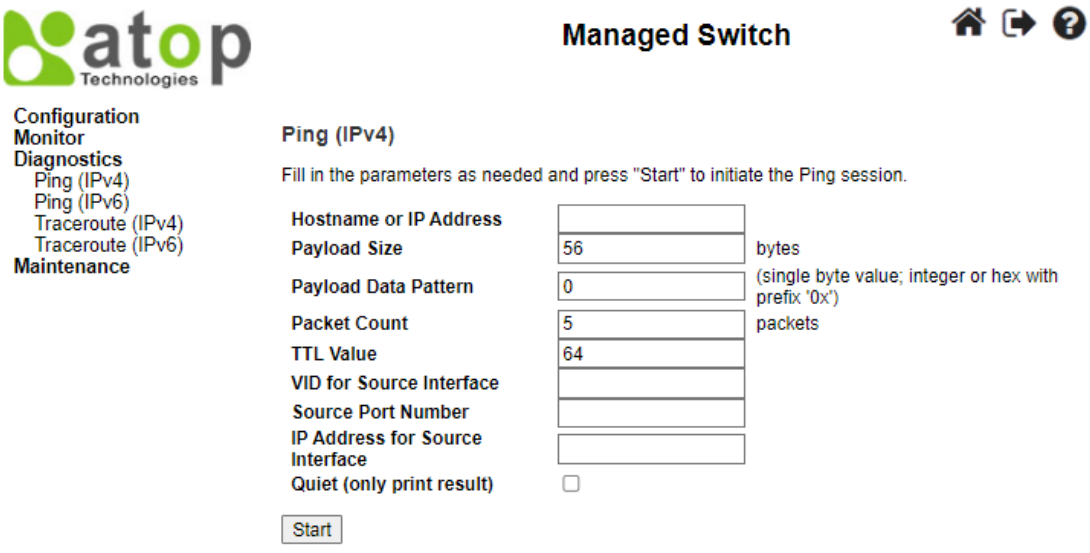


Figure 4.2 Diagnostics Webpage using IPv4 Ping

Table 4.1 Descriptions of Options for Ping (IPv4) Diagnostic Tool

Label	Description
Hostname or IP Address	The address of the destination host, either as a symbolic hostname or an IP Address.

Label	Description
Payload Size	Determines the size of the ICMP data payload in bytes (excluding the size of Ethernet, IP and ICMP headers). The default value is 56 bytes. The valid range is 2-1452 bytes.
Payload Data Pattern	Determines the data pattern used in the ICMP data payload in single byte value. The default value is 0. The valid range is 0-255.
Packet Count	Determines the number of PING requests (ICMP packets) to be sent to the destination. The default value is 5. The valid range is 1-60.
TTL Value	Determines the Time-To-Live (TTL) field value in the IPv4 header. This is the integer value to be set for the number of hops that the ping packet can traverse the network. If TTL reaches zero (deducted by a host after it reached a host), the ping packet will be discarded. The default value is 64. The valid range is 1-255.
VID for source Interface	This field can be used to force the Ping test to use a specific local VLAN interface as the source interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
Source Port Number	This field can be used to force the Ping test to use a specific local interface with the specified port number as the source interface. The specified port must be configured with a suitable IP address. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the Source Port Number or the IP Address for the source interface.
IP Address for Source Interface	This field can be used to force the test to use a specific local interface with the specified IP address as the source interface. The specified IP address must be configured on a local interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
Quiet (only print result)	Checking this option will enable the quiet mode which only prints the ping's final results without the result of each ping request.

After the user enters an IP address or a domain name into the field to verify network connectivity. Click **Start** button to run the ping tool. After you press **Start**, ICMP packets are transmitted, and the sequence number and round-trip-time are displayed upon reception of a reply. The amount of data received inside of an IP packet of type ICMP ECHO_REPLY will always be 8 bytes more than the requested payload data size (the difference is the ICMP header). The page refreshes automatically until responses to all packets are received, or until a timeout occurs.

An example of successful ping to an IPv4 address is shown in Figure 4.3 while an example of a failed ping is depicted in Figure 4.4. Note that the user can initiate another ping command by clicking the **New Ping** button at the end of the **Ping (IPv4) Output** webpage.

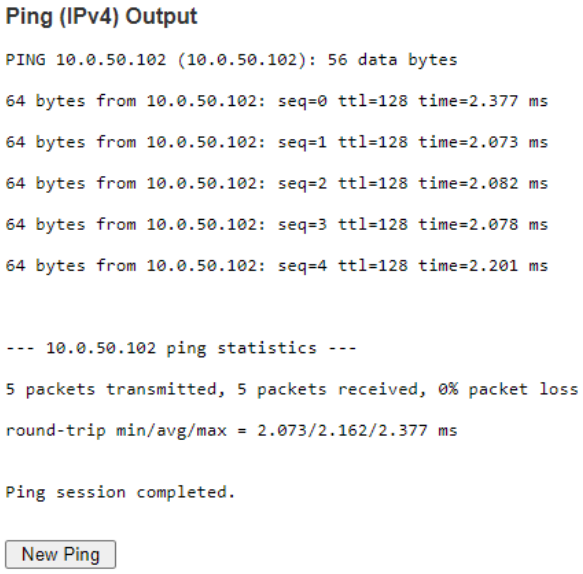


Figure 4.3 Result of successful IPv4 ping

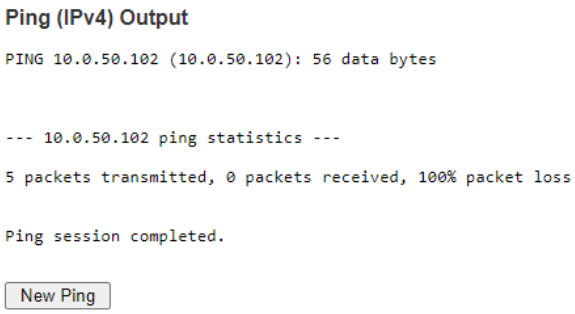


Figure 4.4 Result of failed IPv4 ping

4.2 Ping (IPv6)

This page allows you to issue ICMPv6 PING packets to troubleshoot IPv6 connectivity issues. The user can enter an IP address or a domain name into the Hostname or IP Address field to verify network connectivity for IP version 6 network as shown in Figure 4.5. After entering the IP address or hostname, click **Start** button to run the Ping (IPv6) function. An example of successful ping result is shown in Figure 4.6 while a failure ping result is depicted in Figure 4.6. Note that the user can initiate another ping command by clicking the **New Ping** button at the end of the Ping (IPv6) Output webpage. Description of each parameter for Ping (IPv6) tool is summarized in Table 4.2

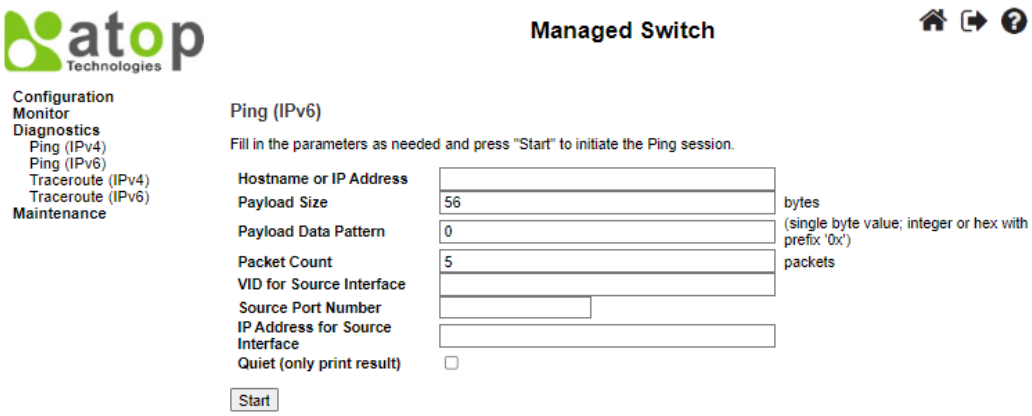


Figure 4.5 Diagnostics Webpage using IPv6 Ping

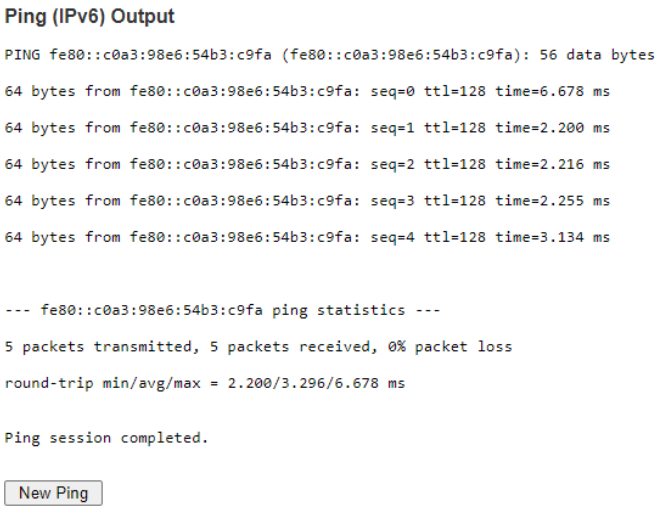


Figure 4.6 Result of successful IPv6 ping

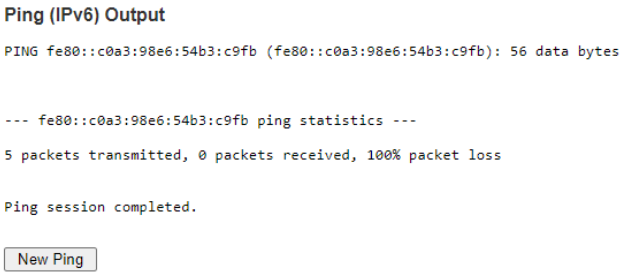


Figure 4.7 Result of failure IPv6 ping

Table 4.2 Descriptions of Options for Ping (IPv6) Diagnostic Tool

Label	Description
Hostname or IP Address	The address of the destination host, either as a symbolic hostname or an IP Address.
Payload Size	Determines the size of the ICMP data payload in bytes (excluding the size of Ethernet, IP and ICMP headers). The default value is 56 bytes. The valid range is 2-1452 bytes.
Payload Data Pattern	Determines the data pattern used in the ICMP data payload in single byte value. The default value is 0. The valid range is 0-255.
Packet Count	Determines the number of PING requests (ICMP packets) to be sent to the destination. The default value is 5. The valid range is 1-60.
VID for source Interface	This field can be used to force the Ping test to use a specific local VLAN interface as the source interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
Source Port Number	This field can be used to force the Ping test to use a specific local interface with the specified port number as the source interface. The specified port must be configured with a suitable IP address. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the Source Port Number or the IP Address for the source interface.
IP Address for Source Interface	This field can be used to force the test to use a specific local interface with the specified IP address as the source interface. The specified IP address must be configured on a local interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration.

Label	Description
	Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
Quiet (only print result)	Checking this option will enable the quiet mode which only print the ping's final results without the result of each ping request.

4.3 Traceroute (IPv4)

Traceroute (IPv4) is another diagnostic tool that allows the user to check the path or route that packets take from the managed switch to a destination host or IP address. This tool could provide information about host or gateway along the path to the specified destination. It can measure transit delays of packets across the IPv4 network. Figure 4.8 shows the webpage for **Traceroute (IPv4)** tool on the managed switch. Table 4.3 provides brief descriptions of all parameters on the webpage. The only required parameter to start the **Traceroute (IPv4)** is the **Hostname or IP Address**. An example of traceroute result is shown in Figure 4.9. Note that the user can initiate another traceroute command by clicking the **New Traceroute** button at the end of the **Traceroute (IPv4) Output** webpage.

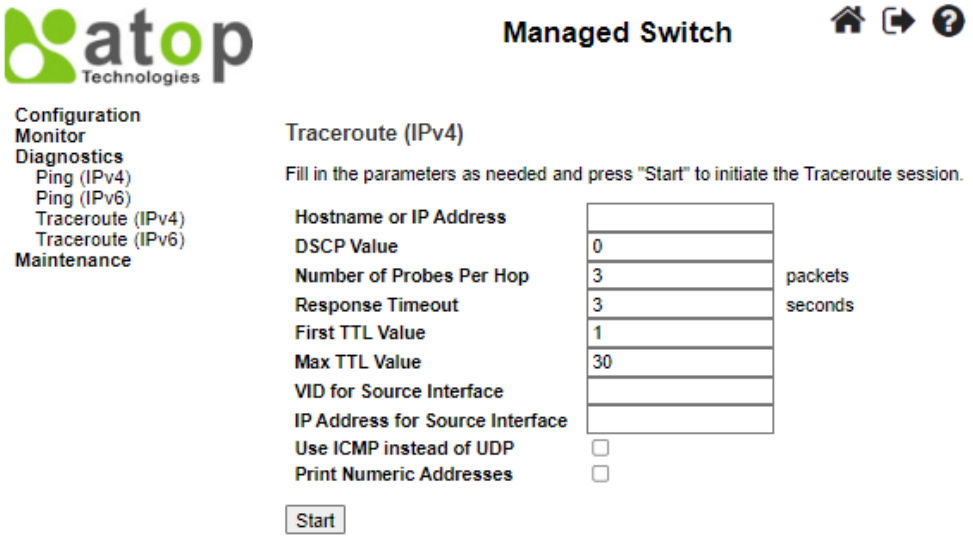


Figure 4.8 Diagnostics Webpage using IPv4 Traceroute

Table 4.3 Descriptions of each parameter for Traceroute (IPv4)

Label	Description
Hostname or IP Address	Specifies the hostname or IP Address of the destination
DSCP Value	Specifies the DSCP (DiffServ Code Point) priority (value) in packets. The value is an integer that has a range from 0 to 63.
Number of Probes Per Hop	Specifies the number of probe packets sent for each hop which is the number of queries per intermediate host or gateway. The default value is 3 packets. The valid range is 1 – 60.
Response Timeout	Specifies the timeout for the response message or ICMP echo reply after an ICMP echo request message is sent to an intermediate host or gateway. This is the number of seconds to wait for a reply to a sent request. The default number is 3. The valid range is 1 – 86400.
First TTL Value	Specifies the initial Time to Live (TTL) value. This is a field in the IPv4 header in the first packet sent. The default value is 1. The valid range is 1 – 30.
Max TTL Value	Specifies the maximum number of hops traceroute will try to probe. If this value is reached before the specified remote host is reached, the test stops. The default value is 30. The valid range is 1 – 255.
VID for source Interface	This field can be used to force the test to use a specific local VLAN interface as the source interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration.

Label	Description
	Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
IP Address for Source Interface	This field can be used to force the test to use a specific local interface with the specified IP address as the source interface. The specified IP address must be configured on a local interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
Use ICMP instead of UDP	By default, the traceroute command will use UDP datagrams. Selecting this option forces it to use ICMP ECHO packets instead.
Print Numeric Addresses	By default, the traceroute command will print out hop information using a reverse DNS lookup for the acquired host IP addresses. This may slow down the display if the DNS information is not available. Selecting this option will prevent the reverse DNS lookup and force the traceroute command to print numeric IP addresses instead.

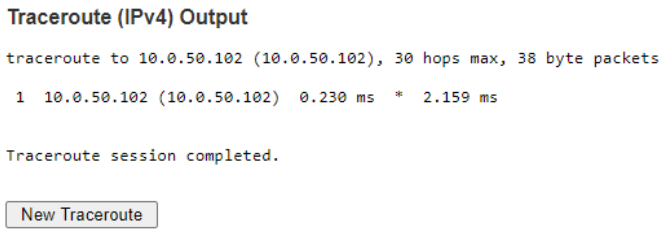


Figure 4.9 Example of traceroute (IPv4) output

4.4 Traceroute (IPv6)

Traceroute (IPv6) is another diagnostic tool that allows the user to check the path or route that packets take from the managed switch to a destination host or IP address in IP version 6 network. This tool could provide information about host or gateway along the path to the specified destination. It can measure transit delays of packets across the IPv6 network. Figure 4.10 shows the webpage for **Traceroute (IPv6)** tool on the managed switch. Table 4.4 provides brief descriptions of all parameters on this webpage.

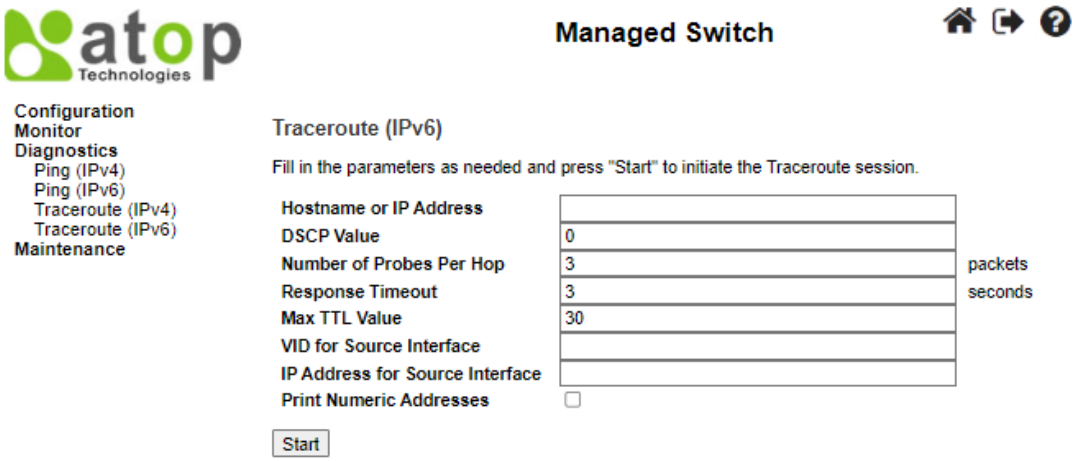


Figure 4.10 Diagnostics Webpage using IPv6 Traceroute

Table 4.4 Descriptions of each parameter for Traceroute (IPv6)

Label	Description
Hostname or IP Address	Specifies the hostname or IP Address of the destination

Label	Description
DSCP Value	Specifies the DSCP (DiffServ Code Point) priority in packets. The value is an integer that has a range from 0 to 255.
Number of Probes Per Hop	Specifies the number of probe packets sent for each hop which is the number of queries per intermediate host or gateway. The default value is 3 packets. The valid range is 1 – 60.
Response Timeout	Specifies the timeout for the response message or ICMP echo reply after an ICMP echo request message is sent to an intermediate host or gateway. Determines the number of seconds to wait for a reply to a sent request. The default number is 3. The valid range is 1- 86400.
Max TTL Value	Specifies the maximum number of hops traceroute will try to probe. If this value is reached before the specified remote host is reached, the test stops. The default number is 255. The valid range is 1-255.
VID for source Interface	This field can be used to force the test to use a specific local VLAN interface as the source interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
IP Address for Source Interface	This field can be used to force the test to use a specific local interface with the specified IP address as the source interface. The specified IP address must be configured on a local interface. Leave this field empty for automatic selection based on routing configuration. Note: You may only specify either the VID or the IP Address for the source interface.
Print Numeric Addresses	By default, the traceroute command will print out hop information using a reverse DNS lookup for the acquired host IP addresses. This may slow down the display if the DNS information is not available. Selecting this option will prevent the reverse DNS lookup and force the traceroute command to print numeric IP addresses instead.

5 Maintenance

Maintenance menu is the last main menu on the WebUI on the EHG77XX Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch. Figure 5.1 shows all submenus under the **Maintenance** menu. Under this menu, the user can restart the device through the WebUI, reset the configuration of the device to the original factory default settings, upload new firmware image to update the device, and manage the configuration of the device. The following sections will describe each submenu under the **Maintenance** menu.

Figure 5.1 Maintenance Menu

5.1 Restart Device

To restart the managed switch (or device) through the WebUI, the user can select the **Maintenance→Restart Device** menu. The **Restart Device** webpage is showed in Figure 5.2. The user can click on the **Yes** button to restart the device. During the restarting process, the webpage will be displaying the progress of the restarting operation as shown in Figure 5.3. Note that if the user selects the **No** button, the web browser will return to the **Port State Overview** webpage without restarting.

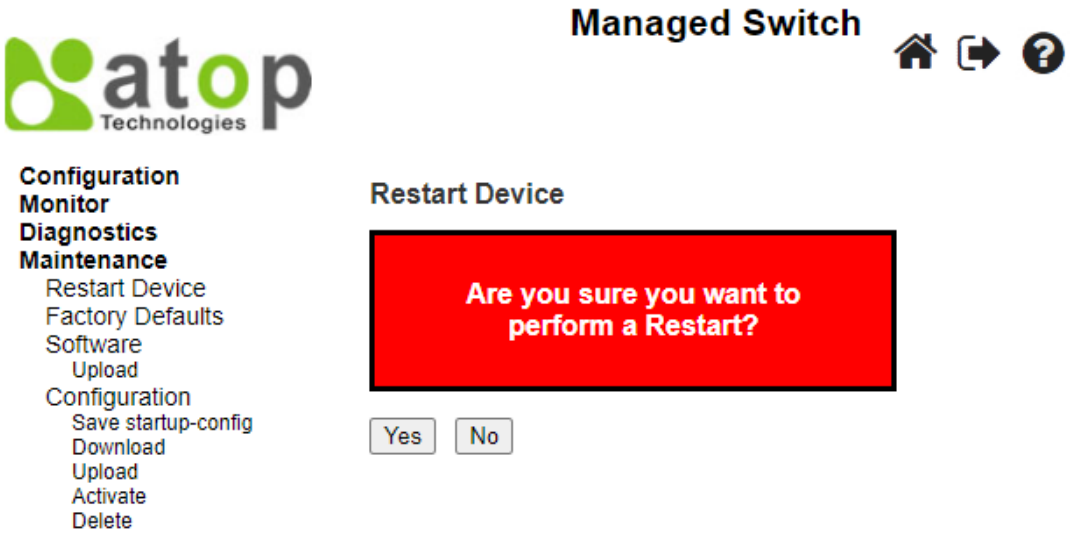


Figure 5.2 Restart Device Webpage

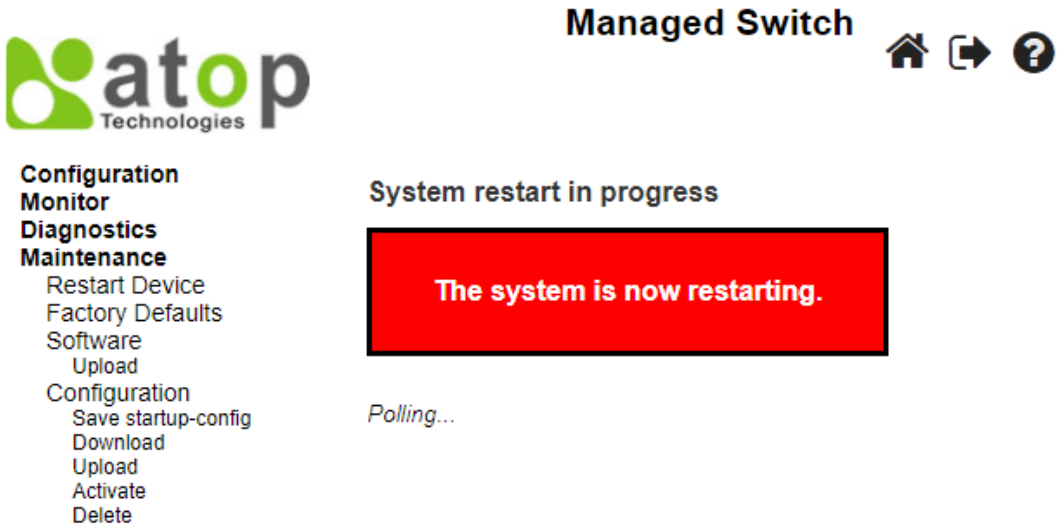


Figure 5.3 System Restart in Progress Webpage

5.2 Factory Defaults

When the managed switch is not working properly, the user can reset it back to the original factory default settings by selecting **Maintenance→Factory Defaults** menu. Note that the IP configuration will not be changed after using this menu. The **Factory Defaults** webpage is shown in Figure 5.4. The user can click on the **Yes** button to reset the configuration to factory default settings. When the reset process is done the user will be presented with a message as showed in Figure 5.5. The new configuration will be available immediately and no restart is necessary. Note that if the user selects the **No** button, the web browser will be returned to the **Port State Overview** webpage.

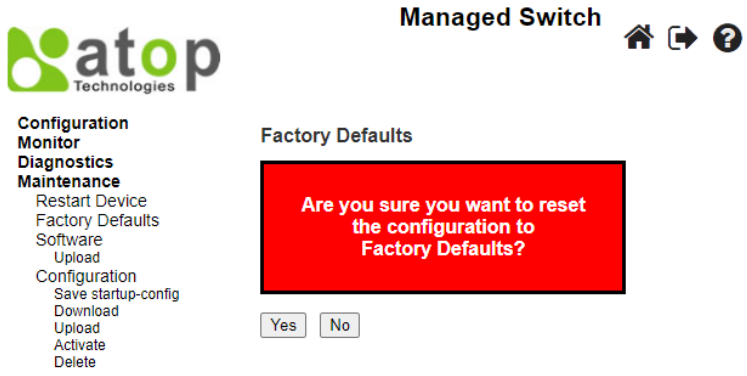


Figure 5.4 Webpage for Resetting Configuration to Factory Defaults

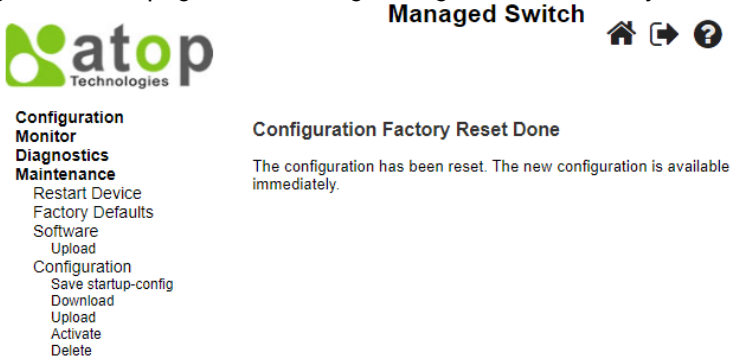


Figure 5.5 Message after the configuration factory reset is done.

Note: Restoring the factory default can also be performed by making a physical loopback between Port 1 and Port 2 within the first minute of switch rebooting. During the first minute after rebooting, "loopback" packets will be transmitted out of Port 1. If a "loopback" packet is received at Port 2, the switch will perform the restoration to factory default setting.

5.3 Software

This **Maintenance→Software** submenu allows the user to update the firmware for the device and check or select the current software/firmware image on the device.

5.3.1 Upload

The users can update the device firmware via web interface using **Upload** menu as shown in Figure 5.6. To update the firmware, the users can download a new firmware from Atop's website and save it on a local computer. Then, the users can click **Select File…** button and choose the firmware file that already downloaded. The switch's firmware typically has a ".dld" extension such as EHG77XX-KXXXAXXX.dld. After that, the users can click **Start Upgrade** button and wait for the update process to be done. After the software image is uploaded, a webpage will display a message stating that the firmware update is initiated. After a duration of approximately one minute, the firmware will finish update and the switch will be restarted.
Warning: While the firmware is being updated, web access will appear to be defuncted. The front LED flashes Green/Off with a frequency of 10 Hz while the firmware update is in progress. Do not restart or power off the device during this time otherwise the switch may fail to function afterwards.
Note: please make sure that the switch is plug-in all the time during the firmware upgrade.

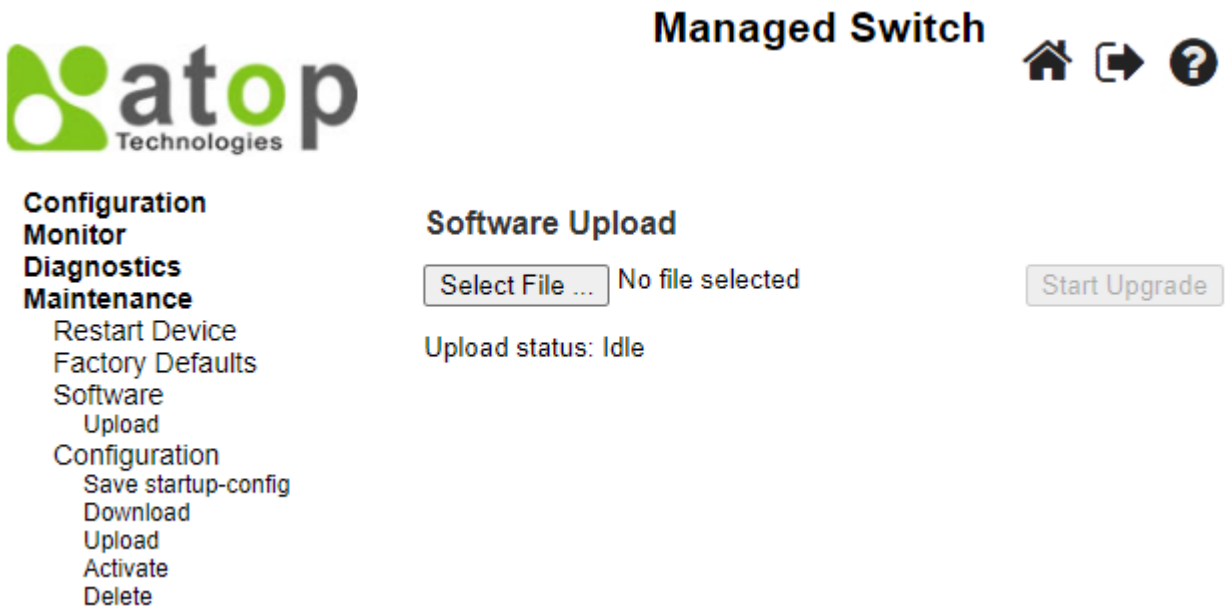


Figure 5.6 Software Upload Webpage

5.4 Configuration

The managed switch stores its configuration in a number of text files in command line interface (CLI) format. The files are either virtual (RAM-based) or stored in flash on the switch. The available configuration files are:

- **running-config**: A virtual file that represents the currently active configuration on the switch. This file is volatile or disappeared when the power is off.
- **startup-config**: The start-up configuration for the switch which is read at boot time. If this file does not exist at boot time, the switch will start up in its default configuration.

- **default-config**: A read-only file with vendor-specific configuration. This file is read when the system is restored to default settings.
- Up to 31 other files, typically used for configuration backups or alternative configurations.

The **Configuration** menu enables the user to manage the configuration file on the switch. Under the **Maintenance→Configuration** menu, there are **Save startup-config**, **Download**, **Upload**, **Activate**, and **Delete** submenus as shown in Figure 5.7.

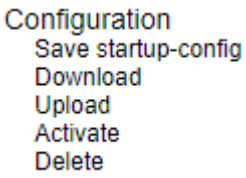


Figure 5.7 Submenus under Maintenance→Configuration menu

5.4.1 Save startup-config

The managed switch can save the start-up configuration inside the device. The webpage shown in Figure 5.8 allows the user to generate the start-up configuration file inside the managed switch. When the configuration file generation was finished, a message as shown in Figure 5.9 will be displayed on the webpage. This menu copies *running-config* to *startup-config*; therefore, ensuring that the current active configuration will be used at the next reboot.

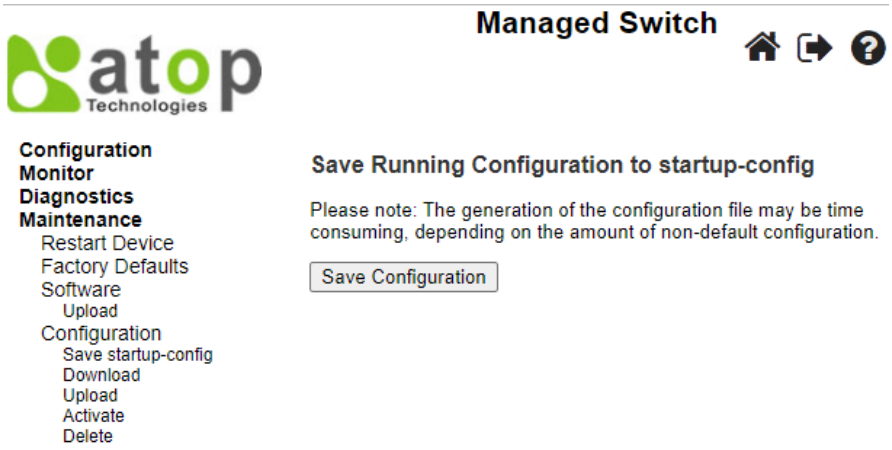


Figure 5.8 Webpage for Saving the Start-up Configuration

Figure 5.9 Message indicates the saving of startup-configuration file successfully.

5.4.2 Download

The user can download different configuration files from the managed switch to the local computer using the web browser. There are **running-config**, **default-config**, and **startup-config** files that can be chosen as shown in Figure 5.10. To select the file name to be downloaded, check the radio button in front of the file name, then click on the **Download Configuration** button. The chosen configuration file will be downloaded by the web browser on to your local computer.

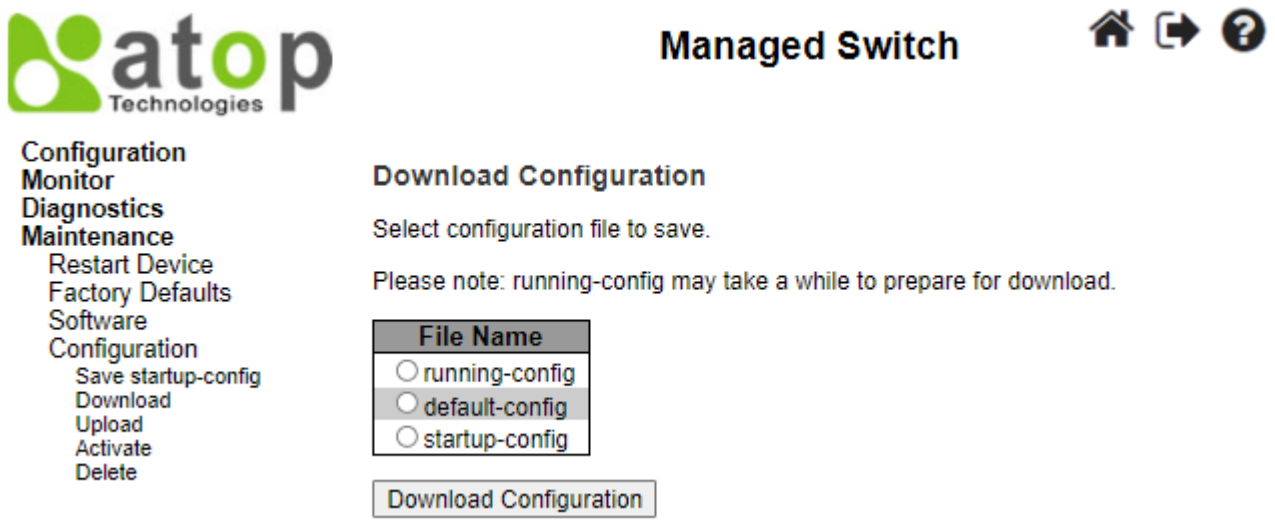


Figure 5.10 Webpage for Downloading the Current Configuration File

5.4.3 Upload

On this Webpage, the user can upload a local configuration file on the user's computer to the managed switch using web browser. This will be useful when the user would like to use a backup configuration file from another managed switch. To upload a configuration file, select the **Choose File** button as shown in Figure 5.11 to open a file chooser on the personal computer. Then, select a configuration file on your device. Next, the user can select the name of **Destination File** on the managed switch from the two given file names which are either **running-config** or **startup-config**. Note that the running-config file name also has two possible parameters or options that can be chosen which are **Replace** or **Merge**. Also, the default-config file is read-only; therefore, the user cannot choose it for uploading. That means the upload configuration file can be used to replace the running-config file on the managed switch or can be merged with the running-config file on the managed switch. The last option for the **File Name** is to create a new file by selecting the radio button in front of **Create new file** option in which the user can enter the new file name in the text field under the **Parameters** column. Finally click on the **Upload Configuration** button to start the upload process. A message "**Upload successfully completed**" will be displayed on the webpage.

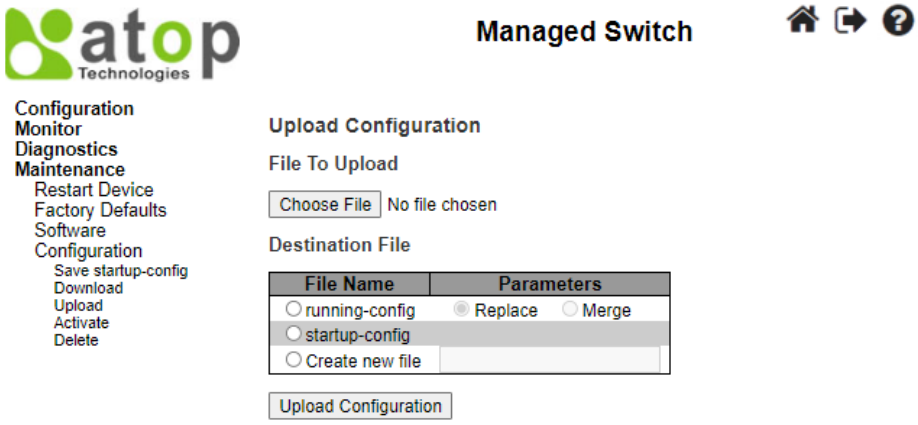


Figure 5.11 Webpage for Uploading a Configuration File

If the destination file is the **running-config**, the file will be applied to the switch configuration. This can be done in two ways:

- **Replace** mode: The current configuration is fully replaced with the configuration in the uploaded file.
- **Merge** mode: The uploaded file is merged into running-config.

If the flash file system is full (i.e., already contains default-config and 32 other files, usually including startup-config file), it is not possible to create a new file. Then, an existing file must be over-written, or another file must be deleted.

5.4.4 Activate

The user can activate different configuration file inside the managed switch, except for *running-config* which represents the currently active configuration. The **Configuration→Activate** submenu under the **Maintenance** menu as shown in Figure 5.12 can be used to perform this task. The user can select a configuration file from the list under the **File Name** table by checking on the radio button in front of that file name. Then, click on the **Activate Configuration** button. After the activation process is completed, the webpage will be updated to display the **Status** and **Output** as shown in Figure 5.13.

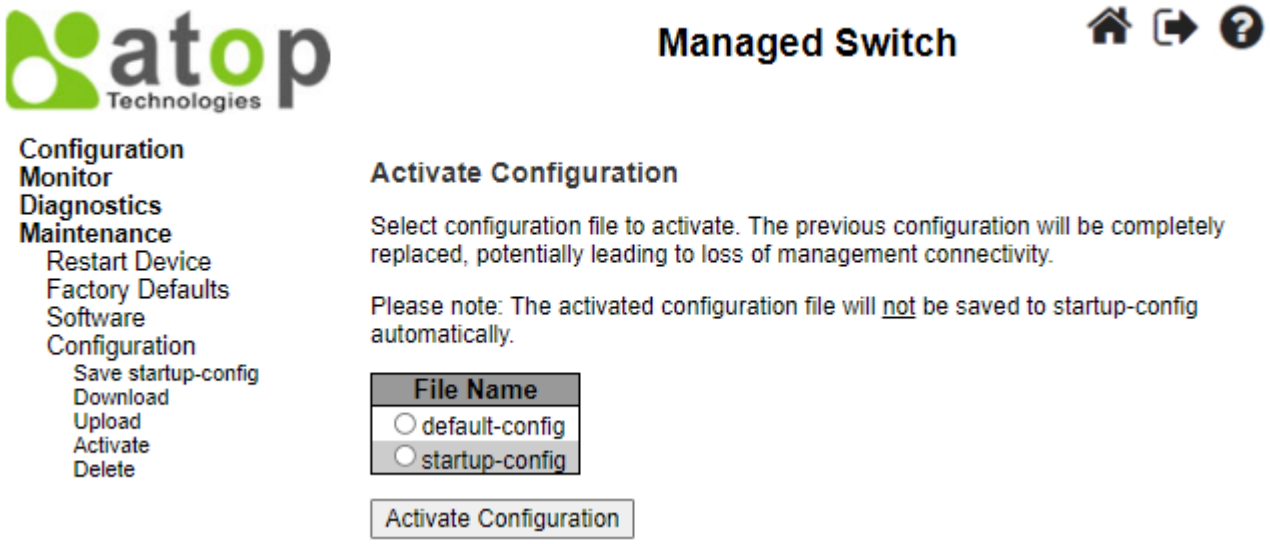


Figure 5.12 Webpage for Activating a Configuration File

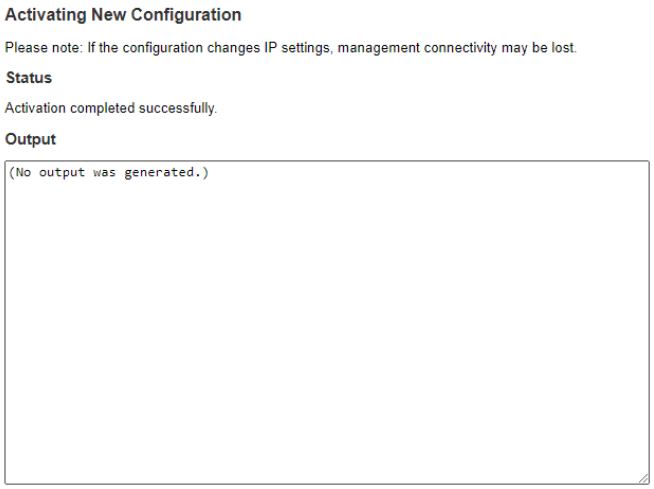


Figure 5.13 Activating New Configuration Webpage

5.4.5 Delete

The last submenu under the **Maintenance→Configuration** menu is **Delete**. This webpage allows the user to delete user-created configuration files stored in flash memory, including *startup-config*, as shown in Figure 5.14. Note that **default-config** cannot be deleted by this menu. For example, the **startup-config** file can be created by the **Save startup-config** menu and then can be deleted by this **Delete** menu. To remove a configuration file, select the file

name by checking on the radio button in front of that file under the **File Name** table. Then, click on the **Delete Configuration File** button. Note that a pop-up window will be prompted for a confirmation by the user as shown in Figure 5.15. If the user really wants to delete the configuration, the user can click on the **OK** button. If the user wants to change the decision, the user can click on the **Cancel** button. When the deletion is completed, a message will be presented on the webpage such as "**startup-config successfully deleted**". Note that if this is done and the switch is rebooted without a prior **Save** operation, this effectively resets the switch to default configuration.

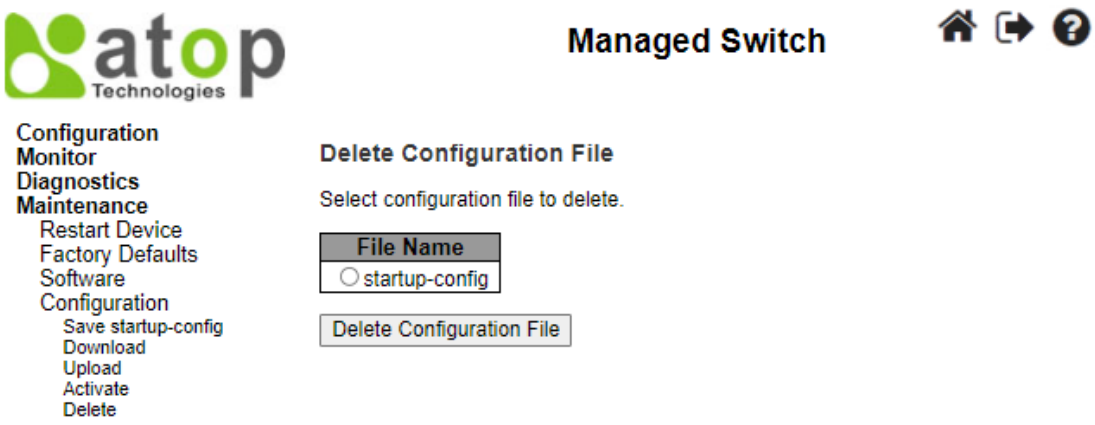


Figure 5.14 Webpage for Deleting a Configuration File

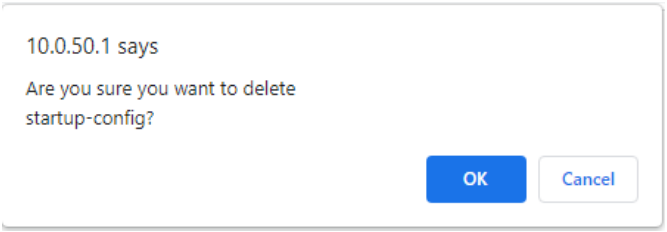


Figure 5.15 Confirmation for deleting a configuration file.

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