ESMGS24-P4-R*

User Manual

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 5

1.1 DESCRIPTION 5
1.2 FEATURES 5
1.3 ETHERNET COMPLIANCE : 6
1.4 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION 7

2.0 ETHERNET SWITCH ENCLOSURE 8

3.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION 9

3.1 PHY MONITORING AND PORT MODE SET-UP 9
3.2 FLOW CONTROL 9
3.3 AGEING 9
3.4 VLAN 10
3.5 LINK AGGREGATION 10
3.6 QUALITY OF SERVICE 10
3.7 TEST FUNCTIONS 10
3.8 ERROR HANDLING 11
3.8.1 Error Checks 11
3.8.1.1 Power-up Check of the Switch Chip 11
3.8.1.2 Power-up Check on PHYs 11
3.8.1.3 Run-time Check of the Switch Chip 11
3.8.1.4 Run-time Check on PHYs 12
3.8.2 Error Handling 12
3.8.3 LED Indications 12
3.8.3.1 Front Panel LED 12

4.0 COMMAND LINE INTERFACE 13

4.1 COM PORT SET-UP 13
4.2 GENERAL 13
4.2.1 Command Hierarchy 13
4.2.2 Login/Logout Procedures 14
4.2.3 Help Utility 14
4.2.4 Example 14
4.2.5 Entering Commands 16
4.2.6 Terminology 16
4.3 COMMAND OVERVIEW 17
4.3.1 specific commands 20
4.3.2 SparX-G8e TM specific commands 20
4.4 DETAILED COMMAND DESCRIPTION 21
4.4.1 System Commands 21
4.4.1.1 System Configuration 21
4.4.1.2 System Restore Default 21
4.4.1.3 System Name 22
4.4.1.4 System Reboot 22
4.4.1.5 System SNMP 22
4.4.1.6 System Trap 22
4.4.2 Console Commands 23
4.4.2.1 Console Configuration 23
4.4.2.2 Console Password 23
4.4.2.3 Console Timeout 23
4.4.2.4 Console Prompt 23

4.4.3 Port Commands *24*
4.4.3.1 Port Configuration 24
4.4.3.2 Port Mode 24
4.4.3.3 Port Flow Control 24
4.4.3.4 Port State 25
4.4.3.5 Port MaxFrame 25
4.4.3.6 Port Statistics 25
4.4.3.7 Port VeriPHY 25
4.4.4 MAC Table Commands *26*
4.4.4.1 MAC Configuration 26
4.4.4.2 MAC Add 26
4.4.4.3 MAC Delete 26
4.4.4.4 MAC Lookup 27
4.4.4.5 MAC Table 27
4.4.4.6 MAC Flush 27
4.4.4.7 MAC Age Time 28
4.4.5 VLAN Commands *28*
4.4.5.1 VLAN Configuration 28
4.4.5.2 VLAN Add 28
4.4.5.3 VLAN Delete 28
4.4.5.4 VLAN Lookup 29
4.4.5.5 VLAN Aware 29
4.4.5.6 VLAN PVID 29
4.4.5.7 VLAN Frame Type 30
4.4.6 Aggregation/trunking Commands *30*
4.4.6.1 Aggregation Configuration 30
4.4.6.2 Aggregation Add 30
4.4.6.3 Aggregation Delete 30
4.4.6.4 Aggregation Lookup 31
4.4.6.5 Aggregation Mode 31
4.4.7 Lacp Commands *31*
4.4.7.1 LACP Configuration 31
4.4.7.2 LACP Mode 31
4.4.7.3 LACP Key 32
4.4.8 RSTP Commands *32*
4.4.8.1 RSTP Configuration 32
4.4.8.2 RSTP Sysprio 32
4.4.8.3 RSTP Hellotime 33
4.4.8.4 RSTP Maxage 33
4.4.8.5 RSTP Fwddelay 33
4.4.8.6 RSTP Version 33
4.4.8.7 RSTP Mode 33
4.4.8.8 RSTP Aggr 34
4.4.8.9 RSTP Edge 34
4.4.8.10 RSTP Pathcost 34
4.4.8.11 RSTP Mcheck 35
4.4.8.12 RSTP Status 35
4.4.8.13 RSTP Statistics 35
4.4.9 User Group Commands *35*
4.4.9.1 User Group Configuration 35
4.4.9.2 User Group Add 36
4.4.9.3 User Group Delete 36
4.4.9.4 User Group Lookup 36
4.4.10 QoS Commands *36*
4.4.10.1 QoS Configuration 36
4.4.10.2 QoS Mode 37
4.4.10.3 QoS Default 37
4.4.10.4 QoS Tagprio 37
4.4.10.5 QoS DiffServ 38

4.4.10.6 QoS Userprio 38
4.4.10.7 QoS Storm Control 38
4.4.11 Mirror Commands *39*
4.4.11.1 Mirror Configuration 39
4.4.11.2 Mirror Port 39
4.4.11.3 Mirror Source 39
4.4.12 IGMP snooping commands *39*
4.4.12.1 Description on IGMP snooping 39
4.4.12.2 IGMP Configuration 40
4.4.12.3 IGMP Status 40
4.4.12.4 IGMP Groups 40
4.4.12.5 IGMP Mode 40
4.4.12.6 IGMP State 41
4.4.12.7 IGMP Querier 41
4.4.12.8 Router Ports 41
4.4.12.9 Unregistered Flood 41
4.4.13 Debug Commands *42*
4.4.13.1 Debug Read Register 42
4.4.13.2 Debug Write Register 42
4.4.13.3 Debug PHY Read 42
4.4.13.4 Debug PHY Write 43
4.4.13.5 Debug Loopback 43
4.4.14 IP Commands *43*
4.4.14.1 IP Configuration 43
4.4.14.2 IP Setup 43
4.4.14.3 IP Mode 44
4.4.14.4 IP Arp 44
4.4.14.5 IP DHCP 44
4.5.1 VLAN configuration *44*
4.5.2 User group configuration *46*
5.0 FACTORY DEFAULT CONFIGURATION 46
6.0 WEB INTERFACE 47
7.0 DEBUG COMMANDS 48
8.0 DIMENSIONS (MM) 48
A. WEB PAGES IMPLEMENTATION 49

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description

ESMGS24-P4-R*（where "*" denotes the choices for power connector.）series of managed switches provide management functionality in situation where an extended temperature range of -30° C to +70° C is expected, enabling them to perform successfully in outdoor applications. ESMGS24-P4-R*switch support 24 ports with copper and 4 fiber/copper.

ESMGS24-P4-R* Series is a Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) designed for using in IEEE802.3at Type 1 and Type 2 Power Over Ethernet (POE) applications. Capable of providing up to 30W power, the ESMGS24-P4-R* Series are aimed at applications requiring PSE functionality such as IP switches, routers and hubs, CCTV DVR, home networking and industrial Ethernet. Automatic identification effective Powered Device (PD) to maintain reliable power supply. It can avoid short circuit, overload and other damage to the circuit.

The ESMGS24-P4-R* series support rich network functionalities such as port mirroring, VLAN, trunking, FastRing, Rstp,rate limiting, port security, SNMP and etc.

1.2 Features

- Extended operating temperature range, -30° C to +70° C
- 10/100/1000 BASE-T and 100/1000 BASE-FX compatible
- Single mode and multimode fiber modules available (Depending on configuration ordered)
- Available in stand-alone/shelf-mount, wall-mount and DIN rail mounting configurations
- Redundant power supply capability reduces possibility of single-point of-failure for highest possible reliability
- Wide-range, Low-voltage DC powered

- 4k VLANS and 8K MAC addresses
- Configurable Through Web-Based or SNMP or CLI
- Virtual LAN support (Port based VLAN and IEEE 802.1Q)
- VLAN Q-in-Q support (For VLAN stacking)
- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol(IEEE 802.1W) for avoidance of network ring and redundancy (recover time less than 2s)
- FastRing redundant ring technology (recover time less than 300ms)
- Port trunking(Link aggregation) for high-speed backbone and redundancy (recover time less than 10 ms)
- LACP support (Dynamic port trunking or aggregate)
- QoS (Quality of Service) support(802.1p,DiffServ,TOS,Port-based,MAC-based)
- Rate limiting(Broadcast storm control)
- Port mirroring
- IGMP Snooping & Query functionality
- Port security
- Symmetric pause and backpressure flow control

1.3 Ethernet Compliance :

- IEEE 802.1x
- IEEE 802.1w RSTP
- IEEE 802.1D STP
- IEEE 802.1p CoS priority
- IEEE 802.1Q VLAN
- IEEE 802.1ab 2005 LLDP Protocol
- IEEE 802.3 2005 10/100/1000M Ethernet Protocol
- RFC 791 IP
- RFC 950 Subnetting
- RFC 1122 Internet Host Requirements

- RFC 792 ICMP
- RFC 2131 DHCP
- RFC 826 ARP
- RFC 1700 Assigned Numbers
- RFC 2822 Internet Message Format
- RFC 793 TCP
- RFC 768UDP
- RFC 2236 IGMP v2
- RFC 1157 SNMP
- RFC 1349 Type of Service in the IP Suite
- RFC 1945 HTTP/1.0
- RFC 932 Subnetwork addressing scheme
- RFC 1350 TFTP
- RFC 1510 Network Authentication
- RFC 2068 HTTP

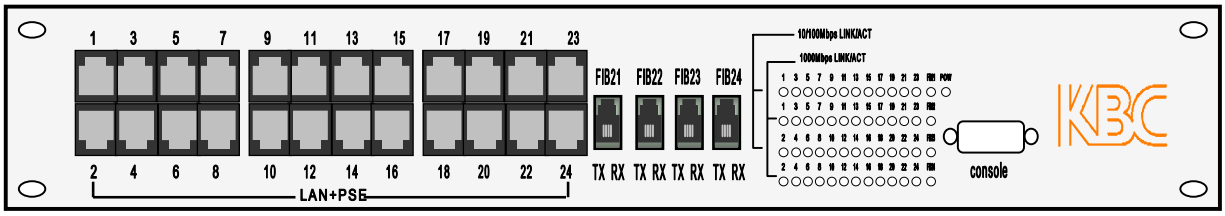
1.4 Technical Specification

OPTICAL	
Number of Fibers	4
Connector Type	SFP

GENERAL	
Operating Temperature	-40 ~ 70˚C / -40 ~ +158ºF
Relative Humidity	0 ~ 95% non-condensing
Mean Time Between Failure(MTBF)	> 100,000hrs
Input Voltage	110-220VAC
Enclosure Color	Black
Housing	Standard 1U 19” rack mount

2.0 ETHERNET SWITCH ENCLOSURE

The Back View



1~24: Channel 1~24 Ethernet

FIB21: Fiber Optic 1 SFP(Photoelectric reuse, can not use channel 21 Ethernet port at the same time)

FIB22: Fiber Optic 2 SFP(Photoelectric reuse, can not use channel 22 Ethernet port at the same time)

FIB23: Fiber Optic 3 SFP(Photoelectric reuse, can not use channel 23 Ethernet port at the same time)

FIB24: Fiber Optic 4 SFP(Photoelectric reuse, can not use channel 24 Ethernet port at the same time)

LEDs Definition:

POW: Power Supply. On if power input is in OK.

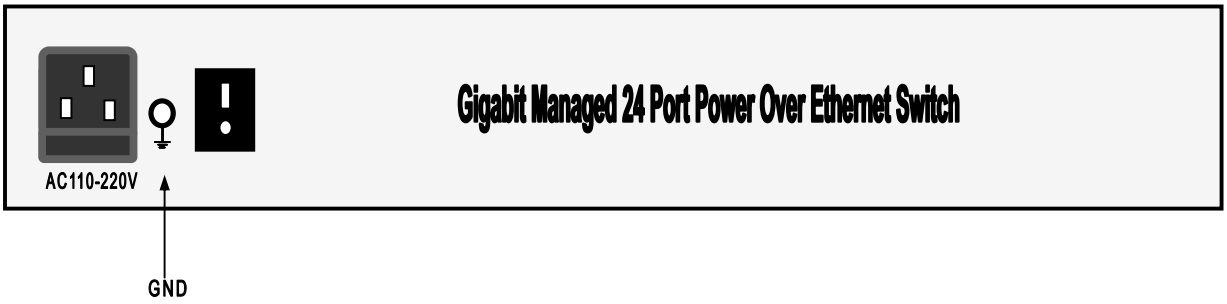
FIB21~FIB24: Fiber Link. On if the link is in OK.

1~24: Channel 1~24 Ethernet Link and Data activity.

(Ethernet LEDs has two lines, the upper line for 10/100M and the down line for 1000M. On if the link is in OK; Flashing if there is activity.)

Special instructions: when fiber link is in OK, you will see Ethernet LED which has the same position number with the fiber link LED is ON . This Ethernet LED is only for fiber link speed. (For example : when fib21 LED is ON, 1000M Ethernet LED will be ON too, this just mean the speed of FIB21 is 1000M.)

The Front View



GND: Grounded pin

3.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 PHY Monitoring and Port Mode Set-up

It is a major task of the software to continuously monitor the PHYs in order to set up the switch ports according to whether the link is down or up and in the latter case what the current speed, duplex mode and pause capabilities are. PHYs are being polled every 100 ms.

3.2 Flow Control

Flow control can be enabled or disabled on a per-port basis from the command line interface or from the WEB interface.

If flow control is enabled for a port the associated PHY will be set to advertise support of “Symmetric Pause”, but not “Asymmetric Pause”. If the station connected to the port also supports “Symmetric Pause”, flow control will be enabled on the switch port.

Watermarks are set to hard-coded values. Different values are used depending on whether flow control is enabled or not and on current speed.

3.3 Ageing

To prevent that an automatically learned MAC address of a station that has been detached will remain in the MAC address table permanently, the ageing function in the switch is activated on a regular basis. The period for doing the ageing function is determined by the ageing time parameter. Given the ageing mechanism in the switch, the period must be

half the value of the ageing time parameter in order to make the ageing time parameter comply with IEEE 802.1D. For instance, if the ageing time parameter is 300 seconds, the period must be 150 seconds to ensure that an unused MAC address will not remain in the MAC address table for more than 300 seconds.

The ageing time parameter can be set from the command line interface. Default value is 300 seconds. Setting the ageing time parameter to 0 disables the ageing function.

3.4 VLAN

Port-based VLAN can be defined statically. GVRP (Generic/Group VLAN Registration Protocol) is not supported.

A maximum of 16 VLANs can be stored in EEPROM. More than 16 VLANs may be defined, but they will not all survive a reboot.

3.5 Link Aggregation

Link aggregation groups (or channels) can be defined statically. LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) is also supported. Maximum number of aggregation groups is 8.

The software will automatically detect that a link has gone down and then reassign packet distribution on the other links in the group.

3.6 Quality of Service

Various classifications and prioritizations are supported in order to enable Quality of Service for real time applications such as VoIP (Voice over IP).

3.7 Test Functions

Through the command line interface internal and external loopback tests can be run on the switch ports.

In the internal loopback test the PHYs are set in loopback mode and the ports are set to copy frames to the CPU capture buffer. For each speed a single frame of fixed size (128 bytes) is sent from the CPU and it is checked that the frame is received in the CPU capture buffer within a proper time. If a port fails, an error code will be shown: 1, if the frame was received, but corrupted; 2, if the frame was not received.

In external loopback test the ports must be connected pair-wise through external cables – port 0 and port 1 must be connected, port 2 and port 3 must be connected, and so on. Ports are tested pair-wise. A frame is sent from the CPU to a port and it is checked that

the frame is received in the CPU capture buffer from the port's counterpart within a proper time. A frame of fixed size (128 bytes) is sent for each speed. If a port fails, an error code will be shown: 1, if the frame was received, but corrupted; 2, if the frame was not received.

3.8 Error Handling

The description of error indications on LEDs in this chapter only applies to hardware that has the LEDs present.

3.8.1 Error Checks

3.8.1.1 Power-up Check of the Switch Chip

At power-up it is checked that the chip-id can be read correctly. If this is not the case, a fatal error will be indicated on the leftmost LED on the front panel and the software will not proceed further.

3.8.1.2 Power-up Check on PHYs

At power-up it is checked that the ids of the PHYs can be read. If this is not the case, a fatal error will be indicated on the front panel LED and the software will not proceed further.

3.8.1.3 Run-time Check of the Switch Chip

As part of the monitoring and control of the switch the software activates some operations in the switch that take some time for the switch to execute and the completion of which are notified for instance by some bit being set. The completions of these operations are monitored by software so that if they do not complete within a certain time, the software will consider it as a fatal error. The timeout values are chosen very conservatively. The operations that are monitored in this way comprise:

- MIIM operations.
- Emptying of arbiter in conjunction with port reset procedure.
- Operations on the MAC address table.

Furthermore, the software checks every second that the chip id can be read correctly. If this is not the case, it is considered a fatal error.

3.8.1.4 Run-time Check on PHYs

The software checks every second that the PHY identifiers can be read correctly. If this is not the case, it is considered a fatal error.

3.8.2 Error Handling

If a fatal error is detected during run-time, the software will count the event, please see chapter 2.8.4, and try to recover from the error by performing a global reset of the switch through writing to the GLORESET register. If the reset does not succeed (reset through writing to the GLORESET register requires that connectivity to the switch chip is still working), the software will force a watchdog reset by stopping the timer that maintains the external watchdog.

3.8.3 LED Indications

3.8.3.1 Front Panel LED

During power-up initialization the front panel LED will be showing green until the initialization sequence is successfully completed, where after it will be showing green. If a fatal error is detected during power-up the front sys LED will remain showing green. The LED (sys) is turned steady on during the power-up phase and is blinking with a frequency of approximately 0.5 Hz during normal run-time to indicate that software is alive.

4.0 COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

4.1 Com Port Set-up

To use the command line interface you may connect a PC COM port to the RS-232 connector and activate a terminal program, e.g. HyperTerminal under Windows. The COM port must be set up to run 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity, 115200 baud and without flow control.

4.2 General

4.2.1 Command Hierarchy

The CLI is hierarchical with two levels: a top level and a group level. The group level consists of the following groups:

• System

• Console

• Port

• MAC

• VLAN

• Aggregation

• LACP

• RSTP

• User Group

• QoS

• Mirror

• IP

• Dot1X

• Debug

At top level you may enter a command by giving the full command string, including

group, or you may change context into a group by entering the name of the group.

At group level you may enter commands for the particular group you have chosen without specifying the group name or you may return to the top level by entering the **up** command.

The current level and group is indicated by the prompt. If you are at the top level, the prompt will be:

>

If you are at group level, the prompt will display the actual group, e.g.

System>

At group level you also have the option of using the slash (/) key to refer to a context relative to the top level. E.g. you may be in the system group and enter a **/console/configuration** command or change context into the console group by entering **/console**.

4.2.2 Login/Logout Procedures

To get access to the CLI you must login by entering a password. You will automatically be queried about the password.

The password is configurable. The password check may be disabled by setting the password to an empty string “”, in which case any password entered during login will be accepted.

You may logout at any time and at any context level using the **exit** command.

4.2.3 Help Utility

You may get help by pressing the **?** key or entering **help**. The help info depends on the context:

• At top level, a list of command groups is displayed.

• At group level, a list of the command syntaxes for the current group is displayed.

• If the help command is issued for a specific command, the command syntax and a description of the command are shown.

4.2.4 Example

The command hierarchy and the help utility is demonstrated in the following example:

```
> ? <enter>
Commands at top level:
System  - System commands
Console  - Console commands
Port   - Port commands
MAC  - MAC table commands
VLAN   - VLAN commands
Aggregation - Aggregation/Trunking commands
LACP  - IEEE802.3ad Link aggregation commands
RSTP  - IEEE802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree commands
User Group  - User Group commands
QoS   - QoS commands
Mirror  - Mirror commands
IP   - IP commands
Dot1x  - Dot1x commands
Debug      - Debug commands
> console <enter>
Console> ? <enter>
Commands at Console level:
Console Configuration
Console Password [<password>]
Console Timeout [<timeout>]
Console Prompt [<prompt string>]
Up
Console> password ?
Syntax:
Console Password [<password>]

Description:
Set or display console password. The empty string ("") disables
the password check.
[<password>]: Password string of up to 16 characters.
Console>
```

4.2.5 Entering Commands

• Commands are not case-sensitive.

• You may use the horizontal arrow-keys ← and → to move the cursor within the command you are entering.

• You may use the backspace key (provided you are using a terminal that sends the BS (8) character when the backspace key is pressed) to delete chars from the command you are entering.

• You may use the vertical arrow-keys ↑ and ↓ to scroll through a command history buffer of the latest 20 commands issued.

• If you are using a terminal (e.g. HyperTerminal) that supports <home> and <end> keys, you may use these keys to move the cursor to respectively the start of the command line and the end of the command line.

4.2.6 Terminology

The following table shows general parameter types used in command syntaxes and descriptions.

<port>	Port identifier: Any number in the range 1-8/12/16/24 dependent on number of ports on the switch.
<portlist>	Comma and/or dash separated port list. This type can be used for specifying individual ports or a range of ports. The keyword 'none' can be used to specify an empty port list. The keyword 'all' can be used to specify all ports. Example: 1,3,8-12
<macaddress>	MAC Address; format: "hh-hh-hh-hh-hh-hh", "hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh" or "hhhhhhhhhhhh". The hh is Hexadecimal number in the range 0x00 to 0xFF. Example: 00-00-24-F1-02-03
<vid>	VLAN ID: Decimal number in the range 1-4095. The keyword 'all' can be used to specify all VLAN IDs.
<vidlist>	Comma and/or dash separated VLAN ID list. This type can be used for specifying individual VLAN IDs or a range of VLAN IDs. The keyword 'none' can be used to specify an empty VLAN ID list. Example: 1,2,4-6

<UDP/TCP port>	UDP/TCP port number: Decimal number in the range 0-65535.
<rate>	Leaky bucket rate in Kbit/s [0-1000000k] or Mbit/s [0-1000m). Note! For Stapleford™ and Heathrow-III™ bucket rate is line-rate, i.e. sizes of interframe gap and preamble are included in the rate, whereas for Stansted™ and Elstree™ bucket rate is payload-rate, i.e. sizes of interframe gap and preamble are not included in the rate.
<class>	Internal class of service. The classes offered depend on the chip and the number of queues: 2 queues: low|high 4 queues: low|normal|medium|high
<grouplist>	Comma and/or dash separated user group list. This type can be used for specifying individual user groups or a range of user groups. The range is 1 to 5/8/12/16/24.
<shared secret>	A text string, with the purpose to ensure integrity for communication between a RADIUS server and the 802.1X switch authenticator.

The <portlist> type is very useful when setting up multiple ports in the same mode. For example, the following commands will divide the ports into two untagged VLANs and enable VLAN awareness:

```
vlan add 1 1-8
vlan add 2 9-12
vlan pvid 1-8 1
vlan pvid 9-12 2
vlan aware all enable
```

4.3 Command Overview

```
?

Help
Up
Exit
System Configuration [all]
System Restore Default [keepIP]
System Name [<name>]
```

System Reboot
System SNMP [enable|disable]
System Trap [<IP Address>]
Console Configuration
Console Password [<password>]
Console Timeout [<timeout>]
Port Configuration [<portlist>]
Port Mode [<portlist>] [<speed>]
Port Flow Control [<portlist>] [enable|disable]
Port State [<portlist>] [enable/disable]
Port MaxFrame [<portlist>] [<framesize>|reset]Port Statistics [<portlist>] [clear]
Port VeriPHY [<portlist>] [full|anomaly|termination]
MAC Configuration
MAC Add <macaddress> <portlist>|none [<vid>]
MAC Delete <macaddress> [<vid>]
MAC Lookup <macaddress> [<vid>]
MAC table <vidlist>
MAC Flush
MAC Agetime [<agetime>]
VLAN Configuration [<portlist>]
VLAN Add <vidlist> [<portlist>]
VLAN Delete <vidlist>
VLAN Lookup <vidlist>

VLAN Aware [<portlist>] [enable|disable]
VLAN PVID [<portlist>] [<vid>|none]
VLAN Frame Type [<portlist>] [all|tagged]
Aggr Configuration
Aggr Add <portlist>
Aggr Delete <portlist>
Aggr Lookup <portlist>
Aggr Mode [smac|dmac|xor]
Lacp Configuration [<portlist>]
Lacp Mode [<portlist>] [enable|disable]

```
Lacp Key [<portlist>] [<key>|auto]
Lacp Status
Lacp Statistics
Rstp Configuration [<portlist>]
Rstp sysprio [<sysprio>]
Rstp hellotime [<secs>]
Rstp maxage [<hops>]
Rstp fwddelay [<secs>]
Rstp version [normal|compat]
Rstp Mode [<portlist>] [enable|disable]
Rstp Aggr [enable|disable]
Rstp Edge [<portlist>] [enable|disable]
Rstp Pathcost [<portlist>] [<pathcost>|auto]
Rstp mcheck <portlist>
Rstp Status
Rstp Statistics
User Group Configuration
User Group Add <grouplist> [<portlist>]
User Group Delete <grouplist>
User Group Lookup <grouplist>

QoS Configuration [<portlist>]
QoS Mode [<portlist>] [tag|iptos|port|diffserv|L4]
QoS Default [<portlist>] [low|high]
QoS Tagprio [<portlist>] [<tagpriolist>] [<class>]
QoS Tosprecedence [<portlist>] [<tosprecedencelist>] [<class>]
QoS DiffServ [<portlist>] [<dscplist>] [low|high]
QoS Userprio [<portlist>] [<tagprio>]
QoS Shaper [<portlist>] [enable|disable] [<rate>]
QoS Policer [<portlist>] [enable|disable] [<rate>]
QoS Storm Control [<portlist>] [enable|disable] [<rate>]
Mirror Configuration
Mirror Port [<port>]
Mirror Source [<portlist>] [enable|disable]
```

```
IP Configuration
IP Setup [<ipaddress> [<ipmask> [<ipgateway>]]] [<vid>]
IP Mode [enable|disable]
IP ARP
IP DHCP [enable|disable]
[Auto|ForceAuthorized|ForceUnauthorized]
Debug Read Register <block> <subblock> <address>
Debug Write Register <block> <subblock> <address> <value>
Debug PHY Read <portlist> <address>
Debug PHY Write <portlist> <address> <value>
Debug Loopback [int|ext]
```

4.3.1 specific commands

The commands for shaping/policing and storm control are slightly different:

```
QoS Shaper [<portlist>] [disable | <rate>]
QoS Policer [<portlist>] [disable | <rate>]
QoS Storm Control [ICMP|Learn|Broadcast|Multicast|Flood Unicast] [disable | <rate>]
```

4.3.2 SparX-G8e TM specific commands

For SparX-G8e™, an IGMP snooping module has been implemented. When enabled, the module snoops on host IGMP membership reports, and controls IP multicast forwarding using entries in the MAC table.

The following commands are available:

```
IGMP Configuration
IGMP Status
IGMP Groups <vidlist>
IGMP Mode [enable|disable]
IGMP State <vidlist> [enable|disable]
IGMP Querier <vidlist> [enable|disable]
IGMP Router ports [<portlist>] [enable|disable]
IGMP Unregistered Flood [enable|disable]
```

4.4 Detailed Command Description

Some of the commands have optional parameters. If the optional parameter is omitted, a default value may be used or the command may display the current setting (i.e. function as a get command).

Example 1, omitted parameter interpreted as display command:

```
Syntax:
System Name [<name>]
>system name <enter>
System Name: SuperSwitch-01
```

Example 2, omitted parameter interpreted as default value (VLAN ID 1):

```
Syntax:
MAC Add <macaddress> <portlist> [<vid>]
>mac add 010203ABCDEF 16 <enter>
```

The following sections list the individual commands by showing the syntax and a description of each command.

4.4.1 System Commands

4.4.1.1 System Configuration

```
Syntax:
System Configuration [all]
Description:
Show system name, software version, hardware version and
management MAC address. Optionally show the full configuration
[all]: Show the total switch configuration (default: System
configuration only).
```

4.4.1.2 System Restore Default

```
Syntax:
System Restore Default [keepIP]
Description:
Restore factory default configuration.
```

[keepIP]: Preserve IP configuration (default: Not preserved).

4.4.1.3 System Name

Syntax:

System Name [<name>]

Description:

Set or show the system name. The empty string ("") clears the system name.

[<name>]: String of up to 16 characters (default: Show system name).

4.4.1.4 System Reboot

Syntax:

System Reboot

Description:

Reboot the switch.

4.4.1.5 System SNMP

Syntax:

System SNMP [enable|disable]

Description:

Activate or deactivate SNMP.

[enable|disable]: Enable/disable SNMP (default: Show SNMP mode).

4.4.1.6 System Trap

Syntax:

System Trap [<IP Address>]

Description:

Set or show SNMP traps destination.

[<IP Address>]: IP address to send traps to. 0.0.0.0 disables traps (default: Show trap destination).

4.4.2 Console Commands

4.4.2.1 Console Configuration

Syntax:

Console Configuration

Description:

Show configured console password and timeout.

4.4.2.2 Console Password

Syntax:

Console Password [<password>]

Description:

Set or show the console password. The empty string ("") disables the password check.

[<password>]: Password string of up to 16 characters.

4.4.2.3 Console Timeout

Syntax:

Console Timeout [<timeout>]

Description:

Set or show the console inactivity timeout in seconds. The value zero disables timeout.

[<timeout>]: Timeout value in seconds, 0, 60-10000.

4.4.2.4 Console Prompt

Syntax:

Console Prompt [<prompt_string>]

Description:

Set or show the console prompt string. The empty string ("") clears the prompt string.

[<prompt_string>]: Command prompt string of up to 10 characters.

4.4.3 Port Commands

4.4.3.1 Port Configuration

Syntax:

Port Configuration [<portlist>]

Description:

Show the configured and current speed, duplex mode, flow control mode and state for the port.

<portlist>: Port list (Default: All ports).

4.4.3.2 Port Mode

Syntax:

Port Mode [<portlist>] [<mode>]

Description:

Set or show the speed and duplex mode for the port.

<portlist>: Port list (Default: All ports).

<mode> : Port speed and duplex mode (Default: Show configured and current mode).

10hdx : 10 Mbit/s, half duplex.

10fdx : 10 Mbit/s, full duplex.

100hdx : 100 Mbit/s, half duplex.

100fdx : 100 Mbit/s, full duplex.

1000fdx: 1 Gbit/s, full duplex.

auto : Auto negotiation of speed and duplex.

4.4.3.3 Port Flow Control

Syntax:

Port Flow Control [<portlist>] [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show flow control mode for the port.

<portlist> : Port list (default: All ports).

[enable|disable]: Enable/disable flow control (default: Show

flow control mode).

4.4.3.4 Port State

Syntax:

Port State [<portlist>] [enable/disable]

Description:

Set or show the state for the port.

<portlist> : Port list (default: All ports).

[enable|disable]: Enable or disable port state (default: Show state).

4.4.3.5 Port MaxFrame

Syntax:

Port MaxFrame [<portlist>] [<framesize>|reset]

Description:

Set or show the maximum frame size in bytes (including FCS) for frames received on the port. Tagged frames are allowed to be 4 bytes longer than the maximum frame size. Use the reset option to return to the default setting.

[<portlist>] : Port list (default: All ports).

[<framesize>|reset]: Maximum frame size or reset to 1518 bytes (default: Show maximum frame size).

4.4.3.6 Port Statistics

Syntax:

Port Statistics [<portlist>] [clear]

Description:

Show or clear statistics for the port.

<portlist>: Port list (default: All ports).

[clear] : Clear port statistics (default: Show statistics).

4.4.3.7 Port VeriPHY

Syntax:

Port VeriPHY [<portlist>] [full|anomaly|termination]

Description:

Perform VeriPHY cable diagnostics on the specified port(s).

<portlist>: Port list (default: All ports).

[full|anomaly|termination] :

Type of diagnostics. Full comprises cable length and full anomaly check, anomaly comprises full anomaly check and termination comprises anomaly check without check for coupling between pairs (default: full).

4.4.4 MAC Table Commands

4.4.4.1 MAC Configuration

Syntax:

MAC Configuration

Description:

Show the permanently stored MAC table and the MAC ageing timer.

4.4.4.2 MAC Add

Syntax:

MAC Add <macaddress> <portlist>|none [<vid>]

Description:

Add a static MAC address table entry and VLAN ID on ports.

<macaddress>: MAC address, 12-digit hex string, optionally separated with dashes or colons (e.g. 010203ABCDEF or 01-02-03-AB-CD-EF or 01:02:03:AB:CD:EF).

<portlist> : Port list. Use "none" to specify no ports.

[<vid>] : VLAN ID, 1-4095 (default: 1).

4.4.4.3 MAC Delete

Syntax:

MAC Delete <macaddress> [<vid>]

Description:

Delete MAC address and VLAN ID.

<macaddress>: MAC address, 12-digit hex string, optionally separated with
dashes or colons (e.g. 010203ABCDEF or

01-02-03-AB-CD-EF or
01:02:03:AB:CD:EF).

[<vid>] : VLAN ID (default: 1).

4.4.4.4 MAC Lookup

Syntax:

MAC Lookup <macaddress> [<vid>]

Description:

Lookup MAC address and VLAN ID.

<macaddress>: MAC address, 12-digit hex string, optionally separated with dashes or colons (e.g. 010203ABCDEF or 01-02-03-AB-CD-EF or 01:02:03:AB:CD:EF).

[<vid>] : VLAN ID, 1-4095 (default: 1).

4.4.4.5 MAC Table

Syntax:

MAC Table <vidlist>

Description:

Show MAC table for the VLAN Ids specified. Since the list can be very long, only the first 20 entries are shown.

<vidlist> : VLAN ID list.

4.4.4.6 MAC Flush

Syntax:

MAC Flush

Description:

Removes non-static MAC address table entries.

4.4.4.7 MAC Age Time

Syntax:

MAC Agetime [<agetime>]

Description:

Set or show the MAC age timer in seconds. The value zero disables ageing.

[<agetime>]: Age timer in seconds, 0 or 10-65535 (default: Show timer).

4.4.5 VLAN Commands

4.4.5.1 VLAN Configuration

Syntax:

VLAN Configuration [<portlist>]

Description:

Show the VLAN aware mode, port VLAN ID and accepted frame type for the port and the permanently stored VLAN table.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

4.4.5.2 VLAN Add

Syntax:

VLAN Add <vidlist> [<portlist>]

Description:

Add VLAN entry and include ports in member set.

<vidlist> : VLAN ID list.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

4.4.5.3 VLAN Delete

Syntax:

VLAN Delete <vidlist>

Description:

Delete VLAN entry (all ports excluded from member set).

<vidlist> : VLAN ID list.

4.4.5.4 VLAN Lookup

Syntax:

VLAN Lookup <vidlist>

Description:

Lookup VLAN entry and show port list.

<vidlist> : VLAN ID list.

4.4.5.5 VLAN Aware

Syntax:

VLAN Aware [<portlist>] [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show the VLAN awareness mode for the port. VLAN aware ports will strip the VLAN tag from received frames and insert the tag in transmitted frames (except PVID). VLAN unaware ports will not strip the tag from received frames or insert the tag in transmitted frames.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

[enable|disable]: Enable/disable VLAN awareness (default: Show awareness).

4.4.5.6 VLAN PVID

Syntax:

VLAN PVID [<portlist>] [<vid>|none]

Description:

Set or show the port VLAN ID. Untagged frames received on the port will be classified to this VLAN ID. Frames classified to this VLAN ID will be sent untagged on the port.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

[<vid>|none]: Port VLAN ID, 1-4095 (default: Show PVID).

The 'none' option can be used for trunk links.

4.4.5.7 VLAN Frame Type

Syntax:

VLAN Frame Type [<portlist>] [all|tagged]

Description:

Set or show the accepted frame type for the port.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

[all|tagged]: Accept all or only tagged (default: Show frame type).

4.4.6 Aggregation/trunking Commands

4.4.6.1 Aggregation Configuration

Syntax:

Aggr Configuration

Description:

Shows the aggregation groups and the aggregation mode.

4.4.6.2 Aggregation Add

Syntax:

Aggr Add <portlist>

Description:

Add link aggregation group including ports.

<portlist>: Aggregation port list.

4.4.6.3 Aggregation Delete

Syntax:

Aggr Delete <portlist>

Delete link aggregation group.

<portlist>: Port list. Aggregations including any of the ports

will be deleted.

4.4.6.4 Aggregation Lookup

```
Syntax:
Aggr Lookup <portlist>
Description:
Lookup and display link aggregation group.
<portlist>: Port list. Aggregations including any of the ports
will be shown.
```

4.4.6.5 Aggregation Mode

```
Syntax:
Aggr Mode [smac|dmac|xor]
Description:
Set or show link aggregation traffic distribution mode.
[smac|dmac|xor]: Aggregation mode, SMAC, DMAC or XOR (default:
Show mode).
```

4.4.7 Lacp Commands

Lacp (IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation Protocol) provides a way to set up aggregation automatically between switches.

4.4.7.1 LACP Configuration

```
Syntax:
LACP Configuration [<portlist>]
Description:
Show the configuration of LACP on all or some ports.
<portlist>: Port list. Default is all ports.
```

4.4.7.2 LACP Mode

```
Syntax:
LACP mode [portlist] [enable|disable]
Description:
Enable or disable LACP on all or some ports.
```

<portlist>: List of ports to enable or disable LACP. Default is all ports.

Enable|disable: Enable or disable LACP on the ports.

4.4.7.3 LACP Key

Syntax:

LACP key [<portlist>] [<key>|auto]

Description:

The key determines which ports potentially can aggregate together.

4.4.8 RSTP Commands

RSTP is a protocol that prevents loops in the network and dynamically reconfigures which physical links in a switch should forward frames.

4.4.8.1 RSTP Configuration

Syntax:

RSTP Configuration [<portlist>]

Description:

Show the RSTP Configuration.

4.4.8.2 RSTP Sysprio

Syntax:

RSTP Sysprio [<sysprio>]

Description:

Set or show the RSTP system priority.

<sysprio>: Number between 0 and 61440 in increments of 4096. This provides for 16 distinct values: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344 and 61440.

The lower the system priority the more likely the switch is to become root in Spanning tree.

4.4.8.3 RSTP Hellotime

Syntax:
RSTP Hellotime [<secs>]
Description:
Set or show the RSTP Hellotime value.
<secs>: Number between 1 - 10 (default is 2)

4.4.8.4 RSTP Maxage

Syntax:
RSTP Maxage [<secs>]
Description:
Set or show the RSTP MaxAge value.
<secs>: Number between 6 - 40 (default is 20)

4.4.8.5 RSTP Fwddelay

Syntax:
RSTP Fwddelay [<secs>]
Description:
Set or show the RSTP Forward Delay value.
<secs>: Number between 4 - 30 (default is 15)

4.4.8.6 RSTP Version

Syntax:
RSTP Version [<version>]
Description:
Set or show the RSTP default protocol version to use.
<version>: normal - use RSTP, compat - compatible with old STP

4.4.8.7 RSTP Mode

Syntax:

RSTP Mode [<portlist>] [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show the RSTP mode for the designated ports.

[<portlist>]: Port list (Default: All ports).

[enable|disable]: Enable or disable.

4.4.8.8 RSTP Aggr

Syntax:

RSTP Aggr [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show the RSTP mode for aggregated links.

[enable|disable]: Enable or disable.

4.4.8.9 RSTP Edge

Syntax:

Rstp edge [enable|disable]

Description:

Expect the port to be an edge port (an end station) or a link to another STP device.

[enable|disable]: End-station or bridge.

4.4.8.10 RSTP Pathcost

Syntax:

RSTP pathcost [<portlist>] [<pathcost>|auto]

Description:

Set or show the RSTP path cost for the designated ports.

[<portlist>]: Port list (Default: All ports).

[<pathcost>]: Number between 1 - 200000000. Auto means autogenerated pathcost

Pathcost is normally reverse proportional to the physical (or aggregated) link speed.

4.4.8.11 RSTP Mcheck

Syntax:

RSTP Mcheck <portlist>

Description:

Force protocol renegotiations on the specified ports.

<portlist>: Port list.

4.4.8.12 RSTP Status

Syntax:

RSTP Status

Description:

Show the current state of all RSTP incarnations and the physical (and aggregation) ports that they control.

4.4.8.13 RSTP Statistics

Syntax:

RSTP Statistics

Description:

Show the current statistics of all RSTP BPDU frames received and transmitted on the physical (and aggregation) ports.

4.4.9 User Group Commands

User groups provide another way than VLAN for making port grouping. With user groups it is possible to share a port between more user groups. An example on how to use user groups is given in chapter 3.5.

4.4.9.1 User Group Configuration

Syntax:

User Group Configuration

Description:

Show the user groups.

4.4.9.2 User Group Add

Syntax:
User Group Add <grouplist> [<portlist>]
Description:
Add user group entry including the ports.
<grouplist> : User group ID list.
[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

4.4.9.3 User Group Delete

Syntax:
User Group Delete <grouplist>
Description:
Delete user group entry.
<grouplist>: User group ID list.

4.4.9.4 User Group Lookup

Syntax:
User Group Lookup <grouplist>
Description:
Lookup user group entry and show port members.
<groupist>: User group ID list.

4.4.10 QoS Commands

4.4.10.1 QoS Configuration

Syntax:
QoS Configuration [<portlist>]
Description:
Show the configured QoS mode, IP ToS Precedence priority mapping, VLAN user priority mapping, default priority, default VLAN user priority, L4 default priority, L4 match priority and UDP/TCP entries for the port.

[<portlist>] : Port list (default: All ports).

4.4.10.2 QoS Mode

Syntax:

QoS Mode [<portlist>] [tag|iptos|port|diffserv|L4]

Description:

Set or show the priority mode for the port.

[<portlist>] : Port list (default: All ports).

[tag|iptos|diffserv|L4]: Enable tag, IP ToS, IP differentiated services or L4 priority for the port (default: Show mode).

Constraints:

Parameter diffserv is not applicable for Heathrow-II™.

Parameter port is only applicable for SparX-G8™ and SparX-G5™.

Parameters iptos and L4 are not applicable for SparX-G8™ and SparX-G5™.

4.4.10.3 QoS Default

Syntax:

QoS Default [<portlist>] [<class>]

Description:

Set or show the default class. In tag mode, the default class is used for untagged frames. In port mode, the default class is used as the port priority. In the other modes, the default class is used for non-IP frames and IP frames with options.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

[<class>] : Internal class of service (default: Show class).

4.4.10.4 QoS Tagprio

Syntax:

QoS Tagprio [<portlist>] [<tagpriolist>] [<class>]

Description:

Set or show the VLAN user priority mapping.

[<portlist>] : Port list (default: All ports).

[<tagpriolist>]: VLAN user priority list, 0-7 (default: All user

priorities).

[<class>] : Internal class of service (default: Show class).

4.4.10.5 QoS DiffServ

Syntax:

QoS DiffServ [<dscplist>] [<class>]

Description:

Set or show the IP Differentiated Services mapping.

[<dscplist>]: IP DSCP list, 0-63 (default: All DSCP values).

[<class>] : Internal class of service (default: Show class).

Constraint:

SparX-G8/G5™ only takes a single DSCP number as parameter instead of a DSCP list.

4.4.10.6 QoS Userprio

Syntax:

QoS Userprio [<portlist>] [<tagprio>]

Description:

Set or show the default VLAN user priority for received untagged frames.

[<portlist>]: Port list (default: All ports).

[<tagprio>] : VLAN tag user priority, 0-7 (default: Show user priority).

4.4.10.7 QoS Storm Control

For SparX-G24/16, this command has a slightly different syntax: Syntax: QoS Storm Control [ICMP|Learn|Broadcast|Multicast|Flood Unicast] [disable | <rate>] Description: Set or show the storm control configuration. The allowed frame rates for ICMP frames, learn frames, multicasts, broadcasts and flooded unicasts are controlled using a central storm controller. [ICMP|Learn|Broadcast|Multicast|Flood Unicast] : Storm controller to set (default: Show all).

[disable | <rate>]: Disable storm controller or set the rate in kiloframes Allowed values are 1k, 2k, 4k, 8k, 16k, 32k, 64k, 128k, 256k,

512k, 1024k, 2048k, 4096k, 8192k, 16384k, 32768k

4.4.11 Mirror Commands

4.4.11.1 Mirror Configuration

Syntax:

Mirror Configuration
Description:

Show the mirror destination port and mirror mode for source ports.

4.4.11.2 Mirror Port

Syntax:

Mirror Port <port>
Description:

Set or show the mirror destination port.

[<port>]:Mirror destination port(default: show mirror port).

4.4.11.3 Mirror Source

Syntax:

Mirror Source [<portlist>] [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show the source port mirror mode.

[<portlist>] : Source port list (default: All ports).

[enable|disable]: Enable/disable mirroring of frames received on port

(default: Show mirror mode).

4.4.12 IGMP snooping commands

4.4.12.1 Description on IGMP snooping

Per default – and when enabled - IGMP snooping will function in each statically defined VLAN (i.e. those VLANs that are stored in non-volatile configuration memory). The

IGMP snooping module will listen to IP multicast router IGMP queries and the IGMP reports from hosts, and will update the switch device MAC table with IP multicast group MAC addresses and port masks according to the received reports. If no IP multicast router is present in an IGMP enabled VLAN, the switch will perform the querying itself in that particular VLAN.

The switch querying functionality can be enabled and disabled per VLAN. The switch must be setup for IP management (see section 5.0) in order for the querying to work.

4.4.12.2 IGMP Configuration

```
Syntax:
IGMP Configuration
Description:
Show the IGMP configuration.
```

4.4.12.3 IGMP Status

```
Syntax:
IGMP Status
Description:
Show the IGMP operational status and statistics.
```

4.4.12.4 IGMP Groups

```
Syntax:
IGMP Groups <vidlist>
Description:
Show IGMP groups for given VLANs.
```

4.4.12.5 IGMP Mode

```
Syntax:
IGMP Mode [enable|disable]
Description:
Set or show global IGMP mode.
(default: Show current mode)
```

4.4.12.6 IGMP State

Syntax:

IGMP State <vidlist> [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or Show IGMP state per VLAN.

(default: Show IGMP state)

4.4.12.7 IGMP Querier

Syntax:

IGMP Querier <vidlist> [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or Show IGMP querier state per VLAN.

(default: Show IGMP querier state)

4.4.12.8 Router Ports

Syntax:

IGMP Router ports [<portlist>] [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show IGMP administrative router ports.

(default: Show current router ports)

4.4.12.9 Unregistered Flood

Syntax:

IGMP Unregistered Flood [enable|disable]

Description:

Set or show forwarding mode for unregistered (not-joined) IP multicast

traffic. Will flood when enabled, and forward to router-ports only when disabled

(default: Show current mode)

4.4.13 Debug Commands

4.4.13.1 Debug Read Register

Syntax:

Debug Read Register <block> [<subblock>] <address>

Description:

Read register address.

<block> : Block identifier, 0-7 or 0x0-0x7.

<subblock>: Sub block identifier: 0-15 or 0x0-0xf.

<address> : Register address within block, 0-255 or 0x00-0xff.

4.4.13.2 Debug Write Register

Syntax:

Debug Write Register <block> <subblock> <address> <value>

Description:

Write value to register address.

<block> : Block identifier, 0-7 or 0x0-0x7.

<subblock>: Sub block identifier: 0-15 or 0x0-0xf.

<address> : Register address within block, 0-255 or 0x00-0xff.

<value> : Register value, 0-4294967295 or 0x00000000-0xffffffff.

4.4.13.3 Debug PHY Read

Syntax:

Debug PHY Read <portlist> [<address>]

Description:

Read PHY register for port.

<portlist> : Port list.

[<address>]: Register address, 0-31 or 0x00-0x1f (default: Read all registers).

4.4.13.4 Debug PHY Write

Syntax:
Debug PHY Write <portlist> <address> <value>
Description:
Write value to PHY register for port.
<portlist>: Port list.
<address> : Register address, 0-31 or 0x00-0x1f.
<value> : Register value to write, 0-65535 or 0x0000-0xffff.

4.4.13.5 Debug Loopback

Syntax:
Debug Loopback [int|ext]
Description:
Perform internal or external loopback test.
[int|ext]: Internal or external loopback (default: Internal).

4.4.14 IP Commands

4.4.14.1 IP Configuration

Syntax:
IP Configuration
Description:
Show configured IP address, mask, gateway, VLAN ID and mode.

4.4.14.2 IP Setup

Syntax:
IP Setup [ipaddress> [<ipmask> [ipgateway>]]] [<vid>]
Description:
Set or show IP configuration.

[<ipaddress>]: IP address (default: Show IP configuration).
[<ipmask>] : IP subnet mask (default: Subnet mask for address

```
class).
[<ipgateway>]: Default IP gateway (default: 0.0.0.0).
[<vid>]      : VLAN ID, 1-4095 (default: 1).
```

4.4.14.3 IP Mode

```
Syntax:
IP Mode [enable|disable]
 Description:
Activate or deactivate the IP configuration.
[enable|disable]: Enable/disable IP (default: Show IP mode).
```

4.4.14.4 IP Arp

```
Syntax:
IP Arp
Description:
Show the current content of the ARP table.
```

4.4.14.5 IP DHCP

```
Syntax:
IP Dhcp [enable|disable]
Description:
Activate or deactivate the DHCP Protocol.
[enable|disable]: Enable/disable DHCP (default: Show DHCP mode).
```

4.5.1 VLAN configuration

This example shows how to configure two VLANs with the following setup on at 16-port switch:

• VID 1 spans ports 2-16 and VID 2 spans ports 1-3, so port 2 and 3 are members of both VLANs and all 16 ports must be VLAN aware.

• Port 1 is the access port for VID 2, so PVID of port 1 must be set to 2.

• Port 2 is the trunk port for VID 1 and VID 2, so the PVID of port 2 must be set to

'none' and port 2 must be set to accept tagged frames only.

• Port 3 is the hybrid port for VID 1 and VID 2, where VID 1 is the untagged VLAN, so PVID must be set to 1.

• Ports 4-16 are access ports for VID 1.

The following CLI session does the above setup provided that the initial configuration is the default configuration:

```
>vlan
VLAN>delete 1VLAN>add 1 2-16
VLAN>add 2 1-3
VLAN>aware enable
VLAN>pvid 1 2
VLAN>pvid 2 none
VLAN>frame type 2 tagged
VLAN>conf
VLAN Configuration:
Port  Aware    PVID  Frame Type
1:   enabled   2     All
2:   enabled  none  Tagged
3:   enabled    1  All
4:   enabled    1  All
5:   enabled    1  All
6:   enabled    1  All
7:   enabled    1  All
8:   enabled    1  All
9:   enabled    1  All
10:   enabled    1  All
11:   enabled    1  All
12:   enabled    1  All
    Entries in permanent table:
    1:  2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
    2:  1,2,3
    VLAN>
```

4.5.2 User group configuration

This example shows how to configure two user groups, port 1+ port 2 and port 4+ port 5, with a common server, port 3.

The following CLI session does the above setup on a 16-port switch provided the initial configuration is the default configuration:

```
>user group   # Go to user group level
User Group>delete 1 # Delete default user group 1
User Group>add 2 1-3 # Create user group with ports 1-3
User Group>add 3 3-5 # Create user group with ports 3-5
User Group>add 1 6-12 # Restore default group excluding ports
1-5
```

5.0 FACTORY DEFAULT CONFIGURATION

The factory default configuration is a VLAN unaware L2 switch with automatic learning/ageing and auto negotiation enabled on all ports:

• System: The system name string is empty.

• Console: The password string is empty and inactivity timeout is disabled. The prompt is “>”.

• Port: All ports are enabled for auto negotiation and flow control is disabled. Max frame size is 1518.

• MAC table: The table is empty, auto learning and ageing is enabled. The ageing timer is 300 seconds.

• VLAN: Only VLAN 1 is present in the table and includes all ports. All ports are VLAN unaware with Port VLAN ID 1. All ports accept all frame types.

• Aggregation: No ports are aggregated, but aggregation mode is set to XOR.

• LACP: No ports have LACP enabled.

• RSTP: No ports and no aggregations have RSTP enabled

• User Groups: User group 1 exists and includes all ports.

• QoS: If supported, IP ToS Precedence priority is enabled and all Precedence values are given high priority, otherwise port mode is enabled. The 4 highest VLAN tag priorities

are given high priority. The UDP/TCP port list is empty. Default priority is high. Default user priority is 0. All shaper and policers are disabled.

• Mirror: Mirroring is disabled.

• IP: IP mode is disabled and no IP address/mask/gateway is configured. To enable the WEB interface an IP address must be configured.

• IP: DHCP mode is disabled.

• SNMP: SNMP is enabled. Traps are disabled.

• IGMP snooping (if available on switch device): Disabled in each defined VLAN

6.0 WEB INTERFACE

From the WEB interface it is possible to, among other things:

• Set port mode.

• Enable/disable flow control.

• Configure simple port-based VLAN.

• Configure aggregation groups

• Configure LACP parameters

• Configure RSTP parameters.

• Configure QoS.

• Read and clear statistics counters.

• Monitor LACP status

• Monitor RSTP status.

• Configure and monitor 802.1X

• Configure and monitor IGMP snooping (if defined for switch device)

• Upgrade software

All operations are password protected. The password must be entered at login. The password is the same as is being used in the command line interface.

As stated in chapter 4 the IP mode is disabled in the factory default configuration. To be able to use the WEB interface, the IP must be enabled and configured via the command line interface. The IP address, mask and gateway must be set according to your environment or you can enable IP and DHCP if your environment include a DHCP server. Example on enabling the WEB interface via the command line interface:

```
>ip setup 10.10.129.189 255.255.252.0 10.10.128.14 1
>ip mode enable
```

7.0 DEBUG COMMANDS

Access to some “hidden” commands may be obtained by entering the “secret” CLI command “debug hw config”. The commands available are summarized in the table below. Port numbers are the physical port numbers (GMII numbers).

Command syntax	**Description summary**
E	Exit to normal CLI interface
config mac <mac address>	Configure MAC address
r <blk> <subblk> <address>	Read a register
W <blk> <subblk> <address> <value>	Write a register
i <port_no> <register address>	Read a PHY register
o <port_no> <register address> <value>	Write a PHY register
V	Get version labels (SW, chip id, MAC addresses, PHY configuration)
Q	Get or set watermarks (Only applicable for Heathrow-II™)
D 3	Dump contents of EEPROM
t 1	Internal loopback test on PHYs
t 2	External loopback test on PHYs

8.0 Dimensions (mm)

Standard 1U 19” rack mount

A. WEB PAGES IMPLEMENTATION

This appendix will provide a walk-through of the build-up of a single web-page, namely the page ‘lacpstatus.htm’ that displays the status of the LACP module. Before proceeding, please make sure to study sections 7.2.4 and 7.2.5. These sections provide an overview of the web server and uIP subsystem.

The majority of the web pages implemented are built up using a combination of HTML and javascript. The various parts of the document are built using the ‘write()’ method on the javascript object ‘document’.

Below, the source code for the ‘lacpststus.htm‘ web page is listed. Also listed are comments describing the different parts of the code that builds up the page. The comments are type faced in *red and italic*.

For reference, a screenshot of the page is presented here: