ECS3510-28T/52T
28/52-Port Fast Ethernet
Layer 2 Switch

Management Guide

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MANAGEMENT GUIDE

ECS3510-28T FAST ETHERNET SWITCH

Layer 2 Switch
with 24 10/100BASE-TX (RJ-45) Ports,
and 4 Gigabit Combination Ports (RJ-45/SFP)

ECS3510-52T FAST ETHERNET SWITCH

Layer 2 Switch
with 48 10/100BASE-TX (RJ-45) Ports,
and 4 Gigabit Combination Ports (RJ-45/SFP)

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ABOUT THIS GUIDE

PURPOSE This guide gives specific information on how to operate and use the management functions of the switch.

AUDIENCE The guide is intended for use by network administrators who are responsible for operating and maintaining network equipment; consequently, it assumes a basic working knowledge of general switch functions, the Internet Protocol (IP), and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

CONVENTIONS The following conventions are used throughout this guide to show information:

NOTE: Emphasizes important information or calls your attention to related features or instructions.

CAUTION: Alerts you to a potential hazard that could cause loss of data, or damage the system or equipment.

WARNING: Alerts you to a potential hazard that could cause personal injury.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS The following publication details the hardware features of the switch, including the physical and performance-related characteristics, and how to install the switch:

The *Installation Guide*

Also, as part of the switch's software, there is an online web-based help that describes all management related features.

DOCUMENTATION NOTICE

This documentation is provided for general information purposes only. If any product feature details in this documentation conflict with the product datasheet, refer to the datasheet for the latest information.

REVISION HISTORY

This section summarizes the changes in each revision of this guide.

FEBRUARY 2019 REVISION

This is the fifth version of this guide. This guide is valid for software release v1.4.0.0. It includes the following changes:

- Added documentation notice.

DECEMBER 2013 REVISION

This is the fourth version of this guide. This guide is valid for software release v1.4.0.0. It includes information on the following changes:

- Updated information on the length of cable which can be accurately tested with cable diagnostics under "Performing Cable Diagnostics" on page 170 and "test cable-diagnostics" on page 990.

DECEMBER 2013 REVISION

This is the third version of this guide. This guide is valid for software release v1.4.0.0. It includes information on the following changes:

- Updated range for parameters under "Resetting the System" on page 146.
- Removed symmetric parameter under "Configuring by Port List" on page 152.
- Added "Displaying Transceiver Data" on page 166 and "Configuring Transceiver Thresholds" on page 167.
- Added "Configuring Load Balancing" on page 185.
- Added "Configuring MAC Address Learning" on page 227.
- Updated Table 31, "Supported Notification Messages," on page 453.
- Added information for Command Usage under Table , "Switch Clustering," on page 482.
- Added new parameters under "Using the Trace Route Function" on page 561.
- Updated range of Forwarding Priority under "Configuring IGMP Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 608.
- Updated parameter list under "Specifying Static Interfaces for a Multicast Router" on page 612.

- Added Multicast Data Drop parameter under "Filtering IGMP Query Packets and Multicast Data" on page 621.
- Updated range of Forwarding Priority under "Configuring MVR Domain Settings" on page 644.
- Added "mac-learning" on page 866.
- Added "port security mac-address-as-permanent" on page 869.
- Added "ip dhcp snooping limit rate" on page 896.
- Added "clear ip dhcp snooping database flash" on page 900.
- Added mode option to "ip source-guard binding" on page 912 and "ip source-guard max-binding" on page 915.
- Added "ip source-guard mode" on page 916.
- Added "clear ip source-guard binding blocked" on page 917.
- Updated parameters for "show ip source-guard binding" on page 918.
- Added allow-zeros option for "ip arp inspection validate" on page 928.
- Added Layer 3 and Layer 4 options to "permit, deny (MAC ACL)" on page 957.
- Updated parameters for "clear access-list hardware counters" on page 965.
- Removed symmetric parameter from "capabilities" on page 969.
- Added "discard" on page 971 and "show discard" on page 977.
- Added "Transceiver Threshold Configuration" on page 982.
- Added "storm-sample-type" on page 1021.
- Updated description of rate parameter under "switchport packet-rate" on page 1022.
- Added "loopback-detection action" on page 1046.
- Removed “loopback-detection mode.”
- Added "loopback detection trap" on page 1048.
- Changed range of priority parameter under "ip igmp snooping priority" on page 1194.
- Updated syntax for "ip igmp snooping vlan immediate-leave" on page 1202.

- Added "ip igmp authentication" on page 1218 and "show ip igmp authentication" on page 1223.
- Updated syntax for "ip igmp query-drop" on page 1222.
- Added "ip multicast-data-drop" on page 1222 and "show ip multicast-data-drop" on page 1226.
- Added "MLD Filtering and Throttling" on page 1237.
- Updated range of priority parameter for "mvr priority" on page 1248.
- Added "clear mrv groups dynamic" on page 1257.
- Added "clear mrv statistics" on page 1258.
- Updated parameter options for "show mvr statistics" on page 1263.
- Added "clear mvr6 statistics" on page 1279.
- Updated range of interval-level parameter for "ethernet cfm cc ma interval" on page 1331.
- Added "clear efm oam event-log" on page 1358.
- Updated definition of netmask parameter for "ip address" on page 1388.
- Added parameter option for "traceroute6" on page 1416

DECEMBER 2012 REVISION

This is the second version of this guide. This guide is valid for software release v1.2.4.2. It includes information on the following changes:

- Removed support for VLAN translation.
- Removed egress port option from Security > ACL (Configure Interface - Configure) page under "Binding a Port to an Access Control List" on page 367, the ip access-group command page 948, the ipv6 access-group command page 954, and the mac access-group command page 960.
- Added "IPv6 Source Guard" on page 403.
- Added UDP Port parameter to "Remote Log Configuration" on page 420 and logging host command on page 741.
- Added "Ethernet Ring Protection Switching" on page 487, and "ERPS Commands" on page 1085.
- Added "Connectivity Fault Management" on page 512.
- Added "OAM Configuration" on page 548.

- Added "MLD Snooping (Snooping and Query for IPv6)" on page 632, and commands for "MLD Snooping" on page 1227.
- Added "Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv6" on page 657, and commands for "MVR for IPv6" on page 1268.
- Added "TFTP Configuration Commands" on page 726.
- Added terminal command on page 737.
- Added daylight savings time commands "clock summer-time (date)" on page 756, "clock summer-time (predefined)" on page 758, and "clock summer-time (recurring)" on page 759.
- Added ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id command on page 905.
- Added ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy command on page 906.
- Added commands for "IPv6 Source Guard" on page 919.
- Added commands for "ND Snooping" on page 1423.
- Added "UniDirectional Link Detection Commands" on page 1039.

JULY 2012 RELEASE

This is the first version of this guide. This guide is valid for software release v1.0.0.0.

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SECTION I

GETTING STARTED

This section provides an overview of the switch, and introduces some basic concepts about network switches. It also describes the basic settings required to access the management interface.

This section includes these chapters:

- "Introduction" on page 69
- "Initial Switch Configuration" on page 79

1

INTRODUCTION

This switch provides a broad range of features for Layer 2 switching. It includes a management agent that allows you to configure the features listed in this manual. The default configuration can be used for most of the features provided by this switch. However, there are many options that you should configure to maximize the switch's performance for your particular network environment.

KEY FEATURES

Table 1: Key Features

Feature	Description
Configuration Backup and Restore	Using management station or FTP/TFTP server
Authentication	Console, Telnet, web – user name/password, RADIUS, TACACS+ Port – IEEE 802.1X, MAC address filtering SNMP v1/2c - Community strings SNMP version 3 – MD5 or SHA password Telnet – SSH Web – HTTPS
General Security Measures	AAA ARP Inspection DHCP Snooping (with Option 82 relay information) DoS Protection IP Source Guard PPPoE Intermediate Agent Port Authentication – IEEE 802.1X Port Security – MAC address filtering
Access Control Lists	Supports up to 512 rules (standard or extended mode), 64 ACLs, and a maximum of 64 rules for an ACL
DHCP/DHCPv6	Client
DNS	Client and Proxy service
Port Configuration	Speed, duplex mode, and flow control
Port Trunking	Supports up to 8 FE trunks and 4 GE trunks – static or dynamic trunking (LACP)
Port Mirroring	27 sessions, one or more source ports to one analysis port
Congestion Control	Rate Limiting Throttling for broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast storms Random Early Discard
Address Table	16K MAC addresses in the forwarding table, 1K static MAC addresses, 1023 L2 multicast groups
IP Version 4 and 6	Supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, and management

Table 1: Key Features (Continued)

Feature	Description
IEEE 802.1D Bridge	Supports dynamic data switching and addresses learning
Store-and-Forward Switching	Supported to ensure wire-speed switching while eliminating bad frames
Spanning Tree Algorithm	Supports standard STP, Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), and Multiple Spanning Trees (MSTP)
Virtual LANs	Up to 4094 using IEEE 802.1Q, port-based, protocol-based, voice VLANs, and QinQ tunnel
Traffic Prioritization	Default port priority, traffic class map, queue scheduling, IP Precedence, or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)
Qualify of Service	Supports Differentiated Services (DiffServ)
Link Layer Discovery Protocol	Used to discover basic information about neighboring devices
Multicast Filtering	Supports IGMP snooping and query, and Multicast VLAN Registration
Switch Clustering	Supports up to 36 member switches in a cluster
Connectivity Fault Management	Connectivity monitoring using continuity check messages, fault verification through loop back messages, and fault isolation by examining end-to-end connections (IEEE 802.1ag)
ERPS	Supports Ethernet Ring Protection Switching for increased availability of Ethernet rings (G.8032)
Remote Device Management	Supports Ethernet OAM functions for attached CPEs (IEEE 802.3ah, ITU-T Y.1731)

DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE FEATURES

The switch provides a wide range of advanced performance enhancing features. Flow control eliminates the loss of packets due to bottlenecks caused by port saturation. Broadcast storm suppression prevents broadcast traffic storms from engulfing the network. Untagged (port-based), tagged, and protocol-based VLANs, plus support for automatic GVRP VLAN registration provide traffic security and efficient use of network bandwidth. CoS priority queueing ensures the minimum delay for moving real-time multimedia data across the network. While multicast filtering provides support for real-time network applications.

Some of the management features are briefly described below.

CONFIGURATION BACKUP AND RESTORE

You can save the current configuration settings to a file on the management station (using the web interface) or an FTP/TFTP server (using the web or console interface), and later download this file to restore the switch configuration settings.

AUTHENTICATION

This switch authenticates management access via the console port, Telnet, or a web browser. User names and passwords can be configured locally or can be verified via a remote authentication server (i.e., RADIUS or

TACACS+). Port-based authentication is also supported via the IEEE 802.1X protocol. This protocol uses Extensible Authentication Protocol over LANs (EAPOL) to request user credentials from the 802.1X client, and then uses the EAP between the switch and the authentication server to verify the client's right to access the network via an authentication server (i.e., RADIUS or TACACS+ server).

Other authentication options include HTTPS for secure management access via the web, SSH for secure management access over a Telnet-equivalent connection, SNMP Version 3, IP address filtering for SNMP/Telnet/web management access. MAC address filtering and IP source guard also provide authenticated port access. While DHCP snooping is provided to prevent malicious attacks from insecure ports. While PPPoE Intermediate Agent supports authentication of a client for a service provider.

ACCESS CONTROL LISTS

ACLs provide packet filtering for IP frames (based on address, protocol, TCP/UDP port number or TCP control code) or any frames (based on MAC address or Ethernet type). ACLs can by used to improve performance by blocking unnecessary network traffic or to implement security controls by restricting access to specific network resources or protocols.

PORT CONFIGURATION

You can manually configure the speed, duplex mode, and flow control used on specific ports, or use auto-negotiation to detect the connection settings used by the attached device. Use full-duplex mode on ports whenever possible to double the throughput of switch connections. Flow control should also be enabled to control network traffic during periods of congestion and prevent the loss of packets when port buffer thresholds are exceeded. The switch supports flow control based on the IEEE 802.3x standard (now incorporated in IEEE 802.3-2002).

RATE LIMITING

This feature controls the maximum rate for traffic transmitted or received on an interface. Rate limiting is configured on interfaces at the edge of a network to limit traffic into or out of the network. Packets that exceed the acceptable amount of traffic are dropped.

PORT MIRRORING

The switch can unobtrusively mirror traffic from any port to a monitor port. You can then attach a protocol analyzer or RMON probe to this port to perform traffic analysis and verify connection integrity.

PORT TRUNKING

Ports can be combined into an aggregate connection. Trunks can be manually set up or dynamically configured using Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP – IEEE 802.3-2005). The additional ports dramatically increase the throughput across any connection, and provide redundancy by taking over the load if a port in the trunk should fail. The switch supports up to 16 trunks.

STORM CONTROL

Broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast storm suppression prevents traffic from overwhelming the network.When enabled on a port, the level of broadcast traffic passing through the port is restricted. If broadcast traffic rises above a pre-defined threshold, it will be throttled until the level falls back beneath the threshold.

STATIC MAC ADDRESSES

A static address can be assigned to a specific interface on this switch. Static addresses are bound to the assigned interface and will not be moved. When a static address is seen on another interface, the address will be ignored and will not be written to the address table. Static addresses can be used to provide network security by restricting access for a known host to a specific port.

IP ADDRESS FILTERING

Access to insecure ports can be controlled using DHCP Snooping which filters ingress traffic based on static IP addresses and addresses stored in the DHCP Snooping table. Traffic can also be restricted to specific source IP addresses or source IP/MAC address pairs based on static entries or entries stored in the DHCP Snooping table.

IEEE 802.1D BRIDGE

The switch supports IEEE 802.1D transparent bridging. The address table facilitates data switching by learning addresses, and then filtering or forwarding traffic based on this information. The address table supports up to 16K addresses.

STORE-AND-FORWARD SWITCHING

The switch copies each frame into its memory before forwarding them to another port. This ensures that all frames are a standard Ethernet size and have been verified for accuracy with the cyclic redundancy check (CRC). This prevents bad frames from entering the network and wasting bandwidth.

To avoid dropping frames on congested ports, the switch provides 8 Mbits for frame buffering. This buffer can queue packets awaiting transmission on congested networks.

SPANNING TREE ALGORITHM

The switch supports these spanning tree protocols:

- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP, IEEE 802.1D) – This protocol provides loop detection. When there are multiple physical paths between segments, this protocol will choose a single path and disable all others to ensure that only one route exists between any two stations on the network. This prevents the creation of network loops. However, if the chosen path should fail for any reason, an alternate path will be activated to maintain the connection.

- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP, IEEE 802.1w) – This protocol reduces the convergence time for network topology changes to about 3 to 5 seconds, compared to 30 seconds or more for the older IEEE

802.1D STP standard. It is intended as a complete replacement for STP, but can still interoperate with switches running the older standard by automatically reconfiguring ports to STP-compliant mode if they detect STP protocol messages from attached devices.

- Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP, IEEE 802.1s) – This protocol is a direct extension of RSTP. It can provide an independent spanning tree for different VLANs. It simplifies network management, provides for even faster convergence than RSTP by limiting the size of each region, and prevents VLAN members from being segmented from the rest of the group (as sometimes occurs with IEEE 802.1D STP).

CONNECTIVITY FAULT MANAGEMENT

The switch provides connectivity fault monitoring for end-to-end connections within a designated service area by using continuity check messages which can detect faults in maintenance points, fault verification through loop back messages, and fault isolation with link trace messages.

VIRTUAL LANS

The switch supports up to 4094 VLANs. A Virtual LAN is a collection of network nodes that share the same collision domain regardless of their physical location or connection point in the network. The switch supports tagged VLANs based on the IEEE 802.1Q standard. Members of VLAN groups can be dynamically learned via GVRP, or ports can be manually assigned to a specific set of VLANs. This allows the switch to restrict traffic to the VLAN groups to which a user has been assigned. By segmenting your network into VLANs, you can:

- Eliminate broadcast storms which severely degrade performance in a flat network.
- Simplify network management for node changes/moves by remotely configuring VLAN membership for any port, rather than having to manually change the network connection.
- Provide data security by restricting all traffic to the originating VLAN, except where a connection is explicitly defined via the switch's routing service.
- Use private VLANs to restrict traffic to pass only between data ports and the uplink ports, thereby isolating adjacent ports within the same VLAN, and allowing you to limit the total number of VLANs that need to be configured.
- Use protocol VLANs to restrict traffic to specified interfaces based on protocol type.

IEEE 802.1Q TUNNELING (QINQ)

This feature is designed for service providers carrying traffic for multiple customers across their networks. QinQ tunneling is used to maintain customer-specific VLAN and Layer 2 protocol configurations even when different customers use the same internal VLAN IDs. This is accomplished by inserting Service Provider VLAN (SPVLAN) tags into the customer’s frames when they enter the service provider's network, and then stripping the tags when the frames leave the network.

TRAFFIC PRIORITIZATION

This switch prioritizes each packet based on the required level of service, using four priority queues with strict priority, Weighted Round Robin (WRR), or a combination of strict and weighted queuing. It uses IEEE 802.1p and 802.1Q tags to prioritize incoming traffic based on input from the end-station application. These functions can be used to provide independent priorities for delay-sensitive data and best-effort data.

This switch also supports several common methods of prioritizing layer 3/4 traffic to meet application requirements. Traffic can be prioritized based on the priority bits in the IP frame's Type of Service (ToS) octet using DSCP, or IP Precedence. When these services are enabled, the priorities are mapped to a Class of Service value by the switch, and the traffic then sent to the corresponding output queue.

QUALITY OF SERVICE

Differentiated Services (DiffServ) provides policy-based management mechanisms used for prioritizing network resources to meet the requirements of specific traffic types on a per-hop basis. Each packet is classified upon entry into the network based on access lists, IP Precedence or DSCP values, or VLAN lists. Using access lists allows you select traffic based on Layer 2, Layer 3, or Layer 4 information contained in each packet. Based on network policies, different kinds of traffic can be marked for different kinds of forwarding.

ETHERNET RING PROTECTION SWITCHING

ERPS can be used to increase the availability and robustness of Ethernet rings, such as those used in Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN). ERPS provides Layer 2 loop avoidance and fast reconvergence in Layer 2 ring topologies, supporting up to 255 nodes in the ring structure. It can also function with IEEE 802.1ag to support link monitoring when non-participating devices exist within the Ethernet ring.

OPERATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND MAINTENANCE

The switch provides OAM remote management tools required to monitor and maintain the links to subscriber CPEs (Customer Premise Equipment). This section describes functions including enabling OAM for selected ports, loopback testing, and displaying remote device information.

MULTICAST FILTERING

Specific multicast traffic can be assigned to its own VLAN to ensure that it does not interfere with normal network traffic and to guarantee real-time delivery by setting the required priority level for the designated VLAN. The switch uses IGMP Snooping and Query to manage multicast group registration. It also supports Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR for IPv4 and MVR6 for IPv6) which allows common multicast traffic, such as television channels, to be transmitted across a single network-wide multicast VLAN shared by hosts residing in other standard or private VLAN groups, while preserving security and data isolation for normal traffic.

LINK LAYER DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

LLDP is used to discover basic information about neighboring devices within the local broadcast domain. LLDP is a Layer 2 protocol that advertises information about the sending device and collects information gathered from neighboring network nodes it discovers.

Advertised information is represented in Type Length Value (TLV) format according to the IEEE 802.1ab standard, and can include details such as device identification, capabilities and configuration settings. Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) is an extension of LLDP intended for managing endpoint devices such as Voice over IP phones and network switches. The LLDP-MED TLVs advertise information such as network policy, power, inventory, and device location details. The LLDP and LLDP-MED information can be used by SNMP applications to simplify troubleshooting, enhance network management, and maintain an accurate network topology.

SYSTEM DEFAULTS

The switch's system defaults are provided in the configuration file "Factory_Default_Config.cfg." To reset the switch defaults, this file should be set as the startup configuration file.

The following table lists some of the basic system defaults.

Table 2: System Defaults

Function	Parameter	Default
Console Port Connection	Baud Rate	115200 bps
	Data bits	8
	Stop bits	1
	Parity	none
	Local Console Timeout	600 seconds
Authentication and Security Measures	Privileged Exec Level	Username "admin" Password "admin"
	Normal Exec Level	Username "guest" Password "guest"
	Enable Privileged Exec from Normal Exec Level	Password "super"
	RADIUS Authentication	Disabled
	TACACS+ Authentication	Disabled
	802.1X Port Authentication	Disabled
	Web Authentication	Disabled
	MAC Authentication	Disabled
	PPPoE Intermediate Agent	Disabled
	HTTPS	Enabled
	SSH	Disabled

Table 2: System Defaults (Continued)

Function	Parameter	Default
Authentication and Security Measures (continued)	Port Security	Disabled
	IP Filtering	Disabled
	DHCP Snooping	Disabled
	IP Source Guard	Disabled (all ports)
Web Management	HTTP Server	Enabled
	HTTP Port Number	80
	HTTP Secure Server	Enabled
	HTTP Secure Server Port	443
SNMP	SNMP Agent	Enabled
	Community Strings	“public” (read only) “private” (read/write)
	Traps	Authentication traps: enabled Link-up-down events: enabled
	SNMP V3	View: defaultview Group: public (read only); private (read/write)
Port Configuration	Admin Status	Enabled
	Auto-negotiation	Enabled
	Flow Control	Disabled
Port Trunking	Static Trunks	None
	LACP (all ports)	Disabled
Congestion Control	Rate Limiting	Disabled
	Storm Control	Broadcast: Enabled (64 kbits/sec) Multicast: Disabled Unknown Unicast: Disabled
	Auto Traffic Control	Disabled
Address Table	Aging Time	300 seconds
Spanning Tree Algorithm	Status	Enabled, RSTP (Defaults: RSTP standard)
	Edge Ports	Disabled
LLDP	Status	Enabled
ERPS	Status	Disabled
CFM	Status	Enabled
OAM	Status	Disabled

Table 2: System Defaults (Continued)

Function	Parameter	Default
Virtual LANs	Default VLAN	1
	PVID	1
	Acceptable Frame Type	All
	Ingress Filtering	Disabled
	Switchport Mode (Egress Mode)	Hybrid
	GVRP (global)	Disabled
	GVRP (port interface)	Disabled
	QinQ Tunneling	Disabled
Traffic Prioritization	Ingress Port Priority	0
	Queue Mode	WRR
	Queue Weight	Queue: 0 1 2 3 Weight: 1 2 4 6
	Class of Service	Enabled
	IP Precedence Priority	Disabled
	IP DSCP Priority	Disabled
IP Settings	Management. VLAN	VLAN 1
	IP Address	DHCP assigned
	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
	Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
	DHCP	Client: Enabled
	DNS	Proxy service: Disabled
	BOOTP	Disabled
Multicast Filtering	IGMP Snooping (Layer 2)	Snooping: Enabled Querier: Disabled
	Multicast VLAN Registration	Disabled
	IGMP Proxy Reporting	Disabled
System Log	Status	Enabled
	Messages Logged to RAM	Levels 0-7 (all)
	Messages Logged to Flash	Levels 0-3
SMTP Email Alerts	Event Handler	Enabled (but no server defined)
SNTP	Clock Synchronization	Disabled
Switch Clustering	Status	Disabled
	Commander	Disabled

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INITIAL SWITCH CONFIGURATION

This chapter includes information on connecting to the switch and basic configuration procedures.

CONNECTING TO THE SWITCH

The switch includes a built-in network management agent. The agent offers a variety of management options, including SNMP, RMON and a web-based interface. A PC may also be connected directly to the switch for configuration and monitoring via a command line interface (CLI).

NOTE: An IPv4 address for this switch is obtained via DHCP by default. To change this address, see "Setting an IP Address" on page 83.

CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

The switch's HTTP web agent allows you to configure switch parameters, monitor port connections, and display statistics using a standard web browser such as Internet Explorer 6, Mozilla Firefox 4, or Google Chrome 29, or more recent versions. The switch's web management interface can be accessed from any computer attached to the network.

The CLI program can be accessed by a direct connection to the RS-232 serial console port on the switch, or remotely by a Telnet connection over the network.

The switch's management agent also supports SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol). This SNMP agent permits the switch to be managed from any system in the network using network management software.

The switch's web interface, console interface, and SNMP agent allow you to perform the following management functions:

- Set user names and passwords
- Set an IP interface for a management VLAN
- Configure SNMP parameters
- Enable/disable any port
- Set the speed/duplex mode for any port
- Configure the bandwidth of any port by limiting input or output rates

- Control port access through IEEE 802.1X security or static address filtering
- Filter packets using Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Configure up to 4094 IEEE 802.1Q VLANs
- Enable GVRP automatic VLAN registration
- Configure IGMP multicast filtering
- Upload and download system firmware or configuration files via HTTP (using the web interface) or FTP/TFTP (using the command line or web interface)
- Configure Spanning Tree parameters
- Configure Class of Service (CoS) priority queuing
- Configure static or LACP trunks (up to 16 FE and 4 GE)
- Enable port mirroring
- Set storm control on any port for excessive broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast traffic
- Display system information and statistics

REQUIRED CONNECTIONS

The switch provides an RS-232 serial port that enables a connection to a PC or terminal for monitoring and configuring the switch. A null-modem console cable is provided with the switch.

Attach a VT100-compatible terminal, or a PC running a terminal emulation program to the switch. You can use the console cable provided with this package, or use a null-modem cable that complies with the wiring assignments shown in the *Installation Guide*.

To connect a terminal to the console port, complete the following steps:

1. Connect the console cable to the serial port on a terminal, or a PC running terminal emulation software, and tighten the captive retaining screws on the DB-9 connector.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to the RS-232 serial port on the switch.
3. Make sure the terminal emulation software is set as follows:
    - Select the appropriate serial port (COM port 1 or COM port 2).
    - Set the baud rate to 115200 bps.
    - Set the data format to 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.
    - Set flow control to none.

- Set the emulation mode to VT100.
- When using HyperTerminal, select Terminal keys, not Windows keys.

NOTE: Once you have set up the terminal correctly, the console login screen will be displayed.

For a description of how to use the CLI, see "Using the Command Line Interface" on page 677. For a list of all the CLI commands and detailed information on using the CLI, refer to "CLI Command Groups" on page 686.

REMOTE CONNECTIONS

Prior to accessing the switch's onboard agent via a network connection, you must first configure it with a valid IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway using a console connection, or DHCP protocol.

An IPv4 address for this switch is obtained via DHCP by default. To manually configure this address or enable dynamic address assignment via DHCP, see "Setting an IP Address" on page 83.

NOTE: This switch supports eight Telnet sessions or SSH sessions.

After configuring the switch's IP parameters, you can access the onboard configuration program from anywhere within the attached network. The onboard configuration program can be accessed using Telnet from any computer attached to the network. The switch can also be managed by any computer using a web browser (Internet Explorer 6, Mozilla Firefox 4, or Google Chrome 29, or more recent versions), or from a network computer using SNMP network management software.

The onboard program only provides access to basic configuration functions. To access the full range of SNMP management functions, you must use SNMP-based network management software.

BASIC CONFIGURATION

CONSOLE CONNECTION

The CLI program provides two different command levels — normal access level (Normal Exec) and privileged access level (Privileged Exec). The commands available at the Normal Exec level are a limited subset of those available at the Privileged Exec level and allow you to only display information and use basic utilities. To fully configure the switch parameters, you must access the CLI at the Privileged Exec level.

Access to both CLI levels are controlled by user names and passwords. The switch has a default user name and password for each level. To log into the CLI at the Privileged Exec level using the default user name and password, perform these steps:

1. To initiate your console connection, press <Enter>. The "User Access Verification" procedure starts.
2. At the User Name prompt, enter "admin."
3. At the Password prompt, also enter "admin." (The password characters are not displayed on the console screen.)
4. The session is opened and the CLI displays the "Console#" prompt indicating you have access at the Privileged Exec level.

SETTING PASSWORDS

If this is your first time to log into the CLI program, you should define new passwords for both default user names using the "username" command, record them and put them in a safe place.

Passwords can consist of up to 32 alphanumeric characters and are case sensitive. To prevent unauthorized access to the switch, set the passwords as follows:

1. Open the console interface with the default user name and password "admin" to access the Privileged Exec level.
2. Type "configure" and press <Enter>.
3. Type "username guest password 0 *password*," for the Normal Exec level, where *password* is your new password. Press <Enter>.
4. Type "username admin password 0 *password*," for the Privileged Exec level, where *password* is your new password. Press <Enter>.

```
Username: admin
Password:

 CLI session with the ECS3510-28T* is opened.
 To end the CLI session, enter [Exit].

Console#configure
Console(config)#username guest password 0 [password]
Console(config)#username admin password 0 [password]
Console(config)#
```

* This manual covers the ECS3510-28T and ECS3510-52T switches. Other than the difference in the number of ports, there are no significant differences. Therefore nearly all of the screen display examples are based on the ECS3510-28T.

SETTING AN IP ADDRESS

You must establish IP address information for the switch to obtain management access through the network. This can be done in either of the following ways:

- **Manual** — You have to input the information, including IP address and subnet mask. If your management station is not in the same IP subnet as the switch, you will also need to specify the default gateway router.

- **Dynamic** — The switch can send IPv4 configuration requests to BOOTP or DHCP address allocation servers on the network, or can automatically generate a unique IPv6 host address based on the local subnet address prefix received in router advertisement messages. An IPv6 link local address for use in a local network can also be dynamically generated as described in "Obtaining an IPv6 Address" on page 88.

  DHCP for IPv6 can be used to acquire stateful address configuration information depending on the advertisements received from other routers, and subsequently from a DHCPv6 server. (For more information, see the description for the “Restart DHCPv6” parameter under "Configuring IPv6 Interface Settings" on page 569.)

MANUAL CONFIGURATION

You can manually assign an IP address to the switch. You may also need to specify a default gateway that resides between this device and management stations that exist on another network segment. Valid IPv4 addresses consist of four decimal numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. Anything outside this format will not be accepted by the CLI program.

NOTE: The IPv4 address for VLAN 1 is obtained via DHCP by default.

ASSIGNING AN IPV4 ADDRESS

Before you can assign an IP address to the switch, you must obtain the following information from your network administrator:

- IP address for the switch
- Network mask for this network
- Default gateway for the network

To assign an IPv4 address to the switch, complete the following steps

1. From the Global Configuration mode prompt, type “interface vlan 1” to access the interface-configuration mode. Press <Enter>.
2. Type “ip address *ip-address netmask*,” where “ip-address” is the switch IP address and “netmask” is the network mask for the network. Press <Enter>.
3. Type “exit” to return to the global configuration mode prompt. Press <Enter>.
4. To set the IP address of the default gateway for the network to which the switch belongs, type “ip default-gateway *gateway*,” where “gateway” is the IP address of the default gateway. Press <Enter>.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.5 255.255.255.0
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.1.254
```

ASSIGNING AN IPV6 ADDRESS

This section describes how to configure a “link local” address for connectivity within the local subnet only, and also how to configure a “global unicast” address, including a network prefix for use on a multi-segment network and the host portion of the address.

An IPv6 prefix or address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. For detailed information on the other ways to assign IPv6 addresses, see "Setting the Switch’s IP Address (IP Version 6)" on page 568.

Link Local Address — All link-local addresses must be configured with a prefix in the range of FE80~FEBF. Remember that this address type makes the switch accessible over IPv6 for all devices attached to the same local subnet only. Also, if the switch detects that the address you configured conflicts with that in use by another device on the subnet, it will stop using the address in question, and automatically generate a link local address that does not conflict with any other devices on the local subnet.

To configure an IPv6 link local address for the switch, complete the following steps:

1. From the Global Configuration mode prompt, type “interface vlan 1” to access the interface-configuration mode. Press <Enter>.

2. Type “ipv6 address” followed by up to 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values for the *ipv6-address* similar to that shown in the example, followed by the “link-local” command parameter. Then press <Enter>.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6700 link-local
Console(config-if)#ipv6 enable
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled.
Link-local address:
  fe80::260:3eff:fe11:6700%1/64
Global unicast address(es):
(None)
Joined group address(es):
ff02::1:ff11:6700
ff02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

Address for Multi-segment Network — Before you can assign an IPv6 address to the switch that will be used to connect to a multi-segment network, you must obtain the following information from your network administrator:

- Prefix for this network
- IP address for the switch
- Default gateway for the network

For networks that encompass several different subnets, you must define the full address, including a network prefix and the host address for the switch. You can specify either the full IPv6 address, or the IPv6 address and prefix length. The prefix length for an IPv6 network is the number of bits (from the left) of the prefix that form the network address, and is expressed as a decimal number. For example, all IPv6 addresses that start with the first byte of 73 (hexadecimal) could be expressed as 73:0:0:0:0:0:0:0/8 or 73::/8.

To generate an IPv6 global unicast address for the switch, complete the following steps:

1. From the global configuration mode prompt, type “interface vlan 1” to access the interface-configuration mode. Press <Enter>.

2. From the interface prompt, type “ipv6 address *ipv6-address*” or “ipv6 address *ipv6-address*/*prefix-length*,” where “prefix-length” indicates the address bits used to form the network portion of the address. (The network address starts from the left of the prefix and should encompass some of the ipv6-address bits.) The remaining bits are assigned to the host interface. Press <Enter>.

3. Type “exit” to return to the global configuration mode prompt. Press <Enter>.

4. To set the IP address of the IPv6 default gateway for the network to which the switch belongs, type “ipv6 default-gateway *gateway*,” where “gateway” is the IPv6 address of the default gateway. Press <Enter>.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2222:7272::66/64
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#ipv6 default-gateway 2001:DB8:2222:7272::254
Console(config)end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled.
Link-local address:
  FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6700/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:db8:2222:7272::66/64, subnet is 2001:db8:2222:7272::/64
Joined group address(es):
ff02::1:ff00:66
ff02::1:ff11:6700
ff02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#show ipv6 default-gateway
IPv6 default gateway 2001:db8:2222:7272::254
Console#
```

DYNAMIC CONFIGURATION

Obtaining an IPv4 Address

If you select the “bootp” or “dhcp” option, the system will immediately start broadcasting service requests. IP will be enabled but will not function until a BOOTP or DHCP reply has been received. Requests are broadcast every few minutes using exponential backoff until IP configuration information is obtained from a BOOTP or DHCP server. BOOTP and DHCP values can include the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. If the DHCP/BOOTP server is slow to respond, you may need to use the “ip dhcp restart client” command to re-start broadcasting service requests.

Note that the “ip dhcp restart client” command can also be used to start broadcasting service requests for all VLANs configured to obtain address assignments through BOOTP or DHCP. It may be necessary to use this command when DHCP is configured on a VLAN, and the member ports which were previously shut down are now enabled.

If the “bootp” or “dhcp” option is saved to the startup-config file (step 6), then the switch will start broadcasting service requests as soon as it is powered on.

To automatically configure the switch by communicating with BOOTP or DHCP address allocation servers on the network, complete the following steps:

1. From the Global Configuration mode prompt, type “interface vlan 1” to access the interface-configuration mode. Press <Enter>.

2. At the interface-configuration mode prompt, use one of the following commands:

   - To obtain IP settings via DHCP, type “ip address dhcp” and press <Enter>.

   - To obtain IP settings via BOOTP, type “ip address bootp” and press <Enter>.

3. Type “end” to return to the Privileged Exec mode. Press <Enter>.

4. Wait a few minutes, and then check the IP configuration settings by typing the “show ip interface” command. Press <Enter>.

5. Then save your configuration changes by typing “copy running-config startup-config.” Enter the startup file name and press <Enter>.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ip address dhcp
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ip interface
VLAN 1 is Administrative Up - Link Up
  Address is 00-12-CF-DA-FC-E8
  Index: 1001, MTU: 1500
  Address Mode is DHCP
  IP Address: 192.168.0.2 Mask: 255.255.255.0
Console#copy running-config startup-config
Startup configuration file name []: startup
\Write to FLASH Programming.

\Write to FLASH finish.
Success.
```

OBTAINING AN IPV6 ADDRESS

Link Local Address — There are several ways to configure IPv6 addresses. The simplest method is to automatically generate a “link local” address (identified by an address prefix in the range of FE80~FEBF). This address type makes the switch accessible over IPv6 for all devices attached to the same local subnet.

To generate an IPv6 link local address for the switch, complete the following steps:

1. From the Global Configuration mode prompt, type “interface vlan 1” to access the interface-configuration mode. Press <Enter>.

2. Type “ipv6 enable” and press <Enter>.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 enable
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled.
Link-local address:
  fe80::7272:cfff:fe5b:dad4%1/64
Global unicast address(es):
(None)
Joined group address(es):
ff02::1:ff5b:dad4
ff02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

Address for Multi-segment Network — To generate an IPv6 address that can be used in a network containing more than one subnet, the switch can be configured to automatically generate a unique host address based on the local subnet address prefix received in router advertisement messages. (DHCP for IPv6 will also be supported in future software releases.)

To dynamically generate an IPv6 host address for the switch, complete the following steps:

1. From the Global Configuration mode prompt, type “interface vlan 1” to access the interface-configuration mode. Press <Enter>.

2. From the interface prompt, type “ipv6 address autoconfig” and press <Enter>.

3. Type “ipv6 enable” and press <Enter> to enable IPv6 on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address autoconfig
Console(config-if)#ipv6 enable
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6700/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:2222:7272:2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7272::/
  64[AUTOCONFIG]
    valid lifetime 2591978 preferred lifetime 604778
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1:FF11:6700
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds

Console#
```

DOWNLOADING A CONFIGURATION FILE REFERENCED BY A DHCP SERVER

Information passed on to the switch from a DHCP server may also include a configuration file to be downloaded and the TFTP servers where that file can be accessed. If the Factory Default Configuration file is used to provision the switch at startup, in addition to requesting IP configuration settings from the DHCP server, it will also ask for the name of a bootup configuration file and TFTP servers where that file is stored.

If the switch receives information that allows it to download the remote bootup file, it will save this file to a local buffer, and then restart the provision process.

Note the following DHCP client behavior:

- The bootup configuration file received from a TFTP server is stored on the switch with the original file name. If this file name already exists in the switch, the file is overwritten.
- If the name of the bootup configuration file is the same as the Factory Default Configuration file, the download procedure will be terminated, and the switch will not send any further DHCP client requests.
- If the switch fails to download the bootup configuration file based on information passed by the DHCP server, it will not send any further DHCP client requests.
- If the switch does not receive a DHCP response prior to completing the bootup process, it will continue to send a DHCP client request once a minute. These requests will only be terminated if the switch's address is manually configured, but will resume if the address mode is set back to DHCP.

To successfully transmit a bootup configuration file to the switch the DHCP daemon (using a Linux based system for this example) must be configured with the following information:

- Options 60, 66 and 67 statements can be added to the daemon's configuration file.

Table 3: Options 60, 66 and 67 Statements

Option	Statement	
	Keyword	**Parameter**
60	vendor-class-identifier	a string indicating the vendor class identifier
66	tftp-server-name	a string indicating the tftp server name
67	bootfile-name	a string indicating the bootfile name

- By default, DHCP option 66/67 parameters are not carried in a DHCP server reply. To ask for a DHCP reply with option 66/67 information, the DHCP client request sent by this switch includes a "parameter request list" asking for this information. Besides, the client request also includes a "vendor class identifier" that allows the DHCP server to identify the device, and select the appropriate configuration file for download. This information is included in Option 55 and 124.

Table 4: Options 55 and 124 Statements

Option	Statement	
	Keyword	**Parameter**
55	dhcp-parameter-request-list	a list of parameters, separated by ','
124	vendor-class-identifier	a string indicating the vendor class identifier

The following configuration examples are provided for a Linux-based DHCP daemon (dhcpd.conf file). In the “Vendor class” section, the server will always send Option 66 and 67 to tell the switch to download the “test” configuration file from server 192.168.255.101.

```
ddns-update-style ad-hoc;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

log-facility local7;

server-name "Server1";
Server-identifier 192.168.255.250;
#option 66, 67
 option space dynamicProvision code width 1 length 1 hash size 2;
 option dynamicProvision.tftp-server-name code 66 = text;
 option dynamicProvision.bootfile-name code 67 = text;

subnet 192.168.255.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  range 192.168.255.160 192.168.255.200;
  option routers 192.168.255.101;
  option tftp-server-name "192.168.255.100"; #Default Option 66
  option bootfile-name "bootfile";           #Default Option 67
}

class "Option66,67_1" {        #DHCP Option 60 Vendor class two
  match if option vendor-class-identifier = "ecs3510-28t.cfg";
  option tftp-server-name "192.168.255.101";
  option bootfile-name "test";
}
```

NOTE: Use “ecs3510-28t.cfg” for the vendor-class-identifier in the dhcpd.conf file.

ENABLING SNMP MANAGEMENT ACCESS

The switch can be configured to accept management commands from Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) applications such as Edge-Core ECView Pro. You can configure the switch to respond to SNMP requests or generate SNMP traps.

When SNMP management stations send requests to the switch (either to return information or to set a parameter), the switch provides the requested data or sets the specified parameter. The switch can also be configured to send information to SNMP managers (without being requested by the managers) through trap messages, which inform the manager that certain events have occurred.

The switch includes an SNMP agent that supports SNMP version 1, 2c, and 3 clients. To provide management access for version 1 or 2c clients, you must specify a community string. The switch provides a default MIB View (i.e., an SNMPv3 construct) for the default “public” community string that provides read access to the entire MIB tree, and a default view for the "private" community string that provides read/write access to the entire MIB tree. However, you may assign new views to version 1 or 2c community strings that suit your specific security requirements (see "Setting SNMPv3 Views" on page 449).

Community Strings (for SNMP version 1 and 2c clients)

Community strings are used to control management access to SNMP version 1 and 2c stations, as well as to authorize SNMP stations to receive trap messages from the switch. You therefore need to assign community strings to specified users, and set the access level.

The default strings are:

- **public** - with read-only access. Authorized management stations are only able to retrieve MIB objects.
- **private** - with read/write access. Authorized management stations are able to both retrieve and modify MIB objects.

To prevent unauthorized access to the switch from SNMP version 1 or 2c clients, it is recommended that you change the default community strings.

To configure a community string, complete the following steps:

1. From the Privileged Exec level global configuration mode prompt, type "snmp-server community *string mode*," where "string" is the community access string and "mode" is **rw** (read/write) or **ro** (read only). Press <Enter>. (Note that the default mode is read only.)

2. To remove an existing string, simply type "no snmp-server community *string*," where "string" is the community access string to remove. Press <Enter>.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server community admin rw
Console(config)#snmp-server community private
Console(config)#
```

Note: If you do not intend to support access to SNMP version 1 and 2c clients, we recommend that you delete both of the default community strings. If there are no community strings, then SNMP management access from SNMP v1 and v2c clients is disabled.

Trap Receivers

You can also specify SNMP stations that are to receive traps from the switch. To configure a trap receiver, use the "snmp-server host" command. From the Privileged Exec level global configuration mode prompt, type:

"snmp-server host *host-address community-string*
[version {1 | 2c | 3 {auth | noauth | priv}}]"

where "host-address" is the IP address for the trap receiver, "community-string" specifies access rights for a version 1/2c host, or is the user name of a version 3 host, "version" indicates the SNMP client version, and "auth | noauth | priv" means that authentication, no authentication, or authentication and privacy is used for v3 clients. Then press <Enter>. For a more detailed description of these parameters, see "snmp-server host" on page 777. The following example creates a trap host for each type of SNMP client.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server host 10.1.19.23 batman
Console(config)#snmp-server host 10.1.19.98 robin version 2c
Console(config)#snmp-server host 10.1.19.34 barbie version 3 auth
Console(config)#
```

CONFIGURING ACCESS FOR SNMP VERSION 3 CLIENTS

To configure management access for SNMPv3 clients, you need to first create a view that defines the portions of MIB that the client can read or write, assign the view to a group, and then assign the user to a group. The following example creates one view called "mib-2" that includes the entire MIB-2 tree branch, and then another view that includes the IEEE 802.1d bridge MIB. It assigns these respective read and read/write views to a group call "r&d" and specifies group authentication via MD5 or SHA. In the last step, it assigns a v3 user to this group, indicating that MD5 will be used for authentication, provides the password "greenpeace" for authentication, and the password "einstien" for encryption.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server view mib-2 1.3.6.1.2.1 included
Console(config)#snmp-server view 802.1d 1.3.6.1.2.1.17 included
Console(config)#snmp-server group r&d v3 auth read mib-2 write 802.1d
Console(config)#snmp-server user steve group r&d v3 auth md5 greenpeace priv
  des56 einstien
Console(config)#
```

For a more detailed explanation on how to configure the switch for access from SNMP v3 clients, refer to "Simple Network Management Protocol" on page 444, or refer to the specific CLI commands for SNMP starting on page 771.

MANAGING SYSTEM FILES

The switch's flash memory supports three types of system files that can be managed by the CLI program, web interface, or SNMP. The switch's file system allows files to be uploaded and downloaded, copied, deleted, and set as a start-up file.

The types of files are:

- **Configuration** — This file type stores system configuration information and is created when configuration settings are saved. Saved configuration files can be selected as a system start-up file or can be uploaded via FTP/TFTP to a server for backup. The file named "Factory_Default_Config.cfg" contains all the system default settings and cannot be deleted from the system. If the system is booted with the factory default settings, the switch will also create a file named "startup1.cfg" that contains system settings for switch initialization, including information about the unit identifier, and MAC address for the switch. The configuration settings from the factory defaults configuration file are copied to this file, which is then used to boot the switch. See "Saving or Restoring Configuration Settings" on page 94 for more information.

- **Operation Code** — System software that is executed after boot-up, also known as run-time code. This code runs the switch operations and provides the CLI and web management interfaces. See "Managing System Files" on page 124 for more information.
- **Diagnostic Code** — Software that is run during system boot-up, also known as POST (Power On Self-Test).

Due to the size limit of the flash memory, the switch supports only two operation code files. However, you can have as many diagnostic code files and configuration files as available flash memory space allows. The switch has a total of 32 Mbytes of flash memory for system files.

In the system flash memory, one file of each type must be set as the start-up file. During a system boot, the diagnostic and operation code files set as the start-up file are run, and then the start-up configuration file is loaded.

Note that configuration files should be downloaded using a file name that reflects the contents or usage of the file settings. If you download directly to the running-config, the system will reboot, and the settings will have to be copied from the running-config to a permanent file.

SAVING OR RESTORING CONFIGURATION SETTINGS

Configuration commands only modify the running configuration file and are not saved when the switch is rebooted. To save all your configuration changes in nonvolatile storage, you must copy the running configuration file to the start-up configuration file using the "copy" command.

New startup configuration files must have a name specified. File names on the switch are case-sensitive, can be from 1 to 31 characters, must not contain slashes (\ or /), and the leading letter of the file name must not be a period (.). (Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, ".", "-", "_")

There can be more than one user-defined configuration file saved in the switch's flash memory, but only one is designated as the "startup" file that is loaded when the switch boots. The **copy running-config startup-config** command always sets the new file as the startup file. To select a previously saved configuration file, use the **boot system config:**<*filename*> command.

The maximum number of saved configuration files depends on available flash memory. The amount of available flash memory can be checked by using the **dir** command.

To save the current configuration settings, enter the following command:

1. From the Privileged Exec mode prompt, type “copy running-config startup-config” and press <Enter>.
2. Enter the name of the start-up file. Press <Enter>.

```
Console#copy running-config startup-config
Startup configuration file name []: startup
\Write to FLASH Programming.

\Write to FLASH finish.
Success.

Console#
```

To restore configuration settings from a backup server, enter the following command:

1. From the Privileged Exec mode prompt, type “copy tftp startup-config” and press <Enter>.
2. Enter the address of the TFTP server. Press <Enter>.
3. Enter the name of the startup file stored on the server. Press <Enter>.
4. Enter the name for the startup file on the switch. Press <Enter>.

```
Console#copy file startup-config
Console#copy tftp startup-config
TFTP server IP address: 192.168.0.4
Source configuration file name: startup-rd.cfg
Startup configuration file name [startup1.cfg]:

Success.
Console#
```

SECTION II

WEB CONFIGURATION

This section describes the basic switch features, along with a detailed description of how to configure each feature via a web browser.

This section includes these chapters:

- "Using the Web Interface" on page 99
- "Basic Management Tasks" on page 119
- "Interface Configuration" on page 151
- "VLAN Configuration" on page 195
- "Address Table Settings" on page 227
- "Spanning Tree Algorithm" on page 235
- "Rate Limit Configuration" on page 227
- "Storm Control Configuration" on page 229
- "Class of Service" on page 269
- "Quality of Service" on page 283
- "VoIP Traffic Configuration" on page 299
- "Security Measures" on page 305
- "Basic Administration Protocols" on page 417
- "IP Configuration" on page 559
- "IP Services" on page 587
- "Multicast Filtering" on page 605

3

USING THE WEB INTERFACE

This switch provides an embedded HTTP web agent. Using a web browser you can configure the switch and view statistics to monitor network activity. The web agent can be accessed by any computer on the network using a standard web browser (Internet Explorer 6, Mozilla Firefox 4, or Google Chrome 29, or more recent versions).

NOTE: You can also use the Command Line Interface (CLI) to manage the switch over a serial connection to the console port or via Telnet. For more information on using the CLI, refer to "Using the Command Line Interface" on page 677.

CONNECTING TO THE WEB INTERFACE

Prior to accessing the switch from a web browser, be sure you have first performed the following tasks:

1. Configure the switch with a valid IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway using an out-of-band serial connection, BOOTP or DHCP protocol. (See "Setting an IP Address" on page 83.)

2. Set user names and passwords using an out-of-band serial connection. Access to the web agent is controlled by the same user names and passwords as the onboard configuration program. (See "Setting Passwords" on page 82.)

3. After you enter a user name and password, you will have access to the system configuration program.

NOTE: You are allowed three attempts to enter the correct password; on the third failed attempt the current connection is terminated.

NOTE: If you log into the web interface as guest (Normal Exec level), you can view the configuration settings or change the guest password. If you log in as “admin” (Privileged Exec level), you can change the settings on any page.

NOTE: If the path between your management station and this switch does not pass through any device that uses the Spanning Tree Algorithm, then you can set the switch port attached to your management station to fast forwarding (i.e., enable Admin Edge Port) to improve the switch’s response time to management commands issued through the web interface. See "Configuring Interface Settings for STA" on page 246.

NOTE: Users are automatically logged off of the HTTP server or HTTPS server if no input is detected for 600 seconds.

NOTE: Connection to the web interface is not supported for HTTPS using an IPv6 link local address.

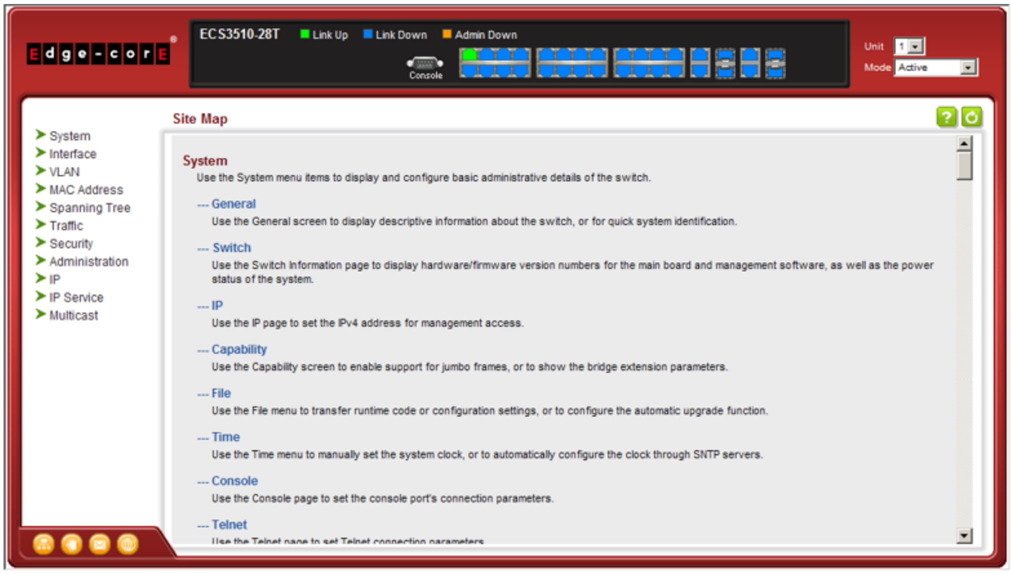
NAVIGATING THE WEB BROWSER INTERFACE

To access the web-browser interface you must first enter a user name and password. The administrator has Read/Write access to all configuration parameters and statistics. The default user name and password for the administrator is "admin."

HOME PAGE

When your web browser connects with the switch's web agent, the home page is displayed as shown below. The home page displays the Main Menu on the left side of the screen and System Information on the right side. The Main Menu links are used to navigate to other menus, and display configuration parameters and statistics.

Figure 1: Home Page



System
Use the System menu items to display and configure basic administrative details of the switch.

--- General
Use the General screen to display descriptive information about the switch, or for quick system identification.

--- Switch
Use the Switch Information page to display hardware/firmware version numbers for the main board and management software, as well as the power status of the system.

--- IP
Use the IP page to set the IPv4 address for management access.

--- Capability
Use the Capability screen to enable support for jumbo frames, or to show the bridge extension parameters.

--- File
Use the File menu to transfer runtime code or configuration settings, or to configure the automatic upgrade function.

--- Time
Use the Time menu to manually set the system clock, or to automatically configure the clock through SNTP servers.

--- Console
Use the Console page to set the console port's connection parameters.

--- Telnet
Use the Telnet page to set Telnet connection parameters.

NOTE: This manual covers the ECS3510-28T and ECS3510-52T Fast Ethernet switches. Other than the number of ports supported by these models, there are no significant differences. Therefore nearly all of the screen display examples are based on the ECS3510-28T. The panel graphics for both switch types are shown on the following page.

NOTE: You can open a connection to the vendor's web site by clicking on the Edge-Core logo.

CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

Configurable parameters have a dialog box or a drop-down list. Once a configuration change has been made on a page, be sure to click on the Apply button to confirm the new setting. The following table summarizes the web page configuration buttons.

Table 5: Web Page Configuration Buttons

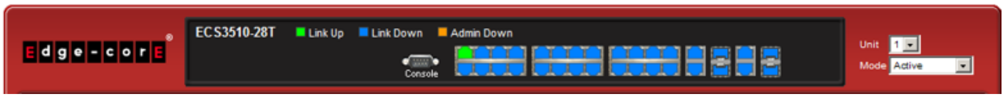
Button	Action
Apply	Sets specified values to the system.
Revert	Cancels specified values and restores current values prior to pressing "Apply."
?	Displays help for the selected page.
↻	Refreshes the current page.
⌂	Displays the site map.
◀	Logs out of the management interface.
✉	Sends mail to the vendor.
🌐	Links to the vendor's web site.

PANEL DISPLAY

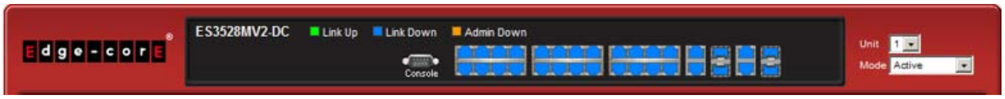
The web agent displays an image of the switch's ports. The Mode can be set to display different information for the ports, including Active (i.e., up or down), Duplex (i.e., half or full duplex), or Flow Control (i.e., with or without flow control).

Figure 2: Front Panel Indicators

ECS3510-28T


ECS3510-28T
Link Up
Link Down
Admin Down
Console
Unit
1
Mode
Active

ECS3510-52T


ES3528MV2-DC
Link Up
Link Down
Admin Down
Console
Unit
1
Mode
Active

MAIN MENU

Using the onboard web agent, you can define system parameters, manage and control the switch, and all its ports, or monitor network conditions. The following table briefly describes the selections available from this program.

Table 6: Switch Main Menu

Menu	Description	Page
System		
General	Provides basic system description, including contact information	119
Switch	Shows the number of ports, hardware version, power status, and firmware version numbers	120
IP	Sets IPv4 address for management interface and gateway	564
Configure Global	Sets IP address of the gateway router between this device and management stations that exist on other network segments	564
Configure Interface	Configures IP address for management access	565
Add Address	Sets the IPv4 address for management access	565
Show Address	Shows the IPv4 address for management access	565
Capability	Enables support for jumbo frames; shows the bridge extension parameters	122, 123
File		124
Copy	Allows the transfer and copying files	124
Set Startup	Sets the startup file	127
Show	Shows the files stored in flash memory; allows deletion of files	128
Automatic Operation Code Upgrade	Automatically upgrades operation code if a newer version is found on the server	129
Time		133
Configure General		
Manual	Manually sets the current time	133
SNTP	Configures SNTP polling interval	134
NTP	Configures NTP authentication parameters	135
Configure Time Server	Configures a list of SNTP servers	136
Configure SNTP Server	Sets the IP address for SNTP time servers	136
Add NTP Server	Adds NTP time server and index of authentication key	137
Show NTP Server	Shows list of configured NTP time servers	137
Add NTP Authentication Key	Adds key index and corresponding MD5 key	138
Show NTP Authentication Key	Shows list of configured authentication keys	138
Configure Time Zone	Sets the local time zone for the system clock	140
Console	Sets console port connection parameters	141
Telnet	Sets Telnet connection parameters	143
CPU Utilization	Displays information on CPU utilization	144
Memory Status	Shows memory utilization parameters	145
Reset	Restarts the switch immediately, at a specified time, after a specified delay, or at a periodic interval	146

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Interface		151
Port		152
General		
Configure by Port List	Configures connection settings per port	152
Configure by Port Range	Configures connection settings for a range of ports	154
Show Information	Displays port connection status	155
Mirror		156
Add	Sets the source and target ports for mirroring	156
Show	Shows the configured mirror sessions	156
Statistics	Shows Interface, Etherlike, and RMON port statistics	162
Chart	Shows Interface, Etherlike, and RMON port statistics	162
Transceiver	Shows identifying information and operational parameters for optical transceivers which support Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM), and configures thresholds for alarm and warning messages for optical transceivers which support DDM	166, 167
Cable Test	Performs cable diagnostics for selected port to diagnose any cable faults (short, open etc.) and report the cable length	170
Trunk		
Static		173
Configure Trunk		173
Add	Creates a trunk, along with the first port member	173
Show	Shows the configured trunk identifiers	173
Add Member	Specifies ports to group into static trunks	173
Show Member	Shows the port members for the selected trunk	173
Configure General		173
Configure	Configures trunk connection settings	173
Show Information	Displays trunk connection settings	173
Dynamic		175
Configure Aggregator	Configures administration key and timeout for LACP groups	175
Configure Aggregation Port		173
Configure		173
General	Allows ports to dynamically join trunks	175
Actor	Configures parameters for link aggregation group members on the local side	175
Partner	Configures parameters for link aggregation group members on the remote side	175
Show Information		181
Counters	Displays statistics for LACP protocol messages	181
Internal	Displays configuration settings and operational state for the local side of a link aggregation	182

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Neighbors	Displays configuration settings and operational state for the remote side of a link aggregation	184
Configure Trunk		175
Configure	Configures connection settings	175
Show	Displays port connection status	175
Show Member	Shows the active members in a trunk	175
Statistics	Shows Interface, Etherlike, and RMON port statistics	162
Chart	Shows Interface, Etherlike, and RMON port statistics	162
Load Balance	Sets the load-distribution method among ports in aggregated links	185
Green Ethernet	Adjusts the power provided to ports based on the length of the cable used to connect to other devices	187
RSPAN	Mirrors traffic from remote switches for analysis at a destination port on the local switch	158
Traffic Segmentation		189
Configure Global	Enables traffic segmentation globally	189
Configure Session	Configures the uplink and down-link ports for a segmented group of ports	190
VLAN Trunking	Allows unknown VLAN groups to pass through the specified interface	192
VLAN	Virtual LAN	195
Static		
Add	Creates VLAN groups	198
Show	Displays configured VLAN groups	198
Modify	Configures group name and administrative status	198
Edit Member by VLAN	Specifies VLAN attributes per VLAN	200
Edit Member by Interface	Specifies VLAN attributes per interface	200
Edit Member by Interface Range	Specifies VLAN attributes per interface range	200
Dynamic		
Configure General	Enables GVRP VLAN registration protocol globally	205
Configure Interface	Configures GVRP status and timers per interface	205
Show Dynamic VLAN		205
Show VLAN	Shows the VLANs this switch has joined through GVRP	205
Show VLAN Member	Shows the interfaces assigned to a VLAN through GVRP	205
Tunnel	IEEE 802.1Q (QinQ) Tunneling	208
Configure Global	Sets tunnel mode for the switch	212
Configure Service	Sets a CVLAN to SPVLAN mapping entry	213
Configure Interface	Sets the tunnel mode for any participating interface	215

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Protocol		216
Configure Protocol		217
Add	Creates a protocol group, specifying supported protocols	217
Show	Shows configured protocol groups	217
Configure Interface		218
Add	Maps a protocol group to a VLAN	218
Show	Shows the protocol groups mapped to each VLAN	218
IP Subnet		220
Add	Maps IP subnet traffic to a VLAN	220
Show	Shows IP subnet to VLAN mapping	220
MAC-Based		222
Add	Maps traffic with specified source MAC address to a VLAN	222
Show	Shows source MAC address to VLAN mapping	222
Mirror		224
Add	Mirrors traffic from one or more source VLANs to a target port	224
Show	Shows mirror list	224
MAC Address		227
Learning Status	Enables MAC address learning on selected interfaces	227
Static		229
Add	Configures static entries in the address table	229
Show	Displays static entries in the address table	229
Dynamic		
Configure Aging	Sets timeout for dynamically learned entries	230
Show Dynamic MAC	Displays dynamic entries in the address table	231
Clear Dynamic MAC	Removes any learned entries from the forwarding database and clears the transmit and receive counts for any static or system configured entries	232
Mirror	Mirrors traffic matching a specified source address from any port on the switch to a target port	233
Spanning Tree		235
Loopback Detection	Configures Loopback Detection parameters	238
STA	Spanning Tree Algorithm	
Configure Global		
Configure	Configures global bridge settings for STP, RSTP and MSTP	240
Show Information	Displays STA values used for the bridge	245
Configure Interface		
Configure	Configures interface settings for STA	246
Show Information	Displays interface settings for STA	250

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
MSTP	Multiple Spanning Tree Algorithm	253
Configure Global		253
Add	Configures initial VLAN and priority for an MST instance	253
Modify	Configures the priority or an MST instance	253
Show	Configures global settings for an MST instance	253
Add Member	Adds VLAN members for an MST instance	253
Show Member	Adds or deletes VLAN members for an MST instance	253
Show Information	Displays MSTP values used for the bridge	
Configure Interface		257
Configure	Configures interface settings for an MST instance	257
Show Information	Displays interface settings for an MST instance	257
Traffic		
Rate Limit	Sets the input and output rate limits for a port	259
Storm Control	Sets the broadcast storm threshold for each interface	260
Auto Traffic Control	Sets thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to trigger configured rate limits or to shut down a port	262
Configure Global	Sets the time to apply the control response after traffic has exceeded the upper threshold, and the time to release the control response after traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold	264
Configure Interface	Sets the storm control mode (broadcast or multicast), the traffic thresholds, the control response, to automatically release a response of rate limiting, or to send related SNMP trap messages	265
Priority		
Default Priority	Sets the default priority for each port or trunk	269
Queue	Sets queue mode for the switch; sets the service weight for each queue that will use a weighted or hybrid mode	270
Trust Mode	Selects DSCP or CoS priority processing	276
DSCP to DSCP		277
Add	Maps DSCP values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for internal priority processing	277
Show	Shows the DSCP to DSCP mapping list	277
CoS to DSCP		279
Add	Maps CoS/CFI values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for priority processing	279
Show	Shows the CoS to DSCP mapping list	279
PHB to Queue		273
Add	Maps internal per-hop behavior values to hardware queues	273
Show	Shows the PHB to Queue mapping list	273
DiffServ		283
Configure Class		284
Add	Creates a class map for a type of traffic	284

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Show	Shows configured class maps	284
Modify	Modifies the name of a class map	284
Add Rule	Configures the criteria used to classify ingress traffic	284
Show Rule	Shows the traffic classification rules for a class map	284
Configure Policy		287
Add	Creates a policy map to apply to multiple interfaces	287
Show	Shows configured policy maps	287
Modify	Modifies the name of a policy map	287
Add Rule	Sets the boundary parameters used for monitoring inbound traffic, and the action to take for conforming and non-conforming traffic	287
Show Rule	Shows the rules used to enforce bandwidth policing for a policy map	287
Configure Interface	Applies a policy map to an ingress port	297
VoIP	Voice over IP	299
Configure Global	Configures auto-detection of VoIP traffic, sets the Voice VLAN, and VLAN aging time	299
Configure OUI		301
Add	Maps the OUI in the source MAC address of ingress packets to the VoIP device manufacturer	301
Show	Shows the OUI telephony list	301
Configure Interface	Configures VoIP traffic settings for ports, including the way in which a port is added to the Voice VLAN, filtering of non-VoIP packets, the method of detecting VoIP traffic, and the priority assigned to the voice traffic	302
Security		305
AAA	Authentication, Authorization and Accounting	306
System Authentication	Configures authentication sequence – local, RADIUS, and TACACS	307
Server		308
Configure Server	Configures RADIUS and TACACS server message exchange settings	308
Configure Group		308
Add	Specifies a group of authentication servers and sets the priority sequence	308
Show	Shows the authentication server groups and priority sequence	308
Accounting	Enables accounting of requested services for billing or security purposes	313
Configure Global	Specifies the interval at which the local accounting service updates information to the accounting server	313
Configure Method		313
Add	Configures accounting for various service types	313
Show	Shows the accounting settings used for various service types	313

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Configure Service	Sets the accounting method applied to specific interfaces for 802.1X, CLI command privilege levels for the console port, and for Telnet	313
Show Information		313
Summary	Shows the configured accounting methods, and the methods applied to specific interfaces	313
Statistics	Shows basic accounting information recorded for user sessions	313
Authorization	Enables authorization of requested services	319
Configure Method		319
Add	Configures authorization for various service types	319
Show	Shows the authorization settings used for various service types	319
Configure Service	Sets the authorization method applied used for the console port, and for Telnet	319
Show Information	Shows the configured authorization methods, and the methods applied to specific interfaces	319
User Accounts		322
Add	Configures user names, passwords, and access levels	322
Show	Shows authorized users	322
Modify	Modifies user attributes	322
Web Authentication	Allows authentication and access to the network when 802.1X or Network Access authentication are infeasible or impractical	324
Configure Global	Configures general protocol settings	325
Configure Interface	Enables Web Authentication for individual ports	326
Network Access	MAC address-based network access authentication	327
Configure Global	Enables aging for authenticated MAC addresses, and sets the time period after which a connected MAC address must be reauthenticated	330
Configure Interface		331
General	Enables MAC authentication on a port; sets the maximum number of address that can be authenticated, the guest VLAN, dynamic VLAN and dynamic QoS	331
Link Detection	Configures detection of changes in link status, and the response (i.e., send trap or shut down port)	333
Configure MAC Filter		334
Add	Specifies MAC addresses exempt from authentication	334
Show	Shows the list of exempt MAC addresses	334
Show Information	Shows the authenticated MAC address list	336
HTTPS	Secure HTTP	337
Configure Global	Enables HTTPs, and specifies the UDP port to use	337
Copy Certificate	Replaces the default secure-site certificate	339
SSH	Secure Shell	341
Configure Global	Configures SSH server settings	343

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Configure Host Key		345
Generate	Generates the host key pair (public and private)	345
Show	Displays RSA and DSA host keys; deletes host keys	345
Configure User Key		346
Copy	Imports user public keys from TFTP server	346
Show	Displays RSA and DSA user keys; deletes user keys	346
ACL	Access Control Lists	348
Configure Time Range	Configures the time to apply an ACL	350
Add	Specifies the name of a time range	350
Show	Shows the name of configured time ranges	350
Add Rule		350
Absolute	Sets exact time or time range	350
Periodic	Sets a recurrent time	350
Show Rule	Shows the time specified by a rule	350
Configure ACL		353
Show TCAM	Shows utilization parameters for TCAM	352
Add	Adds an ACL based on IP or MAC address filtering	353
Show	Shows the name and type of configured ACLs	353
Add Rule	Configures packet filtering based on IP or MAC addresses and other packet attributes	353
Show Rule	Shows the rules specified for an ACL	353
Configure Interface	Binds a port to the specified ACL and time range	
Configure	Binds a port to the specified ACL and time range	367
Add Mirror	MIrrors matching traffic to the specified port	368
Show Mirror	Shows ACLs mirrored to specified port	368
Show Hardware Counters	Shows statistics for ACL hardware counters	370
ARP Inspection		371
Configure General	Enables inspection globally, configures validation of additional address components, and sets the log rate for packet inspection	372
Configure VLAN	Enables ARP inspection on specified VLANs	374
Configure Interface	Sets the trust mode for ports, and sets the rate limit for packet inspection	376
Show Information		
Show Statistics	Displays statistics on the inspection process	377
Show Log	Shows the inspection log list	378
IP Filter		379
Add	Sets IP addresses of clients allowed management access via the web, SNMP, and Telnet	379

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Show	Shows the addresses to be allowed management access	379
Port Security	Configures per port security, including status, response for security breach, and maximum allowed MAC addresses	381
Port Authentication	IEEE 802.1X	383
Configure Global	Enables authentication and EAPOL pass-through	385
Configure Interface	Sets authentication parameters for individual ports	386
Show Statistics	Displays protocol statistics for the selected port	392
DoS Protection	Protects against Denial-of-Service attacks	395
IP Source Guard	Filters IPv4 traffic based on static entries in the IP Source Guard table, or dynamic entries in the DHCP Snooping table	397
Port Configuration	Enables IPv4 source guard and selects filter type per port	398
Static Binding		400
Add	Adds a static addresses to the source-guard binding table	400
Show	Shows static addresses in the source-guard binding table	400
Dynamic Binding	Displays the source-guard binding table for a selected interface	402
IPv6 Source Guard	Filters IPv6 traffic based on static entries in the IP Source Guard table, or dynamic entries in the DHCP Snooping table	403
Port Configuration	Enables IPv6 source guard and selects filter type per port	403
Static Binding		405
Add	Adds a static addresses to the source-guard binding table	405
Show	Shows static addresses in the source-guard binding table	405
Dynamic Binding	Displays the source-guard binding table for a selected interface	408
Administration		417
Log		418
System		418
Configure Global	Stores error messages in local memory	418
Show System Logs	Shows logged error messages	418
Remote	Configures the logging of messages to a remote logging process	420
SMTP	Sends an SMTP client message to a participating server	421
LLDP		423
Configure Global	Configures global LLDP timing parameters	423
Configure Interface	Sets the message transmission mode; enables SNMP notification; and sets the LLDP attributes to advertise	425
Show Local Device Information		430
General	Displays general information about the local device	430
Port/Trunk	Displays information about each interface	430
Show Remote Device Information		434
Port/Trunk	Displays information about a remote device connected to a port on this switch	434

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Port/Trunk Details	Displays detailed information about a remote device connected to this switch	434
Show Device Statistics		442
General	Displays statistics for all connected remote devices	442
Port/Trunk	Displays statistics for remote devices on a selected port or trunk	442
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol	444
Configure Global	Enables SNMP agent status, and sets related trap functions	446
Configure Engine		447
Set Engine ID	Sets the SNMP v3 engine ID on this switch	447
Add Remote Engine	Sets the SNMP v3 engine ID for a remote device	448
Show Remote Engine	Shows configured engine ID for remote devices	448
Configure View		449
Add View	Adds an SNMP v3 view of the OID MIB	449
Show View	Shows configured SNMP v3 views	449
Add OID Subtree	Specifies a part of the subtree for the selected view	449
Show OID Subtree	Shows the subtrees assigned to each view	449
Configure Group		452
Add	Adds a group with access policies for assigned users	452
Show	Shows configured groups and access policies	452
Configure User		
Add Community	Configures community strings and access mode	457
Show Community	Shows community strings and access mode	457
Add SNMPv3 Local User	Configures SNMPv3 users on this switch	458
Show SNMPv3 Local User	Shows SNMPv3 users configured on this switch	458
Change SNMPv3 Local User Group	Assign a local user to a new group	458
Add SNMPv3 Remote User	Configures SNMPv3 users from a remote device	460
Show SNMPv3 Remote User	Shows SNMPv3 users set from a remote device	458
Configure Trap		463
Add	Configures trap managers to receive messages on key events that occur this switch	463
Show	Shows configured trap managers	463
Configure Notify Filter		
Add	Creates an SNMP notification log	467
Show	Shows the configured notification logs	467
Show Statistics	Shows the status of SNMP communications	469

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
RMON	Remote Monitoring	471
Configure Global		
Add		
Alarm	Sets threshold bounds for a monitored variable	472
Event	Creates a response event for an alarm	475
Show		
Alarm	Shows all configured alarms	472
Event	Shows all configured events	475
Configure Interface		
Add		
History	Periodically samples statistics on a physical interface	477
Statistics	Enables collection of statistics on a physical interface	480
Show		
History	Shows sampling parameters for each entry in the history group	477
Statistics	Shows sampling parameters for each entry in the statistics group	480
Show Details		
History	Shows sampled data for each entry in the history group	477
Statistics	Shows sampled data for each entry in the history group	480
Cluster		482
Configure Global	Globally enables clustering for the switch; sets Commander status	483
Configure Member	Adds switch Members to the cluster	484
Show Member	Shows cluster switch member; managed switch members	486
ERPS	Ethernet Ring Protection Switching	487
Configure Global	Activates ERPS globally	491
Configure Domain		492
Add	Creates an ERPS ring	492
Show	Shows list of configured ERPS rings, status, and settings	492
Configure Details	Configures ring parameters	492
Configure Operation	Blocks a ring port using Forced Switch or Manual Switch commands	508
CFM	Connectivity Fault Management	512
Configure Global	Configures global settings, including administrative status, cross-check start delay, link trace, and SNMP traps	515
Configure Interface	Configures administrative status on an interface	519
Configure MD	Configure Maintenance Domains	519
Add	Defines a portion of the network for which connectivity faults can be managed, identified by an MD index, maintenance level, and the MIP creation method	519

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Configure Details	Configures the archive hold time and fault notification settings	519
Show	Shows list of configured maintenance domains	519
Configure MA	Configure Maintenance Associations	524
Add	Defines a unique CFM service instance, identified by its parent MD, the MA index, the VLAN assigned to the MA, and the MIP creation method	524
Configure Details	Configures detailed settings, including continuity check status and interval level, cross-check status, and alarm indication signal parameters	524
Show	Shows list of configured maintenance associations	524
Configure MEP	Configures Maintenance End Points	528
Add	Configures MEPs at the domain boundary to provide management access for each maintenance association	528
Show	Shows list of configured maintenance end points	528
Configure Remote MEP	Configures Remote Maintenance End Points	530
Add	Configures a static list of remote MEPs for comparison against the MEPs learned through continuity check messages	530
Show	Shows list of configured remote maintenance end points	530
Transmit Link Trace	Sends link trace messages to isolate connectivity faults by tracing the path through a network to the designated target node	532
Transmit Loopback	Sends loopback messages to isolate connectivity faults by requesting a target node to echo the message back to the source	534
Transmit Delay Measure	Sends periodic delay-measure requests to a specified MEP within a maintenance association	535
Show Information		
Show Local MEP	Shows the MEPs configured on this device	537
Show Local MEP Details	Displays detailed CFM information about a specified local MEP in the continuity check database	538
Show Local MIP	Shows the MIPs on this device discovered by the CFM protocol	540
Show Remote MEP	Shows MEPs located on other devices which have been discovered through continuity check messages, or statically configured in the MEP database	541
Show Remote MEP Details	Displays detailed CFM information about a specified remote MEP in the continuity check database	542
Show Link Trace Cache	Shows information about link trace operations launched from this device	544
Show Fault Notification Generator	Displays configuration settings for the fault notification generator	546
Show Continuity Check Error	Displays CFM continuity check errors logged on this device	547
OAM	Operation, Administration, and Maintenance	548
Interface	Enables OAM on specified port, sets the mode to active or passive, and enables the reporting of critical events or errored frame events	548
Counters	Displays statistics on OAM PDUs	551
Event Log	Displays the log for recorded link events	552
Remote Interface	Displays information about attached OAM-enabled devices	553

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Remote Loopback	Performs a loopback test on the specified port	554
IP		559
General		
Ping	Sends ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network	559
Trace Route	Shows the route packets take to the specified destination	561
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol	562
Configure General	Sets the aging time for dynamic entries in the ARP cache	563
Show Information	Shows entries in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache	563
IPv6 Configuration		568
Configure Global	Sets an IPv6 default gateway for traffic with no known next hop	569
Configure Interface	Configures IPv6 interface address using auto-configuration or link-local address, and sets related protocol settings	569
Add IPv6 Address	Adds an global unicast, EUI-64, or link-local IPv6 address to an interface	574
Show IPv6 Address	Show the IPv6 addresses assigned to an interface	577
Show IPv6 Neighbor Cache	Displays information in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache	578
Show Statistics		580
IPv6	Shows statistics about IPv6 traffic	580
ICMPv6	Shows statistics about ICMPv6 messages	580
UDP	Shows statistics about UDP messages	580
Show MTU	Shows the maximum transmission unit (MTU) cache for destinations that have returned an ICMP packet-too-big message along with an acceptable MTU to this switch	585
IP Service		587
DNS	Domain Name Service	
General		587
Configure Global	Enables DNS lookup; defines the default domain name appended to incomplete host names	587
Add Domain Name	Defines a list of domain names that can be appended to incomplete host names	588
Show Domain Names	Shows the configured domain name list	588
Add Name Server	Specifies IP address of name servers for dynamic lookup	590
Show Name Servers	Shows the name server address list	590
Static Host Table		591
Add	Configures static entries for domain name to address mapping	591
Show	Shows the list of static mapping entries	591
Modify	Modifies the static address mapped to the selected host name	591
Cache	Displays cache entries discovered by designated name servers	592

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	
Client	Specifies the DHCP client identifier for an interface	593
Relay	Configures DHCP relay service for attached host devices, including DHCP option 82 information, and relay servers	594
Snooping		409
Configure Global	Enables DHCP snooping globally, MAC-address verification, information option; and sets the information policy	411
Configure VLAN	Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN	413
Configure Interface	Sets the trust mode for an interface	414
Show Information	Displays the DHCP Snooping binding information	415
PPPoE Intermediate Agent		598
Configure Global	Enables PPPoE IA on the switch, sets access node identifier, sets generic error message	598
Configure Interface	Enables PPPoE IA on an interface, sets trust status, enables vendor tag stripping, sets circuit ID and remote ID	600
Show Statistics	Shows statistics on PPPoE IA protocol messages	602
Multicast		605
IGMP Snooping		606
General	Enables multicast filtering; configures parameters for multicast snooping	608
Multicast Router		612
Add Static Multicast Router	Assigns ports that are attached to a neighboring multicast router	612
Show Static Multicast Router	Displays ports statically configured as attached to a neighboring multicast router	612
Show Current Multicast Router	Displays ports attached to a neighboring multicast router, either through static or dynamic configuration	612
IGMP Member		614
Add Static Member	Statically assigns multicast addresses to the selected VLAN	614
Show Static Member	Shows multicast addresses statically configured on the selected VLAN	614
Show Current Member	Shows multicast addresses associated with the selected VLAN, either through static or dynamic configuration	614
Interface		616
Configure VLAN	Configures IGMP snooping per VLAN interface	616
Show VLAN Information	Shows IGMP snooping settings per VLAN interface	616
Configure Port	Configures the interface to drop IGMP query packets or all multicast data packets	621
Configure Trunk	Configures the interface to drop IGMP query packets or all multicast data packets	621
Forwarding Entry	Displays the current multicast groups learned through IGMP Snooping	622

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Filter		627
Configure General	Enables IGMP filtering for the switch	627
Configure Profile		628
Add	Adds IGMP filter profile; and sets access mode	628
Show	Shows configured IGMP filter profiles	628
Add Multicast Group Range	Assigns multicast groups to selected profile	628
Show Multicast Group Range	Shows multicast groups assigned to a profile	628
Configure Interface	Assigns IGMP filter profiles to port interfaces and sets throttling action	630
Statistics		623
Show Query Statistics	Shows statistics for query-related messages	623
Show VLAN Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages, number of active groups	623
Show Port Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages, number of active groups	623
Show Trunk Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages, number of active groups	623
MLD Snooping		632
General	Enables multicast filtering; configures parameters for IPv6 multicast snooping	632
Interface	Configures Immediate Leave status for a VLAN	634
Multicast Router		635
Add Static Multicast Router	Assigns ports that are attached to a neighboring multicast router	635
Show Static Multicast Router	Displays ports statically configured as attached to a neighboring multicast router	635
Show Current Multicast Router	Displays ports attached to a neighboring multicast router, either through static or dynamic configuration	635
MLD Member		637
Add Static Member	Statically assigns multicast addresses to the selected VLAN	637
Show Static Member	Shows multicast addresses statically configured on the selected VLAN	637
Show Current Member	Shows multicast addresses associated with the selected VLAN, either through static or dynamic configuration	637
Group Information	Displays known multicast groups, member ports, the means by which each group was learned, and the corresponding source list	639
MVR	Multicast VLAN Registration	640
Configure Global	Configures proxy switching and robustness value	641
Configure Domain	Enables MVR for a domain, sets the MVR VLAN, forwarding priority, and upstream source IP	644
Configure Profile		645
Add	Configures multicast stream addresses	645
Show	Shows multicast stream addresses	645
Associate Profile		645
Add	Maps an address profile to a domain	645

Table 6: Switch Main Menu (Continued)

Menu	Description	Page
Show	Shows addresses profile to domain mapping	645
Configure Interface	Configures MVR interface type and immediate leave mode; also displays MVR operational and active status	648
Configure Static Group Member		650
Add	Statically assigns MVR multicast streams to an interface	650
Show	Shows MVR multicast streams assigned to an interface	650
Show Member	Shows the multicast groups assigned to an MVR VLAN, the source address of the multicast services, and the interfaces with active subscribers	652
Show Statistics		653
Show Query Statistics	Shows statistics for query-related messages	653
Show VLAN Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages and number of active groups	653
Show Port Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages and number of active groups	653
Show Trunk Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages and number of active groups	653
MVR6	Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv6	657
Configure Global	Configures proxy switching and robustness value	658
Configure Domain	Enables MVR for a domain, sets the MVR VLAN, forwarding priority, and upstream source IP	660
Configure Profile		661
Add	Configures multicast stream addresses	661
Show	Shows multicast stream addresses	661
Associate Profile		661
Add	Maps an address profile to a domain	661
Show	Shows addresses profile to domain mapping	661
Configure Interface	Configures MVR interface type and immediate leave mode; also displays MVR operational and active status	664
Configure Port	Configures MVR attributes for a port	664
Configure Trunk	Configures MVR attributes for a trunk	664
Configure Static Group Member		666
Add	Statically assigns MVR multicast streams to an interface	666
Show	Shows MVR multicast streams assigned to an interface	666
Show Member	Shows the multicast groups assigned to an MVR VLAN, the source address of the multicast services, and the interfaces with active subscribers	668
Show Statistics		669
Show Query Statistics	Shows statistics for query-related messages	669
Show VLAN Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages, number of active groups	669
Show Port Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages, number of active groups	669
Show Trunk Statistics	Shows statistics for protocol messages, number of active groups	669

4

BASIC MANAGEMENT TASKS

This chapter describes the following topics:

- Displaying System Information – Provides basic system description, including contact information.
- Displaying Hardware/Software Versions – Shows the hardware version, power status, and firmware versions
- Configuring Support for Jumbo Frames – Enables support for jumbo frames.
- Displaying Bridge Extension Capabilities – Shows the bridge extension parameters.
- Managing System Files – Describes how to upgrade operating software or configuration files, and set the system start-up files.
- Setting the System Clock – Sets the current time manually or through specified NTP or SNTP servers.
- Configuring the Console Port – Sets console port connection parameters.
- Configuring Telnet Settings – Sets Telnet connection parameters.
- Displaying CPU Utilization – Displays information on CPU utilization.
- Displaying Memory Utilization – Shows memory utilization parameters.
- Resetting the System – Restarts the switch immediately, at a specified time, after a specified delay, or at a periodic interval.

DISPLAYING SYSTEM INFORMATION

Use the System > General page to identify the system by displaying information such as the device name, location and contact information.

CLI REFERENCES

- "System Management Commands" on page 697
- "SNMP Commands" on page 771

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

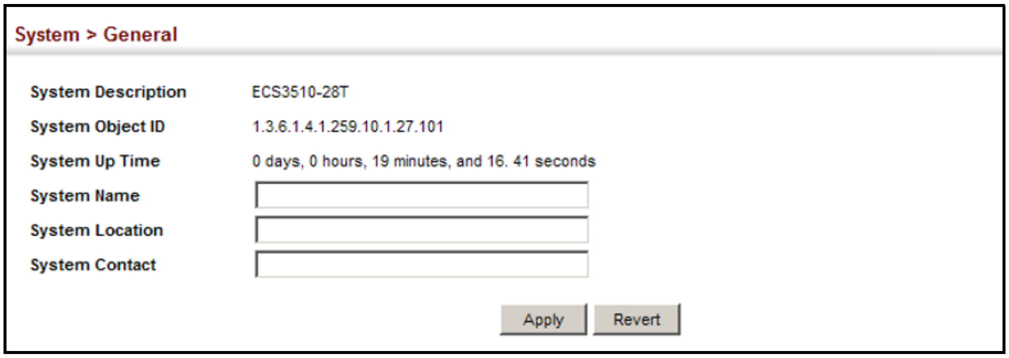
- **System Description** – Brief description of device type.
- **System Object ID** – MIB II object ID for switch's network management subsystem.
- **System Up Time** – Length of time the management agent has been up.
- **System Name** – Name assigned to the switch system.
- **System Location** – Specifies the system location.
- **System Contact** – Administrator responsible for the system.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure general system information:

1. Click System, General.
2. Specify the system name, location, and contact information for the system administrator.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 3: System Information



System Description ECS3510-28T
System Object ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.101
System Up Time 0 days, 0 hours, 19 minutes, and 16. 41 seconds
System Name
System Location
System Contact

DISPLAYING HARDWARE/SOFTWARE VERSIONS

Use the System > Switch page to display hardware/firmware version numbers for the main board and management software, as well as the power status of the system.

CLI REFERENCES

- "System Management Commands" on page 697

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

Main Board Information

- **Serial Number** – The serial number of the switch.
- **Number of Ports** – Number of built-in ports.
- **Hardware Version** – Hardware version of the main board.
- **Main Power Status** – Displays the status of the internal power supply.

Management Software Information

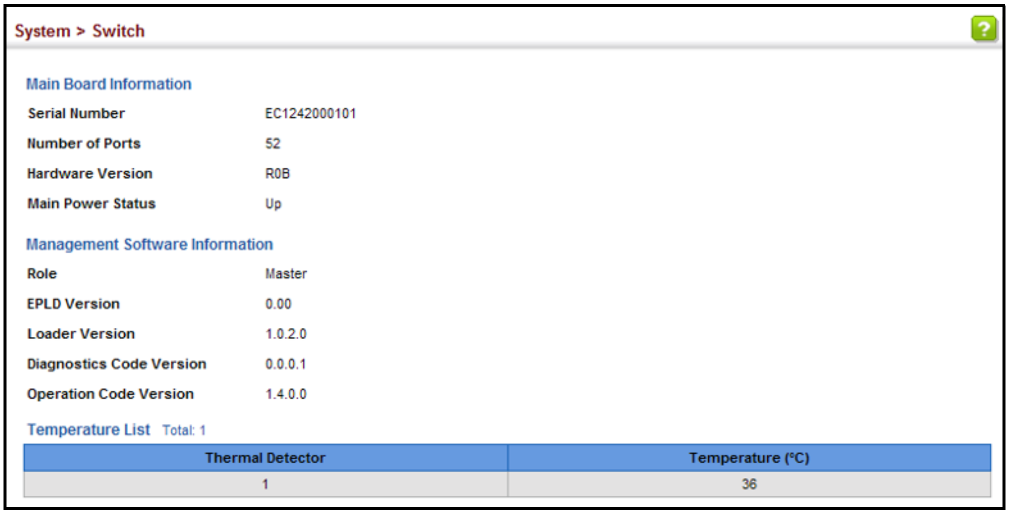
- **Role** – Shows that this switch is operating as Master or Slave.
- **EPLD Version** – Version number of EEPROM Programmable Logic Device.
- **Loader Version** – Version number of loader code.
- **Diagnostics Code Version** – Version of Power-On Self-Test (POST) and boot code.
- **Operation Code Version** – Version number of runtime code.
- **Thermal Detector** – The ECS3510-52T has one detector near the CPU. The ECS3510-28T does not have a thermal detector.
- **Temperature** – Temperature at specified thermal detection point.

WEB INTERFACE

To view hardware and software version information.

1. Click System, then Switch.

Figure 4: General Switch Information (ECS3510-52T)



Main Board Information

Serial Number EC1242000101
Number of Ports 52
Hardware Version R0B
Main Power Status Up

Management Software Information

Role Master
EPLD Version 0.00
Loader Version 1.0.2.0
Diagnostics Code Version 0.0.0.1
Operation Code Version 1.4.0.0

Temperature List Total: 1

Thermal Detector	Temperature (°C)
1	36

CONFIGURING SUPPORT FOR JUMBO FRAMES

Use the System > Capability page to configure support for layer 2 jumbo frames. The switch provides more efficient throughput for large sequential data transfers by supporting jumbo frames up to 10240 bytes for Gigabit Ethernet. Compared to standard Ethernet frames that run only up to 1.5 KB, using jumbo frames significantly reduces the per-packet overhead required to process protocol encapsulation fields.

CLI REFERENCES

- "System Management Commands" on page 697

USAGE GUIDELINES

To use jumbo frames, both the source and destination end nodes (such as a computer or server) must support this feature. Also, when the connection is operating at full duplex, all switches in the network between the two end nodes must be able to accept the extended frame size. And for half-duplex connections, all devices in the collision domain would need to support jumbo frames.

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

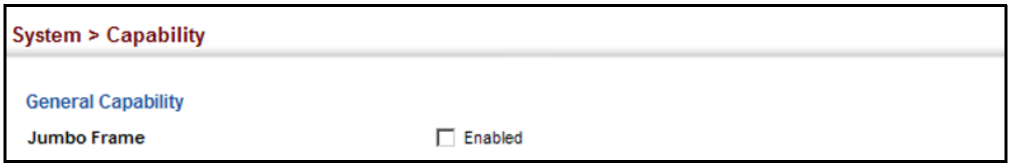
- **Jumbo Frame** – Configures support for jumbo frames. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure support for jumbo frames:

1. Click System, then Capability.
2. Enable or disable support for jumbo frames.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 5: Configuring Support for Jumbo Frames



System > Capability

General Capability

Jumbo Frame ☐ Enabled

DISPLAYING BRIDGE EXTENSION CAPABILITIES

Use the System > Capability page to display settings based on the Bridge MIB. The Bridge MIB includes extensions for managed devices that support Multicast Filtering, Traffic Classes, and Virtual LANs. You can access these extensions to display default settings for the key variables.

CLI REFERENCES

- "GVRP and Bridge Extension Commands" on page 1118

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

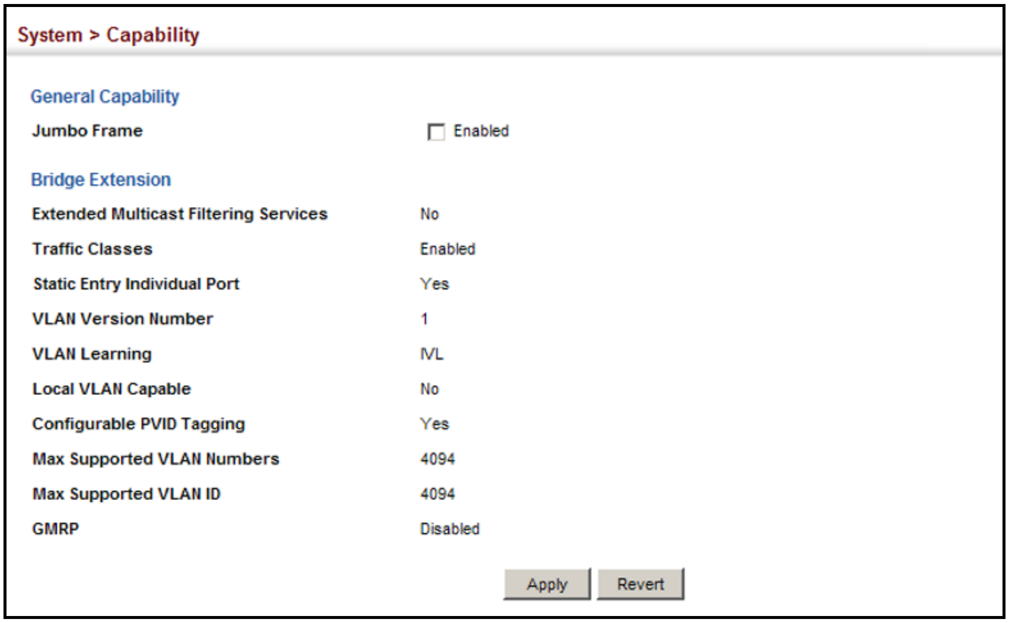
- **Extended Multicast Filtering Services** – This switch does not support the filtering of individual multicast addresses based on GMRP (GARP Multicast Registration Protocol).
- **Traffic Classes** – This switch provides mapping of user priorities to multiple traffic classes. (Refer to "Class of Service" on page 269.)
- **Static Entry Individual Port** – This switch allows static filtering for unicast and multicast addresses. (Refer to "Setting Static Addresses" on page 229.)
- **VLAN Version Number** – Based on IEEE 802.1Q, “1” indicates Bridges that support only single spanning tree (SST) operation, and “2” indicates Bridges that support multiple spanning tree (MST) operation.
- **VLAN Learning** – This switch uses Independent VLAN Learning (IVL), where each port maintains its own filtering database.
- **Local VLAN Capable** – This switch does not support multiple local bridges outside of the scope of 802.1Q defined VLANs.
- **Configurable PVID Tagging** – This switch allows you to override the default Port VLAN ID (PVID used in frame tags) and egress status (VLAN-Tagged or Untagged) on each port. (Refer to "VLAN Configuration" on page 195.)
- **Max Supported VLAN Numbers** – The maximum number of VLANs supported on this switch.
- **Max Supported VLAN ID** – The maximum configurable VLAN identifier supported on this switch.
- **GMRP** – GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP) allows network devices to register end stations with multicast groups. This switch does not support GMRP; it uses the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) to provide automatic multicast filtering.

WEB INTERFACE

To view Bridge Extension information:

1. Click System, then Capability.

Figure 6: Displaying Bridge Extension Configuration



System > Capability

General Capability

Jumbo Frame	☐ Enabled

Bridge Extension

Extended Multicast Filtering Services	No
Traffic Classes	Enabled
Static Entry Individual Port	Yes
VLAN Version Number	1
VLAN Learning	IVL
Local VLAN Capable	No
Configurable PVID Tagging	Yes
Max Supported VLAN Numbers	4094
Max Supported VLAN ID	4094
GMRP	Disabled

MANAGING SYSTEM FILES

This section describes how to upgrade the switch operating software or configuration files, and set the system start-up files.

COPYING FILES VIA FTP/TFTP OR HTTP

Use the System > File (Copy) page to upload/download firmware or configuration settings using FTP, TFTP or HTTP. By backing up a file to an FTP/TFTP server or management station, that file can later be downloaded to the switch to restore operation. Specify the method of file transfer, along with the file type and file names as required.

You can also set the switch to use new firmware or configuration settings without overwriting the current version. Just download the file using a different name from the current version, and then set the new file as the startup file.

CLI REFERENCES

- "copy" on page 718

COMMAND USAGE

When logging into an FTP server, the interface prompts for a user name and password configured on the remote server. Note that “Anonymous” is set as the default user name.

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

- **Copy Type** – The firmware copy operation includes these options:
  - FTP Upload – Copies a file from an FTP server to the switch.
  - FTP Download – Copies a file from the switch to an FTP server.
  - HTTP Upload – Copies a file from a management station to the switch.
  - HTTP Download – Copies a file from the switch to a management station
  - TFTP Upload – Copies a file from a TFTP server to the switch.
  - TFTP Download – Copies a file from the switch to a TFTP server.
- **FTP/TFTP Server IP Address** – The IP address of an FTP/TFTP server.
- **User Name** – The user name for FTP server access.
- **Password** – The password for FTP server access.
- **File Type** – Specify Operation Code to copy firmware.
- **File Name** – The file name should not contain slashes (\ or /), and the maximum length for file names is 32 characters for files on the switch or 127 characters for files on the server. (Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, “.”, “-”, “_”)

NOTE: Up to two copies of the system software (i.e., the runtime firmware) can be stored in the file directory on the switch.

NOTE: The maximum number of user-defined configuration files is limited only by available flash memory space.

NOTE: The file **“**Factory_Default_Config.cfg**”** can be copied to a file server or management station, but cannot be used as the destination file name on the switch.

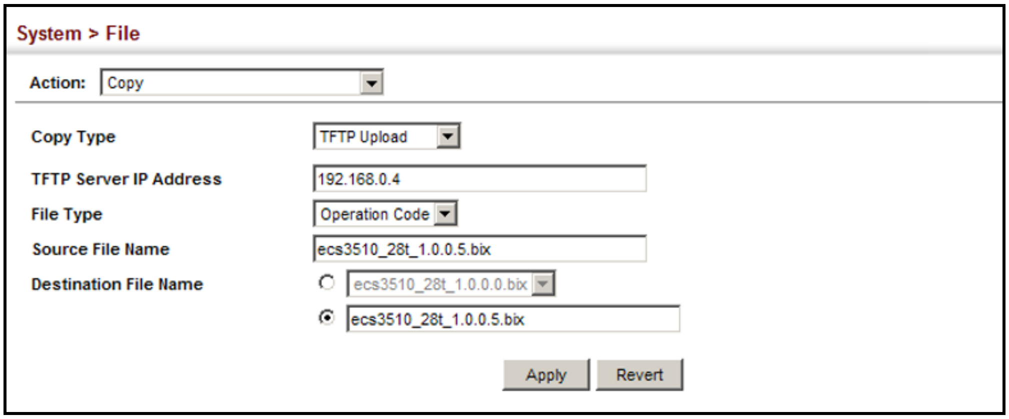
WEB INTERFACE

To copy firmware files:

1. Click System, then File.
2. Select Copy from the Action list.
3. Select FTP Upload, HTTP Upload, or TFTP Upload as the file transfer method.
4. If FTP or TFTP Upload is used, enter the IP address of the file server.
5. If FTP Upload is used, enter the user name and password for your account on the FTP server.

6. Set the file type to Operation Code.
7. Enter the name of the file to download.
8. Select a file on the switch to overwrite or specify a new file name.
9. Then click Apply.

Figure 7: Copy Firmware



System > File

Action: Copy

Copy Type: TFTP Upload

TFTP Server IP Address: 192.168.0.4

File Type: Operation Code

Source File Name: ecs3510_28t_1.0.0.5.bix

Destination File Name: ○ ecs3510_28t_1.0.0.0.bix
● ecs3510_28t_1.0.0.5.bix

If you replaced a file currently used for startup and want to start using the new file, reboot the system via the System > Reset menu.

SAVING THE RUNNING CONFIGURATION TO A LOCAL FILE

Use the System > File (Copy) page to save the current configuration settings to a local file on the switch. The configuration settings are not automatically saved by the system for subsequent use when the switch is rebooted. You must save these settings to the current startup file, or to another file which can be subsequently set as the startup file.

CLI REFERENCES

- "copy" on page 718

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

- **Copy Type** – The copy operation includes this option:
  - Running-Config – Copies the current configuration settings to a local file on the switch.
- **Destination File Name** – Copy to the currently designated startup file, or to a new file. The file name should not contain slashes (\ or /), the leading letter of the file name should not be a period (.), and the maximum length for file names is 32 characters for files on the switch. (Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, “.”, “-”, “_”)

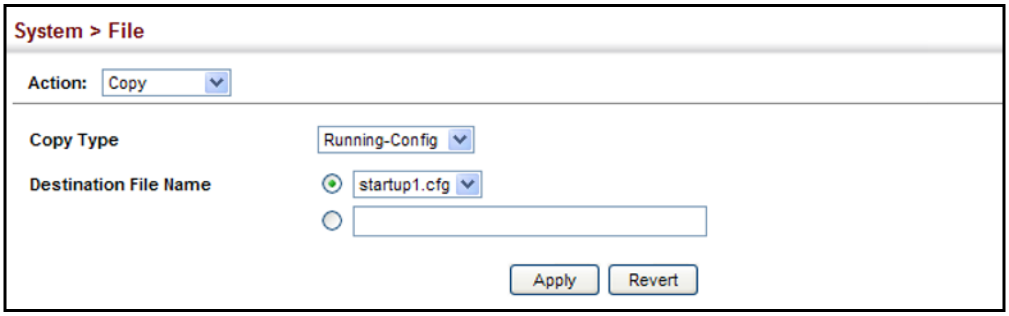
NOTE: The maximum number of user-defined configuration files is limited only by available flash memory space.

WEB INTERFACE

To save the running configuration file:

1. Click System, then File.
2. Select Copy from the Action list.
3. Select Running-Config from the Copy Type list.
4. Select the current startup file on the switch to overwrite or specify a new file name.
5. Then click Apply.

Figure 8: Saving the Running Configuration



Action: Copy

Copy Type: Running-Config

Destination File Name: ● startup1.cfg
○

If you replaced a file currently used for startup and want to start using the new file, reboot the system via the System > Reset menu.

SETTING THE START-UP FILE

Use the System > File (Set Start-Up) page to specify the firmware or configuration file to use for system initialization.

CLI REFERENCES

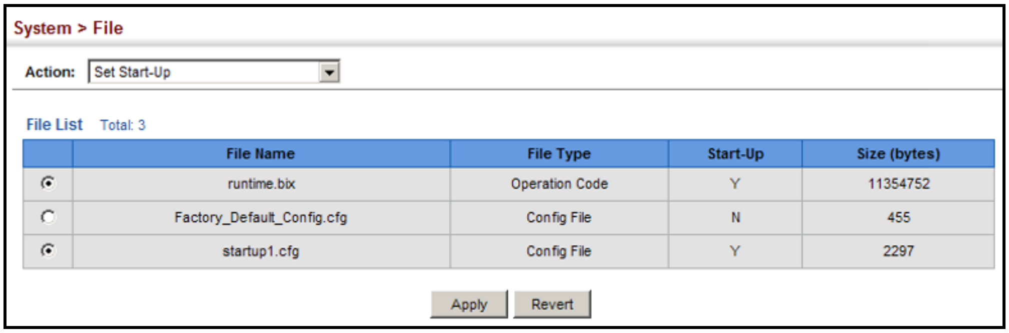
- "whichboot" on page 722
- "boot system" on page 717

WEB INTERFACE

To set a file to use for system initialization:

1. Click System, then File.
2. Select Set Start-Up from the Action list.
3. Mark the operation code or configuration file to be used at startup
4. Then click Apply.

Figure 9: Setting Start-Up Files



Action: Set Start-Up

File List Total: 3

	File Name	File Type	Start-Up	Size (bytes)
●	runtime.bix	Operation Code	Y	11354752
○	Factory_Default_Config.cfg	Config File	N	455
●	startup1.cfg	Config File	Y	2297

To start using the new firmware or configuration settings, reboot the system via the System > Reset menu.

SHOWING SYSTEM FILES

Use the System > File (Show) page to show the files in the system directory, or to delete a file.

NOTE: Files designated for start-up, and the Factory_Default_Config.cfg file, cannot be deleted.

CLI REFERENCES

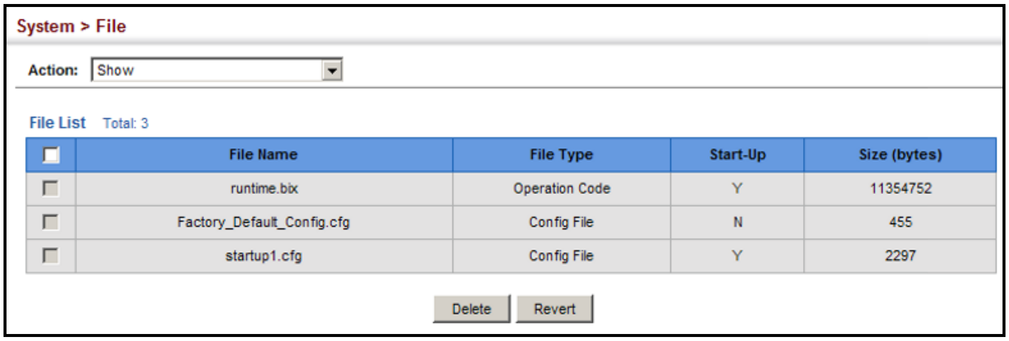
- "dir" on page 721
- "delete" on page 721

WEB INTERFACE

To show the system files:

1. Click System, then File.
2. Select Show from the Action list.
3. To delete a file, mark it in the File List and click Delete.

Figure 10: Displaying System Files



Action: Show

File List Total: 3

☐	File Name	File Type	Start-Up	Size (bytes)
☐	runtime.bix	Operation Code	Y	11354752
☐	Factory_Default_Config.cfg	Config File	N	455
☐	startup1.cfg	Config File	Y	2297

AUTOMATIC OPERATION CODE UPGRADE

Use the System > File (Automatic Operation Code Upgrade) page to automatically download an operation code file when a file newer than the currently installed one is discovered on the file server. After the file is transferred from the server and successfully written to the file system, it is automatically set as the startup file, and the switch is rebooted.

CLI REFERENCES

- "upgrade opcode auto" on page 723
- "upgrade opcode path" on page 724

USAGE GUIDELINES

- If this feature is enabled, the switch searches the defined URL once during the bootup sequence.

- FTP (port 21) and TFTP (port 69) are both supported. Note that the TCP/UDP port bindings cannot be modified to support servers listening on non-standard ports.

- The host portion of the upgrade file location URL must be a valid IPv4 IP address. DNS host names are not recognized. Valid IP addresses consist of four numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods.

- The path to the directory must also be defined. If the file is stored in the root directory for the FTP/TFTP service, then use the “/” to indicate this (e.g., ftp://192.168.0.1/).

- The file name must not be included in the upgrade file location URL. The file name of the code stored on the remote server must be ecs3510-series.bix (using upper case and lower case letters exactly as indicated here). Enter the file name for other switches described in this manual exactly as shown on the web interface.

- The FTP connection is made with PASV mode enabled. PASV mode is needed to traverse some fire walls, even if FTP traffic is not blocked. PASV mode cannot be disabled.

- The switch-based search function is case-insensitive in that it will accept a file name in upper or lower case (i.e., the switch will accept *ECS3510-SERIES.BIX* from the server even though *ECS3510-SERIES.bix* was requested). However, keep in mind that the file systems of many operating systems such as Unix and most Unix-like systems (FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, and most Linux distributions, etc.) are case-sensitive, meaning that two files in the same directory, *ecs3510-series.bix* and *ECS3510-SERIES.bix* are considered to be unique files. Thus, if the upgrade file is stored as *ECS3510-SERIES.bix* (or even *Ecs3510-series.bix*) on a case-sensitive server, then the switch (requesting *ecs3510-series.bix*) will not be upgraded because the server does not recognize the requested file name and the stored file name as being equal. A notable exception in the list of case-sensitive Unix-like operating systems is Mac OS X, which by default is case-insensitive. Please check the documentation for your server’s operating system if you are unsure of its file system’s behavior.

- Note that the switch itself does not distinguish between upper and lower-case file names, and only checks to see if the file stored on the server is more recent than the current runtime image.
- If two operation code image files are already stored on the switch's file system, then the non-startup image is deleted before the upgrade image is transferred.
- The automatic upgrade process will take place in the background without impeding normal operations (data switching, etc.) of the switch.
- During the automatic search and transfer process, the administrator cannot transfer or update another operation code image, configuration file, public key, or HTTPS certificate (i.e., no other concurrent file management operations are possible).
- The upgrade operation code image is set as the startup image after it has been successfully written to the file system.
- The switch will send an SNMP trap and make a log entry upon all upgrade successes and failures.
- The switch will immediately restart after the upgrade file is successfully written to the file system and set as the startup image.

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

- **Automatic Opcode Upgrade** – Enables the switch to search for an upgraded operation code file during the switch bootup process. (Default: Disabled)
- **Automatic Upgrade Location URL** – Defines where the switch should search for the operation code upgrade file. The last character of this URL must be a forward slash ("/"). The *ecs3510-series.bix* filename must not be included since it is automatically appended by the switch. (Options: ftp, tftp)

  The following syntax must be observed:

  tftp://*host*[**/***filedir*]**/**

  - **tftp://** – Defines TFTP protocol for the server connection.
  - *host* – Defines the IP address of the TFTP server. Valid IP addresses consist of four numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. DNS host names are not recognized.
  - *filedir* – Defines the directory, relative to the TFTP server root, where the upgrade file can be found. Nested directory structures are accepted. The directory name must be separated from the host, and in nested directory structures, from the parent directory, with a prepended forward slash "/".
  - **/** – The forward slash must be the last character of the URL.

ftp://[*username*[**:***password***@**]]*host*[**/***filedir*]**/**

- **ftp://** – Defines FTP protocol for the server connection.
- *username* – Defines the user name for the FTP connection. If the user name is omitted, then "anonymous" is the assumed user name for the connection.
- *password* – Defines the password for the FTP connection. To differentiate the password from the user name and host portions of the URL, a colon (:) must precede the password, and an "at" symbol (@), must follow the password. If the password is omitted, then "" (an empty string) is the assumed password for the connection.
- *host* – Defines the IP address of the FTP server. Valid IP addresses consist of four numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. DNS host names are not recognized.
- *filedir* – Defines the directory, relative to the FTP server root, where the upgrade file can be found. Nested directory structures are accepted. The directory name must be separated from the host, and in nested directory structures, from the parent directory, with a prepended forward slash "/".
- **/** – The forward slash must be the last character of the URL.

Examples

The following examples demonstrate the URL syntax for a TFTP server at IP address 192.168.0.1 with the operation code image stored in various locations:

- tftp://192.168.0.1/

  The image file is in the TFTP root directory.

- tftp://192.168.0.1/switch-opcode/

  The image file is in the "switch-opcode" directory, relative to the TFTP root.

- tftp://192.168.0.1/switches/opcode/

  The image file is in the "opcode" directory, which is within the "switches" parent directory, relative to the TFTP root.

The following examples demonstrate the URL syntax for an FTP server at IP address 192.168.0.1 with various user name, password and file location options presented:

- ftp://192.168.0.1/

  The user name and password are empty, so "anonymous" will be the user name and the password will be blank. The image file is in the FTP root directory.

- ftp://switches:upgrade@192.168.0.1/

  The user name is "switches" and the password is "upgrade". The image file is in the FTP root.

- ftp://switches:upgrade@192.168.0.1/switches/opcode/

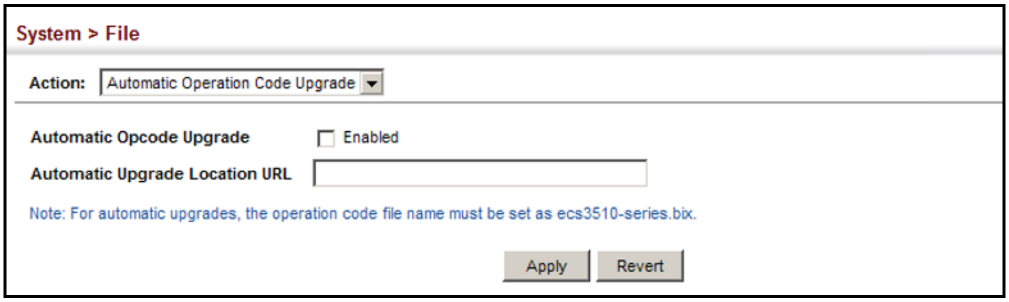
  The user name is “switches” and the password is “upgrade”. The image file is in the “opcode” directory, which is within the “switches” parent directory, relative to the FTP root.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure automatic code upgrade:

1. Click System, then File.
2. Select Automatic Operation Code Upgrade from the Action list.
3. Mark the check box to enable Automatic Opcode Upgrade.
4. Enter the URL of the FTP or TFTP server, and the path and directory containing the operation code.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 11: Configuring Automatic Code Upgrade



System > File

Action: Automatic Operation Code Upgrade

Automatic Opcode Upgrade ☐ Enabled

Automatic Upgrade Location URL

Note: For automatic upgrades, the operation code file name must be set as ecs3510-series.bix.

If a new image is found at the specified location, the following type of messages will be displayed during bootup.

```
.
.
.
Automatic Upgrade is looking for a new image
New image detected: current version 1.1.1.0; new version 1.1.1.2
Image upgrade in progress
The switch will restart after upgrade succeeds
Downloading new image
Flash programming started
Flash programming completed
The switch will now restart
.
.
.
```

SETTING THE SYSTEM CLOCK

Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) allows the switch to set its internal clock based on periodic updates from a time server (SNTP or NTP). Maintaining an accurate time on the switch enables the system log to record meaningful dates and times for event entries. You can also manually set the clock. If the clock is not set manually or via SNTP, the switch will only record the time from the factory default set at the last bootup.

When the SNTP client is enabled, the switch periodically sends a request for a time update to a configured time server. You can configure up to three time server IP addresses. The switch will attempt to poll each server in the configured sequence.

SETTING THE TIME MANUALLY

Use the System > Time (Configure General - Manual) page to set the system time on the switch manually without using SNTP.

CLI REFERENCES

- "calendar set" on page 761
- "show calendar" on page 761

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

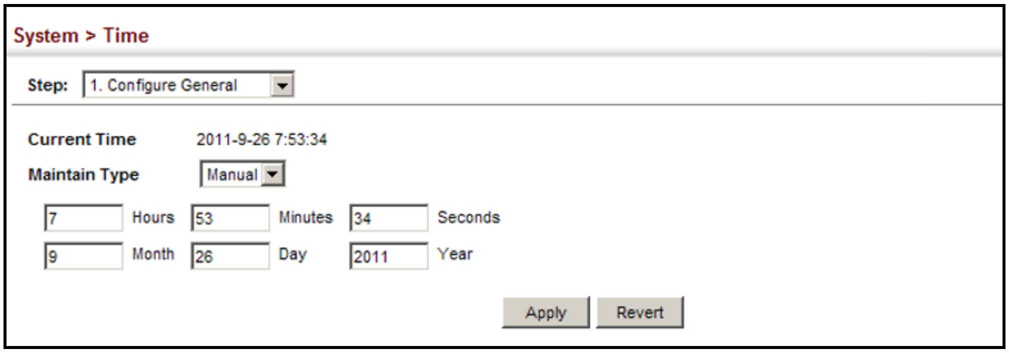
- **Current Time** – Shows the current time set on the switch.
- **Hours** – Sets the hour. (Range: 0-23)
- **Minutes** – Sets the minute value. (Range: 0-59)
- **Seconds** – Sets the second value. (Range: 0-59)
- **Month** – Sets the month. (Range: 1-12)
- **Day** – Sets the day of the month. (Range: 1-31)
- **Year** – Sets the year. (Range: 1970-2037)

WEB INTERFACE

To manually set the system clock:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Select Manual from the Maintain Type list.
4. Enter the time and date in the appropriate fields.
5. Click Apply

Figure 12: Manually Setting the System Clock



Step: 1. Configure General

Current Time 2011-9-26 7:53:34

Maintain Type Manual

7 Hours 53 Minutes 34 Seconds

9 Month 26 Day 2011 Year

SETTING THE SNTP POLLING INTERVAL

Use the System > Time (Configure General - SNTP) page to set the polling interval at which the switch will query the specified time servers.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Time" on page 749

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

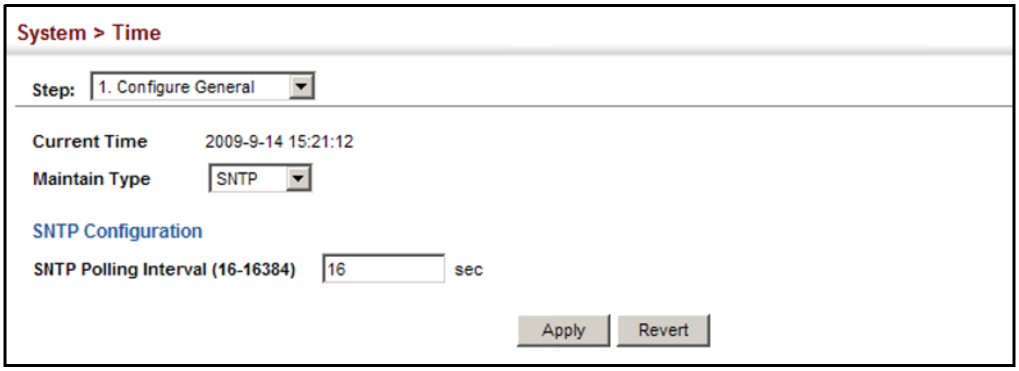
- **Current Time** – Shows the current time set on the switch.
- **SNTP Polling Interval** – Sets the interval between sending requests for a time update from a time server. (Range: 16-16384 seconds; Default: 16 seconds)

WEB INTERFACE

To set the polling interval for SNTP:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Select SNTP from the Maintain Type list.
4. Modify the polling interval if required.
5. Click Apply

Figure 13: Setting the Polling Interval for SNTP



Current Time 2009-9-14 15:21:12

Maintain Type SNTP

SNTP Configuration

SNTP Polling Interval (16-16384) 16 sec

CONFIGURING NTP

Use the System > Time (Configure General - NTP) page to configure NTP authentication and show the polling interval at which the switch will query the specified time servers.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Time" on page 749

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

- **Current Time** – Shows the current time set on the switch.
- **Authentication Status** – Enables authentication for time requests and updates between the switch and NTP servers. (Default: Disabled)

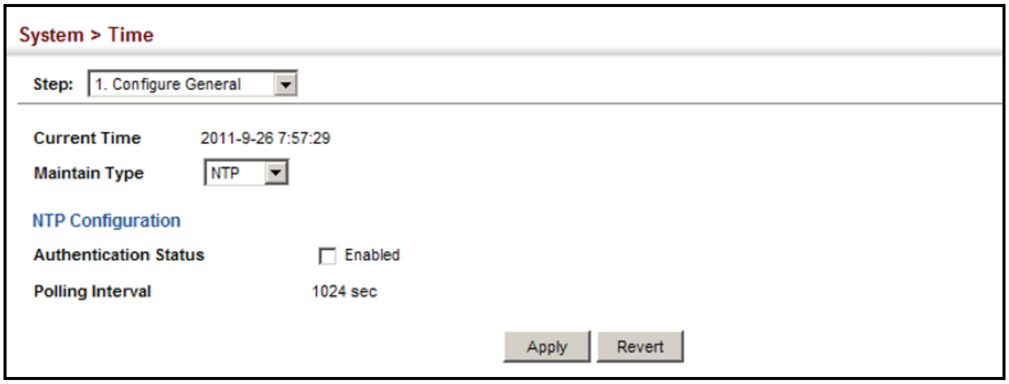
  You can enable NTP authentication to ensure that reliable updates are received from only authorized NTP servers. The authentication keys and their associated key number must be centrally managed and manually distributed to NTP servers and clients. The key numbers and key values must match on both the server and client.
- **Polling Interval** – Shows the interval between sending requests for a time update from NTP servers. (Fixed: 1024 seconds)

WEB INTERFACE

To set the clock maintenance type to NTP:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Select NTP from the Maintain Type list.
4. Enable authentication if required.
5. Click Apply

Figure 14: Configuring NTP


System > Time

Step: 1. Configure General

Current Time 2011-9-26 7:57:29

Maintain Type NTP

NTP Configuration

Authentication Status ☐ Enabled

Polling Interval 1024 sec

CONFIGURING TIME SERVERS

Use the System > Time (Configure Time Server) pages to specify the IP address for NTP/SNTP time servers, or to set the authentication key for NTP time servers.

SPECIFYING SNTP TIME SERVERS

Use the System > Time (Configure Time Server – Configure SNTP Server) page to specify the IP address for up to three SNTP time servers.

CLI REFERENCES

- "sntp server" on page 751

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

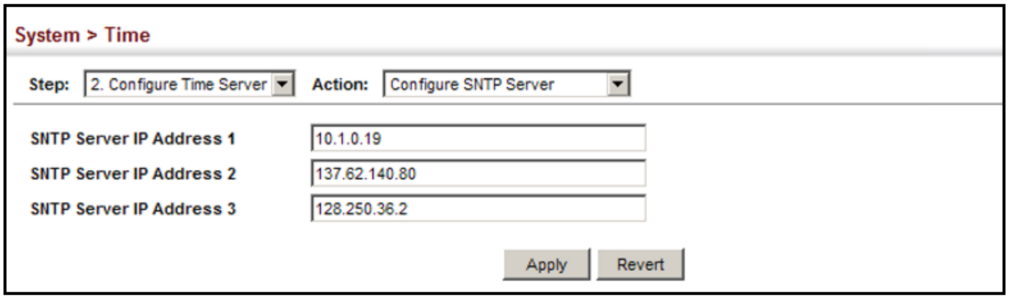
- **SNTP Server IP Address** – Sets the IPv4 or IPv6 address for up to three time servers. The switch attempts to update the time from the first server, if this fails it attempts an update from the next server in the sequence.

WEB INTERFACE

To set the SNTP time servers:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure Time Server from the Step list.
3. Select Configure SNTP Server from the Action list.
4. Enter the IP address of up to three time servers.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 15: Specifying SNTP Time Servers



Step: 2. Configure Time Server
Action: Configure SNTP Server
SNTP Server IP Address 1: 10.1.0.19
SNTP Server IP Address 2: 137.62.140.80
SNTP Server IP Address 3: 128.250.36.2

SPECIFYING NTP TIME SERVERS

Use the System > Time (Configure Time Server – Add NTP Server) page to add the IP address for up to 50 NTP time servers.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ntp server" on page 755

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

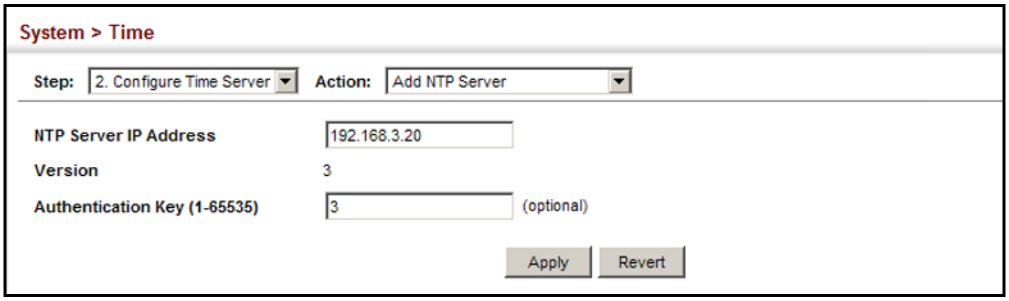
- **NTP Server IP Address** – Adds the IPv4 or IPv6 address for up to 50 time servers. The switch will poll the specified time servers for updates when the clock maintenance type is set to NTP on the System > Time (Configure General) page. It issues time synchronization requests at a fixed interval of 1024 seconds. The switch will poll all the time servers configured, the responses received are filtered and compared to determine the most reliable and accurate time update for the switch.
- **Version** – Specifies the NTP version supported by the server. (Fixed: Version 3)
- **Authentication Key** – Specifies the number of the key in the NTP Authentication Key List to use for authentication with the configured server. NTP authentication is optional. If enabled on the System > Time (Configure General) page, you must also configure at least one key on the System > Time (Add NTP Authentication Key) page. (Range: 1-65535)

WEB INTERFACE

To add an NTP time server to the server list:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure Time Server from the Step list.
3. Select Add NTP Server from the Action list.
4. Enter the IP address of an NTP time server, and specify the index of the authentication key if authentication is required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 16: Adding an NTP Time Server

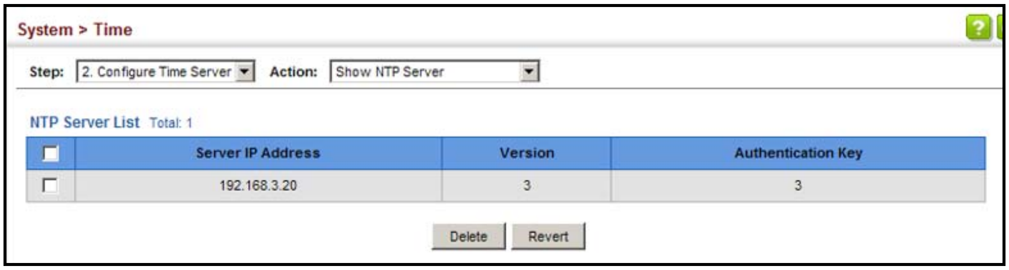

System > Time
Step: 2. Configure Time Server
Action: Add NTP Server
Apply
Revert

NTP Server IP Address 192.168.3.20
Version 3
Authentication Key (1-65535) 3 (optional)

To show the list of configured NTP time servers:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure Time Server from the Step list.
3. Select Show NTP Server from the Action list.

Figure 17: Showing the NTP Time Server List


System > Time
Step: 2. Configure Time Server
Action: Show NTP Server
Delete
Revert

NTP Server List Total: 1

☐	Server IP Address	Version	Authentication Key
☐	192.168.3.20	3	3

SPECIFYING NTP AUTHENTICATION KEYS

Use the System > Time (Configure Time Server – Add NTP Authentication Key) page to add an entry to the authentication key list.

CLI REFERENCES

◆ "ntp authentication-key" on page 753

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

◆ **Authentication Key** – Specifies the number of the key in the NTP Authentication Key List to use for authentication with a configured server. NTP authentication is optional. When enabled on the System > Time (Configure General) page, you must also configure at least one key on this page. Up to 255 keys can be configured on the switch. (Range: 1-65535)

◆ **Key Context** – An MD5 authentication key string. The key string can be up to 32 case-sensitive printable ASCII characters (no spaces).

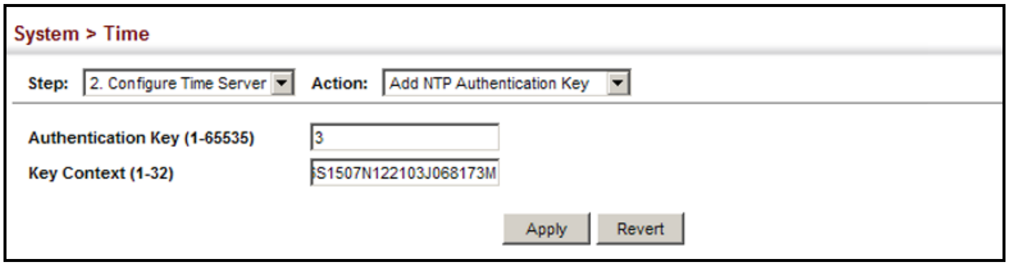
NTP authentication key numbers and values must match on both the server and client.

WEB INTERFACE

To add an entry to NTP authentication key list:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure Time Server from the Step list.
3. Select Add NTP Authentication Key from the Action list.
4. Enter the index number and MD5 authentication key string.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 18: Adding an NTP Authentication Key



System > Time

Step: 2. Configure Time Server

Action: Add NTP Authentication Key

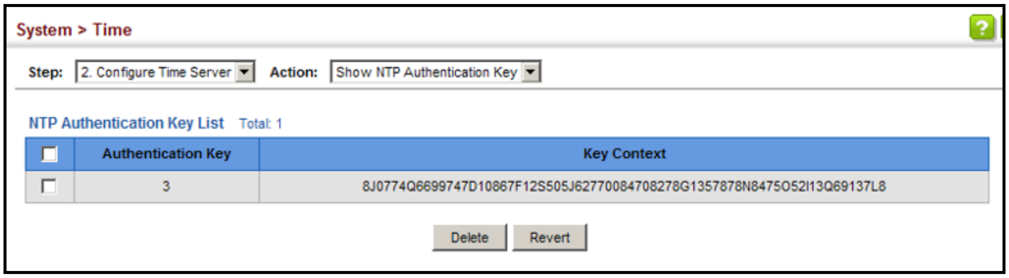
Authentication Key (1-65535): 3

Key Context (1-32): S1507N122103J068173M

To show the list of configured NTP authentication keys:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure Time Server from the Step list.
3. Select Show NTP Authentication Key from the Action list.

Figure 19: Showing the NTP Authentication Key List



System > Time

Step: 2. Configure Time Server

Action: Show NTP Authentication Key

NTP Authentication Key List Total: 1

☐	Authentication Key	Key Context
☐	3	8J0774Q6699747D10867F12S505J62770084708278G1357878N8475O52I13Q69137L8

SETTING THE TIME ZONE

Use the System > Time (Configure Time Server) page to set the time zone. SNTP uses Coordinated Universal Time (or UTC, formerly Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT) based on the time at the Earth's prime meridian, zero degrees longitude, which passes through Greenwich, England. To display a time corresponding to your local time, you must indicate the number of hours and minutes your time zone is east (before) or west (after) of UTC. You can choose one of the 80 predefined time zone definitions, or your can manually configure the parameters for your local time zone.

CLI REFERENCES

- "clock timezone" on page 760

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

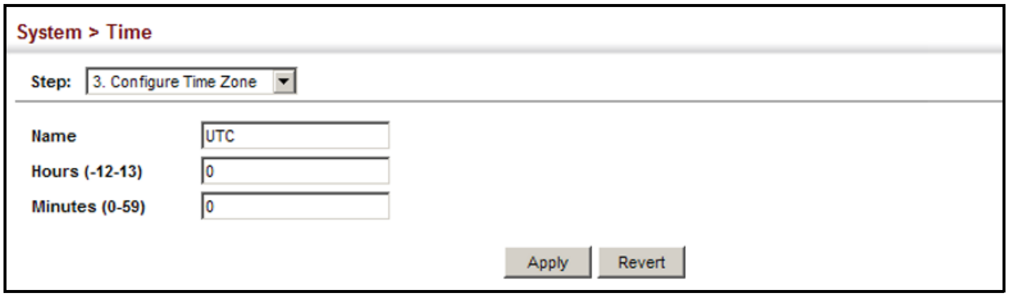
- **Name** – Assigns a name to the time zone. (Range: 1-30 characters)
- **Hours** (-12 – 13) – The number of hours before/after UTC. The maximum value before UTC is 12. The maximum value after UTC is 13.
- **Minutes** (0-59) – The number of minutes before/after UTC.

WEB INTERFACE

To set your local time zone:

1. Click System, then Time.
2. Select Configure Time Zone from the Step list.
3. Set the offset for your time zone relative to the UTC in hours and minutes.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 20: Setting the Time Zone



Step: 3. Configure Time Zone

Name: UTC

Hours (-12-13): 0

Minutes (0-59): 0

CONFIGURING THE CONSOLE PORT

Use the System > Console menu to configure connection parameters for the switch's console port. You can access the onboard configuration program by attaching a VT100 compatible device to the switch's serial console port. Management access through the console port is controlled by various parameters, including a password (only configurable through the CLI), time outs, and basic communication settings. Note that these parameters can be configured via the web or CLI interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Line" on page 728

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

- **Login Timeout** – Sets the interval that the system waits for a user to log into the CLI. If a login attempt is not detected within the timeout interval, the connection is terminated for the session. (Range: 10-300 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)

- **Exec Timeout** – Sets the interval that the system waits until user input is detected. If user input is not detected within the timeout interval, the current session is terminated. (Range: 60-65535 seconds; Default: 600 seconds)

- **Password Threshold** – Sets the password intrusion threshold, which limits the number of failed logon attempts. When the logon attempt threshold is reached, the system interface becomes silent for a specified amount of time (set by the Silent Time parameter) before allowing the next logon attempt. (Range: 1-120; Default: 3 attempts)

- **Silent Time** – Sets the amount of time the management console is inaccessible after the number of unsuccessful logon attempts has been exceeded. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: Disabled)

- **Data Bits** – Sets the number of data bits per character that are interpreted and generated by the console port. If parity is being generated, specify 7 data bits per character. If no parity is required, specify 8 data bits per character. (Default: 8 bits)

- **Stop Bits** – Sets the number of the stop bits transmitted per byte. (Range: 1-2; Default: 1 stop bit)

- **Parity** – Defines the generation of a parity bit. Communication protocols provided by some terminals can require a specific parity bit setting. Specify Even, Odd, or None. (Default: None)

- **Speed** – Sets the terminal line's baud rate for transmit (to terminal) and receive (from terminal). Set the speed to match the baud rate of the device connected to the serial port. (Range: 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200 baud; Default: 115200 baud)

NOTE: The password for the console connection can only be configured through the CLI (see "password" on page 732).

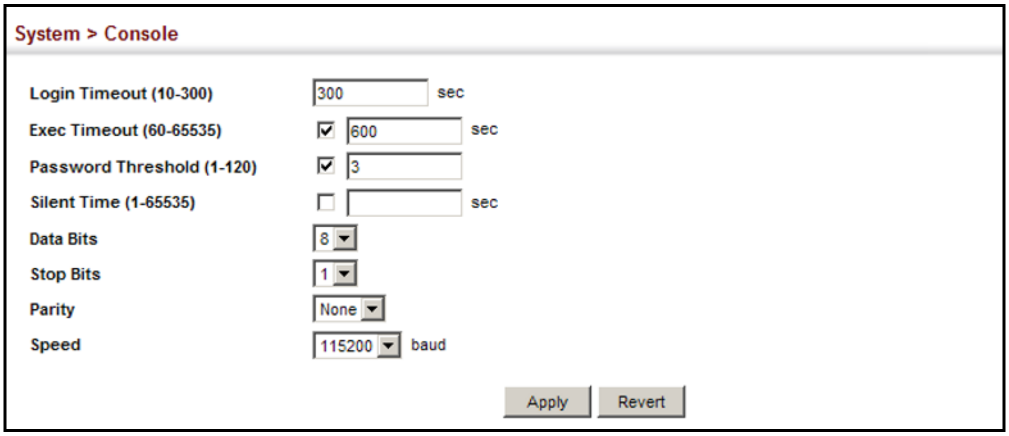
NOTE: Password checking can be enabled or disabled for logging in to the console connection (see "login" on page 731). You can select authentication by a single global password as configured for the password command, or by passwords set up for specific user-name accounts. The default is for local passwords configured on the switch.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure parameters for the console port:

1. Click System, then Console.
2. Specify the connection parameters as required.
3. Click Apply

Figure 21: Console Port Settings



System > Console

Login Timeout (10-300)	300	sec
Exec Timeout (60-65535)	☑ 600	sec
Password Threshold (1-120)	☑ 3	
Silent Time (1-65535)	☐	sec
Data Bits	8	
Stop Bits	1	
Parity	None	
Speed	115200	baud

CONFIGURING TELNET SETTINGS

Use the System > Telnet menu to configure parameters for accessing the CLI over a Telnet connection. You can access the onboard configuration program over the network using Telnet (i.e., a virtual terminal). Management access via Telnet can be enabled/disabled and other parameters set, including the TCP port number, time outs, and a password. Note that the password is only configurable through the CLI.) These parameters can be configured via the web or CLI interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Line" on page 728
- "Telnet Server" on page 828

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

- **Telnet Status** – Enables or disables Telnet access to the switch. (Default: Enabled)

- **TCP Port** – Sets the TCP port number for Telnet on the switch. (Default: 23)

- **Max Sessions** – Sets the maximum number of Telnet sessions that can simultaneously connect to this system. (Range: 0-8; Default: 8)

  A maximum of eight sessions can be concurrently opened for Telnet and Secure Shell (i.e., both Telnet and SSH share a maximum number or eight sessions).

- **Login Timeout** – Sets the interval that the system waits for a user to log into the CLI. If a login attempt is not detected within the timeout interval, the connection is terminated for the session. (Range: 10-300 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)

- **Exec Timeout** – Sets the interval that the system waits until user input is detected. If user input is not detected within the timeout interval, the current session is terminated. (Range: 60-65535 seconds; Default: 600 seconds)

- **Password Threshold** – Sets the password intrusion threshold, which limits the number of failed logon attempts. When the logon attempt threshold is reached, the system interface becomes silent for a specified amount of time (set by the Silent Time parameter) before allowing the next logon attempt. (Range: 1-120; Default: 3 attempts)

- **Silent Time** – Sets the amount of time the management interface is inaccessible after the number of unsuccessful logon attempts has been exceeded. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: Disabled)

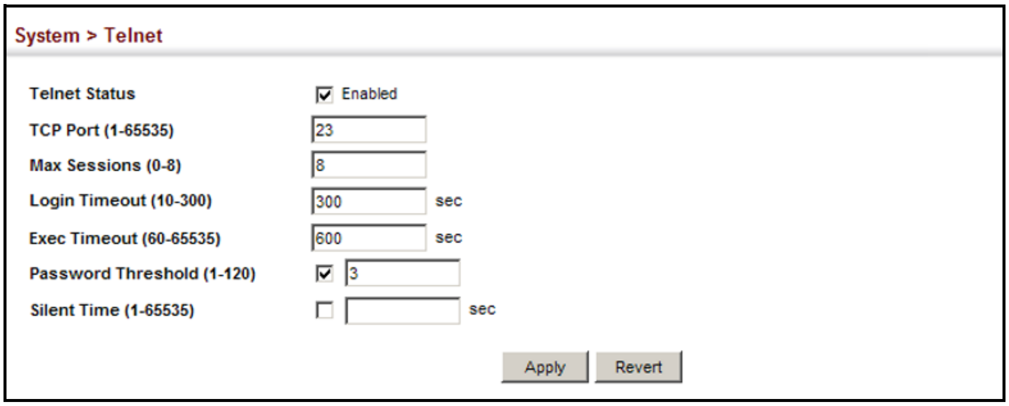
NOTE: Password checking can be enabled or disabled for login to the console connection (see "login" on page 731). You can select authentication by a single global password as configured for the password command, or by passwords set up for specific user-name accounts. The default is for local passwords configured on the switch.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure parameters for the console port:

1. Click System, then Telnet.
2. Specify the connection parameters as required.
3. Click Apply

Figure 22: Telnet Connection Settings



Telnet Status	☑ Enabled
TCP Port (1-65535)	23
Max Sessions (0-8)	8
Login Timeout (10-300)	300 sec
Exec Timeout (60-65535)	600 sec
Password Threshold (1-120)	☑ 3
Silent Time (1-65535)	☐ sec

DISPLAYING CPU UTILIZATION

Use the System > CPU Utilization page to display information on CPU utilization.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show process cpu" on page 709

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

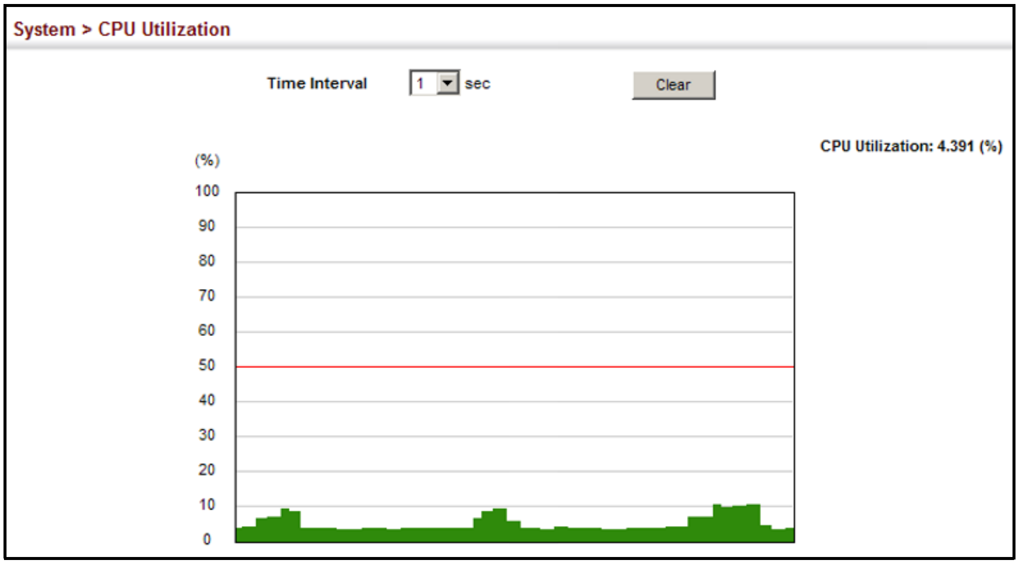
- **Time Interval** – The interval at which to update the displayed utilization rate. (Options: 1, 5, 10, 30, 60 seconds; Default: 1 second)
- **CPU Utilization** – CPU utilization over specified interval.

WEB INTERFACE

To display CPU utilization:

1. Click System, then CPU Utilization.
2. Change the update interval if required. Note that the interval is changed as soon as a new setting is selected.

Figure 23: Displaying CPU Utilization



System > CPU Utilization
Time Interval
1
sec
Clear
CPU Utilization: 4.391 (%)
(%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

DISPLAYING MEMORY UTILIZATION

Use the System > Memory Status page to display memory utilization parameters.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show memory" on page 708

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

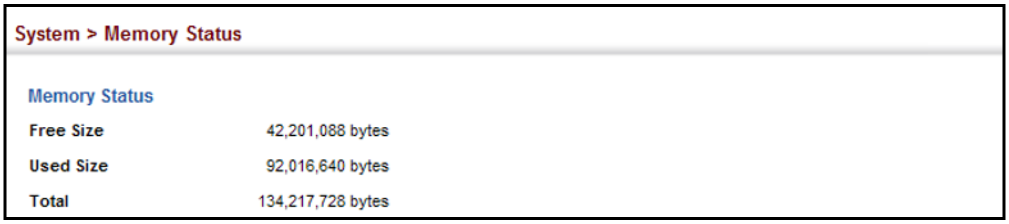
- **Free Size** – The amount of memory currently free for use.
- **Used Size** – The amount of memory allocated to active processes.
- **Total** – The total amount of system memory.

WEB INTERFACE

To display memory utilization:

1. Click System, then Memory Status.

Figure 24: Displaying Memory Utilization



System > Memory Status

Memory Status

Free Size	42,201,088 bytes
Used Size	92,016,640 bytes
Total	134,217,728 bytes

RESETTING THE SYSTEM

Use the System > Reset menu to restart the switch immediately, at a specified time, after a specified delay, or at a periodic interval.

CLI REFERENCES

- "reload (Privileged Exec)" on page 694
- "reload (Global Configuration)" on page 690
- "show reload" on page 695

COMMAND USAGE

- This command resets the entire system.

- When the system is restarted, it will always run the Power-On Self-Test. It will also retain all configuration information stored in non-volatile memory by the copy running-config startup-config command (see "copy" on page 718).

PARAMETERS

The following parameters are displayed:

System Reload Information

- Reload Settings – Displays information on the next scheduled reload and selected reload mode as shown in the following example:

  "The switch will be rebooted at March 9 12:00:00 2012. Remaining Time: 0 days, 2 hours, 46 minutes, 5 seconds.
  Reloading switch regularly time: 12:00 everyday."

- **Refresh** – Refreshes reload information. Changes made through the console or to system time may need to be refreshed to display the current settings.

- **Cancel** – Cancels the current settings shown in this field.

System Reload Configuration

- **Reset Mode** – Restarts the switch immediately or at the specified time(s).
  - **Immediately** – Restarts the system immediately.
  - **In** – Specifies an interval after which to reload the switch. (The specified time must be equal to or less than 24 days.)
    - *hours* – The number of hours, combined with the minutes, before the switch resets. (Range: 0-576)
    - *minutes* – The number of minutes, combined with the hours, before the switch resets. (Range: 0-59)
  - **At** – Specifies a time at which to reload the switch.
    - DD - The day of the month at which to reload. (Range: 01-31)
    - MM - The month at which to reload. (Range: 01-12)
    - YYYY - The year at which to reload. (Range: 1970-2037)
    - HH - The hour at which to reload. (Range: 00-23)
    - MM - The minute at which to reload. (Range: 00-59)
  - **Regularly** – Specifies a periodic interval at which to reload the switch.

    Time

    - HH - The hour at which to reload. (Range: 00-23)
    - MM - The minute at which to reload. (Range: 00-59)

    Period

    - Daily - Every day.
    - Weekly - Day of the week at which to reload. (Range: Sunday ... Saturday)
    - Monthly - Day of the month at which to reload. (Range: 1-31)

WEB INTERFACE

To restart the switch:

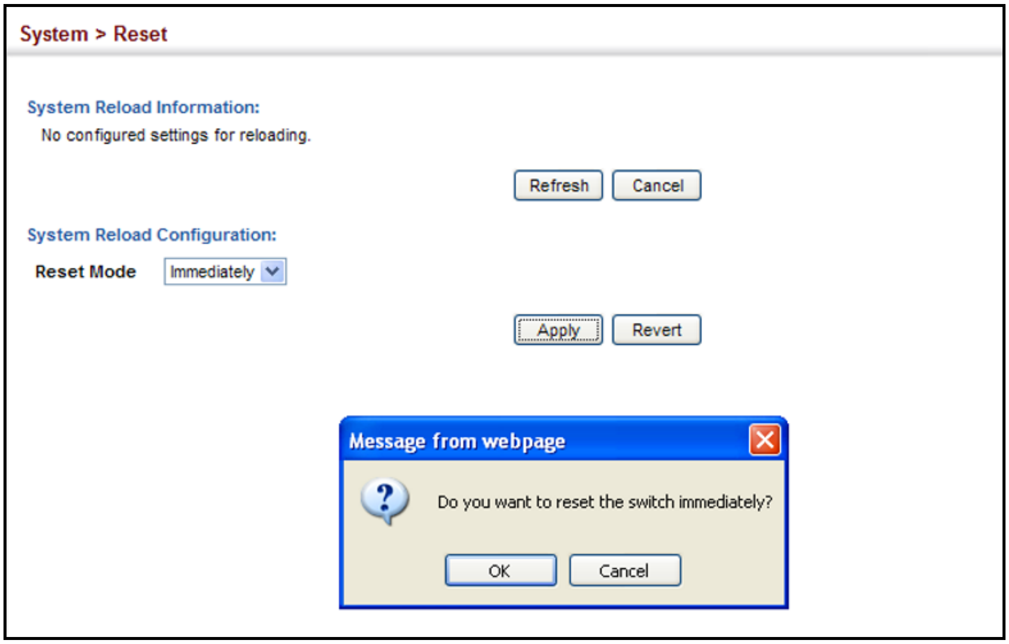
1. Click System, then Reset.
2. Select the required reset mode.

3. For any option other than to reset immediately, fill in the required parameters

4. Click Apply.

5. When prompted, confirm that you want reset the switch.

Figure 25: Restarting the Switch (Immediately)



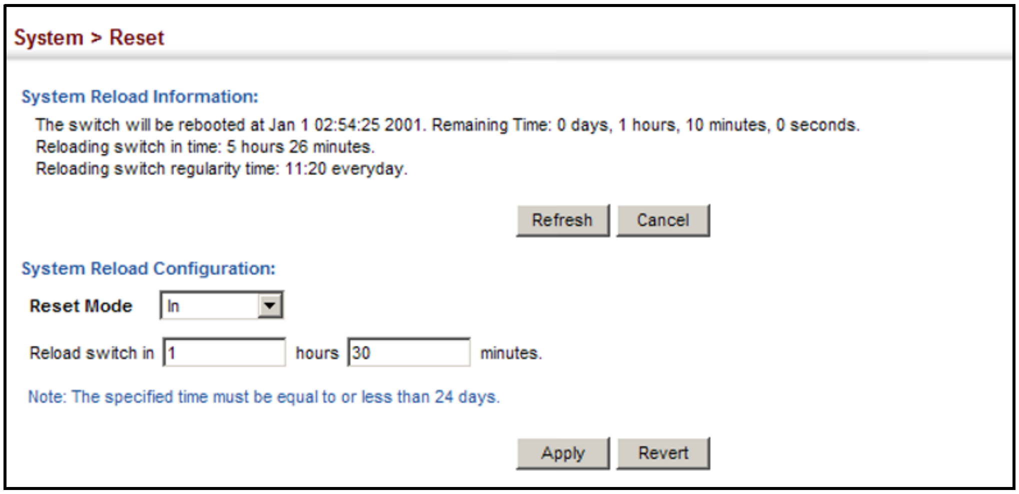
System > Reset

System Reload Information:
No configured settings for reloading.

System Reload Configuration:
Reset Mode: Immediately

Message from webpage
Do you want to reset the switch immediately?

Figure 26: Restarting the Switch (In)



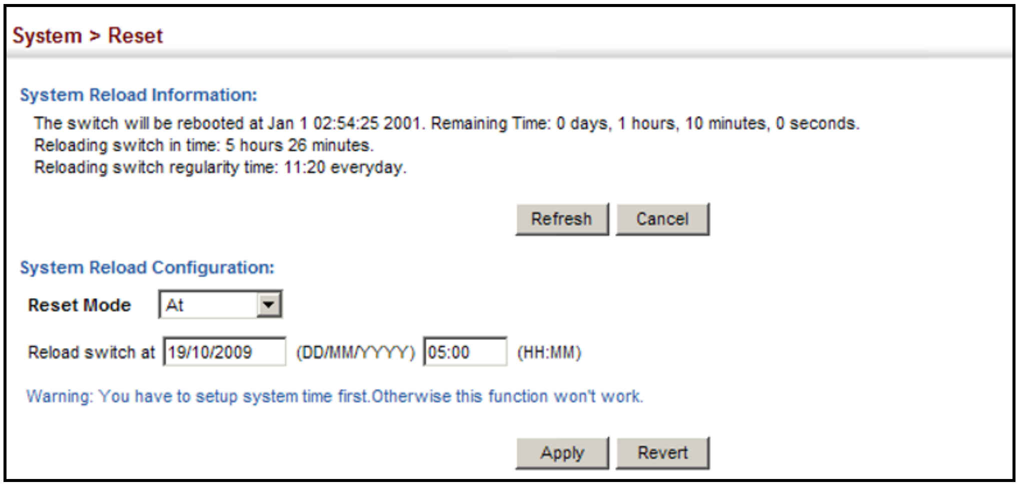
System > Reset

System Reload Information:
The switch will be rebooted at Jan 1 02:54:25 2001. Remaining Time: 0 days, 1 hours, 10 minutes, 0 seconds.
Reloading switch in time: 5 hours 26 minutes.
Reloading switch regularity time: 11:20 everyday.

System Reload Configuration:
Reset Mode: In
Reload switch in 1 hours 30 minutes.

Note: The specified time must be equal to or less than 24 days.

Figure 27: Restarting the Switch (At)



System > Reset

System Reload Information:

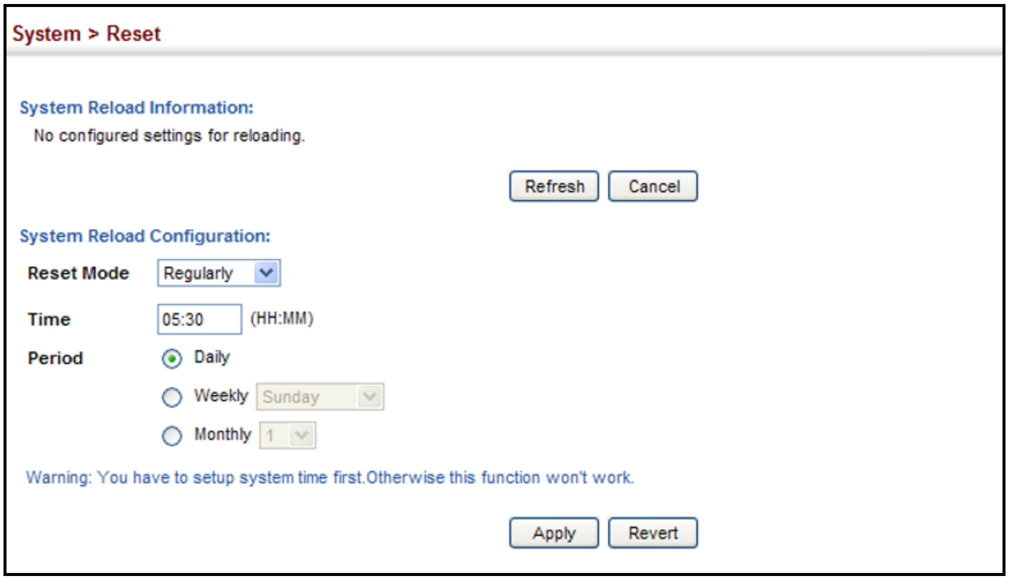
The switch will be rebooted at Jan 1 02:54:25 2001. Remaining Time: 0 days, 1 hours, 10 minutes, 0 seconds.
Reloading switch in time: 5 hours 26 minutes.
Reloading switch regularity time: 11:20 everyday.

System Reload Configuration:

Reset Mode At
Reload switch at 19/10/2009 (DD/MM/YYYY) 05:00 (HH:MM)

Warning: You have to setup system time first.Otherwise this function won't work.

Figure 28: Restarting the Switch (Regularly)



System > Reset

System Reload Information:

No configured settings for reloading.

System Reload Configuration:

Reset Mode Regularly
Time 05:30 (HH:MM)
Period ● Daily
○ Weekly Sunday
○ Monthly 1

Warning: You have to setup system time first.Otherwise this function won't work.

5

INTERFACE CONFIGURATION

This chapter describes the following topics:

- Port Configuration – Configures connection settings, including auto-negotiation, or manual setting of speed, duplex mode, and flow control.
- Local Port Mirroring – Sets the source and target ports for mirroring on the local switch.
- Remote Port Mirroring – Configures mirroring of traffic from remote switches for analysis at a destination port on the local switch.
- Displaying Statistics – Shows Interface, Etherlike, and RMON port statistics in table or chart form.
- Displaying Transceiver Data – Displays identifying information, and operational parameters for optical transceivers which support DDM.
- Configuring Transceiver Thresholds – Configures thresholds for alarm and warning messages for optical transceivers which support DDM.
- Cable Test – Performs cable diagnostics on the specified port.
- Trunk Configuration – Configures static or dynamic trunks.
- Saving Power – Adjusts the power provided to ports based on the length of the cable used to connect to other devices.
- Traffic Segmentation – Configures the uplinks and down links to a segmented group of ports.
- VLAN Trunking – Configures a tunnel across one or more intermediate switches which pass traffic for VLAN groups to which they do not belong.

PORT CONFIGURATION

This section describes how to configure port connections, mirror traffic from one port to another, and run cable diagnostics.

CONFIGURING BY PORT LIST

Use the Interface > Port > General (Configure by Port List) page to enable/disable an interface, set auto-negotiation and the interface capabilities to advertise, or manually fix the speed, duplex mode, and flow control.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Interface Commands" on page 967

COMMAND USAGE

- Auto-negotiation must be disabled before you can configure or force an RJ-45 interface to use the Speed/Duplex mode or Flow Control options.
- When using auto-negotiation, the optimal settings will be negotiated between the link partners based on their advertised capabilities. To set the speed, duplex mode, or flow control under auto-negotiation, the required operation modes must be specified in the capabilities list for an interface.
- The 1000BASE-T standard does not support forced mode. Auto-negotiation should always be used to establish a connection over any 1000BASE-T port or trunk. If not used, the success of the link process cannot be guaranteed when connecting to other types of switches.
- The Speed/Duplex mode is fixed at 1000full on the Gigabit SFP ports. When auto-negotiation is enabled, the only attribute which can be advertised includes flow control.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Type** – Indicates the port type. (100BASE-FX, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T, 100BASE SFP, 1000BASE SFP)
- **Name** – Allows you to label an interface. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **Admin** – Allows you to manually disable an interface. You can disable an interface due to abnormal behavior (e.g., excessive collisions), and then re-enable it after the problem has resolved. You may also disable an interface for security reasons. (Default: Enabled)
- **Media Type** – Configures the forced/preferred port type to use for the combination ports (Ports 25-28/49-52).
  - **Copper-Forced** - Always uses the built-in RJ-45 port.

  - **SFP-Forced-1000SFP** - Always uses the SFP port (even if a module is not installed), and configured for a 1000BASE SFP transceiver.
  - **SFP-Forced-100FX** - Always uses the SFP port (even if a module is not installed), and configured for a 100BASE-FX transceiver.
  - **SFP-Preferred-Auto** - Uses SFP port if both combination types are functioning and the SFP port has a valid link. (This is the default for the combination ports.)

- **Autonegotiation** (Port Capabilities) – Allows auto-negotiation to be enabled/disabled. When auto-negotiation is enabled, you need to specify the capabilities to be advertised. When auto-negotiation is disabled, you can force the settings for speed, mode, and flow control.The following capabilities are supported.
  - **10h** - Supports 10 Mbps half-duplex operation
  - **10f** - Supports 10 Mbps full-duplex operation
  - **100h** - Supports 100 Mbps half-duplex operation
  - **100f** - Supports 100 Mbps full-duplex operation
  - **1000f** (Gigabit only) - Supports 1000 Mbps full-duplex operation
  - **FC** - Flow control can eliminate frame loss by “blocking” traffic from end stations or segments connected directly to the switch when its buffers fill. When enabled, back pressure is used for half-duplex operation and IEEE 802.3-2005 (formally IEEE 802.3x) for full-duplex operation.

    Default: Autonegotiation enabled;
    Advertised capabilities for
    100BASE-FX (SFP) – 100full
    100BASE-TX – 10half, 10full, 100half, 100full;
    1000BASE-T – 10half, 10full, 100half, 100full, 1000full;
    1000BASE-SX/LX/LH (SFP) – 1000full

- **Speed/Duplex** – Allows you to manually set the port speed and duplex mode. (i.e., with auto-negotiation disabled)

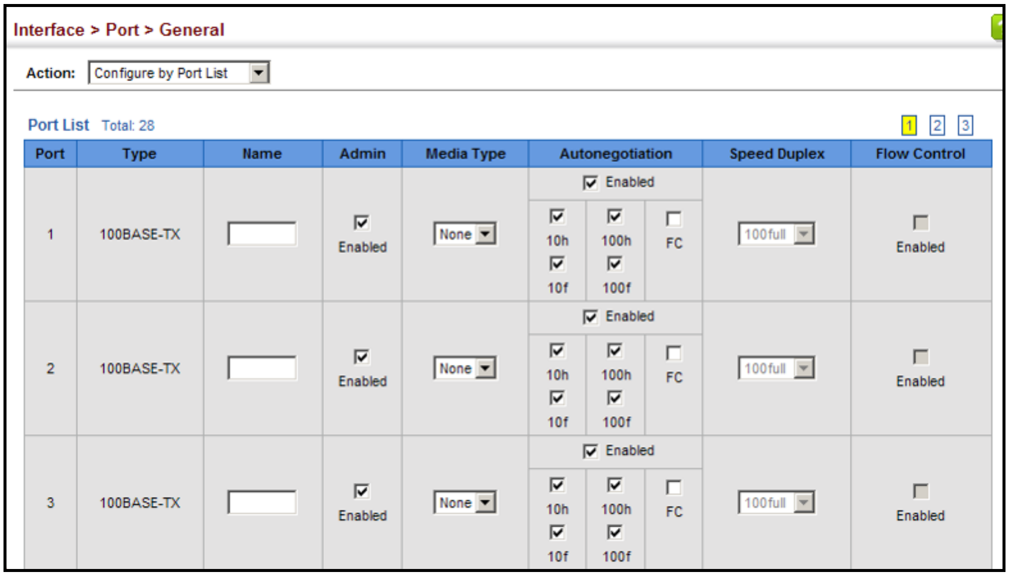
- **Flow Control** – Allows automatic or manual selection of flow control.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure port connection parameters:

1. Click Interface, Port, General.
2. Select Configure by Port List from the Action List.
3. Modify the required interface settings.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 29: Configuring Connections by Port List



Interface > Port > General

Action: Configure by Port List

Port List Total: 28

Port	Type	Name	Admin	Media Type	Autonegotiation	Speed Duplex	Flow Control
1	100BASE-TX		☑ Enabled	None	☑ Enabled ☑ 10h ☑ 100h ☐ FC ☑ 10f ☑ 100f	100full	☐ Enabled
2	100BASE-TX		☑ Enabled	None	☑ Enabled ☑ 10h ☑ 100h ☐ FC ☑ 10f ☑ 100f	100full	☐ Enabled
3	100BASE-TX		☑ Enabled	None	☑ Enabled ☑ 10h ☑ 100h ☐ FC ☑ 10f ☑ 100f	100full	☐ Enabled

CONFIGURING BY PORT RANGE

Use the Interface > Port > General (Configure by Port Range) page to enable/disable an interface, set auto-negotiation and the interface capabilities to advertise, or manually fix the speed, duplex mode, and flow control.

For more information on command usage and a description of the parameters, refer to "Configuring by Port List" on page 152.

CLI REFERENCES

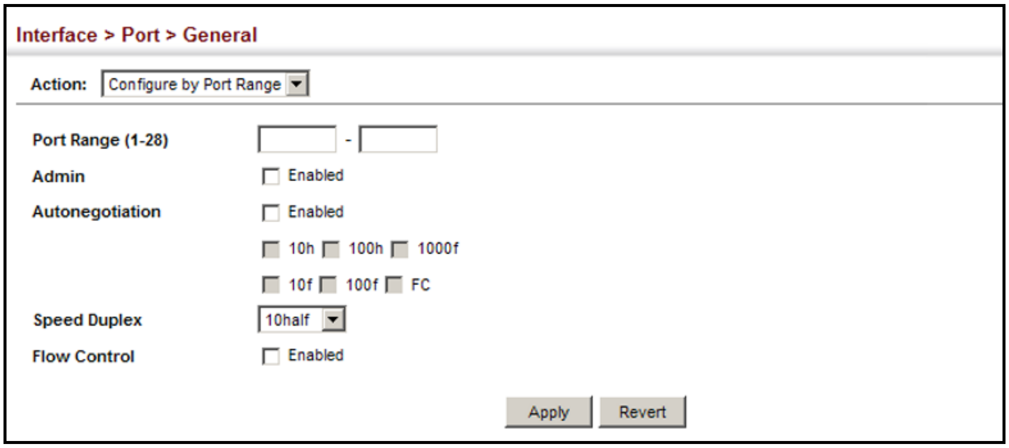
- "Interface Commands" on page 967

WEB INTERFACE

To configure port connection parameters:

1. Click Interface, Port, General.
2. Select Configure by Port Range from the Action List.
3. Enter to range of ports to which your configuration changes apply.
4. Modify the required interface settings.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 30: Configuring Connections by Port Range


Interface > Port > General
Action: Configure by Port Range
Port Range (1-28)
Admin
☐ Enabled
Autonegotiation
☐ Enabled
☐ 10h ☐ 100h ☐ 1000f
☐ 10f ☐ 100f ☐ FC
Speed Duplex
10half
Flow Control
☐ Enabled
Apply
Revert

DISPLAYING CONNECTION STATUS

Use the Interface > Port > General (Show Information) page to display the current connection status, including link state, speed/duplex mode, flow control, and auto-negotiation.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show interfaces status" on page 979

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

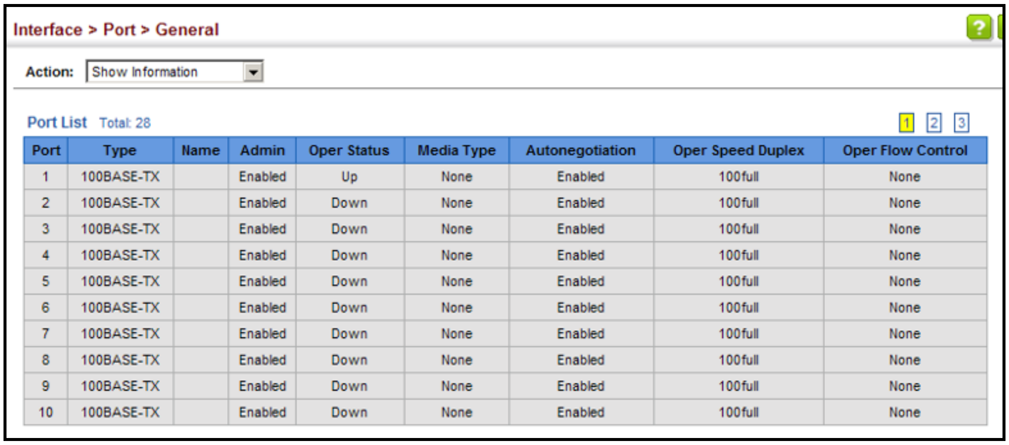
- **Port** – Port identifier.
- **Type** – Indicates the port type. (100BASE-FX, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T, 100BASE SFP, 1000BASE SFP)
- **Name** – Interface label.
- **Admin** – Shows if the port is enabled or disabled.
- **Oper Status** – Indicates if the link is Up or Down.
- **Media Type** – Media type used for combination ports.
- **Autonegotiation** – Shows if auto-negotiation is enabled or disabled.
- **Oper Speed Duplex** – Shows the current speed and duplex mode.
- **Oper Flow Control** – Shows the flow control type used.

WEB INTERFACE

To display port connection parameters:

1. Click Interface, Port, General.
2. Select Show Information from the Action List.

Figure 31: Displaying Port Information



Interface > Port > General

Action: Show Information

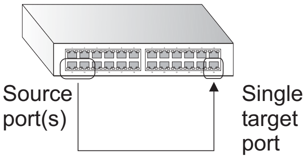
Port List Total: 28

Port	Type	Name	Admin	Oper Status	Media Type	Autonegotiation	Oper Speed Duplex	Oper Flow Control
1	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Up	None	Enabled	100full	None
2	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
3	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
4	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
5	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
6	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
7	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
8	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
9	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None
10	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	None	Enabled	100full	None

CONFIGURING LOCAL PORT MIRRORING

Use the Interface > Port > Mirror page to mirror traffic from any source port to a target port for real-time analysis. You can then attach a logic analyzer or RMON probe to the target port and study the traffic crossing the source port in a completely unobtrusive manner.

Figure 32: Configuring Local Port Mirroring



CLI REFERENCES

- "Local Port Mirroring Commands" on page 1009

COMMAND USAGE

- Traffic can be mirrored from one or more source ports to a destination port on the same switch (local port mirroring as described in this section), or from one or more source ports on remote switches to a destination port on this switch (remote port mirroring as described in "Configuring Remote Port Mirroring" on page 158).

- Monitor port speed should match or exceed source port speed, otherwise traffic may be dropped from the monitor port.

- When mirroring VLAN traffic (see "Configuring VLAN Mirroring" on page 224) or packets based on a source MAC address (see "Configuring MAC Address Mirroring" on page 233), the target port cannot be set to the same target ports as that used for port mirroring by this command.

- When traffic matches the rules for both port mirroring, and for mirroring of VLAN traffic or packets based on a MAC address, the matching packets will not be sent to target port specified for port mirroring.

- Note that Spanning Tree BPDU packets are not mirrored to the target port.
- The destination port cannot be a trunk or trunk member port.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

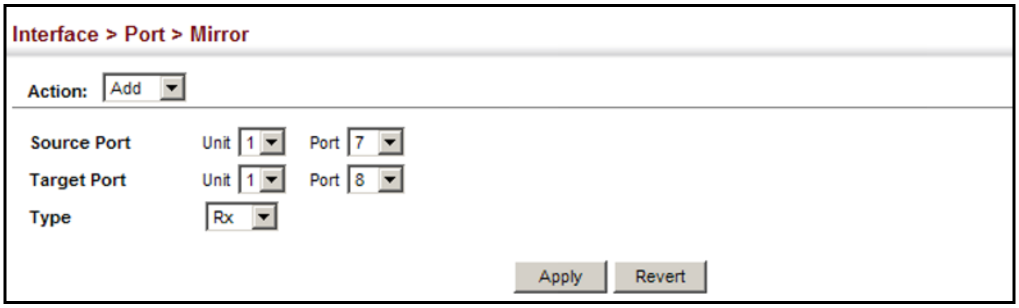
- **Source Port** – The port whose traffic will be monitored.
- **Target Port** – The port that will mirror the traffic on the source port.
- **Type** – Allows you to select which traffic to mirror to the target port, Rx (receive), Tx (transmit), or Both. (Default: Both)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a local mirror session:

1. Click Interface, Port, Mirror.
2. Select Add from the Action List.
3. Specify the source port.
4. Specify the monitor port.
5. Specify the traffic type to be mirrored.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 33: Configuring Local Port Mirroring



Interface > Port > Mirror

Action: Add

Source Port Unit 1 Port 7

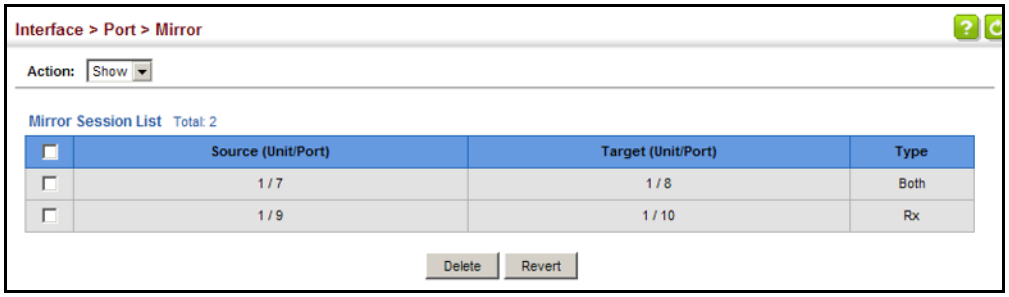
Target Port Unit 1 Port 8

Type Rx

To display the configured mirror sessions:

1. Click Interface, Port, Mirror.
2. Select Show from the Action List.

Figure 34: Displaying Local Port Mirror Sessions



Interface > Port > Mirror
Action: Show
Mirror Session List Total: 2

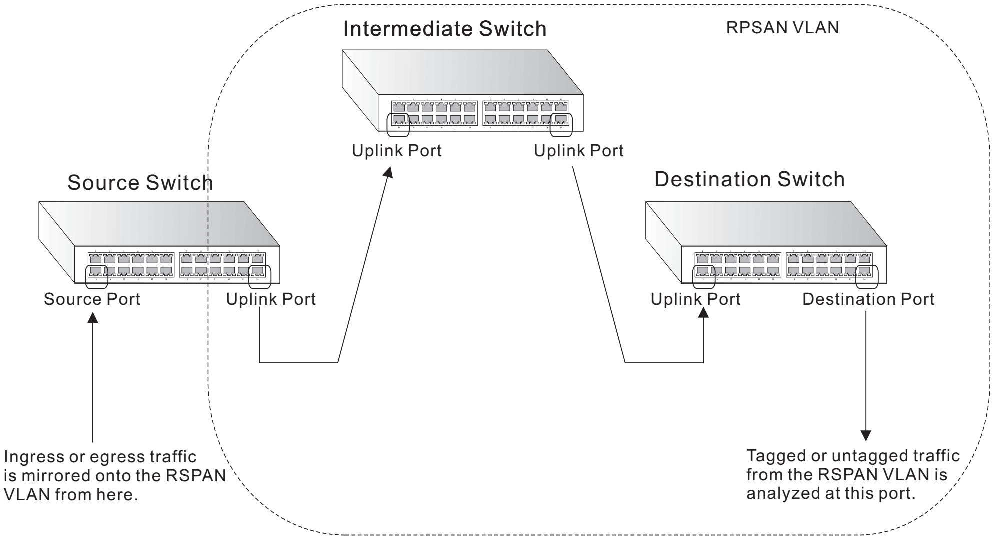
☐	Source (Unit/Port)	Target (Unit/Port)	Type
☐	1 / 7	1 / 8	Both
☐	1 / 9	1 / 10	Rx

Delete
Revert

CONFIGURING REMOTE PORT MIRRORING

Use the Interface > RSPAN page to mirror traffic from remote switches for analysis at a destination port on the local switch. This feature, also called Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN), carries traffic generated on the specified source ports for each session over a user-specified VLAN dedicated to that RSPAN session in all participating switches. Monitored traffic from one or more sources is copied onto the RSPAN VLAN through IEEE 802.1Q trunk or hybrid ports that carry it to any RSPAN destination port monitoring the RSPAN VLAN as shown in the figure below.

Figure 35: Configuring Remote Port Mirroring



Intermediate Switch
RPSAN VLAN
Uplink Port
Uplink Port
Source Switch
Destination Switch
Source Port
Uplink Port
Uplink Port
Destination Port
Ingress or egress traffic is mirrored onto the RSPAN VLAN from here.
Tagged or untagged traffic from the RSPAN VLAN is analyzed at this port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "RSPAN Mirroring Commands" on page 1012

COMMAND USAGE

- Traffic can be mirrored from one or more source ports to a destination port on the same switch (local port mirroring as described in "Configuring Local Port Mirroring" on page 156), or from one or more source ports on remote switches to a destination port on this switch (remote port mirroring as described in this section).

◆ *Configuration Guidelines*

Take the following step to configure an RSPAN session:

1. Use the VLAN Static List (see "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198) to reserve a VLAN for use by RSPAN (marking the “Remote VLAN” field on this page. (Default VLAN 1 is prohibited.)
2. Set up the source switch on the RSPAN configuration page by specifying the mirror session, the switch’s role (Source), the RSPAN VLAN, and the uplink port[1]. Then specify the source port(s), and the traffic type to monitor (Rx, Tx or Both).
3. Set up all intermediate switches on the RSPAN configuration page, entering the mirror session, the switch’s role (Intermediate), the RSPAN VLAN, and the uplink port(s).
4. Set up the destination switch on the RSPAN configuration page by specifying the mirror session, the switch’s role (Destination), the destination port, whether or not the traffic exiting this port will be tagged or untagged, and the RSPAN VLAN. Then specify each uplink port where the mirrored traffic is being received.

◆ *RSPAN Limitations*

The following limitations apply to the use of RSPAN on this switch:

- *RSPAN Ports* – Only ports can be configured as an RSPAN source, destination, or uplink; static and dynamic trunks are not allowed. A port can only be configured as one type of RSPAN interface – source, destination, or uplink. Also, note that the source port and destination port cannot be configured on the same switch.
- *Local/Remote Mirror* – The destination of a local mirror session (created on the Interface > Port > Mirror page) cannot be used as the destination for RSPAN traffic.
- *Spanning Tree* – If the spanning tree is disabled, BPDUs will not be flooded onto the RSPAN VLAN.
- MAC address learning is not supported on RSPAN uplink ports when RSPAN is enabled on the switch. Therefore, even if spanning tree is enabled after RSPAN has been configured, MAC address learning will still not be re-started on the RSPAN uplink ports.
- *IEEE 802.1X* – RSPAN and 802.1X are mutually exclusive functions. When 802.1X is enabled globally, RSPAN uplink ports cannot be configured, even though RSPAN source and destination ports can still be configured. When RSPAN uplink ports are enabled on the switch, 802.1X cannot be enabled globally.

---

[1] Only 802.1Q trunk or hybrid (i.e., general use) ports can be configured as an RSPAN uplink or destination ports – access ports are not allowed (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

- *Port Security* – If port security is enabled on any port, that port cannot be set as an RSPAN uplink port, even though it can still be configured as an RSPAN source or destination port. Also, when a port is configured as an RSPAN uplink port, port security cannot be enabled on that port.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Session** – A number identifying this RSPAN session. (Range: 1)

  Only one mirror session is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled (see page 156), then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

- **Operation Status** – Indicates whether or not RSPAN is currently functioning.

- **Switch Role** – Specifies the role this switch performs in mirroring traffic.

  - **None** – This switch will not participate in RSPAN.

  - **Source** - Specifies this device as the source of remotely mirrored traffic.

  - **Intermediate** - Specifies this device as an intermediate switch, transparently passing mirrored traffic from one or more sources to one or more destinations.

  - **Destination** - Specifies this device as a switch configured with a destination port which is to receive mirrored traffic for this session.

- **Remote VLAN** – The VLAN to which traffic mirrored from the source port will be flooded. The VLAN specified in this field must first be reserved for the RSPAN application using the VLAN > Static page (see page 198).

- **Uplink Port** – A port on any switch participating in RSPAN through which mirrored traffic is passed on to or received from the RSPAN VLAN.

  Only one uplink port can be configured on a source switch, but there is no limitation on the number of uplink ports[1] configured on an intermediate or destination switch.

  Only destination and uplink ports will be assigned by the switch as members of the RSPAN VLAN. Ports cannot be manually assigned to an RSPAN VLAN through the VLAN > Static page. Nor can GVRP dynamically add port members to an RSPAN VLAN. Also, note that the VLAN > Static (Show) page will not display any members for an RSPAN VLAN, but will only show configured RSPAN VLAN identifiers.

- **Type** – Specifies the traffic type to be mirrored remotely. (Options: Rx, Tx, Both)

- **Destination Port** – Specifies the destination port[1] to monitor the traffic mirrored from the source ports. Only one destination port can be configured on the same switch per session, but a destination port can be configured on more than one switch for the same session. Also note that a destination port can still send and receive switched traffic, and participate in any Layer 2 protocols to which it has been assigned.

- **Tag** – Specifies whether or not the traffic exiting the destination port to the monitoring device carries the RSPAN VLAN tag.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a remote mirror session:

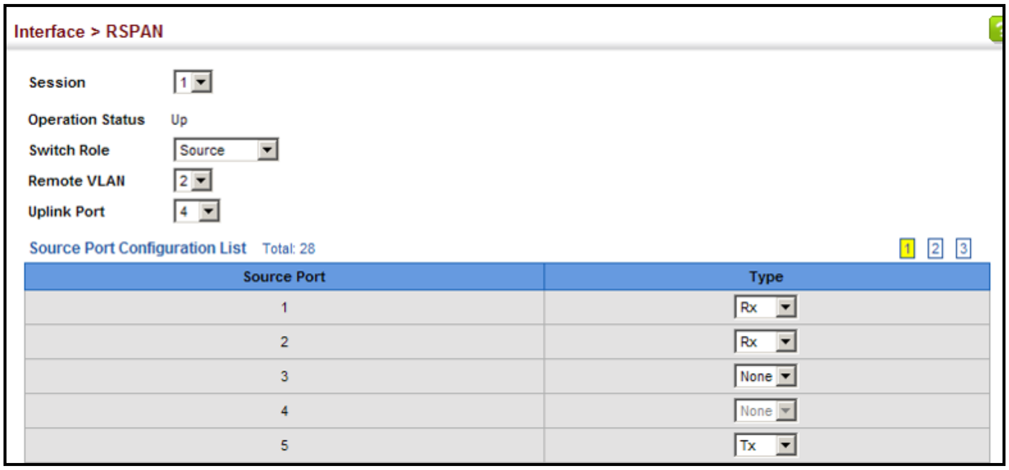
1. Click Interface, RSPAN.

2. Set the Switch Role to None, Source, Intermediate, or Destination.

3. Configure the required settings for each switch participating in the RSPAN VLAN.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 36: Configuring Remote Port Mirroring (Source)



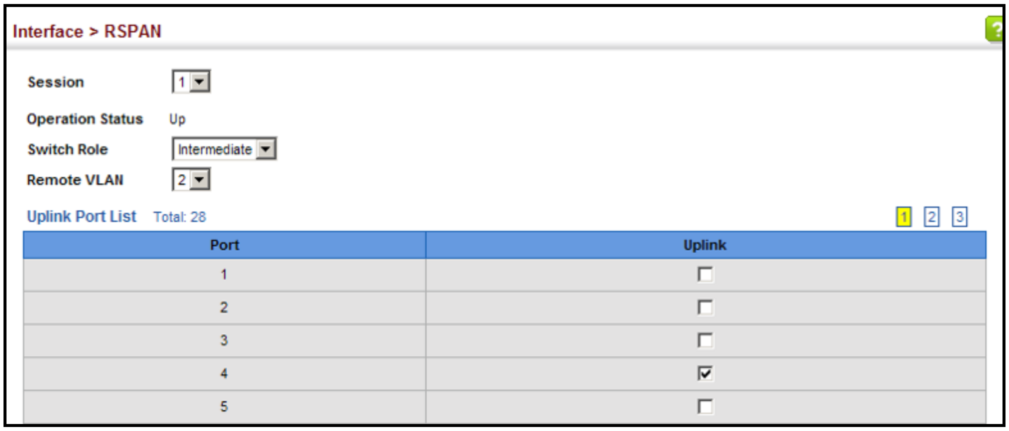
Interface > RSPAN

Session 1
Operation Status Up
Switch Role Source
Remote VLAN 2
Uplink Port 4

Source Port Configuration List Total: 28

Source Port	Type
1	Rx
2	Rx
3	None
4	None
5	Tx

Figure 37: Configuring Remote Port Mirroring (Intermediate)



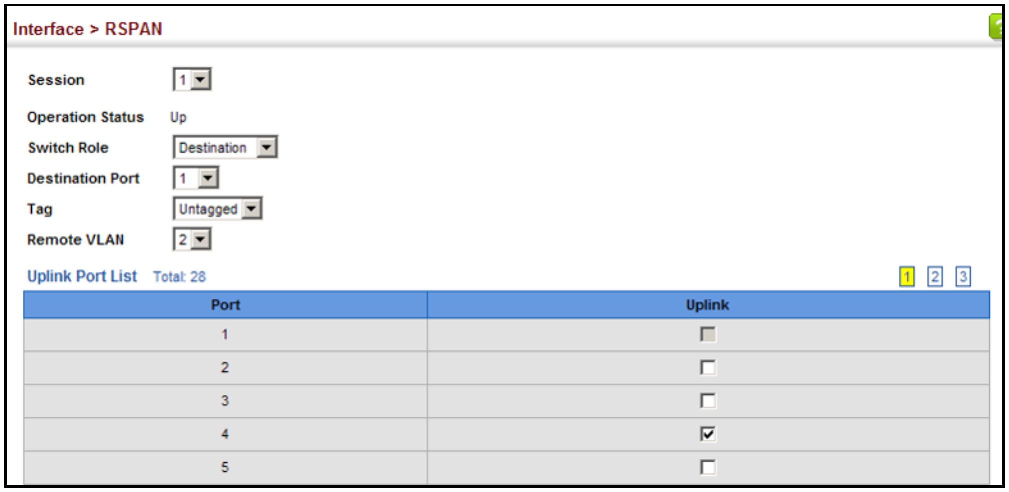
Interface > RSPAN

Session 1
Operation Status Up
Switch Role Intermediate
Remote VLAN 2

Uplink Port List Total: 28

Port	Uplink
1	☐
2	☐
3	☐
4	☑
5	☐

Figure 38: Configuring Remote Port Mirroring (Destination)



Interface > RSPAN

Session: 1
Operation Status: Up
Switch Role: Destination
Destination Port: 1
Tag: Untagged
Remote VLAN: 2

Uplink Port List Total: 28

Port	Uplink
1	☐
2	☐
3	☐
4	☑
5	☐

SHOWING PORT OR TRUNK STATISTICS

Use the Interface > Port/Trunk > Statistics or Chart page to display standard statistics on network traffic from the Interfaces Group and Ethernet-like MIBs, as well as a detailed breakdown of traffic based on the RMON MIB. Interfaces and Ethernet-like statistics display errors on the traffic passing through each port. This information can be used to identify potential problems with the switch (such as a faulty port or unusually heavy traffic). RMON statistics provide access to a broad range of statistics, including a total count of different frame types and sizes passing through each port. All values displayed have been accumulated since the last system reboot, and are shown as counts per second. Statistics are refreshed every 60 seconds by default.

NOTE: RMON groups 2, 3 and 9 can only be accessed using SNMP management software.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show interfaces counters" on page 978

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 7: Port Statistics

Parameter	Description
Interface Statistics	
Received Octets	The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters.
Transmitted Octets	The total number of octets transmitted out of the interface, including framing characters.
Received Errors	The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.

Table 7: Port Statistics (Continued)

Parameter	**Description**
Transmitted Errors	The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors.
Received Unicast Packets	The number of subnetwork-unicast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol.
Transmitted Unicast Packets	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted to a subnetwork-unicast address, including those that were discarded or not sent.
Received Discarded Packets	The number of inbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Transmitted Discarded Packets	The number of outbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being transmitted. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Received Multicast Packets	The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-)layer, which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer.
Transmitted Multicast Packets	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent.
Received Broadcast Packets	The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-)layer, which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sub-layer.
Transmitted Broadcast Packets	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent.
Received Unknown Packets	The number of packets received via the interface which were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.
Etherlike Statistics	
Single Collision Frames	The number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission is inhibited by exactly one collision.
Multiple Collision Frames	A count of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission is inhibited by more than one collision.
Late Collisions	The number of times that a collision is detected later than 512 bit-times into the transmission of a packet.
Excessive Collisions	A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to excessive collisions. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.
Deferred Transmissions	A count of frames for which the first transmission attempt on a particular interface is delayed because the medium was busy.
Frames Too Long	A count of frames received on a particular interface that exceed the maximum permitted frame size.
Alignment Errors	The number of alignment errors (missynchronized data packets).
FCS Errors	A count of frames received on a particular interface that are an integral number of octets in length but do not pass the FCS check. This count does not include frames received with frame-too-long or frame-too-short error.
SQE Test Errors	A count of times that the SQE TEST ERROR message is generated by the PLS sublayer for a particular interface.
Carrier Sense Errors	The number of times that the carrier sense condition was lost or never asserted when attempting to transmit a frame.

Table 7: Port Statistics (Continued)

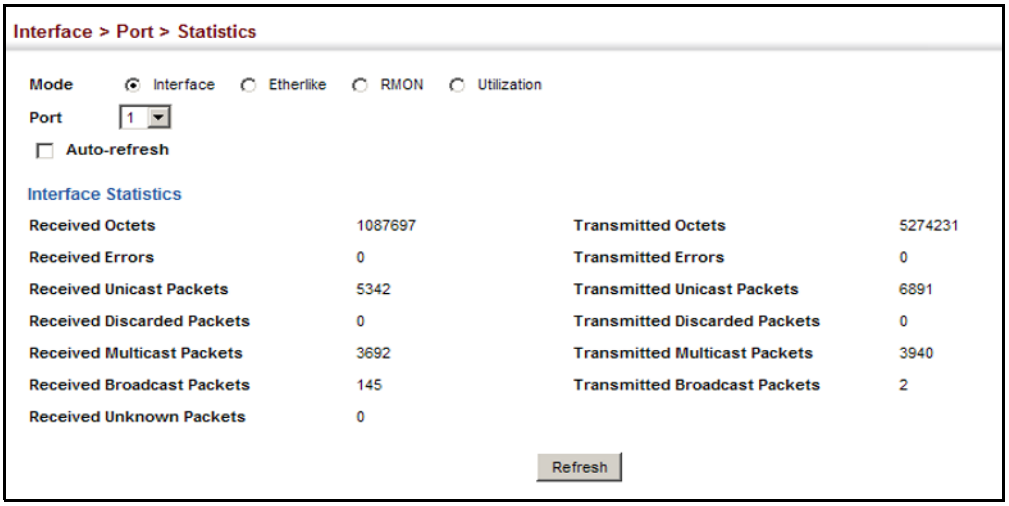
Parameter	Description
Internal MAC Receive Errors	A count of frames for which reception on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer receive error.
Internal MAC Transmit Errors	A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer transmit error.
RMON Statistics	
Drop Events	The total number of events in which packets were dropped due to lack of resources.
Jabbers	The total number of frames received that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS or alignment error.
Fragments	The total number of frames received that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and had either an FCS or alignment error.
Collisions	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
Received Octets	Total number of octets of data received on the network. This statistic can be used as a reasonable indication of Ethernet utilization.
Received Packets	The total number of packets (bad, broadcast and multicast) received.
Broadcast Packets	The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. Note that this does not include multicast packets.
Multicast Packets	The total number of good packets received that were directed to this multicast address.
Undersize Packets	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets long (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed.
Oversize Packets	The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed.
64 Bytes Packets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
65-127 Byte Packets 128-255 Byte Packets 256-511 Byte Packets 512-1023 Byte Packets 1024-1518 Byte Packets 1519-1536 Byte Packets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted where the number of octets fall within the specified range (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
Utilization Statistics	
Input Octets in kbits per second	Number of octets entering this interface in kbits/second.
Input Packets per second	Number of packets entering this interface per second.
Input Utilization	The input utilization rate for this interface.
Output Octets in kbits per second	Number of octets leaving this interface in kbits/second.
Output Packets per second	Number of packets leaving this interface per second.
Output Utilization	The output utilization rate for this interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To show a list of port statistics:

1. Click Interface, Port, Statistics.
2. Select the statistics mode to display (Interface, Etherlike, RMON or Utilization).
3. Select a port from the drop-down list.
4. Use the Refresh button to update the screen.

Figure 39: Showing Port Statistics (Table)



Interface > Port > Statistics

Mode ● Interface ○ Etherlike ○ RMON ○ Utilization

Port 1

☐ Auto-refresh

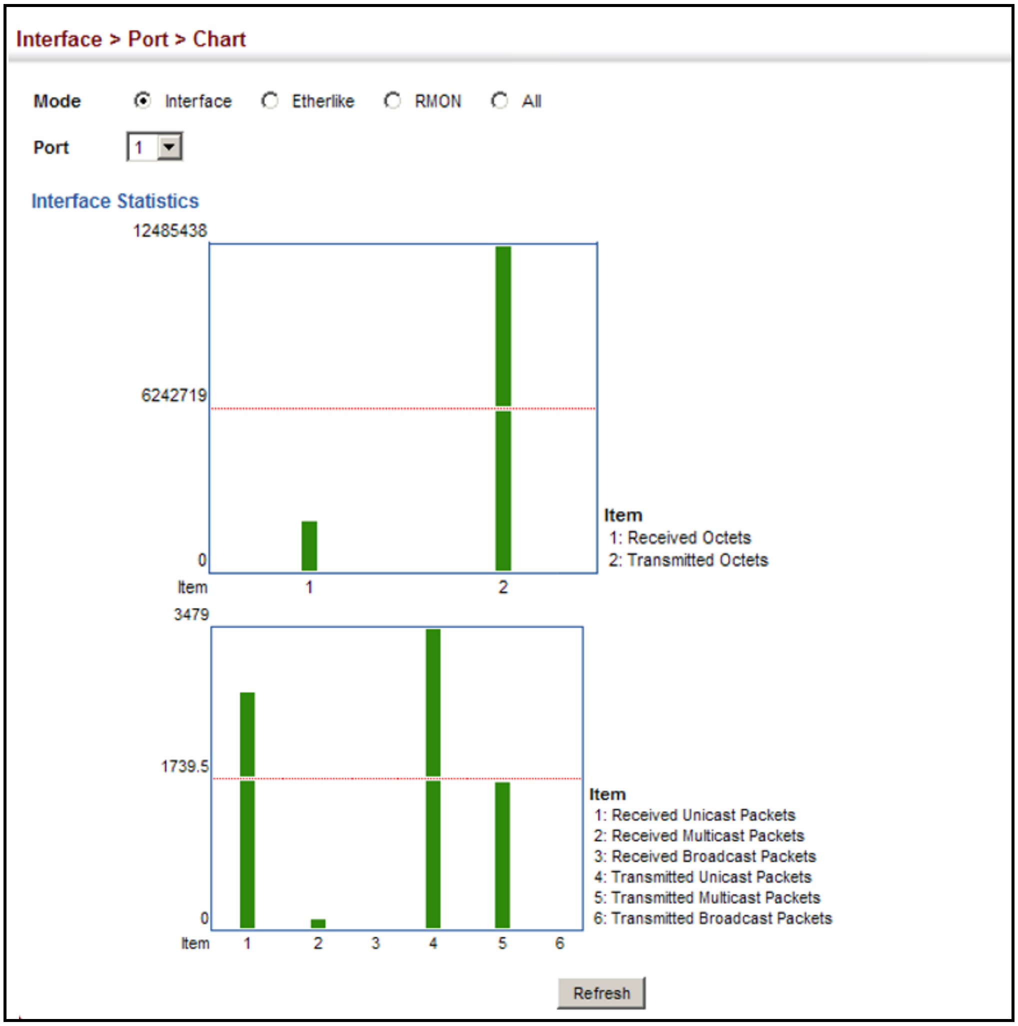
Interface Statistics

Received Octets	1087697	Transmitted Octets	5274231
Received Errors	0	Transmitted Errors	0
Received Unicast Packets	5342	Transmitted Unicast Packets	6891
Received Discarded Packets	0	Transmitted Discarded Packets	0
Received Multicast Packets	3692	Transmitted Multicast Packets	3940
Received Broadcast Packets	145	Transmitted Broadcast Packets	2
Received Unknown Packets	0		

To show a chart of port statistics:

1. Click Interface, Port, Chart.
2. Select the statistics mode to display (Interface, Etherlike, RMON or All).
3. If Interface, Etherlike, RMON statistics mode is chosen, select a port from the drop-down list. If All (ports) statistics mode is chosen, select the statistics type to display.

Figure 40: Showing Port Statistics (Chart)



Interface > Port > Chart

Mode ● Interface ○ Etherlike ○ RMON ○ All

Port 1

Interface Statistics
12485438
6242719
0
Item
1
2
Item
1: Received Octets
2: Transmitted Octets
3479
1739.5
0
Item
1
2
3
4
5
6
Item
1: Received Unicast Packets
2: Received Multicast Packets
3: Received Broadcast Packets
4: Transmitted Unicast Packets
5: Transmitted Multicast Packets
6: Transmitted Broadcast Packets
Refresh

DISPLAYING TRANSCEIVER DATA

Use the Interface > Port > Transceiver page to display identifying information, and operational for optical transceivers which support Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM).

CLI REFERENCES

- "show interfaces transceiver" on page 988

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **General** – Information on connector type and vendor-related parameters.
- **DDM Information** – Information on temperature, supply voltage, laser bias current, laser power, and received optical power.

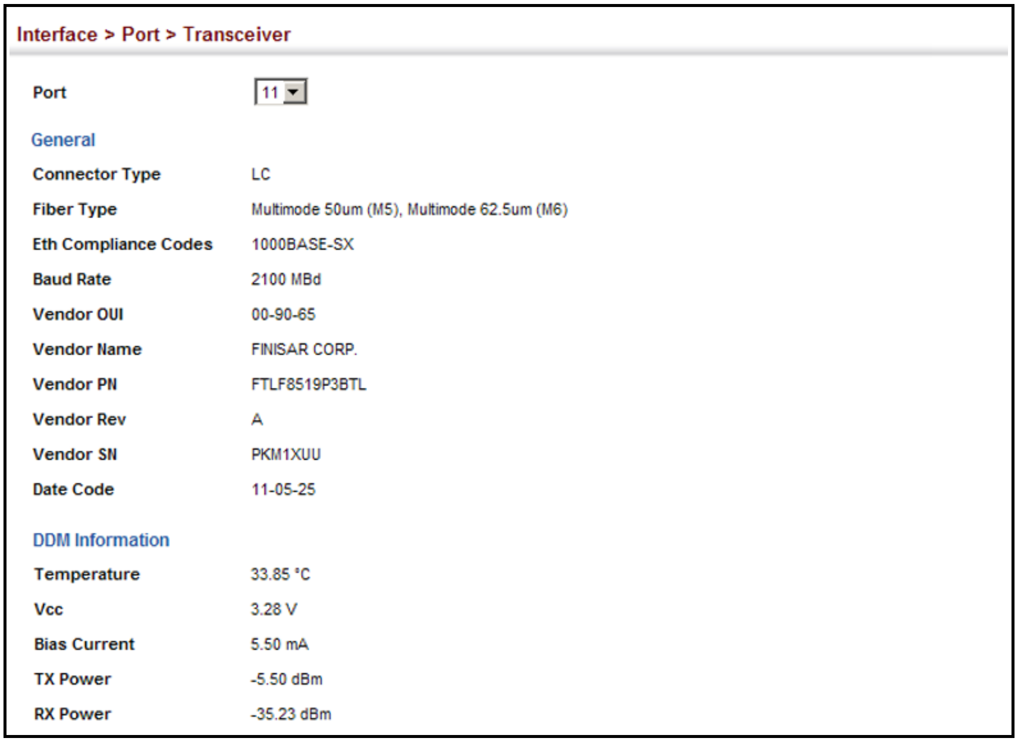
The switch can display diagnostic information for SFP modules which support the SFF-8472 Specification for Diagnostic Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers. This information allows administrators to remotely diagnose problems with optical devices. This feature, referred to as Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) provides information on transceiver parameters.

WEB INTERFACE

To display identifying information and functional parameters for optical transceivers:

1. Click Interface, Port, Transceiver.
2. Select a port from the scroll-down list.

Figure 41: Displaying Transceiver Data



Interface > Port > Transceiver

Port	11
General	
Connector Type	LC
Fiber Type	Multimode 50um (M5), Multimode 62.5um (M6)
Eth Compliance Codes	1000BASE-SX
Baud Rate	2100 MBd
Vendor OUI	00-90-65
Vendor Name	FINISAR CORP.
Vendor PN	FTLF8519P3BTL
Vendor Rev	A
Vendor SN	PKM1XUU
Date Code	11-05-25
DDM Information	
Temperature	33.85 °C
Vcc	3.28 V
Bias Current	5.50 mA
TX Power	-5.50 dBm
RX Power	-35.23 dBm

CONFIGURING TRANSCEIVER THRESHOLDS

Use the Interface > Port > Transceiver page to configure thresholds for alarm and warning messages for optical transceivers which support Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM). This page also displays identifying information for supported transceiver types, and operational parameters for transceivers which support DDM.

CLI REFERENCES

- "transceiver-monitor" on page 982
- "transceiver-threshold-auto" on page 982
- "transceiver-threshold current" on page 983
- "transceiver-threshold rx-power" on page 984

- "transceiver-threshold temperature" on page 985
- "transceiver-threshold tx-power" on page 986
- "transceiver-threshold voltage" on page 987
- "show interfaces transceiver-threshold" on page 989

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **General** – Information on connector type and vendor-related parameters.
- **DDM Information** – Information on temperature, supply voltage, laser bias current, laser power, and received optical power.

  The switch can display diagnostic information for SFP modules which support the SFF-8472 Specification for Diagnostic Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers. This information allows administrators to remotely diagnose problems with optical devices. This feature, referred to as Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) provides information on transceiver parameters.
- **Trap** – Sends a trap when any of the transceiver's operation values falls outside of specified thresholds. (Default: Disabled)
- **Auto Mode** – Uses default threshold settings obtained from the transceiver to determine when an alarm or trap message should be sent. (Default: Enabled)
- **DDM Thresholds** – Information on alarm and warning thresholds. The switch can be configured to send a trap when the measured parameter falls outside of the specified thresholds.

  The following alarm and warning parameters are supported:
  - **High Alarm** – Sends an alarm message when the high threshold is crossed.
  - **High Warning** – Sends a warning message when the high threshold is crossed.
  - **Low Warning** – Sends a warning message when the low threshold is crossed.
  - **Low Alarm** – Sends an alarm message when the low threshold is crossed.

  The configurable ranges are:
  - **Temperature**: -200.00-200.00 °C
  - **Voltage**: 1.00-255.00 Volts
  - **Current**: 1.00-255.00 mA
  - **Power**: -99.99-99.99 dBm

The threshold value for Rx and Tx power is calculated as the power ratio in decibels (dB) of the measured power referenced to one milliwatt (mW).

Threshold values for alarm and warning messages can be configured as described below.

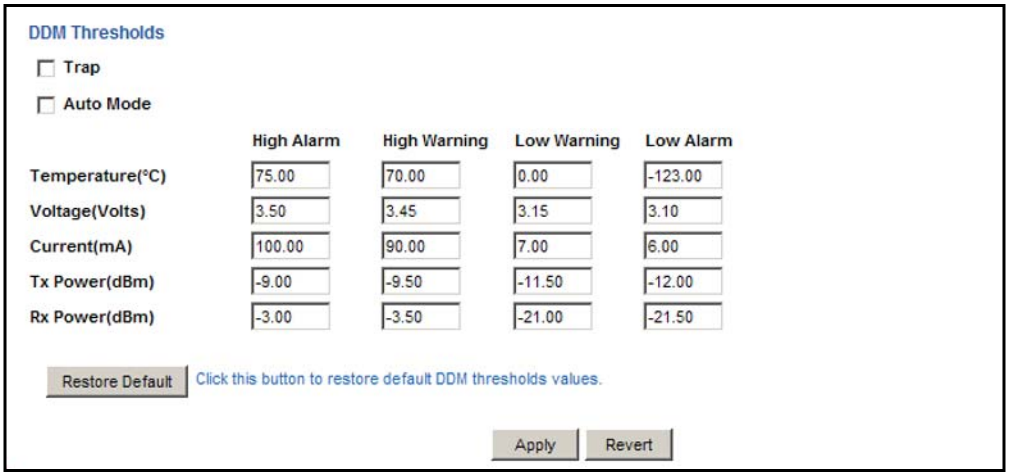
- A high-threshold alarm or warning message is sent if the current value is greater than or equal to the threshold, and the last sample value was less than the threshold. After a rising event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has fallen below the high threshold and reaches the low threshold.
- A low-threshold alarm or warning message is sent if the current value is less than or equal to the threshold, and the last sample value was greater than the threshold. After a falling event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has risen above the low threshold and reaches the high threshold.
- Threshold events are triggered as described above to avoid a hysteresis effect which would continuously trigger event messages if the power level were to fluctuate just above and below either the high threshold or the low threshold.
- Trap messages configured by this command are sent to any management station configured as an SNMP trap manager using the Administration > SNMP (Configure Trap) page.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure threshold values for optical transceivers:

1. Click Interface, Port, Transceiver.
2. Select a port from the scroll-down list.
3. Set the switch to send a trap based on default or manual settings.
4. Set alarm and warning thresholds if manual configuration is used.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 42: Configuring Transceiver Thresholds



DDM Thresholds

☐ Trap

☐ Auto Mode

	High Alarm	High Warning	Low Warning	Low Alarm
Temperature(°C)	75.00	70.00	0.00	-123.00
Voltage(Volts)	3.50	3.45	3.15	3.10
Current(mA)	100.00	90.00	7.00	6.00
Tx Power(dBm)	-9.00	-9.50	-11.50	-12.00
Rx Power(dBm)	-3.00	-3.50	-21.00	-21.50

Click this button to restore default DDM thresholds values.

PERFORMING CABLE DIAGNOSTICS

Use the Interface > Port > Cable Test page to test the cable attached to a port. The cable test will check for any cable faults (short, open, etc.). If a fault is found, the switch reports the length to the fault. Otherwise, it reports the cable length. It can be used to determine the quality of the cable, connectors, and terminations. Problems such as opens, shorts, and cable impedance mismatch can be diagnosed with this test.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Interface Commands" on page 967

COMMAND USAGE

- Cable diagnostics are performed using Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) test methods. DSP analyses the cable by sending a pulsed signal into the cable, and then examining the reflection of that pulse.
- Cable diagnostics can only be performed on twisted-pair media.
- This cable test is only accurate for cables 7 - 100 meters long.
- The test takes approximately 5 seconds. The switch displays the results of the test immediately upon completion, including common cable failures, as well as the status and approximate length to a fault.
- Potential conditions which may be listed by the diagnostics include:
  - OK: Correctly terminated pair
  - Open: Open pair, no link partner
  - Short: Shorted pair
  - Not Supported: This message is displayed for any Gigabit Ethernet ports linked up at a speed lower than 1000 Mbps.

  - Impedance mismatch: Terminating impedance is not in the reference range.

- Ports are linked down while running cable diagnostics.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Switch port identifier.
- **Type** – Displays media type. (FE – Fast Ethernet, GE – Gigabit Ethernet, Other – SFP)
- **Link Status** – Shows if the port link is up or down.
- **Test Result** – The results include common cable failures, as well as the status and approximate distance to a fault, or the approximate cable length if no fault is found.

  To ensure more accurate measurement of the length to a fault, first disable power-saving mode on the link partner before running cable diagnostics.

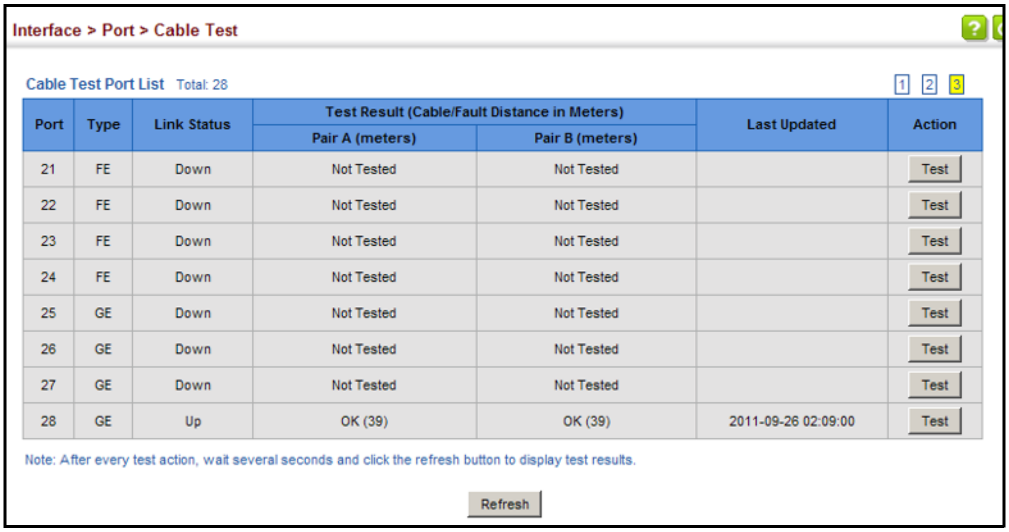
  For link-down ports, the reported distance to a fault is accurate to within +/- 2 meters. For link-up ports, the accuracy is +/- 10 meters.
- **Last Updated** – Shows the last time this port was tested.

WEB INTERFACE

To test the cable attached to a port:

1. Click Interface, Port, Cable Test.
2. Click Test for any port to start the cable test.

Figure 43: Performing Cable Tests



Interface > Port > Cable Test

Cable Test Port List Total: 28

Port	Type	Link Status	Test Result (Cable/Fault Distance in Meters)		Last Updated	Action
			Pair A (meters)	Pair B (meters)		
21	FE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
22	FE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
23	FE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
24	FE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
25	GE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
26	GE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
27	GE	Down	Not Tested	Not Tested		Test
28	GE	Up	OK (39)	OK (39)	2011-09-26 02:09:00	Test

Note: After every test action, wait several seconds and click the refresh button to display test results.

TRUNK CONFIGURATION

This section describes how to configure static and dynamic trunks.

You can create multiple links between devices that work as one virtual, aggregate link. A port trunk offers a dramatic increase in bandwidth for network segments where bottlenecks exist, as well as providing a fault-tolerant link between two devices. You can create up to 5 trunks at a time on the switch.

The switch supports both static trunking and dynamic Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). Static trunks have to be manually configured at both ends of the link, and the switches must comply with the Cisco EtherChannel standard. On the other hand, LACP configured ports can automatically negotiate a trunked link with LACP-configured ports on another device. You can configure any number of ports on the switch as LACP, as long as they are not already configured as part of a static trunk. If ports on another device are also configured as LACP, the switch and the other device will negotiate a trunk link between them. If an LACP trunk consists of more than eight ports, all other ports will be placed in standby mode. Should one link in the trunk fail, one of the standby ports will automatically be activated to replace it.

COMMAND USAGE

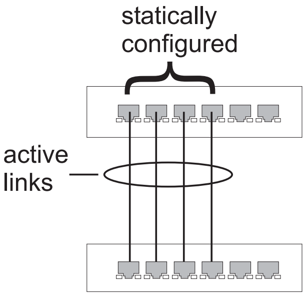
Besides balancing the load across each port in the trunk, the other ports provide redundancy by taking over the load if a port in the trunk fails. However, before making any physical connections between devices, use the web interface or CLI to specify the trunk on the devices at both ends. When using a port trunk, take note of the following points:

- Finish configuring port trunks before you connect the corresponding network cables between switches to avoid creating a loop.
- You can create up to 8 trunks on a switch, with up to eight ports per trunk.
- The ports at both ends of a connection must be configured as trunk ports.
- When configuring static trunks on switches of different types, they must be compatible with the Cisco EtherChannel standard.
- The ports at both ends of a trunk must be configured in an identical manner, including communication mode (i.e., speed, duplex mode and flow control), VLAN assignments, and CoS settings.
- Any of the Gigabit ports on the front panel can be trunked together, including ports of different media types.
- All the ports in a trunk have to be treated as a whole when moved from/to, added or deleted from a VLAN.
- STP, VLAN, and IGMP settings can only be made for the entire trunk.

CONFIGURING A STATIC TRUNK

Use the Interface > Trunk > Static page to create a trunk, assign member ports, and configure the connection parameters.

Figure 44: Configuring Static Trunks



CLI REFERENCES

- "Link Aggregation Commands" on page 995
- "Interface Commands" on page 967

COMMAND USAGE

- When configuring static trunks, you may not be able to link switches of different types, depending on the vendor's implementation. However, note that the static trunks on this switch are Cisco EtherChannel compatible.

- To avoid creating a loop in the network, be sure you add a static trunk via the configuration interface before connecting the ports, and also disconnect the ports before removing a static trunk via the configuration interface.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Trunk ID** – Trunk identifier. (Range: 1-16)

- **Member** – The initial trunk member. Use the Add Member page to configure additional members.

  - **Unit** – Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

  - **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)

WEB INTERFACE

To create a static trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Static.

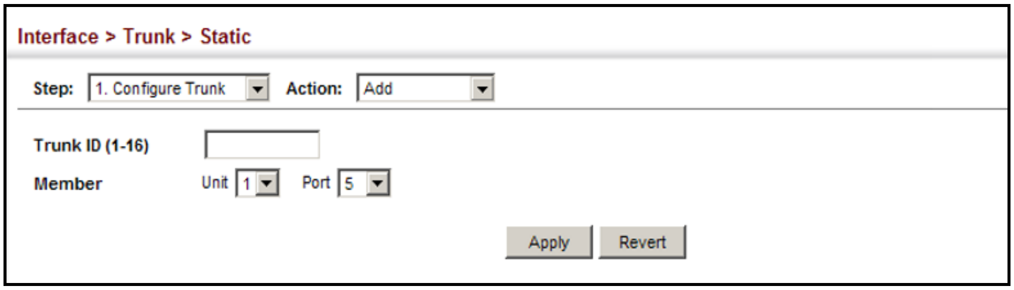
2. Select Configure Trunk from the Step list.

3. Select Add from the Action list.

4. Enter a trunk identifier.

5. Set the unit and port for the initial trunk member.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 45: Creating Static Trunks



Interface > Trunk > Static

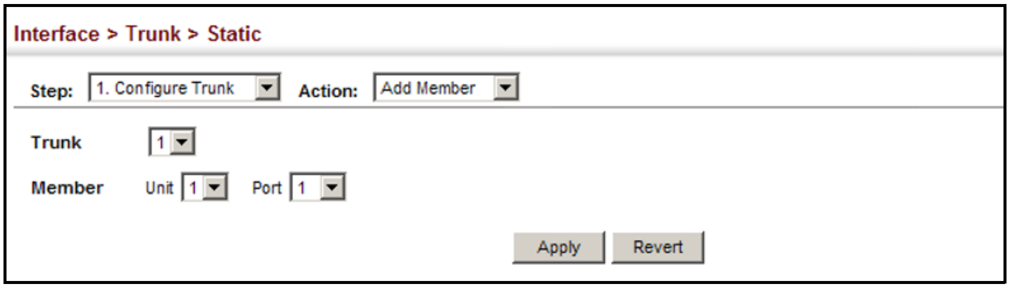
Step: 1. Configure Trunk
Action: Add

Trunk ID (1-16)
Member Unit 1 Port 5

To add member ports to a static trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Static.
2. Select Configure Trunk from the Step list.
3. Select Add Member from the Action list.
4. Select a trunk identifier.
5. Set the unit and port for an additional trunk member.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 46: Adding Static Trunks Members



Interface > Trunk > Static

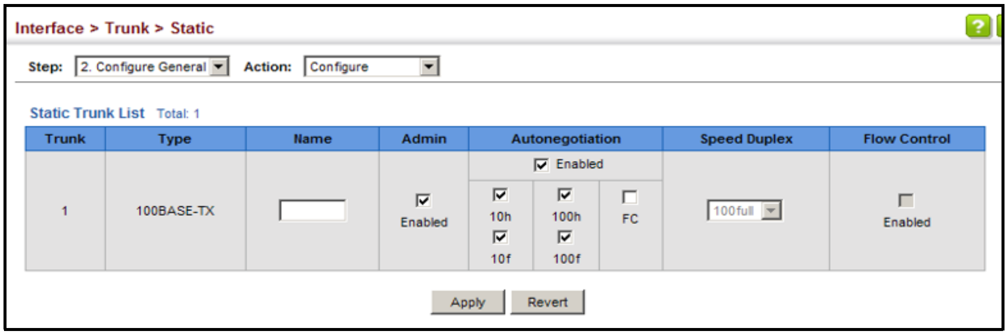
Step: 1. Configure Trunk
Action: Add Member

Trunk 1
Member Unit 1 Port 1

To configure connection parameters for a static trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Static.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Modify the required interface settings. (Refer to "Configuring by Port List" on page 152 for a description of the parameters.)
5. Click Apply.

Figure 47: Configuring Connection Parameters for a Static Trunk



Interface > Trunk > Static

Step: 2. Configure General Action: Configure

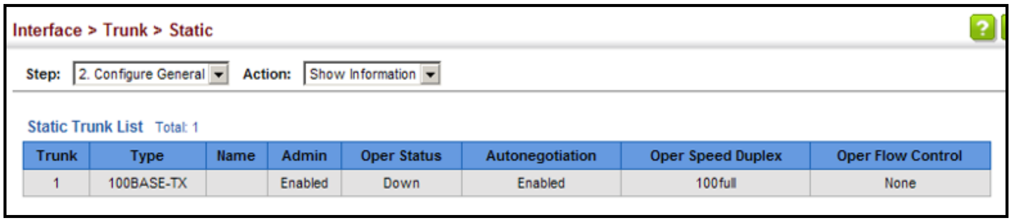
Static Trunk List Total: 1

Trunk	Type	Name	Admin	Autonegotiation			Speed Duplex	Flow Control
				☑ Enabled				
1	100BASE-TX		☑ Enabled	☑ 10h ☑ 10f	☑ 100h ☑ 100f	☐ FC	100full	☐ Enabled

To display trunk connection parameters:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Static.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.

Figure 48: Showing Information for Static Trunks



Interface > Trunk > Static

Step: 2. Configure General Action: Show Information

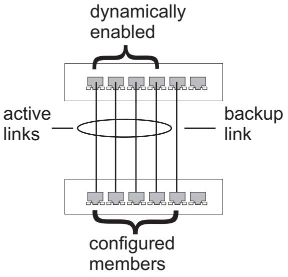
Static Trunk List Total: 1

Trunk	Type	Name	Admin	Oper Status	Autonegotiation	Oper Speed Duplex	Oper Flow Control
1	100BASE-TX		Enabled	Down	Enabled	100full	None

CONFIGURING A DYNAMIC TRUNK

Use the Interface > Trunk > Dynamic pages to set the administrative key for an aggregation group, enable LACP on a port, configure protocol parameters for local and partner ports, or to set Ethernet connection parameters.

Figure 49: Configuring Dynamic Trunks



CLI REFERENCES

- "Link Aggregation Commands" on page 995

COMMAND USAGE

- To avoid creating a loop in the network, be sure you enable LACP before connecting the ports, and also disconnect the ports before disabling LACP.
- If the target switch has also enabled LACP on the connected ports, the trunk will be activated automatically.
- A trunk formed with another switch using LACP will automatically be assigned the next available trunk ID.
- If more than eight ports attached to the same target switch have LACP enabled, the additional ports will be placed in standby mode, and will only be enabled if one of the active links fails.
- All ports on both ends of an LACP trunk must be configured for full duplex, and auto-negotiation.
- Ports are only allowed to join the same Link Aggregation Group (LAG) if (1) the LACP port system priority matches, (2) the LACP port admin key matches, and (3) the LAG admin key matches (if configured). However, if the LAG admin key is set, then the port admin key must be set to the same value for a port to be allowed to join that group.

NOTE: If the LACP admin key is not set when a channel group is formed (i.e., it has a null value of 0), the operational value of this key is set to the same value as the port admin key used by the interfaces that joined the group (see the show lacp internal command described on page 1004).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure Aggregator

- **Admin Key** – LACP administration key is used to identify a specific link aggregation group (LAG) during local LACP setup on the switch. (Range: 0-65535)
- **Timeout Mode** – The timeout to wait for the next LACP data unit (LACPDU):
    - **Long Timeout** – Specifies a slow timeout of 90 seconds. (This is the default setting.)
    - **Short Timeout** – Specifies a fast timeout of 3 seconds.

  The timeout is set in the LACP timeout bit of the Actor State field in transmitted LACPDUs. When the partner switch receives an LACPDU set with a short timeout from the actor switch, the partner adjusts the transmit LACPDU interval to 1 second. When it receives an LACPDU set with a long timeout from the actor, it adjusts the transmit LACPDU interval to 30 seconds.

If the actor does not receive an LACPDU from its partner before the configured timeout expires, the partner port information will be deleted from the LACP group.

When a dynamic port-channel member leaves a port-channel, the default timeout value will be restored on that port.

When a dynamic port-channel is torn down, the configured timeout value will be retained. When the dynamic port-channel is constructed again, that timeout value will be used.

Configure Aggregation Port - General

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **LACP Status** – Enables or disables LACP on a port.

Configure Aggregation Port - Actor/Partner

- **Port** – Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Admin Key** – The LACP administration key must be set to the same value for ports that belong to the same LAG. (Range: 0-65535; Default – Actor: 1, Partner: 0)

  By default, the Actor Admin Key is determined by port's link speed, and copied to Oper Key. The Partner Admin Key is assigned to zero, and the Oper Key is set based upon LACP PDUs received from the Partner.
- **System Priority** – LACP system priority is used to determine link aggregation group (LAG) membership, and to identify this device to other switches during LAG negotiations. (Range: 0-65535; Default: 32768)

  System priority is combined with the switch’s MAC address to form the LAG identifier. This identifier is used to indicate a specific LAG during LACP negotiations with other systems.
- **Port Priority** – If a link goes down, LACP port priority is used to select a backup link. (Range: 0-65535; Default: 32768)
  - Setting a lower value indicates a higher effective priority.
  - If an active port link goes down, the backup port with the highest priority is selected to replace the downed link. However, if two or more ports have the same LACP port priority, the port with the lowest physical port number will be selected as the backup port.
  - If an LAG already exists with the maximum number of allowed port members, and LACP is subsequently enabled on another port using a higher priority than an existing member, the newly configured port will replace an existing port member that has a lower priority.

NOTE: Configuring LACP settings for a port only applies to its administrative state, not its operational state, and will only take effect the next time an aggregate link is established with that port.

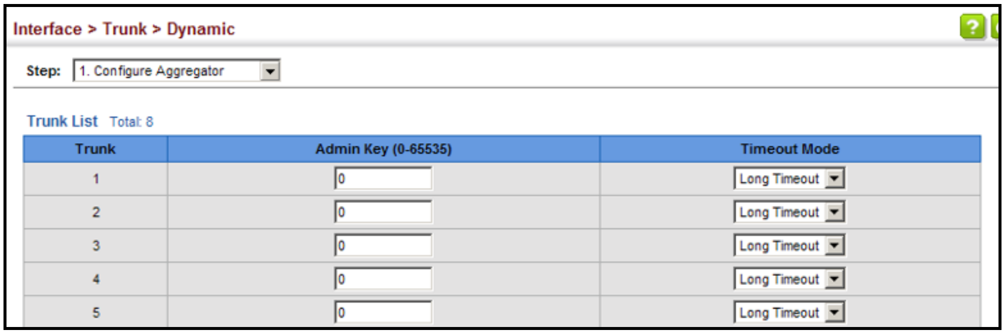
NOTE: Configuring the port partner sets the remote side of an aggregate link; i.e., the ports on the attached device. The command attributes have the same meaning as those used for the port actor.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the admin key for a dynamic trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aggregator from the Step list.
3. Set the Admin Key and timeout mode for the required LACP group.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 50: Configuring the LACP Aggregator Admin Key



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 1. Configure Aggregator

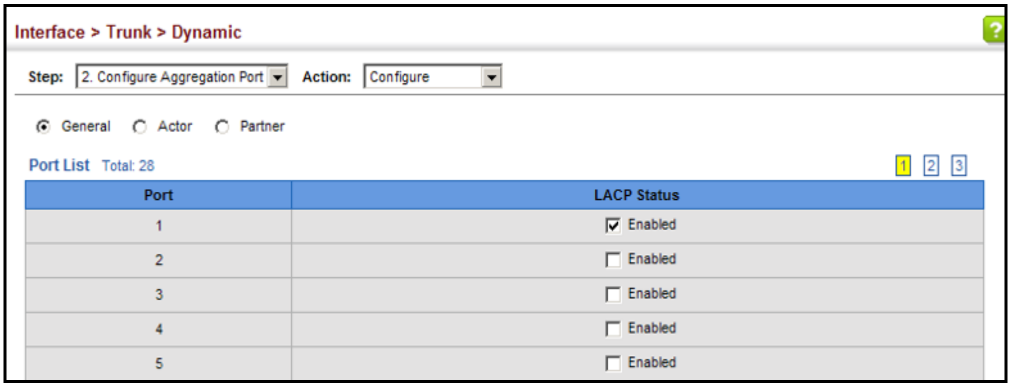
Trunk List Total: 8

Trunk	Admin Key (0-65535)	Timeout Mode
1	0	Long Timeout
2	0	Long Timeout
3	0	Long Timeout
4	0	Long Timeout
5	0	Long Timeout

To enable LACP for a port:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aggregation Port from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Click General.
5. Enable LACP on the required ports.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 51: Enabling LACP on a Port



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 2. Configure Aggregation Port Action: Configure

● General ○ Actor ○ Partner

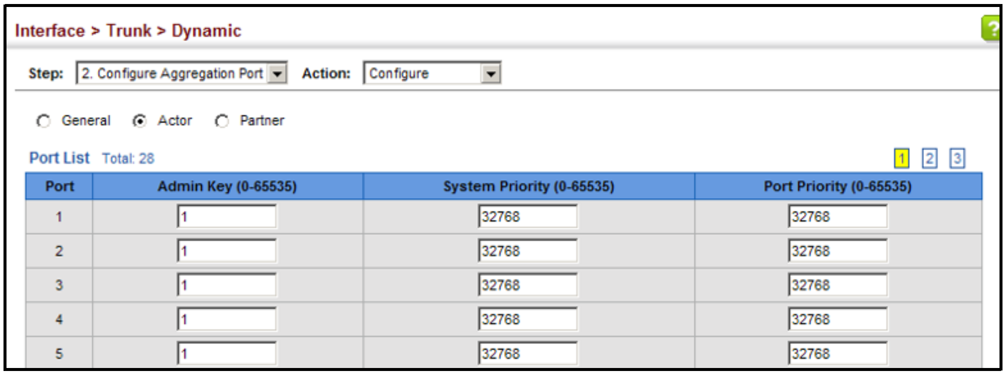
Port List Total: 28

Port	LACP Status
1	☑ Enabled
2	☐ Enabled
3	☐ Enabled
4	☐ Enabled
5	☐ Enabled

To configure LACP parameters for group members:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aggregation Port from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Click Actor or Partner.
5. Configure the required settings.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 52: Configuring LACP Parameters on a Port



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 2. Configure Aggregation Port Action: Configure

○ General ● Actor ○ Partner

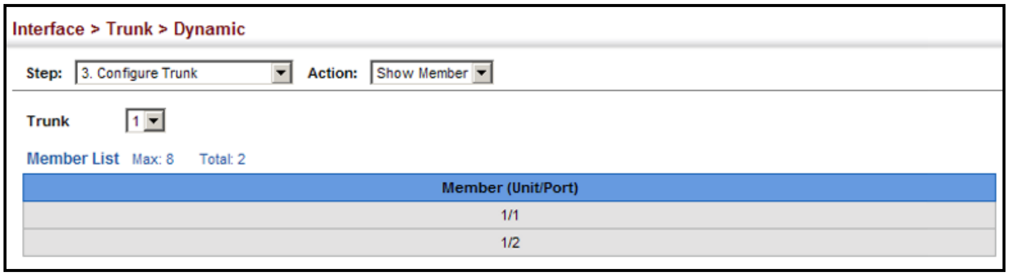
Port List Total: 28

Port	Admin Key (0-65535)	System Priority (0-65535)	Port Priority (0-65535)
1	1	32768	32768
2	1	32768	32768
3	1	32768	32768
4	1	32768	32768
5	1	32768	32768

To show the active members of a dynamic trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Trunk from the Step List.
3. Select Show Member from the Action List.
4. Select a Trunk.

Figure 53: Showing Members of a Dynamic Trunk



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 3. Configure Trunk Action: Show Member

Trunk 1

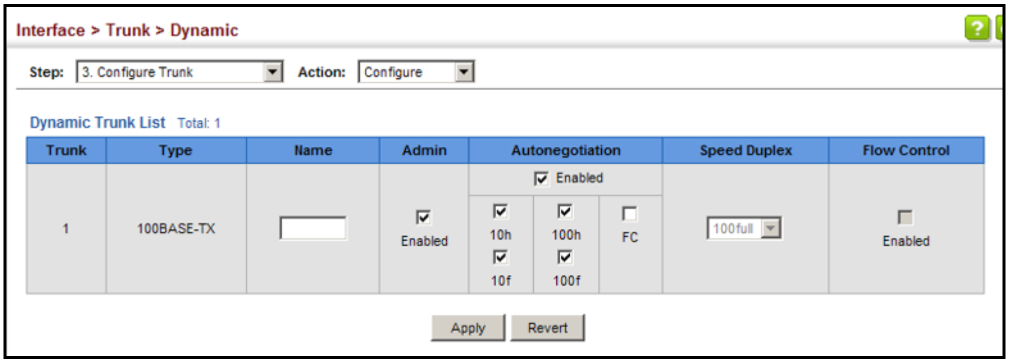
Member List Max: 8 Total: 2

Member (Unit/Port)
1/1
1/2

To configure connection parameters for a dynamic trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Trunk from the Step List.
3. Select Configure from the Action List.
4. Modify the required interface settings. (See "Configuring by Port List" on page 152 for a description of the interface settings.)
5. Click Apply.

Figure 54: Configuring Connection Settings for Dynamic Trunks



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 3. Configure Trunk Action: Configure

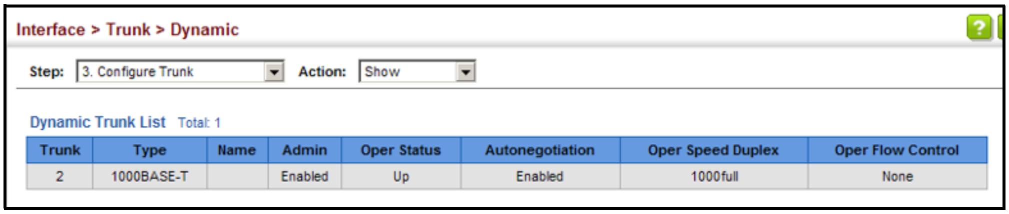
Dynamic Trunk List Total: 1

Trunk	Type	Name	Admin	Autonegotiation	Speed Duplex	Flow Control
1	100BASE-TX		☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled ☑ 10h ☑ 100h ☐ FC ☑ 10f ☑ 100f	100full	☐ Enabled

To display connection parameters for a dynamic trunk:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Trunk from the Step List.
3. Select Show from the Action List.

Figure 55: Displaying Connection Parameters for Dynamic Trunks



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 3. Configure Trunk Action: Show

Dynamic Trunk List Total: 1

Trunk	Type	Name	Admin	Oper Status	Autonegotiation	Oper Speed Duplex	Oper Flow Control
2	1000BASE-T		Enabled	Up	Enabled	1000full	None

DISPLAYING LACP PORT COUNTERS

Use the Interface > Trunk > Dynamic (Configure Aggregation Port - Show Information - Counters) page to display statistics for LACP protocol messages.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show lacp" on page 1004

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 8: LACP Port Counters

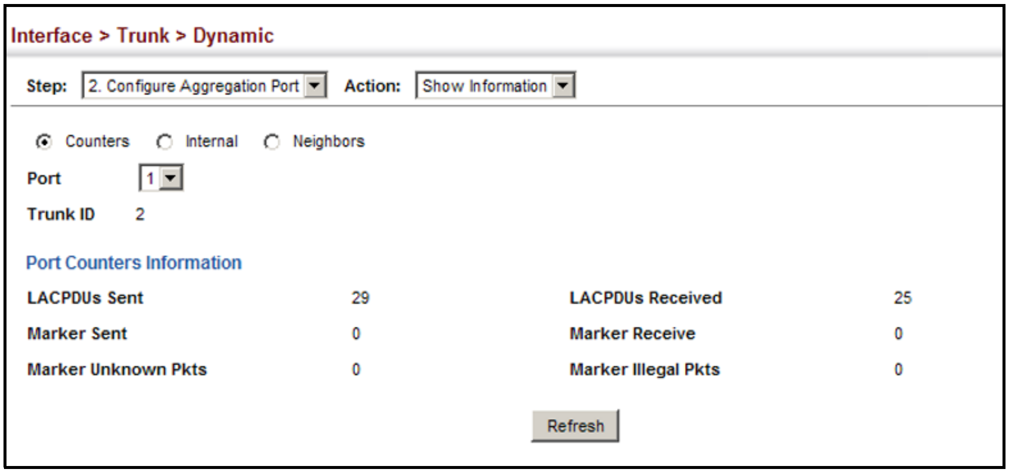
Parameter	Description
LACPDUs Sent	Number of valid LACPDUs transmitted from this channel group.
LACPDUs Received	Number of valid LACPDUs received on this channel group.
Marker Sent	Number of valid Marker PDUs transmitted from this channel group.
Marker Received	Number of valid Marker PDUs received by this channel group.
Marker Unknown Pkts	Number of frames received that either (1) Carry the Slow Protocols Ethernet Type value, but contain an unknown PDU, or (2) are addressed to the Slow Protocols group MAC Address, but do not carry the Slow Protocols Ethernet Type.
Marker Illegal Pkts	Number of frames that carry the Slow Protocols Ethernet Type value, but contain a badly formed PDU or an illegal value of Protocol Subtype.

WEB INTERFACE

To display LACP port counters:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aggregation Port from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.
4. Click Counters.
5. Select a group member from the Port list.

Figure 56: Displaying LACP Port Counters



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic

Step: 2. Configure Aggregation Port Action: Show Information

● Counters ○ Internal ○ Neighbors

Port 1

Trunk ID 2

Port Counters Information

LACPDUs Sent	29	LACPDUs Received	25
Marker Sent	0	Marker Receive	0
Marker Unknown Pkts	0	Marker Illegal Pkts	0

DISPLAYING LACP SETTINGS AND STATUS FOR THE LOCAL SIDE

Use the Interface > Trunk > Dynamic (Configure Aggregation Port - Show Information - Internal) page to display the configuration settings and operational state for the local side of a link aggregation.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show lacp" on page 1004

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 9: LACP Internal Configuration Information

Parameter	Description
LACP System Priority	LACP system priority assigned to this port channel.
LACP Port Priority	LACP port priority assigned to this interface within the channel group.
Admin Key	Current administrative value of the key for the aggregation port.
Oper Key	Current operational value of the key for the aggregation port.
LACPDUs Interval	Number of seconds before invalidating received LACPDU information.
Admin State, Oper State	Administrative or operational values of the actor's state parameters: ◆ Expired – The actor's receive machine is in the expired state; ◆ Defaulted – The actor's receive machine is using defaulted operational partner information, administratively configured for the partner. ◆ Distributing – If false, distribution of outgoing frames on this link is disabled; i.e., distribution is currently disabled and is not expected to be enabled in the absence of administrative changes or changes in received protocol information. ◆ Collecting – Collection of incoming frames on this link is enabled; i.e., collection is currently enabled and is not expected to be disabled in the absence of administrative changes or changes in received protocol information. ◆ Synchronization – The System considers this link to be IN_SYNC; i.e., it has been allocated to the correct Link Aggregation Group, the group has been associated with a compatible Aggregator, and the identity of the Link Aggregation Group is consistent with the System ID and operational Key information transmitted.

Table 9: LACP Internal Configuration Information (Continued)

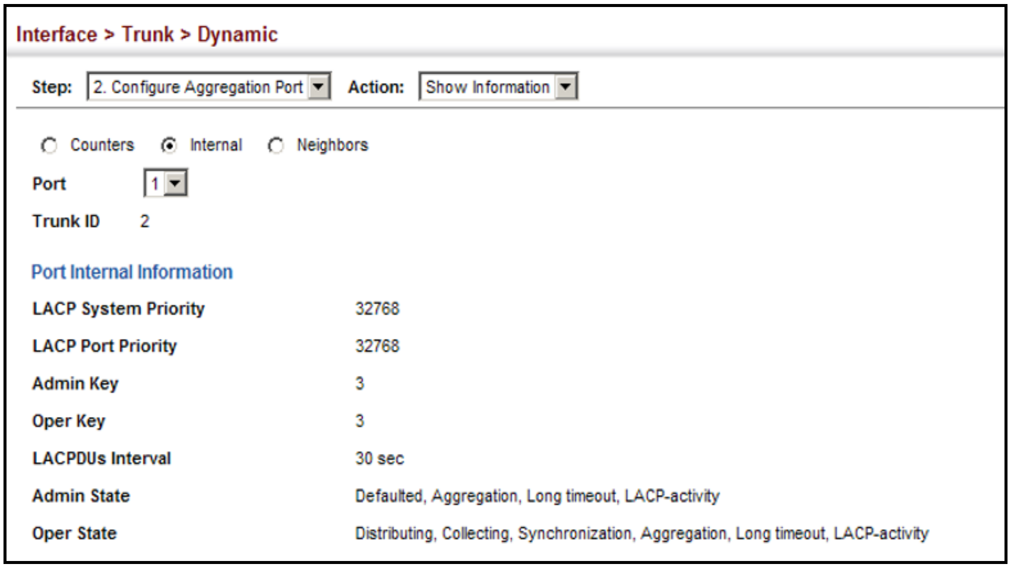
Parameter	Description
Admin State, Oper State (continued)	◆ Aggregation – The system considers this link to be aggregatable; i.e., a potential candidate for aggregation. ◆ Long timeout – Periodic transmission of LACPDUs uses a slow transmission rate. ◆ LACP-Activity – Activity control value with regard to this link. (0: Passive; 1: Active)

WEB INTERFACE

To display LACP settings and status for the local side:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aggregation Port from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.
4. Click Internal.
5. Select a group member from the Port list.

Figure 57: Displaying LACP Port Internal Information



Interface > Trunk > Dynamic
Step: 2. Configure Aggregation Port
Action: Show Information
○ Counters ● Internal ○ Neighbors

Port 1

Trunk ID 2

Port Internal Information

LACP System Priority 32768

LACP Port Priority 32768

Admin Key 3

Oper Key 3

LACPDUs Interval 30 sec

Admin State Defaulted, Aggregation, Long timeout, LACP-activity

Oper State Distributing, Collecting, Synchronization, Aggregation, Long timeout, LACP-activity

DISPLAYING LACP SETTINGS AND STATUS FOR THE REMOTE SIDE

Use the Interface > Trunk > Dynamic (Configure Aggregation Port - Show Information - Neighbors) page to display the configuration settings and operational state for the remote side of a link aggregation.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show lacp" on page 1004

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 10: LACP Remote Device Configuration Information

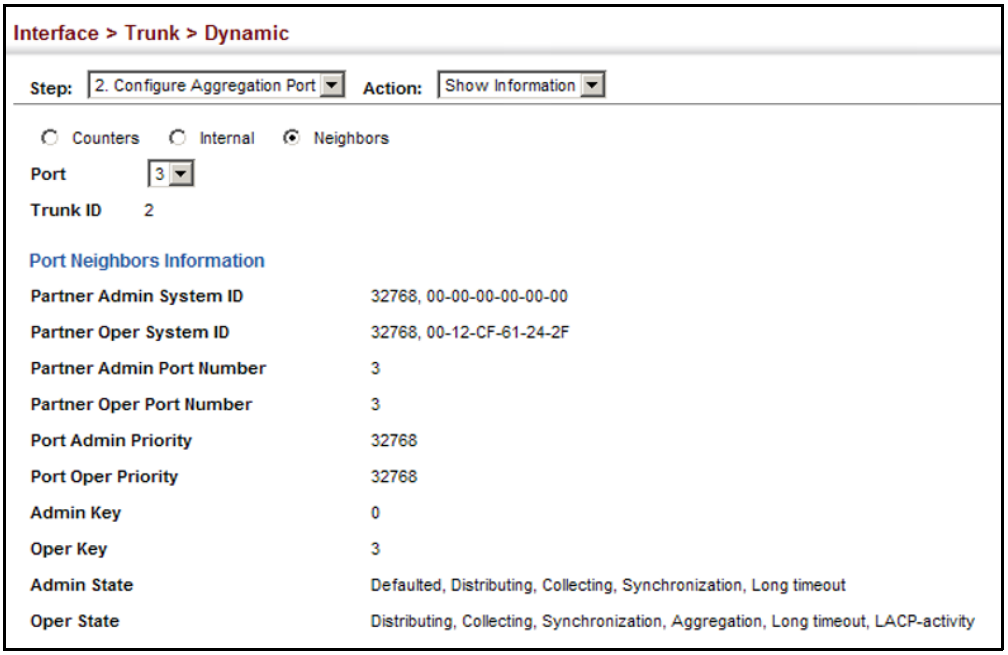
Parameter	Description
Partner Admin System ID	LAG partner's system ID assigned by the user.
Partner Oper System ID	LAG partner's system ID assigned by the LACP protocol.
Partner Admin Port Number	Current administrative value of the port number for the protocol Partner.
Partner Oper Port Number	Operational port number assigned to this aggregation port by the port's protocol partner.
Port Admin Priority	Current administrative value of the port priority for the protocol partner.
Port Oper Priority	Priority value assigned to this aggregation port by the partner.
Admin Key	Current administrative value of the Key for the protocol partner.
Oper Key	Current operational value of the Key for the protocol partner.
Admin State	Administrative values of the partner's state parameters. (See preceding table.)
Oper State	Operational values of the partner's state parameters. (See preceding table.)

WEB INTERFACE

To display LACP settings and status for the remote side:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aggregation Port from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.
4. Click Internal.
5. Select a group member from the Port list.

Figure 58: Displaying LACP Port Remote Information


Interface > Trunk > Dynamic
Step: 2. Configure Aggregation Port
Action: Show Information
○ Counters ○ Internal ● Neighbors

Port 3

Trunk ID 2

Port Neighbors Information

Partner Admin System ID	32768, 00-00-00-00-00-00
Partner Oper System ID	32768, 00-12-CF-61-24-2F
Partner Admin Port Number	3
Partner Oper Port Number	3
Port Admin Priority	32768
Port Oper Priority	32768
Admin Key	0
Oper Key	3
Admin State	Defaulted, Distributing, Collecting, Synchronization, Long timeout
Oper State	Distributing, Collecting, Synchronization, Aggregation, Long timeout, LACP-activity

CONFIGURING LOAD BALANCING

Use the Interface > Trunk > Load Balance page to set the load-distribution method used among ports in aggregated links.

CLI REFERENCES

- "port channel load-balance" on page 996

COMMAND USAGE

- This command applies to all static and dynamic trunks on the switch.
- To ensure that the switch traffic load is distributed evenly across all links in a trunk, select the source and destination addresses used in the load-balance calculation to provide the best result for trunk connections:
    - **Destination IP Address**: All traffic with the same destination IP address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-router trunk links where traffic through the switch is destined for many different hosts. Do not use this mode for switch-to-server trunk links where the destination IP address is the same for all traffic.
    - **Destination MAC Address**: All traffic with the same destination MAC address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-switch trunk links where traffic through the switch is destined for many different hosts. Do not use this mode for switch-to-router trunk links where the destination MAC address is the same for all traffic.
    - **Source and Destination IP Address**: All traffic with the same source and destination IP address is output on the same link in a

trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-router trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from and destined for many different hosts.

- **Source and Destination MAC Address**: All traffic with the same source and destination MAC address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-switch trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from and destined for many different hosts.
- **Source IP Address**: All traffic with the same source IP address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-router or switch-to-server trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from many different hosts.
- **Source MAC Address**: All traffic with the same source MAC address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-switch trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from many different hosts.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed for the load balance mode:

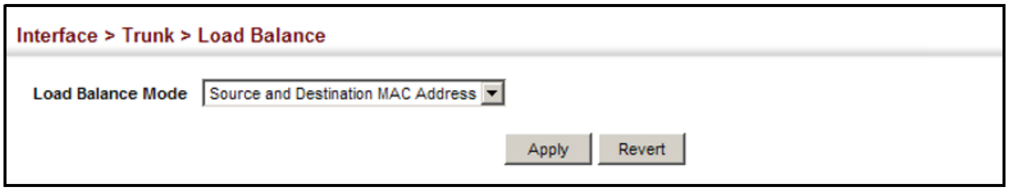
- **Destination IP Address** - Load balancing based on destination IP address.
- **Destination MAC Address** - Load balancing based on destination MAC address.
- **Source and Destination IP Address** - Load balancing based on source and destination IP address.
- **Source and Destination MAC Address** - Load balancing based on source and destination MAC address.
- **Source IP Address** - Load balancing based on source IP address.
- **Source MAC Address** - Load balancing based on source MAC address.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the load-distribution method used by ports in aggregated links:

1. Click Interface, Trunk, Load Balance.
2. Select the required method from the Load Balance Mode list.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 59: Configuring Load Balancing



Interface > Trunk > Load Balance

Load Balance Mode: Source and Destination MAC Address

SAVING POWER

Use the Interface > Green Ethernet page to enable power savings mode on the selected port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "power-save" on page 992
- "show power-save" on page 993

COMMAND USAGE

- IEEE 802.3 defines the Ethernet standard and subsequent power requirements based on cable connections operating at 100 meters. Enabling power saving mode can reduce power used for cable lengths of 60 meters or less, with more significant reduction for cables of 20 meters or less, and continue to ensure signal integrity.

- The power-saving methods provided by this switch include:

  - Power saving when there is no link partner:

    Under normal operation, the switch continuously auto-negotiates to find a link partner, keeping the MAC interface powered up even if no link connection exists. When using power-savings mode, the switch checks for energy on the circuit to determine if there is a link partner. If none is detected, the switch automatically turns off the transmitter, and most of the receive circuitry (enters Sleep Mode). In this mode, the low-power energy-detection circuit continuously checks for energy on the cable. If none is detected, the MAC interface is also powered down to save additional energy. If energy is detected, the switch immediately turns on both the transmitter and receiver functions, and powers up the MAC interface.

  - Power saving when there is a link partner:

    Traditional Ethernet connections typically operate with enough power to support at least 100 meters of cable even though average network cable length is shorter. When cable length is shorter, power consumption can be reduced since signal attenuation is proportional to cable length. When power-savings mode is enabled, the switch analyzes cable length to determine whether or not it can reduce the signal amplitude used on a particular link.

NOTE: Power savings can only be implemented on Gigabit Ethernet ports when using twisted-pair cabling. Power-savings mode on a active link only works when connection speed is 1 Gbps, and line length is less than 60 meters.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

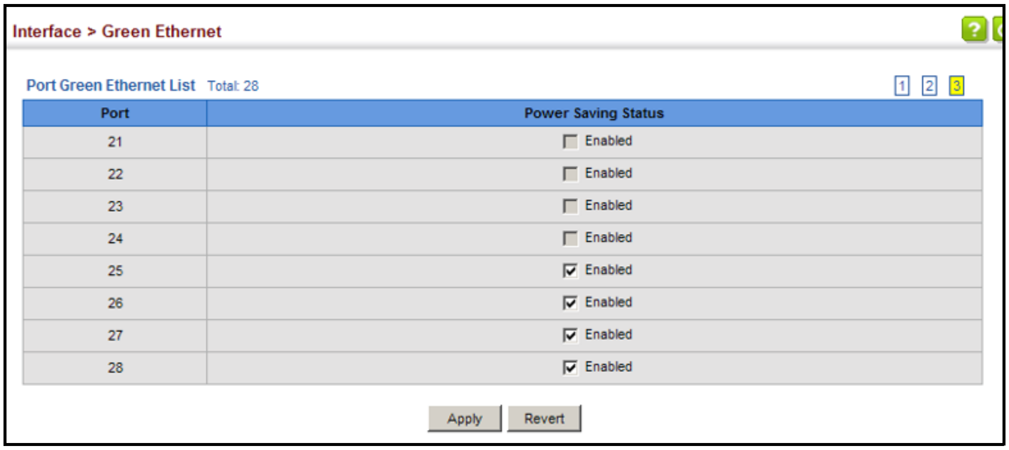
- **Port** – Power saving mode only applies to the Gigabit Ethernet ports using copper media.
- **Power Saving Status** – Adjusts the power provided to ports based on the length of the cable used to connect to other devices. Only sufficient power is used to maintain connection requirements. (Default: Enabled on Gigabit Ethernet RJ-45 ports)

WEB INTERFACE

To enable power savings:

1. Click Interface, Green Ethernet.
2. Mark the Enabled check box for a port.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 60: Enabling Power Savings



Interface > Green Ethernet
Port Green Ethernet List Total: 28
1 2 3
Apply
Revert

Port	Power Saving Status
21	☐ Enabled
22	☐ Enabled
23	☐ Enabled
24	☐ Enabled
25	☑ Enabled
26	☑ Enabled
27	☑ Enabled
28	☑ Enabled

TRAFFIC SEGMENTATION

If tighter security is required for passing traffic from different clients through downlink ports on the local network and over uplink ports to the service provider, port-based traffic segmentation can be used to isolate traffic for individual clients.

Traffic belonging to each client is isolated to the allocated downlink ports. But the switch can be configured to either isolate traffic passing across a client's allocated uplink ports from the uplink ports assigned to other clients, or to forward traffic through the uplink ports used by other clients, allowing different clients to share access to their uplink ports where security is less likely to be compromised.

ENABLING TRAFFIC SEGMENTATION

Use the Interface > Traffic Segmentation (Configure Global) page to enable traffic segmentation.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Port-based Traffic Segmentation" on page 938

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

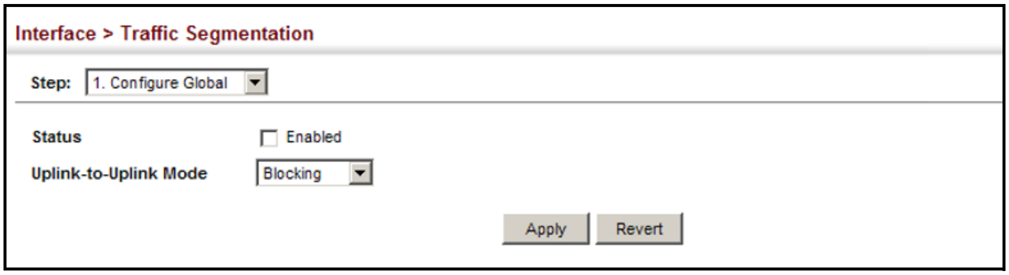
- **Status** – Enables port-based traffic segmentation. (Default: Disabled)
- **Uplink-to-Uplink Mode** – Specifies whether or not traffic can be forwarded between uplink ports assigned to different client sessions.
  - **Blocking** – Blocks traffic between uplink ports assigned to different sessions.
  - **Forwarding** – Forwards traffic between uplink ports assigned to different sessions.

WEB INTERFACE

To enable traffic segmentation:

1. Click Interface, Traffic Segmentation.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Mark the Status check box, and set the required uplink-to-uplink mode.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 61: Enabling Traffic Segmentation



Interface > Traffic Segmentation

Step: 1. Configure Global

Status ☐ Enabled

Uplink-to-Uplink Mode Blocking

CONFIGURING UPLINK AND DOWNLINK PORTS

Use the Interface > Traffic Segmentation (Configure Session) page to assign the downlink and uplink ports to use in the segmented group. Ports designated as downlink ports can not communicate with any other ports on the switch except for the uplink ports. Uplink ports can communicate with any other ports on the switch and with any designated downlink ports.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Port-based Traffic Segmentation" on page 938

COMMAND USAGE

- When traffic segmentation is enabled, the forwarding state for the uplink and downlink ports assigned to different client sessions is shown below.

Table 11: Traffic Segmentation Forwarding

Destination Source	Session #1 Downlinks	Session #1 Uplinks	Session #2 Downlinks	Session #2 Uplinks	Normal Ports
Session #1 Downlink Ports	Blocking	Forwarding	Blocking	Blocking	Blocking
Session #1 Uplink Ports	Forwarding	Forwarding	Blocking	Blocking/ Forwarding*	Forwarding
Session #2 Downlink Ports	Blocking	Blocking	Blocking	Forwarding	Blocking
Session #2 Uplink Ports	Blocking	Blocking/ Forwarding*	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding
Normal Ports	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding

* The forwarding state for uplink-to-uplink ports is configured on the Configure Global page (see page 189).

- When traffic segmentation is disabled, all ports operate in normal forwarding mode based on the settings specified by other functions such as VLANs and spanning tree protocol.

- A port cannot be configured in both an uplink and downlink list.

- A port can only be assigned to one traffic-segmentation session.

- A downlink port can only communicate with an uplink port in the same session. Therefore, if an uplink port is not configured for a session, the assigned downlink ports will not be able to communicate with any other ports.

- If a downlink port is not configured for the session, the assigned uplink ports will operate as normal ports.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

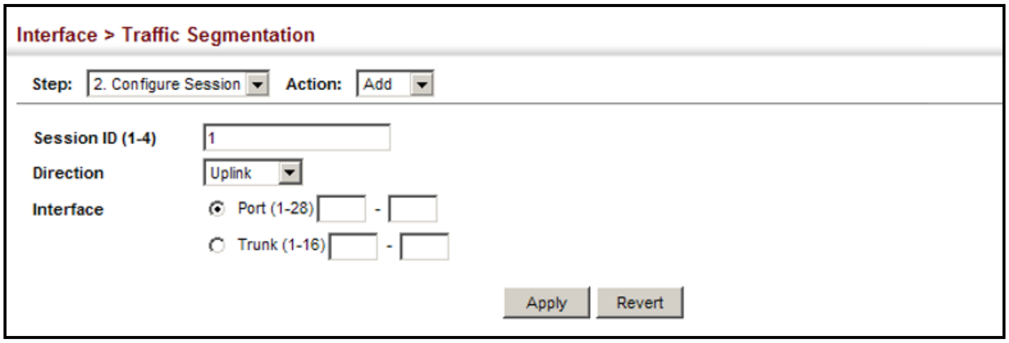
- **Session ID** – Traffic segmentation session. (Range: 1-4)
- **Direction** – Adds an interface to the segmented group by setting the direction to uplink or downlink. (Default: Uplink)
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the members of the traffic segmentation group:

1. Click Interface, Traffic Segmentation.
2. Select Configure Session from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter the session ID, set the direction to uplink or downlink, and select the interface to add.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 62: Configuring Members for Traffic Segmentation



Interface > Traffic Segmentation

Step: 2. Configure Session Action: Add

Session ID (1-4) 1

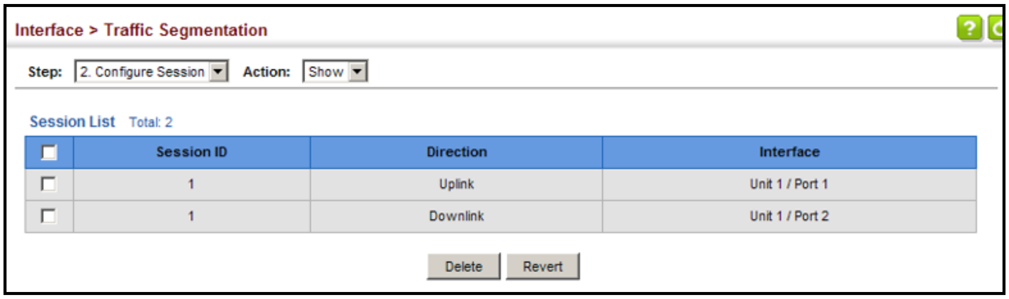
Direction Uplink

Interface ● Port (1-28) -
○ Trunk (1-16) -

To show the members of the traffic segmentation group:

1. Click Interface, Traffic Segmentation.
2. Select Configure Session from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 63: Showing Traffic Segmentation Members



Interface > Traffic Segmentation

Step: 2. Configure Session Action: Show

Session List Total: 2

☐	Session ID	Direction	Interface
☐	1	Uplink	Unit 1 / Port 1
☐	1	Downlink	Unit 1 / Port 2

VLAN TRUNKING

Use the Interface > VLAN Trunking page to allow unknown VLAN groups to pass through the specified interface.

CLI REFERENCES

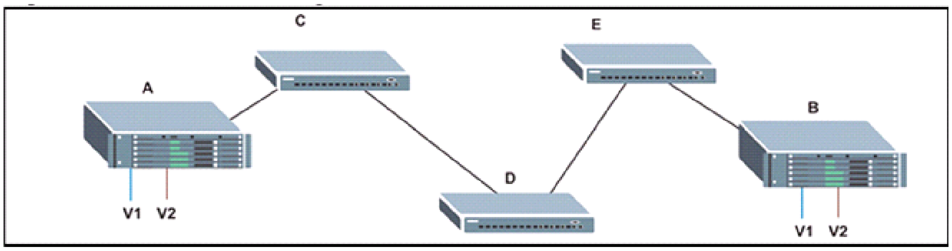
- "vlan-trunking" on page 1130

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this feature to configure a tunnel across one or more intermediate switches which pass traffic for VLAN groups to which they do not belong.

  The following figure shows VLANs 1 and 2 configured on switches A and B, with VLAN trunking being used to pass traffic for these VLAN groups across switches C, D and E.

  Figure 64: Configuring VLAN Trunking

  Without VLAN trunking, you would have to configure VLANs 1 and 2 on all intermediate switches – C, D and E; otherwise these switches would drop any frames with unknown VLAN group tags. However, by enabling VLAN trunking on the intermediate switch ports along the path connecting VLANs 1 and 2, you only need to create these VLAN groups in switches A and B. Switches C, D and E automatically allow frames with VLAN group tags 1 and 2 (groups that are unknown to those switches) to pass through their VLAN trunking ports.

- VLAN trunking is mutually exclusive with the “access” switchport mode (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200). If VLAN trunking is enabled on an interface, then that interface cannot be set to access mode, and vice versa.
- To prevent loops from forming in the spanning tree, all unknown VLANs will be bound to a single instance (either STP/RSTP or an MSTP instance, depending on the selected STA mode).
- If both VLAN trunking and ingress filtering are disabled on an interface, packets with unknown VLAN tags will still be allowed to enter this interface and will be flooded to all other ports where VLAN trunking is enabled. (In other words, VLAN trunking will still be effectively enabled for the unknown VLAN).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

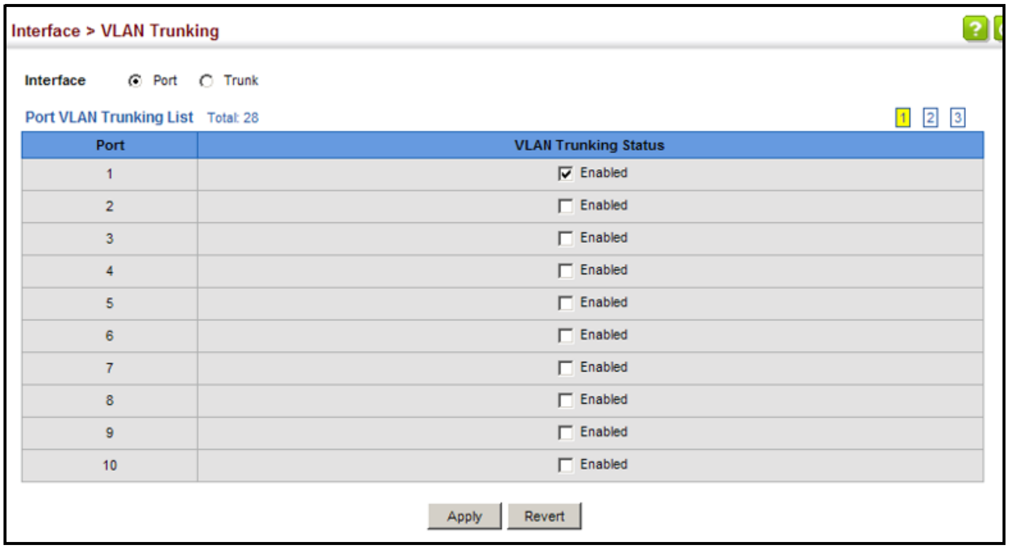
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)
- **VLAN Trunking Status** – Enables VLAN trunking on the selected interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To enable VLAN trunking on a port or trunk:

1. Click Interface, VLAN Trunking.
2. Click Port or Trunk to specify the interface type.
3. Enable VLAN trunking on any of the ports or on a trunk.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 65: Configuring VLAN Trunking



Interface > VLAN Trunking

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port VLAN Trunking List Total: 28

Port	VLAN Trunking Status
1	☑ Enabled
2	☐ Enabled
3	☐ Enabled
4	☐ Enabled
5	☐ Enabled
6	☐ Enabled
7	☐ Enabled
8	☐ Enabled
9	☐ Enabled
10	☐ Enabled

6

VLAN CONFIGURATION

This chapter includes the following topics:

- IEEE 802.1Q VLANs – Configures static and dynamic VLANs.
- IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling – Configures QinQ tunneling to maintain customer-specific VLAN and Layer 2 protocol configurations across a service provider network, even when different customers use the same internal VLAN IDs.
- Protocol VLANs – Configures VLAN groups based on specified protocols.
- IP Subnet VLANs – Maps untagged ingress frames to a specified VLAN if the source address is found in the IP subnet-to-VLAN mapping table.
- MAC-based VLANs – Maps untagged ingress frames to a specified VLAN if the source MAC address is found in the IP MAC address-to-VLAN mapping table.
- VLAN Mirroring – Mirrors traffic from one or more source VLANs to a target port.

IEEE 802.1Q VLANS

In large networks, routers are used to isolate broadcast traffic for each subnet into separate domains. This switch provides a similar service at Layer 2 by using VLANs to organize any group of network nodes into separate broadcast domains. VLANs confine broadcast traffic to the originating group, and can eliminate broadcast storms in large networks. This also provides a more secure and cleaner network environment.

An IEEE 802.1Q VLAN is a group of ports that can be located anywhere in the network, but communicate as though they belong to the same physical segment.

VLANs help to simplify network management by allowing you to move devices to a new VLAN without having to change any physical connections. VLANs can be easily organized to reflect departmental groups (such as Marketing or R&D), usage groups (such as e-mail), or multicast groups (used for multimedia applications such as video conferencing).

VLANs provide greater network efficiency by reducing broadcast traffic, and allow you to make network changes without having to update IP addresses or IP subnets. VLANs inherently provide a high level of network security since traffic must pass through a configured Layer 3 link to reach a different VLAN.

This switch supports the following VLAN features:

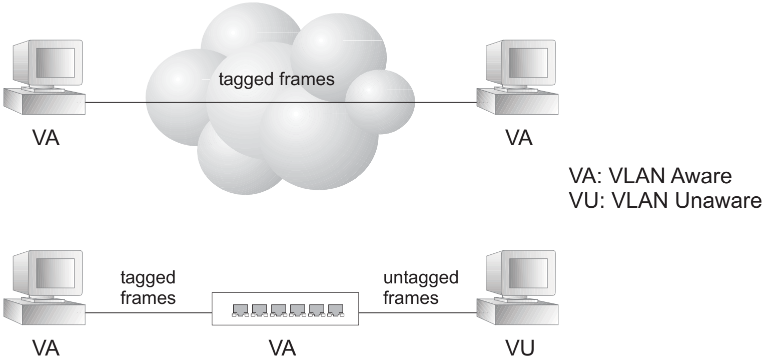
- Up to 4094 VLANs based on the IEEE 802.1Q standard
- Distributed VLAN learning across multiple switches using explicit or implicit tagging and GVRP protocol
- Port overlapping, allowing a port to participate in multiple VLANs
- End stations can belong to multiple VLANs
- Passing traffic between VLAN-aware and VLAN-unaware devices
- Priority tagging

Assigning Ports to VLANs

Before enabling VLANs for the switch, you must first assign each port to the VLAN group(s) in which it will participate. By default all ports are assigned to VLAN 1 as untagged ports. Add a port as a tagged port if you want it to carry traffic for one or more VLANs, and any intermediate network devices or the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs. Then assign ports on the other VLAN-aware network devices along the path that will carry this traffic to the same VLAN(s), either manually or dynamically using GVRP. However, if you want a port on this switch to participate in one or more VLANs, but none of the intermediate network devices nor the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs, then you should add this port to the VLAN as an untagged port.

NOTE: VLAN-tagged frames can pass through VLAN-aware or VLAN-unaware network interconnection devices, but the VLAN tags should be stripped off before passing it on to any end-node host that does not support VLAN tagging.

Figure 66: VLAN Compliant and VLAN Non-compliant Devices



VLAN Classification – When the switch receives a frame, it classifies the frame in one of two ways. If the frame is untagged, the switch assigns the frame to an associated VLAN (based on the default VLAN ID of the receiving port). But if the frame is tagged, the switch uses the tagged VLAN ID to identify the port broadcast domain of the frame.

Port Overlapping – Port overlapping can be used to allow access to commonly shared network resources among different VLAN groups, such as file servers or printers. Note that if you implement VLANs which do not overlap, but still need to communicate, you can connect them by enabled routing on this switch.

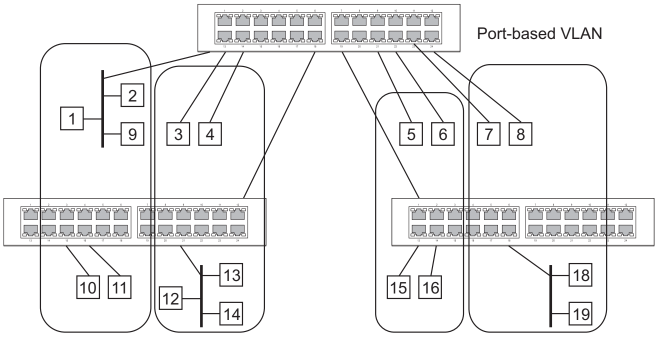
Untagged VLANs – Untagged VLANs are typically used to reduce broadcast traffic and to increase security. A group of network users assigned to a VLAN form a broadcast domain that is separate from other VLANs configured on the switch. Packets are forwarded only between ports that are designated for the same VLAN. Untagged VLANs can be used to manually isolate user groups or subnets. However, you should use IEEE 802.3 tagged VLANs with GVRP whenever possible to fully automate VLAN registration.

Automatic VLAN Registration – GVRP (GARP VLAN Registration Protocol) defines a system whereby the switch can automatically learn the VLANs to which each end station should be assigned. If an end station (or its network adapter) supports the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN protocol, it can be configured to broadcast a message to your network indicating the VLAN groups it wants to join. When this switch receives these messages, it will automatically place the receiving port in the specified VLANs, and then forward the message to all other ports. When the message arrives at another switch that supports GVRP, it will also place the receiving port in the specified VLANs, and pass the message on to all other ports. VLAN requirements are propagated in this way throughout the network. This allows GVRP-compliant devices to be automatically configured for VLAN groups based solely on end station requests.

To implement GVRP in a network, first add the host devices to the required VLANs (using the operating system or other application software), so that these VLANs can be propagated onto the network. For both the edge switches attached directly to these hosts, and core switches in the network, enable GVRP on the links between these devices. You should also determine security boundaries in the network and disable GVRP on the boundary ports to prevent advertisements from being propagated, or forbid those ports from joining restricted VLANs.

NOTE: If you have host devices that do not support GVRP, you should configure static or untagged VLANs for the switch ports connected to these devices (as described in "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200). But you can still enable GVRP on these edge switches, as well as on the core switches in the network.

Figure 67: Using GVRP



Forwarding Tagged/Untagged Frames

If you want to create a small port-based VLAN for devices attached directly to a single switch, you can assign ports to the same untagged VLAN. However, to participate in a VLAN group that crosses several switches, you should create a VLAN for that group and enable tagging on all ports.

Ports can be assigned to multiple tagged or untagged VLANs. Each port on the switch is therefore capable of passing tagged or untagged frames. When forwarding a frame from this switch along a path that contains any VLAN-aware devices, the switch should include VLAN tags. When forwarding a frame from this switch along a path that does not contain any VLAN-aware devices (including the destination host), the switch must first strip off the VLAN tag before forwarding the frame. When the switch receives a tagged frame, it will pass this frame onto the VLAN(s) indicated by the frame tag. However, when this switch receives an untagged frame from a VLAN-unaware device, it first decides where to forward the frame, and then inserts a VLAN tag reflecting the ingress port's default VID.

CONFIGURING VLAN GROUPS

Use the VLAN > Static (Add) page to create or remove VLAN groups, set administrative status, or specify Remote VLAN type (see "Configuring Remote Port Mirroring" on page 158). To propagate information about VLAN groups used on this switch to external network devices, you must specify a VLAN ID for each of these groups.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Editing VLAN Groups" on page 1123

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **VLAN ID** – ID of VLAN or range of VLANs (1-4094).

  Up to 4094 VLAN groups can be defined. VLAN 1 is the default untagged VLAN.

- **Status** – Enables or disables the specified VLAN.

- **Remote VLAN** – Reserves this VLAN for RSPAN (see "Configuring Remote Port Mirroring" on page 158).

Modify

- **VLAN ID** – ID of configured VLAN (1-4094).
- **VLAN Name** – Name of the VLAN (1 to 32 characters).
- **Status** – Enables or disables the specified VLAN.

Show

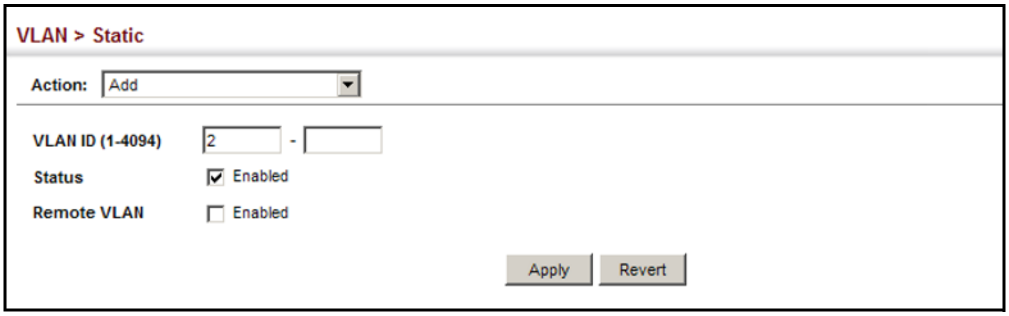
- **VLAN ID** – ID of configured VLAN.
- **VLAN Name** – Name of the VLAN.
- **Status** – Operational status of configured VLAN.
- **Remote VLAN** – Shows if RSPAN is enabled on this VLAN (see "Configuring Remote Port Mirroring" on page 158).

WEB INTERFACE

To create VLAN groups:

1. Click VLAN, Static.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Enter a VLAN ID or range of IDs.
4. Mark Enabled to configure the VLAN as operational.
5. Specify whether the VLANs are to be used for remote port mirroring.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 68: Creating Static VLANs



VLAN > Static

Action: Add

VLAN ID (1-4094) 2 -

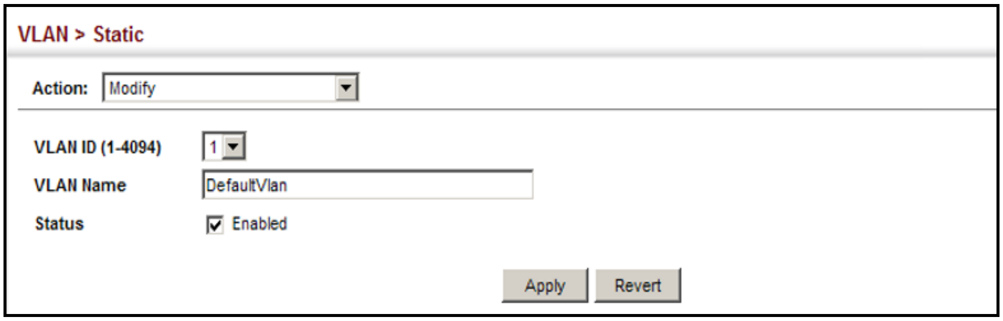
Status ☑ Enabled

Remote VLAN ☐ Enabled

To modify the configuration settings for VLAN groups:

1. Click VLAN, Static.
2. Select Modify from the Action list.
3. Select the identifier of a configured VLAN.
4. Modify the VLAN name or operational status as required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 69: Modifying Settings for Static VLANs



VLAN > Static

Action: Modify

VLAN ID (1-4094): 1

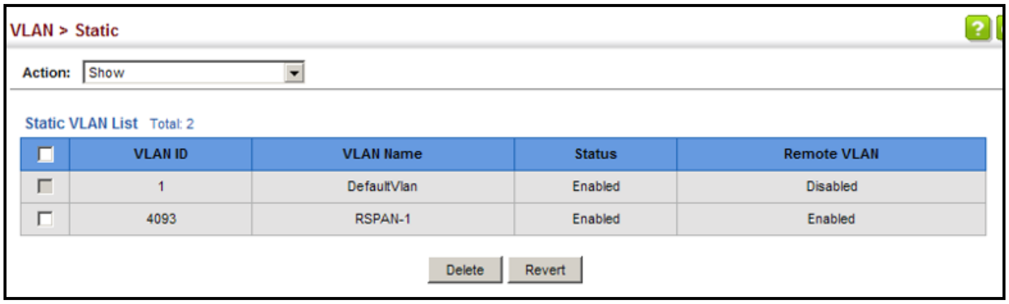
VLAN Name: DefaultVlan

Status: ☑ Enabled

To show the configuration settings for VLAN groups:

1. Click VLAN, Static.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 70: Showing Static VLANs



VLAN > Static

Action: Show

Static VLAN List Total: 2

☐	VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Status	Remote VLAN
☐	1	DefaultVlan	Enabled	Disabled
☐	4093	RSPAN-1	Enabled	Enabled

ADDING STATIC MEMBERS TO VLANS

Use the VLAN > Static page to configure port members for the selected VLAN index, interface, or a range of interfaces. Use the menus for editing port members to configure the VLAN behavior for specific interfaces, including the mode of operation (Hybrid or 1Q Trunk), the default VLAN identifier (PVID), accepted frame types, and ingress filtering. Assign ports as tagged if they are connected to 802.1Q VLAN compliant devices, or untagged they are not connected to any VLAN-aware devices. Or configure a port as forbidden to prevent the switch from automatically adding it to a VLAN via the GVRP protocol.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring VLAN Interfaces" on page 1125
- "Displaying VLAN Information" on page 1131

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Edit Member by VLAN

- **VLAN** – ID of configured VLAN (1-4094).
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)
- **Mode** – Indicates VLAN membership mode for an interface. (Default: Hybrid)
  - **Access** - Sets the port to operate as an untagged interface. The port transmits and receives untagged frames on a single VLAN only.

    Access mode is mutually exclusive with VLAN trunking (see "VLAN Trunking" on page 192). If VLAN trunking is enabled on an interface, then that interface cannot be set to access mode, and vice versa.
  - **Hybrid** – Specifies a hybrid VLAN interface. The port may transmit tagged or untagged frames.
  - **1Q Trunk** – Specifies a port as an end-point for a VLAN trunk. A trunk is a direct link between two switches, so the port transmits tagged frames that identify the source VLAN. Note that frames belonging to the port's default VLAN (i.e., associated with the PVID) are also transmitted as tagged frames.
- **PVID** – VLAN ID assigned to untagged frames received on the interface. (Default: 1)

  When using Access mode, and an interface is assigned to a new VLAN, its PVID is automatically set to the identifier for that VLAN. When using Hybrid mode, the PVID for an interface can be set to any VLAN for which it is an untagged member.
- **Acceptable Frame Type** – Sets the interface to accept all frame types, including tagged or untagged frames, or only tagged frames. When set to receive all frame types, any received frames that are untagged are assigned to the default VLAN. (Options: All, Tagged; Default: All)
- **Ingress Filtering** – Determines how to process frames tagged for VLANs for which the ingress port is not a member. (Default: Disabled)
  - Ingress filtering only affects tagged frames.

  - If ingress filtering is disabled and a port receives frames tagged for VLANs for which it is not a member, these frames will be flooded to all other ports (except for those VLANs explicitly forbidden on this port).
  - If ingress filtering is enabled and a port receives frames tagged for VLANs for which it is not a member, these frames will be discarded.
  - Ingress filtering does not affect VLAN independent BPDU frames, such as GVRP or STP. However, they do affect VLAN dependent BPDU frames, such as GMRP.

- **Membership Type** – Select VLAN membership for each interface by marking the appropriate radio button for a port or trunk:
  - **Tagged**: Interface is a member of the VLAN. All packets transmitted by the port will be tagged, that is, carry a tag and therefore carry VLAN or CoS information.
  - **Untagged**: Interface is a member of the VLAN. All packets transmitted by the port will be untagged, that is, not carry a tag and therefore not carry VLAN or CoS information. Note that an interface must be assigned to at least one group as an untagged port.
  - **Forbidden**: Interface is forbidden from automatically joining the VLAN via GVRP. For more information, see "Automatic VLAN Registration" on page 197.
  - **None**: Interface is not a member of the VLAN. Packets associated with this VLAN will not be transmitted by the interface.

NOTE: VLAN 1 is the default untagged VLAN containing all ports on the switch.

Edit Member by Interface

All parameters are the same as those described under the preceding section for Edit Member by VLAN.

Edit Member by Interface Range

All parameters are the same as those described under the earlier section for Edit Member by VLAN, except for the items shown below.

- **Port Range** – Displays a list of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk Range** – Displays a list of ports. (Range: 1-16)

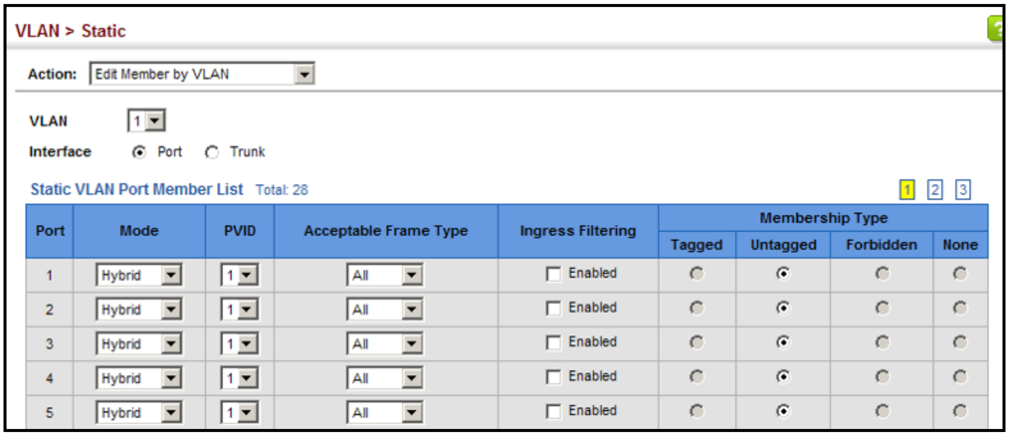
NOTE: The PVID, acceptable frame type, and ingress filtering parameters for each interface within the specified range must be configured on either the Edit Member by VLAN or Edit Member by Interface page.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure static members by the VLAN index:

1. Click VLAN, Static.
2. Select Edit Member by VLAN from the Action list.
3. Set the Interface type to display as Port or Trunk.
4. Modify the settings for any interface as required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 71: Configuring Static Members by VLAN Index



VLAN > Static

Action: Edit Member by VLAN

VLAN 1

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

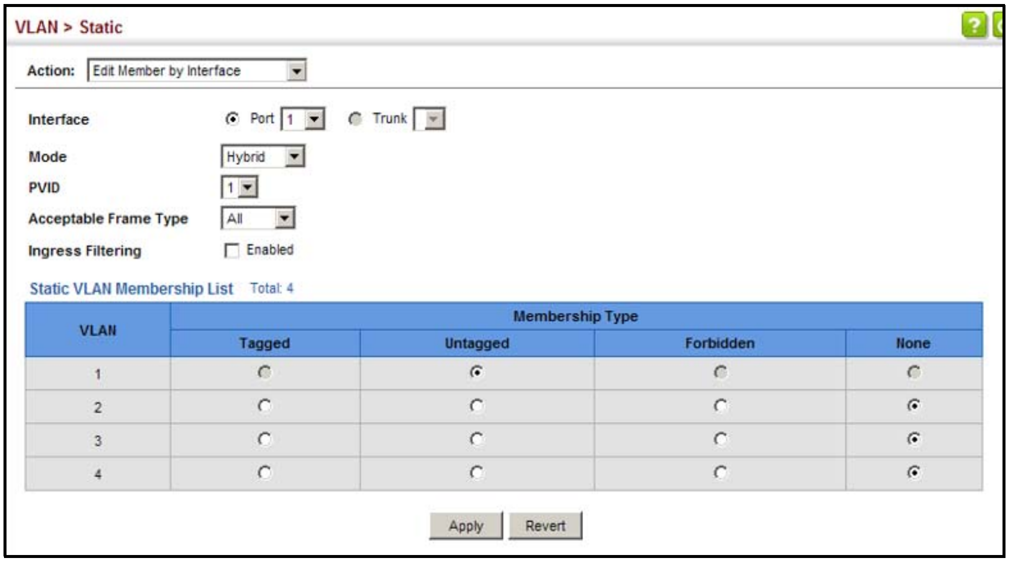
Static VLAN Port Member List Total: 28

Port	Mode	PVID	Acceptable Frame Type	Ingress Filtering	Membership Type			
					Tagged	Untagged	Forbidden	None
1	Hybrid	1	All	☐ Enabled	○	●	○	○
2	Hybrid	1	All	☐ Enabled	○	●	○	○
3	Hybrid	1	All	☐ Enabled	○	●	○	○
4	Hybrid	1	All	☐ Enabled	○	●	○	○
5	Hybrid	1	All	☐ Enabled	○	●	○	○

To configure static members by interface:

1. Click VLAN, Static.
2. Select Edit Member by Interface from the Action list.
3. Select a port or trunk configure.
4. Modify the settings for any interface as required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 72: Configuring Static VLAN Members by Interface



VLAN > Static

Action: Edit Member by Interface

Interface ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

Mode Hybrid

PVID 1

Acceptable Frame Type All

Ingress Filtering ☐ Enabled

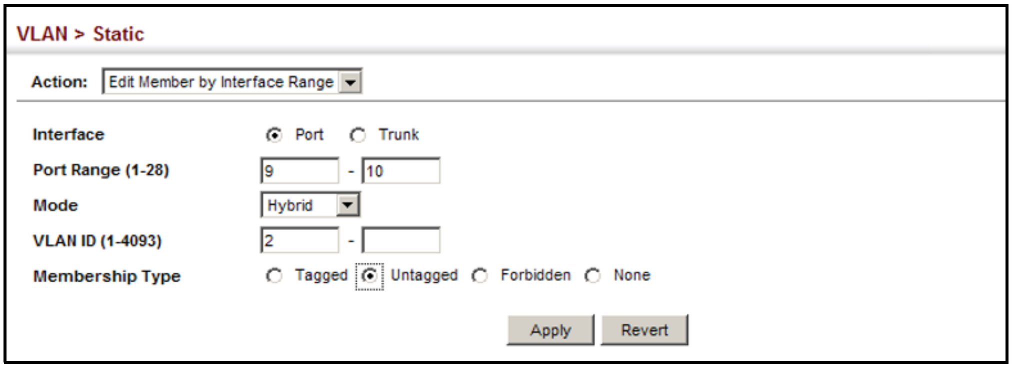
Static VLAN Membership List Total: 4

VLAN	Membership Type			
	Tagged	Untagged	Forbidden	None
1	○	●	○	○
2	○	○	○	●
3	○	○	○	●
4	○	○	○	●

To configure static members by interface range:

1. Click VLAN, Static.
2. Select Edit Member by Interface Range from the Action list.
3. Set the Interface type to display as Port or Trunk.
4. Enter an interface range.
5. Modify the VLAN parameters as required. Remember that the PVID, acceptable frame type, and ingress filtering parameters for each interface within the specified range must be configured on either the Edit Member by VLAN or Edit Member by Interface page.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 73: Configuring Static VLAN Members by Interface Range



VLAN > Static

Action: Edit Member by Interface Range

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port Range (1-28) 9 - 10

Mode Hybrid

VLAN ID (1-4093) 2 -

Membership Type ○ Tagged ● Untagged ○ Forbidden ○ None

CONFIGURING DYNAMIC VLAN REGISTRATION

Use the VLAN > Dynamic page to enable GVRP globally on the switch, or to enable GVRP and adjust the protocol timers per interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "GVRP and Bridge Extension Commands" on page 1118
- "Configuring VLAN Interfaces" on page 1125

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure General

- **GVRP Status** – GVRP defines a way for switches to exchange VLAN information in order to register VLAN members on ports across the network. VLANs are dynamically configured based on join messages issued by host devices and propagated throughout the network. GVRP must be enabled to permit automatic VLAN registration, and to support VLANs which extend beyond the local switch. (Default: Disabled)

Configure Interface

- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.

- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)

- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)

- **GVRP Status** – Enables/disables GVRP for the interface. GVRP must be globally enabled for the switch before this setting can take effect (using the Configure General page). When disabled, any GVRP packets received on this port will be discarded and no GVRP registrations will be propagated from other ports. (Default: Disabled)

  GVRP cannot be enabled for ports set to Access mode (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

- **GVRP Timers –** Timer settings must follow this rule:
  3 x (join timer) < leave timer < leaveAll timer

  - **Join** – The interval between transmitting requests/queries to participate in a VLAN group. (Range: 20-1000 centiseconds; Default: 20)

  - **Leave** – The interval a port waits before leaving a VLAN group. This time should be set to more than twice the join time. This ensures that after a Leave or LeaveAll message has been issued, the applicants can rejoin before the port actually leaves the group. (Range: 60-3000 centiseconds; Default: 60)

  - **LeaveAll** – The interval between sending out a LeaveAll query message for VLAN group participants and the port leaving the group. This interval should be considerably larger than the Leave Time to minimize the amount of traffic generated by nodes rejoining the group. (Range: 500-18000 centiseconds; Default: 1000)

Show Dynamic VLAN – Show VLAN

VLAN ID – Identifier of a VLAN this switch has joined through GVRP.

VLAN Name – Name of a VLAN this switch has joined through GVRP.

Status – Indicates if this VLAN is currently operational.
(Display Values: Enabled, Disabled)

Show Dynamic VLAN – Show VLAN Member

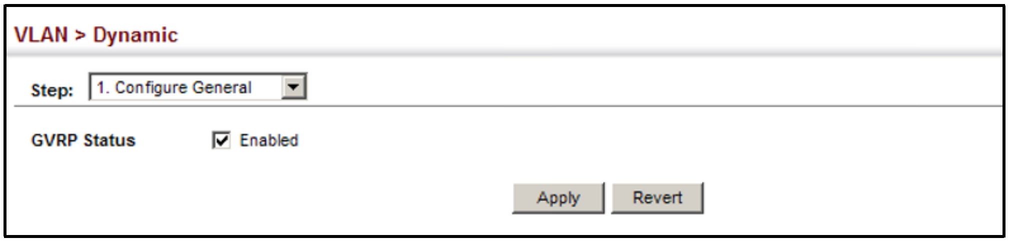
- **VLAN** – Identifier of a VLAN this switch has joined through GVRP.
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks which have joined the selected VLAN through GVRP.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure GVRP on the switch:

1. Click VLAN, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Enable or disable GVRP.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 74: Configuring Global Status of GVRP



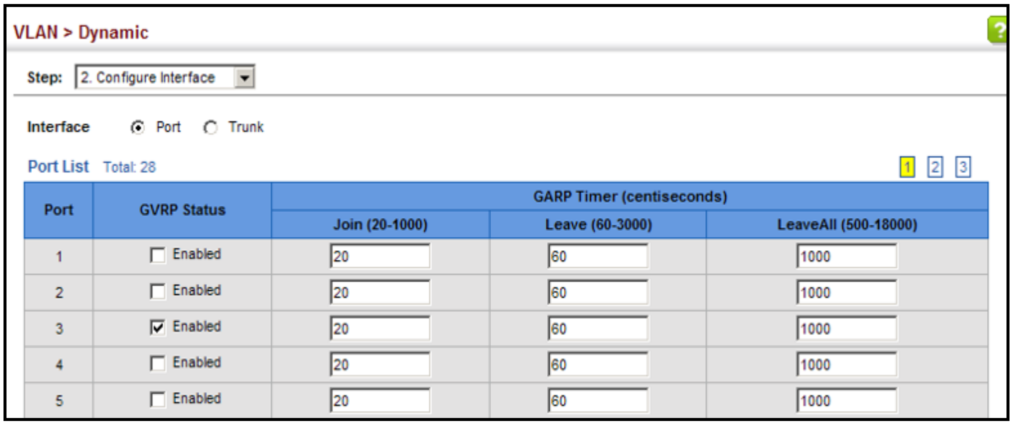
Step: 1. Configure General

GVRP Status ☑ Enabled

To configure GVRP status and timers on a port or trunk:

1. Click VLAN, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Set the Interface type to display as Port or Trunk.
4. Modify the GVRP status or timers for any interface.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 75: Configuring GVRP for an Interface



VLAN > Dynamic

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

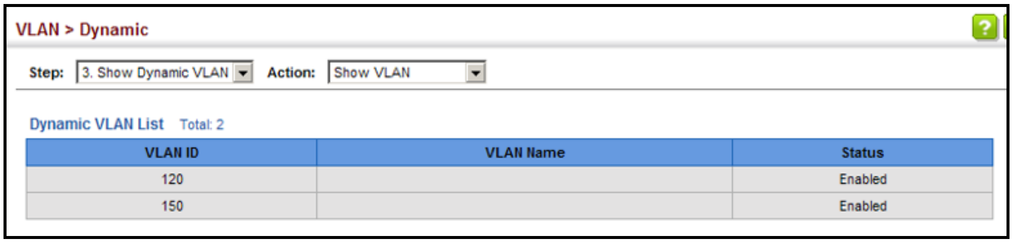
Port List Total: 28

Port	GVRP Status	GARP Timer (centiseconds)		
		Join (20-1000)	Leave (60-3000)	LeaveAll (500-18000)
1	☐ Enabled	20	60	1000
2	☐ Enabled	20	60	1000
3	☑ Enabled	20	60	1000
4	☐ Enabled	20	60	1000
5	☐ Enabled	20	60	1000

To show the dynamic VLAN joined by this switch:

1. Click VLAN, Dynamic.
2. Select Show Dynamic VLAN from the Step list.
3. Select Show VLAN from the Action list.

Figure 76: Showing Dynamic VLANs Registered on the Switch



VLAN > Dynamic

Step: 3. Show Dynamic VLAN Action: Show VLAN

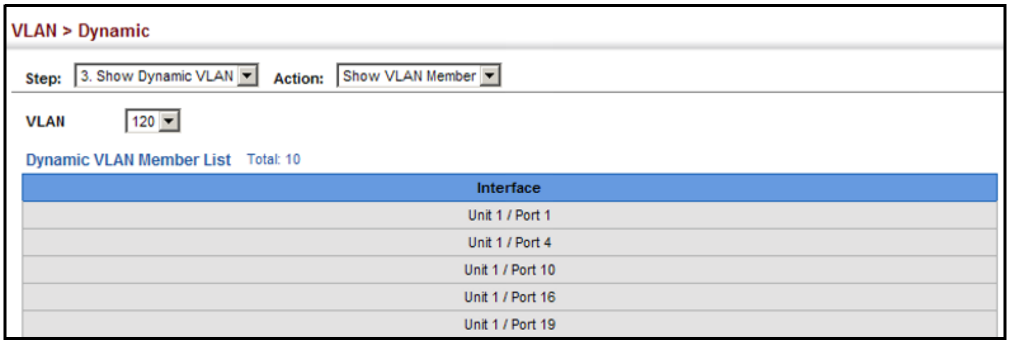
Dynamic VLAN List Total: 2

VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Status
120		Enabled
150		Enabled

To show the members of a dynamic VLAN:

1. Click VLAN, Dynamic.
2. Select Show Dynamic VLAN from the Step list.
3. Select Show VLAN Members from the Action list.

Figure 77: Showing the Members of a Dynamic VLAN



VLAN > Dynamic

Step: 3. Show Dynamic VLAN Action: Show VLAN Member

VLAN 120

Dynamic VLAN Member List Total: 10

Interface
Unit 1 / Port 1
Unit 1 / Port 4
Unit 1 / Port 10
Unit 1 / Port 16
Unit 1 / Port 19

IEEE 802.1Q TUNNELING

IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling (QinQ) is designed for service providers carrying traffic for multiple customers across their networks. QinQ tunneling is used to maintain customer-specific VLAN and Layer 2 protocol configurations even when different customers use the same internal VLAN IDs. This is accomplished by inserting Service Provider VLAN (SPVLAN) tags into the customer's frames when they enter the service provider's network, and then stripping the tags when the frames leave the network.

A service provider's customers may have specific requirements for their internal VLAN IDs and number of VLANs supported. VLAN ranges required by different customers in the same service-provider network might easily overlap, and traffic passing through the infrastructure might be mixed. Assigning a unique range of VLAN IDs to each customer would restrict customer configurations, require intensive processing of VLAN mapping tables, and could easily exceed the maximum VLAN limit of 4096.

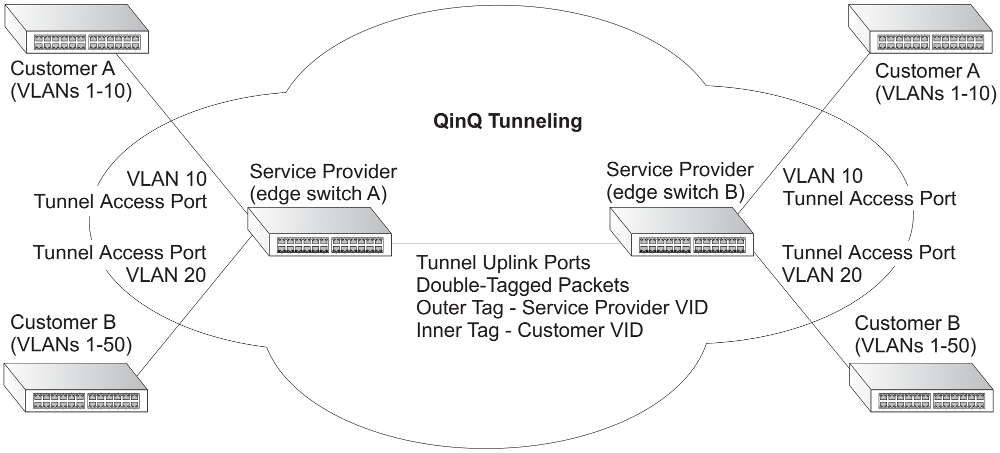
QinQ tunneling uses a single Service Provider VLAN (SPVLAN) for customers who have multiple VLANs. Customer VLAN IDs are preserved and traffic from different customers is segregated within the service provider's network even when they use the same customer-specific VLAN IDs. QinQ tunneling expands VLAN space by using a VLAN-in-VLAN hierarchy, preserving the customer's original tagged packets, and adding SPVLAN tags to each frame (also called double tagging).

A port configured to support QinQ tunneling must be set to tunnel port mode. The Service Provider VLAN (SPVLAN) ID for the specific customer must be assigned to the QinQ tunnel access port on the edge switch where the customer traffic enters the service provider's network. Each customer requires a separate SPVLAN, but this VLAN supports all of the customer's internal VLANs. The QinQ tunnel uplink port that passes traffic from the edge switch into the service provider's metro network must also be added to this SPVLAN. The uplink port can be added to multiple SPVLANs to carry inbound traffic for different customers onto the service provider's network.

When a double-tagged packet enters another trunk port in an intermediate or core switch in the service provider's network, the outer tag is stripped for packet processing. When the packet exits another trunk port on the same core switch, the same SPVLAN tag is again added to the packet.

When a packet enters the trunk port on the service provider's egress switch, the outer tag is again stripped for packet processing. However, the SPVLAN tag is not added when it is sent out the tunnel access port on the edge switch into the customer's network. The packet is sent as a normal IEEE 802.1Q-tagged frame, preserving the original VLAN numbers used in the customer's network.

Figure 78: QinQ Operational Concept


Customer A
(VLANs 1-10)
QinQ Tunneling
Customer A
(VLANs 1-10)
VLAN 10
Tunnel Access Port
Service Provider
(edge switch A)
Service Provider
(edge switch B)
VLAN 10
Tunnel Access Port
Tunnel Access Port
VLAN 20
Tunnel Uplink Ports
Double-Tagged Packets
Outer Tag - Service Provider VID
Inner Tag - Customer VID
Tunnel Access Port
VLAN 20
Customer B
(VLANs 1-50)
Customer B
(VLANs 1-50)

Layer 2 Flow for Packets Coming into a Tunnel Access Port

A QinQ tunnel port may receive either tagged or untagged packets. No matter how many tags the incoming packet has, it is treated as tagged packet.

The ingress process does source and destination lookups. If both lookups are successful, the ingress process writes the packet to memory. Then the egress process transmits the packet. Packets entering a QinQ tunnel port are processed in the following manner:

1. An SPVLAN tag is added to all outbound packets on the SPVLAN interface, no matter how many tags they already have. The switch constructs and inserts the outer tag (SPVLAN) into the packet based on the default VLAN ID and Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID, that is, the ether-type of the tag), unless otherwise defined as described under "Creating CVLAN to SPVLAN Mapping Entries" on page 213. The priority of the inner tag is copied to the outer tag if it is a tagged or priority tagged packet.

2. After successful source and destination lookup, the ingress process sends the packet to the switching process with two tags. If the incoming packet is untagged, the outer tag is an SPVLAN tag, and the inner tag is a dummy tag (8100 0000). If the incoming packet is tagged, the outer tag is an SPVLAN tag, and the inner tag is a CVLAN tag.

3. After packet classification through the switching process, the packet is written to memory with one tag (an outer tag) or with two tags (both an outer tag and inner tag).

4. The switch sends the packet to the proper egress port.

5. If the egress port is an untagged member of the SPVLAN, the outer tag will be stripped. If it is a tagged member, the outgoing packets will have two tags.

Layer 2 Flow for Packets Coming into a Tunnel Uplink Port

An uplink port receives one of the following packets:

- Untagged
- One tag (CVLAN or SPVLAN)
- Double tag (CVLAN + SPVLAN)

The ingress process does source and destination lookups. If both lookups are successful, the ingress process writes the packet to memory. Then the egress process transmits the packet. Packets entering a QinQ uplink port are processed in the following manner:

1. If incoming packets are untagged, the PVID VLAN native tag is added.

2. If the ether-type of an incoming packet (single or double tagged) is not equal to the TPID of the uplink port, the VLAN tag is determined to be a Customer VLAN (CVLAN) tag. The uplink port's PVID VLAN native tag is added to the packet. This outer tag is used for learning and switching packets within the service provider's network. The TPID must be configured on a per port basis, and the verification cannot be disabled.

3. If the ether-type of an incoming packet (single or double tagged) is equal to the TPID of the uplink port, no new VLAN tag is added. If the uplink port is not the member of the outer VLAN of the incoming packets, the packet will be dropped when ingress filtering is enabled. If ingress filtering is not enabled, the packet will still be forwarded. If the VLAN is not listed in the VLAN table, the packet will be dropped.

4. After successful source and destination lookups, the packet is double tagged. The switch uses the TPID of 0x8100 to indicate that an incoming packet is double-tagged. If the outer tag of an incoming double-tagged packet is equal to the port TPID and the inner tag is 0x8100, it is treated as a double-tagged packet. If a single-tagged packet has 0x8100 as its TPID, and port TPID is not 0x8100, a new VLAN tag is added and it is also treated as double-tagged packet.

5. If the destination address lookup fails, the packet is sent to all member ports of the outer tag's VLAN.

6. After packet classification, the packet is written to memory for processing as a single-tagged or double-tagged packet.

7. The switch sends the packet to the proper egress port.

8. If the egress port is an untagged member of the SPVLAN, the outer tag will be stripped. If it is a tagged member, the outgoing packet will have two tags.

Configuration Limitations for QinQ

- The native VLAN of uplink ports should not be used as the SPVLAN. If the SPVLAN is the uplink port's native VLAN, the uplink port must be an untagged member of the SPVLAN. Then the outer SPVLAN tag will be stripped when the packets are sent out. Another reason is that it causes non-customer packets to be forwarded to the SPVLAN.

- Static trunk port groups are compatible with QinQ tunnel ports as long as the QinQ configuration is consistent within a trunk port group.

- The native VLAN (VLAN 1) is not normally added to transmitted frames. Avoid using VLAN 1 as an SPVLAN tag for customer traffic to reduce the risk of misconfiguration. Instead, use VLAN 1 as a management VLAN instead of a data VLAN in the service provider network.

- There are some inherent incompatibilities between Layer 2 and Layer 3 switching:
  - Tunnel ports do not support IP Access Control Lists.
  - Layer 3 Quality of Service (QoS) and other QoS features containing Layer 3 information are not supported on tunnel ports.
  - Spanning tree bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) filtering is automatically disabled on a tunnel port.

General Configuration Guidelines for QinQ

1. Enable Tunnel Status, and set the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value of the tunnel access port (in the Ethernet Type field). This step is required if the attached client is using a nonstandard 2-byte ethertype to identify 802.1Q tagged frames. The default ethertype value is 0x8100. (See "Enabling QinQ Tunneling on the Switch" on page 212.)

2. Create a Service Provider VLAN, also referred to as an SPVLAN (see "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198).

3. Configure the QinQ tunnel access port to Access mode (see "Adding an Interface to a QinQ Tunnel" on page 215).

4. Configure the QinQ tunnel access port to join the SPVLAN as an untagged member (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

5. Configure the SPVLAN ID as the native VID on the QinQ tunnel access port (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

6. Configure the QinQ tunnel uplink port to Uplink mode (see "Adding an Interface to a QinQ Tunnel" on page 215).

7. Configure the QinQ tunnel uplink port to join the SPVLAN as a tagged member (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

ENABLING QINQ TUNNELING ON THE SWITCH

Use the VLAN > Tunnel (Configure Global) page to configure the switch to operate in IEEE 802.1Q (QinQ) tunneling mode, which is used for passing Layer 2 traffic across a service provider's metropolitan area network. You can also globally set the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value of the tunnel port if the attached client is using a nonstandard 2-byte ethertype to identify 802.1Q tagged frames.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling" on page 1132

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Tunnel Status** – Sets the switch to QinQ mode. (Default: Disabled)
- **Ethernet Type** – The Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) specifies the ethertype of incoming packets on a tunnel port. (Range: hexadecimal 0800-FFFF; Default: 8100)

  Use this field to set a custom 802.1Q ethertype value for the 802.1Q Tunnel TPID. This feature allows the switch to interoperate with third-party switches that do not use the standard 0x8100 ethertype to identify 802.1Q-tagged frames. For example, if 0x1234 is set as the custom 802.1Q ethertype on a trunk port, incoming frames containing that ethertype are assigned to the VLAN contained in the tag following the ethertype field, as they would be with a standard 802.1Q trunk. Frames arriving on the port containing any other ethertype are looked upon as untagged frames, and assigned to the native VLAN of that port.

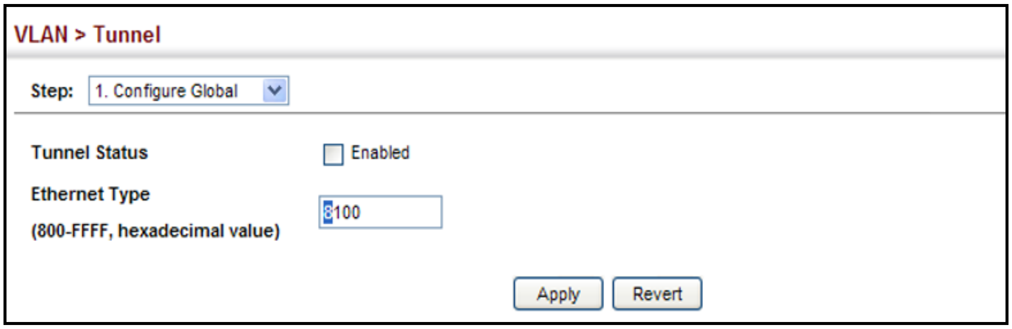
  The specified ethertype only applies to ports configured in Uplink mode (see "Adding an Interface to a QinQ Tunnel" on page 215). If the port is in normal mode, the TPID is always 8100. If the port is in Access mode, received packets are processes as untagged packets.

WEB INTERFACE

To enable QinQ Tunneling on the switch:

1. Click VLAN, Tunnel.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable Tunnel Status, and specify the TPID if a client attached to a tunnel port is using a non-standard ethertype to identify 802.1Q tagged frames.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 79: Enabling QinQ Tunneling



VLAN > Tunnel

Step: 1. Configure Global

Tunnel Status ☐ Enabled

Ethernet Type (800-FFFF, hexadecimal value) 8100

CREATING CVLAN TO SPVLAN MAPPING ENTRIES

Use the VLAN > Tunnel (Configure Service) page to create a CVLAN to SPVLAN mapping entry.

CLI REFERENCES

- "switchport dot1q-tunnel service match cvid" on page 1135

COMMAND USAGE

- The inner VLAN tag of a customer packet entering the edge router of a service provider's network is mapped to an outer tag indicating the service provider VLAN that will carry this traffic across the 802.1Q tunnel. By default, the outer tag is based on the default VID of the edge router's ingress port. This process is performed in a transparent manner as described under "IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling" on page 208.

- When priority bits are found in the inner tag, these are also copied to the outer tag. This allows the service provider to differentiate service based on the indicated priority and appropriate methods of queue management at intermediate nodes across the tunnel.

- Rather than relying on standard service paths and priority queuing, QinQ VLAN mapping can be used to further enhance service by defining a set of differentiated service pathways to follow across the service provider's network for traffic arriving from specified inbound customer VLANs.

- Note that all customer interfaces should be configured as access interfaces (that is, a user-to-network interface) and service provider interfaces as uplink interfaces (that is, a network-to-network interface). Use the Configure Interface page described in the next section to set an interface to access or uplink mode.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)

- **Customer VLAN ID** – VLAN ID for the inner VLAN tag. (Range: 1-4094)

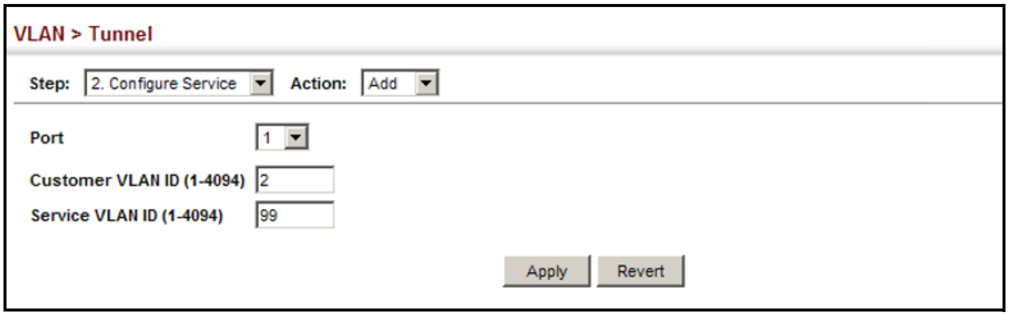
- **Service VLAN ID** – VLAN ID for the outer VLAN tag. (Range: 1-4094)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a mapping entry:

1. Click VLAN, Tunnel.
2. Select Configure Service from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an interface from the Port list.
5. Specify the CVID to SVID mapping for packets exiting the specified port.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 80: Configuring CVLAN to SPVLAN Mapping Entries

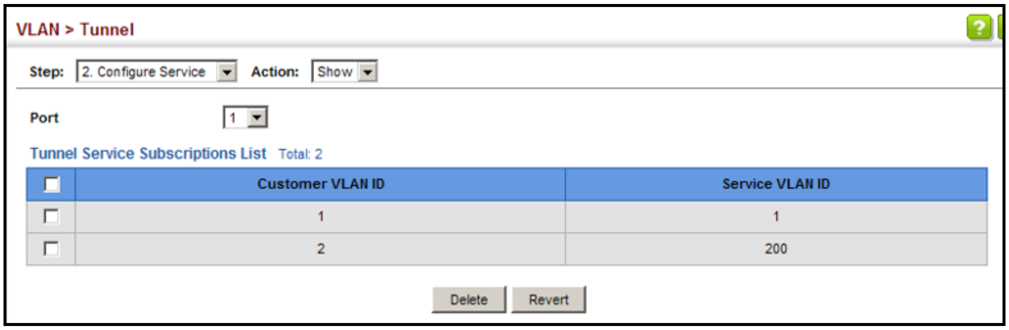


Step: 2. Configure Service
Action: Add
Port: 1
Customer VLAN ID (1-4094): 2
Service VLAN ID (1-4094): 99

To show the mapping table:

1. Click VLAN, Tunnel.
2. Select Configure Service from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select an interface from the Port list.

Figure 81: Showing CVLAN to SPVLAN Mapping Entries



Step: 2. Configure Service
Action: Show
Port: 1

Tunnel Service Subscriptions List Total: 2

☐	Customer VLAN ID	Service VLAN ID
☐	1	1
☐	2	200

The preceding example sets the SVID to 99 in the outer tag for egress packets exiting port 1 when the packet's CVID is 2. For a more detailed example, see the switchport dot1q-tunnel service match cvid command on page 1135.

ADDING AN INTERFACE TO A QINQ TUNNEL

Follow the guidelines in the preceding section to set up a QinQ tunnel on the switch. Then use the VLAN > Tunnel (Configure Interface) page to set the tunnel mode for any participating interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling" on page 1132

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the Configure Global page to set the switch to QinQ mode before configuring a tunnel access port or tunnel uplink port (see "Enabling QinQ Tunneling on the Switch" on page 212). Also set the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value of the tunnel access port if the attached client is using a nonstandard 2-byte ethertype to identify 802.1Q tagged frames.

- Then use the Configure Interface page to set the access interface on the edge switch to Access mode, and set the uplink interface on the switch attached to the service provider network to Uplink mode.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.

- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)

- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)

- **Mode** – Sets the VLAN membership mode of the port.
  - **None** – The port operates in its normal VLAN mode. (This is the default.)
  - **Access** – Configures QinQ tunneling for a client access port to segregate and preserve customer VLAN IDs for traffic crossing the service provider network.
  - **Uplink** – Configures QinQ tunneling for an uplink port to another device within the service provider network.

WEB INTERFACE

To add an interface to a QinQ tunnel:

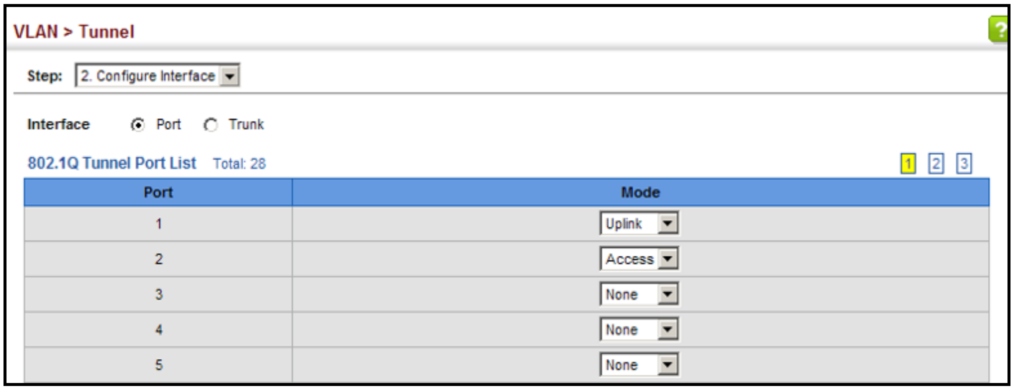
1. Click VLAN, Tunnel.

2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.

3. Set the mode for any tunnel access port to Access and the tunnel uplink port to Uplink.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 82: Adding an Interface to a QinQ Tunnel



VLAN > Tunnel

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

802.1Q Tunnel Port List Total: 28

Port	Mode
1	Uplink
2	Access
3	None
4	None
5	None

PROTOCOL VLANS

The network devices required to support multiple protocols cannot be easily grouped into a common VLAN. This may require non-standard devices to pass traffic between different VLANs in order to encompass all the devices participating in a specific protocol. This kind of configuration deprives users of the basic benefits of VLANs, including security and easy accessibility.

To avoid these problems, you can configure this switch with protocol-based VLANs that divide the physical network into logical VLAN groups for each required protocol. When a frame is received at a port, its VLAN membership can then be determined based on the protocol type being used by the inbound packets.

COMMAND USAGE

- To configure protocol-based VLANs, follow these steps:

  1. First configure VLAN groups for the protocols you want to use (page 1123). Although not mandatory, we suggest configuring a separate VLAN for each major protocol running on your network. Do not add port members at this time.

  2. Create a protocol group for each of the protocols you want to assign to a VLAN using the Configure Protocol (Add) page.

  3. Then map the protocol for each interface to the appropriate VLAN using the Configure Interface (Add) page.

- When MAC-based, IP subnet-based, and protocol-based VLANs are supported concurrently, priority is applied in this sequence, and then port-based VLANs last.

CONFIGURING PROTOCOL VLAN GROUPS

Use the VLAN > Protocol (Configure Protocol - Add) page to create protocol groups.

CLI REFERENCES

- "protocol-vlan protocol-group (Configuring Groups)" on page 1144

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Frame Type** – Choose either Ethernet, RFC 1042, or LLC Other as the frame type used by this protocol.
- **Protocol Type** – Specifies the protocol type to match. The available options are IP, ARP, RARP and IPv6. If LLC Other is chosen for the Frame Type, the only available Protocol Type is IPX Raw.
- **Protocol Group ID** – Protocol Group ID assigned to the Protocol VLAN Group. (Range: 1-2147483647)

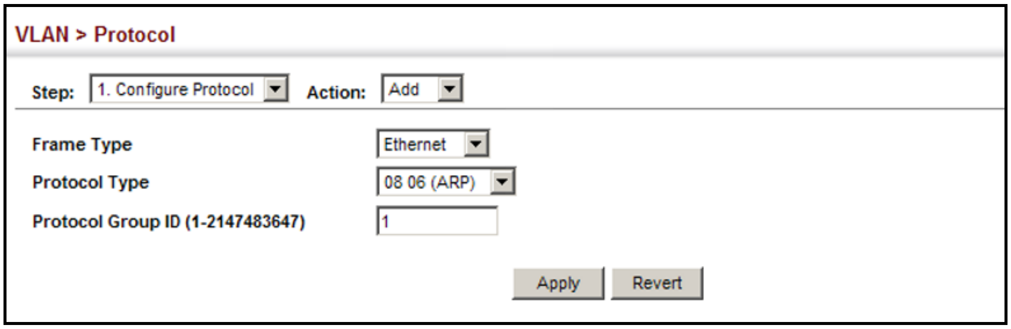
NOTE: Traffic which matches IP Protocol Ethernet Frames is mapped to the VLAN (VLAN 1) that has been configured with the switch's administrative IP. IP Protocol Ethernet traffic must not be mapped to another VLAN or you will lose administrative network connectivity to the switch. If lost in this manner, network access can be regained by removing the offending Protocol VLAN rule via the console. Alternately, the switch can be power-cycled, however all unsaved configuration changes will be lost.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a protocol group:

1. Click VLAN, Protocol.
2. Select Configure Protocol from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from the Frame Type list.
5. Select an entry from the Protocol Type list.
6. Enter an identifier for the protocol group.
7. Click Apply.

Figure 83: Configuring Protocol VLANs



VLAN > Protocol

Step: 1. Configure Protocol Action: Add

Frame Type: Ethernet

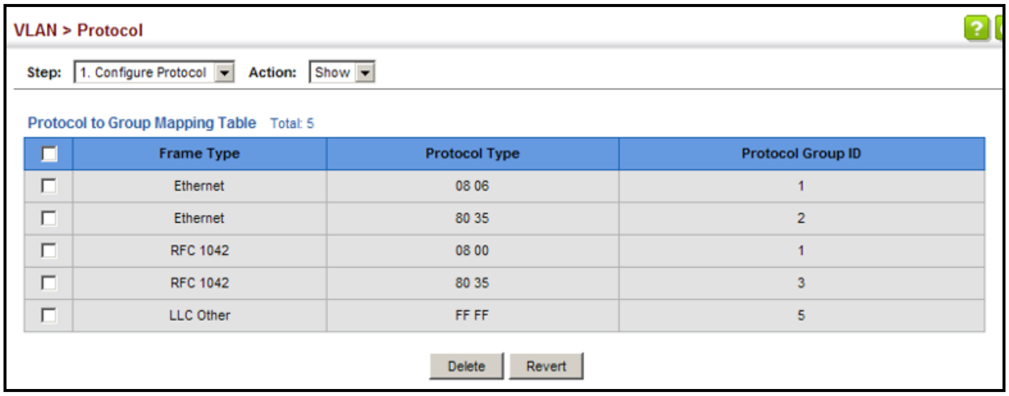
Protocol Type: 08 06 (ARP)

Protocol Group ID (1-2147483647): 1

To configure a protocol group:

1. Click VLAN, Protocol.
2. Select Configure Protocol from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 84: Displaying Protocol VLANs



VLAN > Protocol

Step: 1. Configure Protocol Action: Show

Protocol to Group Mapping Table Total: 5

☐	Frame Type	Protocol Type	Protocol Group ID
☐	Ethernet	08 06	1
☐	Ethernet	80 35	2
☐	RFC 1042	08 00	1
☐	RFC 1042	80 35	3
☐	LLC Other	FF FF	5

MAPPING PROTOCOL GROUPS TO INTERFACES

Use the VLAN > Protocol (Configure Interface - Add) page to map a protocol group to a VLAN for each interface that will participate in the group.

CLI REFERENCES

- "protocol-vlan protocol-group (Configuring Interfaces)" on page 1144

COMMAND USAGE

- When creating a protocol-based VLAN, only assign interfaces using this configuration screen. If you assign interfaces using any of the other VLAN menus such as the VLAN Static table (page 200), these interfaces will admit traffic of any protocol type into the associated VLAN.

- When a frame enters a port that has been assigned to a protocol VLAN, it is processed in the following manner:
    - If the frame is tagged, it will be processed according to the standard rules applied to tagged frames.
    - If the frame is untagged and the protocol type matches, the frame is forwarded to the appropriate VLAN.
    - If the frame is untagged but the protocol type does not match, the frame is forwarded to the default VLAN for this interface.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

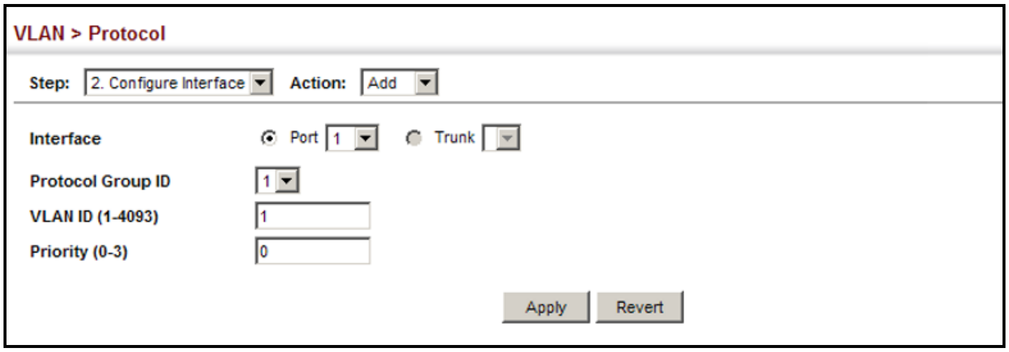
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)
- **Protocol Group ID** – Protocol Group ID assigned to the Protocol VLAN Group. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **VLAN ID** – VLAN to which matching protocol traffic is forwarded. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Priority** – The priority assigned to untagged ingress traffic. (Range: 0-3, where 3 is the highest priority; Default: 0)

WEB INTERFACE

To map a protocol group to a VLAN for a port or trunk:

1. Click VLAN, Protocol.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select a port or trunk.
5. Enter the identifier for a protocol group.
6. Enter the corresponding VLAN to which the protocol traffic will be forwarded.
7. Set the priority to assign to untagged ingress frames.
8. Click Apply.

Figure 85: Assigning Interfaces to Protocol VLANs

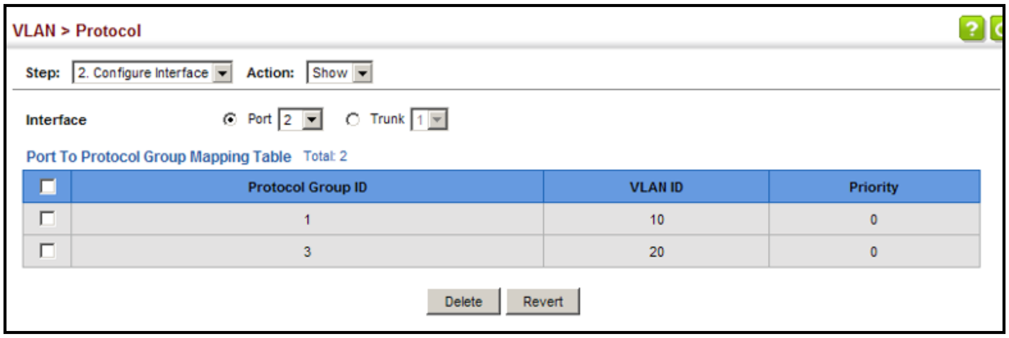


Step: 2. Configure Interface
Action: Add
Interface ● Port 1 ○ Trunk
Protocol Group ID: 1
VLAN ID (1-4093): 1
Priority (0-3): 0

To show the protocol groups mapped to a port or trunk:

1. Click VLAN, Protocol.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select a port or trunk.

Figure 86: Showing the Interface to Protocol Group Mapping



Step: 2. Configure Interface
Action: Show
Interface ● Port 2 ○ Trunk 1

Port To Protocol Group Mapping Table Total: 2

☐	Protocol Group ID	VLAN ID	Priority
☐	1	10	0
☐	3	20	0

CONFIGURING IP SUBNET VLANS

Use the VLAN > IP Subnet page to configure IP subnet-based VLANs.

When using port-based classification, all untagged frames received by a port are classified as belonging to the VLAN whose VID (PVID) is associated with that port.

When IP subnet-based VLAN classification is enabled, the source address of untagged ingress frames are checked against the IP subnet-to-VLAN mapping table. If an entry is found for that subnet, these frames are assigned to the VLAN indicated in the entry. If no IP subnet is matched, the untagged frames are classified as belonging to the receiving port's VLAN ID (PVID).

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring IP Subnet VLANs" on page 1147

COMMAND USAGE

- Each IP subnet can be mapped to only one VLAN ID. An IP subnet consists of an IP address and a mask. The specified VLAN need not be an existing VLAN.
- When an untagged frame is received by a port, the source IP address is checked against the IP subnet-to-VLAN mapping table, and if an entry is found, the corresponding VLAN ID is assigned to the frame. If no mapping is found, the PVID of the receiving port is assigned to the frame.
- The IP subnet cannot be a broadcast or multicast IP address.
- When MAC-based, IP subnet-based, and protocol-based VLANs are supported concurrently, priority is applied in this sequence, and then port-based VLANs last.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

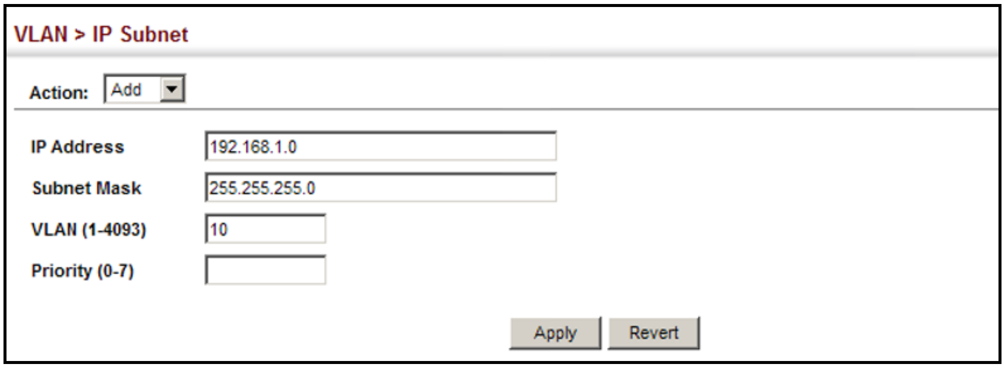
- **IP Address** – The IP address for a subnet. Valid IP addresses consist of four decimal numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods.
- **Subnet Mask** – This mask identifies the host address bits of the IP subnet.
- **VLAN** – VLAN to which matching IP subnet traffic is forwarded. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Priority** – The priority assigned to untagged ingress traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority; Default: 0)

WEB INTERFACE

To map an IP subnet to a VLAN:

1. Click VLAN, IP Subnet.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Enter an address in the IP Address field.
4. Enter a mask in the Subnet Mask field.
5. Enter the identifier in the VLAN field. Note that the specified VLAN need not already be configured.
6. Enter a value to assign to untagged frames in the Priority field.
7. Click Apply.

Figure 87: Configuring IP Subnet VLANs


VLAN > IP Subnet

Action: Add

IP Address: 192.168.1.0

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

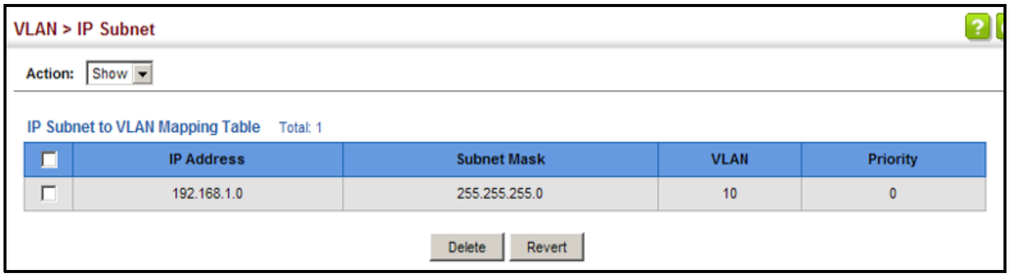
VLAN (1-4093): 10

Priority (0-7):

To show the configured IP subnet VLANs:

1. Click VLAN, IP Subnet.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 88: Showing IP Subnet VLANs


VLAN > IP Subnet

Action: Show

IP Subnet to VLAN Mapping Table Total: 1

☐	IP Address	Subnet Mask	VLAN	Priority
☐	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	10	0

CONFIGURING MAC-BASED VLANS

Use the VLAN > MAC-Based page to configure VLAN based on MAC addresses. The MAC-based VLAN feature assigns VLAN IDs to ingress untagged frames according to source MAC addresses.

When MAC-based VLAN classification is enabled, untagged frames received by a port are assigned to the VLAN which is mapped to the frame’s source MAC address. When no MAC address is matched, untagged frames are assigned to the receiving port’s native VLAN ID (PVID).

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring MAC Based VLANs" on page 1149

COMMAND USAGE

- The MAC-to-VLAN mapping applies to all ports on the switch.
- Source MAC addresses can be mapped to only one VLAN ID.
- Configured MAC addresses cannot be broadcast or multicast addresses.

- When MAC-based, IP subnet-based, and protocol-based VLANs are supported concurrently, priority is applied in this sequence, and then port-based VLANs last.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

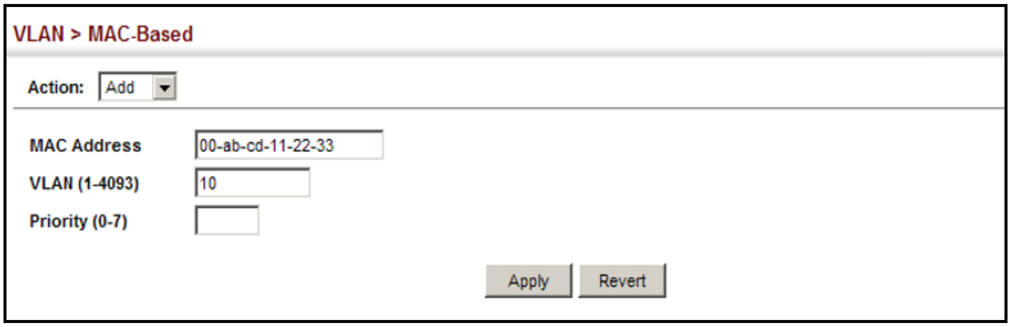
- **MAC Address** – A source MAC address which is to be mapped to a specific VLAN. The MAC address must be specified in the format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.
- **VLAN** – VLAN to which ingress traffic matching the specified source MAC address is forwarded. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Priority** – The priority assigned to untagged ingress traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority; Default: 0)

WEB INTERFACE

To map a MAC address to a VLAN:

1. Click VLAN, MAC-Based.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Enter an address in the MAC Address field.
4. Enter an identifier in the VLAN field. Note that the specified VLAN need not already be configured.
5. Enter a value to assign to untagged frames in the Priority field.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 89: Configuring MAC-Based VLANs



VLAN > MAC-Based

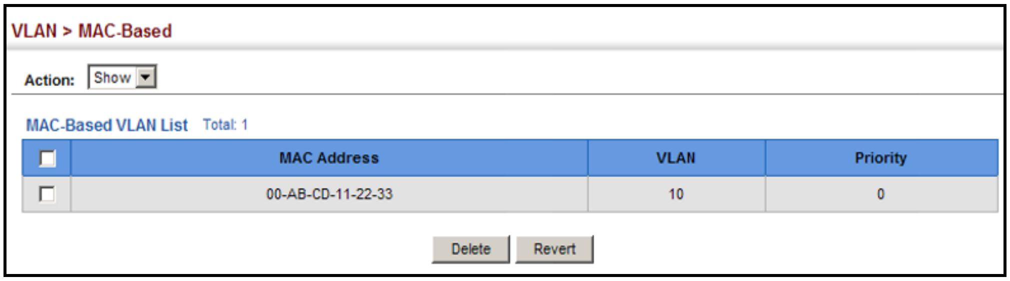
Action: Add

MAC Address: 00-ab-cd-11-22-33
VLAN (1-4093): 10
Priority (0-7):

To show the MAC addresses mapped to a VLAN:

1. Click VLAN, MAC-Based.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 90: Showing MAC-Based VLANs



☐	MAC Address	VLAN	Priority
☐	00-AB-CD-11-22-33	10	0

CONFIGURING VLAN MIRRORING

Use the VLAN > Mirror (Add) page to mirror traffic from one or more source VLANs to a target port for real-time analysis. You can then attach a logic analyzer or RMON probe to the target port and study the traffic crossing the source VLAN(s) in a completely unobtrusive manner.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Port Mirroring Commands" on page 1009

COMMAND USAGE

- All active ports in a source VLAN are monitored for ingress traffic only.
- All VLAN mirror sessions must share the same target port, preferably one that is not a member of the source VLAN.
- When VLAN mirroring and port mirroring are both enabled, they must use the same target port.
- When VLAN mirroring and port mirroring are both enabled, the target port can receive a mirrored packet twice; once from the source mirror port and again from the source mirrored VLAN.
- The target port receives traffic from all monitored source VLANs and can become congested. Some mirror traffic may therefore be dropped from the target port.
- When mirroring VLAN traffic or packets based on a source MAC address (see "Configuring MAC Address Mirroring" on page 233), the target port cannot be set to the same target ports as that used for port mirroring (see "Configuring Local Port Mirroring" on page 156).
- When traffic matches the rules for both port mirroring, and for mirroring of VLAN traffic or packets based on a MAC address, the matching packets will not be sent to target port specified for port mirroring.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

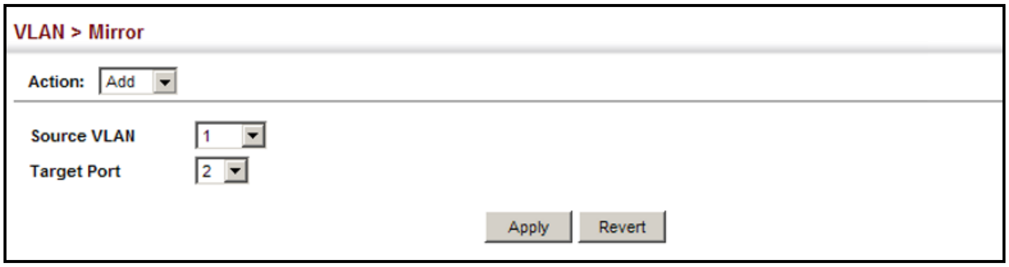
- **Source VLAN** – A VLAN whose traffic will be monitored. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Target Port** – The destination port that receives the mirrored traffic from the source VLAN. (Range: 1-28/52)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure VLAN mirroring:

1. Click VLAN, Mirror.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Select the source VLAN, and select a target port.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 91: Configuring VLAN Mirroring



VLAN > Mirror

Action: Add

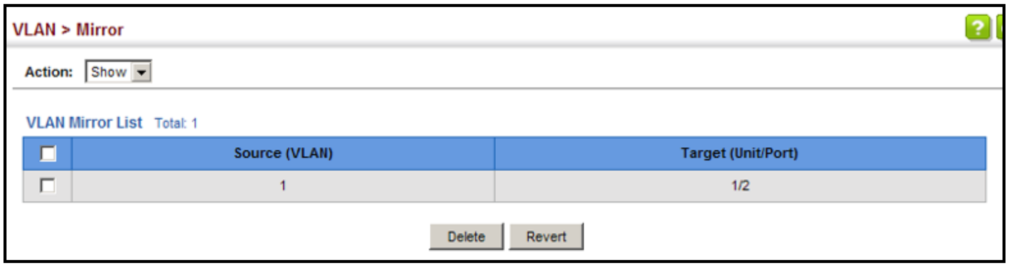
Source VLAN: 1

Target Port: 2

To show the VLANs to be mirrored:

1. Click VLAN, Mirror.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 92: Showing the VLANs to Mirror



VLAN > Mirror

Action: Show

VLAN Mirror List Total: 1

☐	Source (VLAN)	Target (Unit/Port)
☐	1	1/2

7

ADDRESS TABLE SETTINGS

Switches store the addresses for all known devices. This information is used to pass traffic directly between the inbound and outbound ports. All the addresses learned by monitoring traffic are stored in the dynamic address table. You can also manually configure static addresses that are bound to a specific port.

This chapter describes the following topics:

- MAC Address Learning – Enables or disables address learning on an interface.
- Static MAC Addresses – Configures static entries in the address table.
- Address Aging Time – Sets timeout for dynamically learned entries.
- Dynamic Address Cache – Shows dynamic entries in the address table.
- MAC Address Mirroring – Mirrors traffic matching a specified source address to a target port.

CONFIGURING MAC ADDRESS LEARNING

Use the MAC Address > Learning Status page to enable or disable MAC address learning on an interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "mac-learning" on page 866

COMMAND USAGE

- When MAC address learning is disabled, the switch immediately stops learning new MAC addresses on the specified interface. Only incoming traffic with source addresses stored in the static address table (see "Setting Static Addresses" on page 229) will be accepted as authorized to access the network through that interface.

- Dynamic addresses stored in the address table when MAC address learning is disabled are flushed from the system, and no dynamic addresses are subsequently learned until MAC address learning has been re-enabled. Any device not listed in the static address table that attempts to use the interface after MAC learning has been disabled will be prevented from accessing the switch.

- Also note that MAC address learning cannot be disabled if any of the following conditions exist:
  - 802.1X Port Authentication has been globally enabled on the switch (see "Configuring 802.1X Global Settings" on page 385).
  - Security Status (see "Configuring Port Security" on page 381) is enabled on the same interface.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

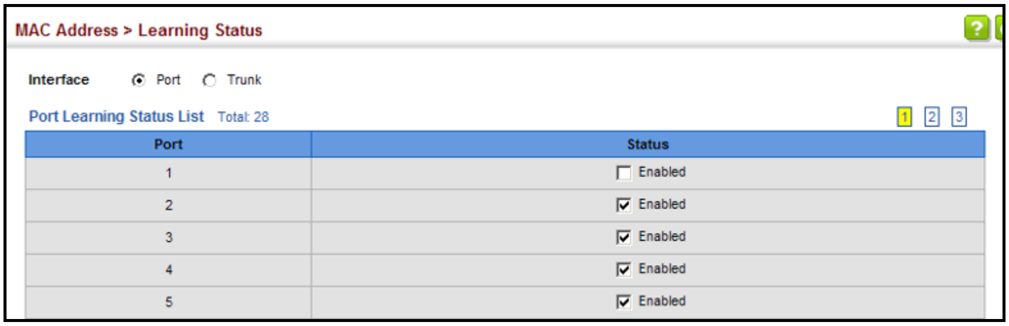
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Port** – Port Identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk Identifier. (Range: 1-16)
- **Status** – The status of MAC address learning. (Default: Enabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To enable or disable MAC address learning:

1. Click MAC Address, Learning Status.
2. Set the learning status for any interface.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 93: Configuring MAC Address Learning



MAC Address > Learning Status

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port Learning Status List Total: 28

Port	Status
1	☐ Enabled
2	☑ Enabled
3	☑ Enabled
4	☑ Enabled
5	☑ Enabled

SETTING STATIC ADDRESSES

Use the MAC Address > Static page to configure static MAC addresses. A static address can be assigned to a specific interface on this switch. Static addresses are bound to the assigned interface and will not be moved. When a static address is seen on another interface, the address will be ignored and will not be written to the address table.

CLI REFERENCES

- "mac-address-table static" on page 1052

COMMAND USAGE

The static address for a host device can be assigned to a specific port within a specific VLAN. Use this command to add static addresses to the MAC Address Table. Static addresses have the following characteristics:

- Static addresses are bound to the assigned interface and will not be moved. When a static address is seen on another interface, the address will be ignored and will not be written to the address table.
- Static addresses will not be removed from the address table when a given interface link is down.
- A static address cannot be learned on another port until the address is removed from the table.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – ID of configured VLAN. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Interface** – Port or trunk associated with the device assigned a static address.
- **MAC Address** – Physical address of a device mapped to this interface. Enter an address in the form of xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.
- **Static Status** – Sets the time to retain the specified address.
  - Delete-on-reset - Assignment lasts until the switch is reset.
  - Permanent - Assignment is permanent. (This is the default.)

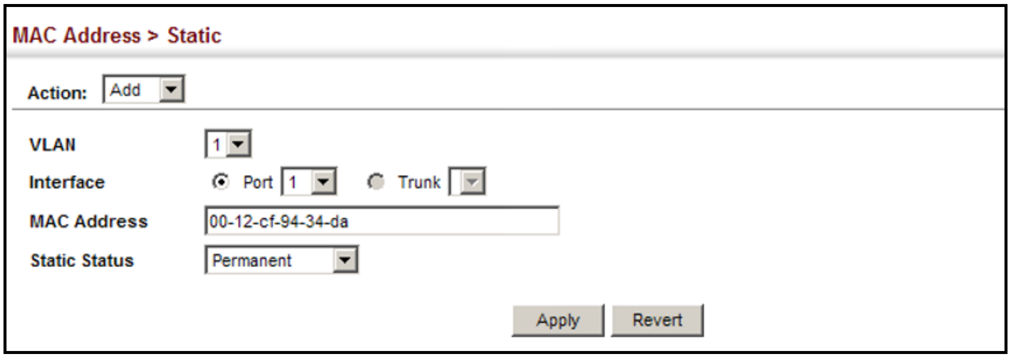
WEB INTERFACE

To configure a static MAC address:

1. Click MAC Address, Static.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Specify the VLAN, the port or trunk to which the address will be assigned, the MAC address, and the time to retain this entry.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 94: Configuring Static MAC Addresses


MAC Address > Static

Action: Add

VLAN: 1

Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

MAC Address: 00-12-cf-94-34-da

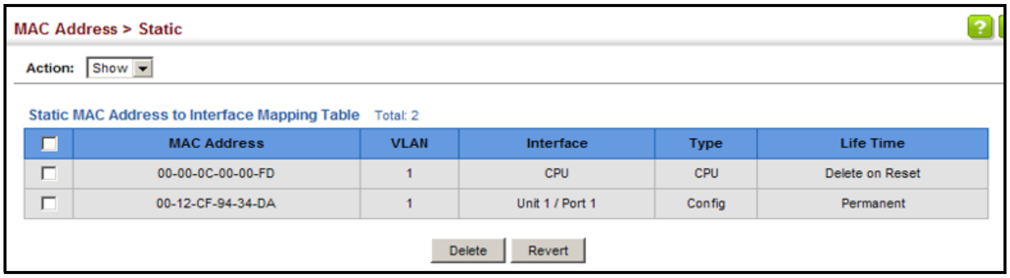
Static Status: Permanent

To show the static addresses in MAC address table:

1. Click MAC Address, Static.

2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 95: Displaying Static MAC Addresses


MAC Address > Static

Action: Show

Static MAC Address to Interface Mapping Table Total: 2

☐	MAC Address	VLAN	Interface	Type	Life Time
☐	00-00-0C-00-00-FD	1	CPU	CPU	Delete on Reset
☐	00-12-CF-94-34-DA	1	Unit 1 / Port 1	Config	Permanent

CHANGING THE AGING TIME

Use the MAC Address > Dynamic (Configure Aging) page to set the aging time for entries in the dynamic address table. The aging time is used to age out dynamically learned forwarding information.

CLI REFERENCES

- "mac-address-table aging-time" on page 1051

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

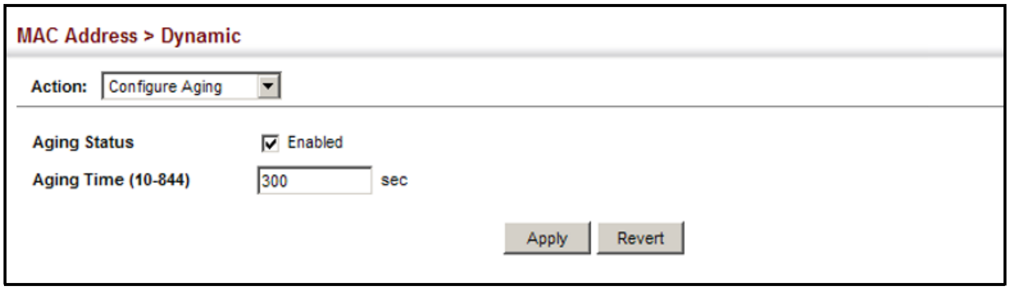
- **Aging Status** – Enables/disables the function.
- **Aging Time** – The time after which a learned entry is discarded. (Range: 10-844 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)

WEB INTERFACE

To set the aging time for entries in the dynamic address table:

1. Click MAC Address, Dynamic.
2. Select Configure Aging from the Action list.
3. Modify the aging status if required.
4. Specify a new aging time.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 96: Setting the Address Aging Time



MAC Address > Dynamic

Action: Configure Aging

Aging Status ☑ Enabled

Aging Time (10-844) 300 sec

DISPLAYING THE DYNAMIC ADDRESS TABLE

Use the MAC Address > Dynamic (Show Dynamic MAC) page to display the MAC addresses learned by monitoring the source address for traffic entering the switch. When the destination address for inbound traffic is found in the database, the packets intended for that address are forwarded directly to the associated port. Otherwise, the traffic is flooded to all ports.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show mac-address-table" on page 1053

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

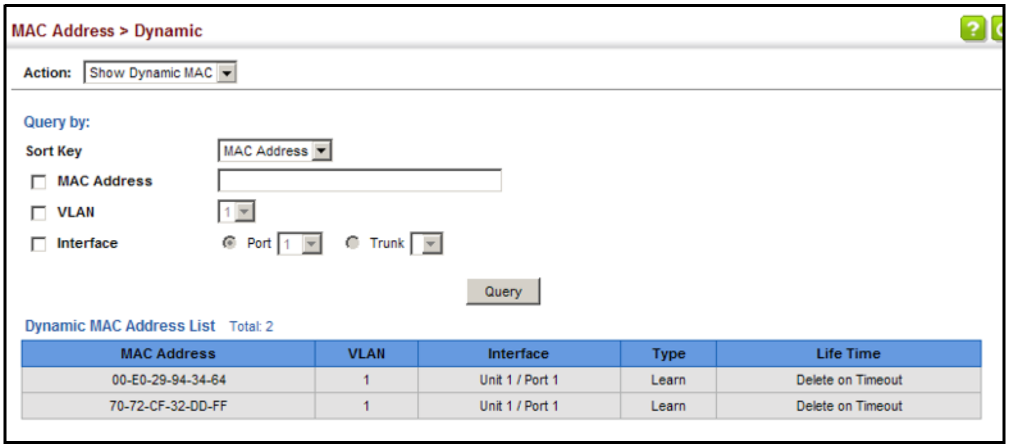
- **Sort Key** - You can sort the information displayed based on MAC address, VLAN or interface (port or trunk).
- **MAC Address** – Physical address associated with this interface.
- **VLAN** – ID of configured VLAN (1-4094).
- **Interface** – Indicates a port or trunk.
- **Type** – Shows that the entries in this table are learned.
- **Life Time** – Shows the time to retain the specified address.

WEB INTERFACE

To show the dynamic address table:

1. Click MAC Address, Dynamic.
2. Select Show Dynamic MAC from the Action list.
3. Select the Sort Key (MAC Address, VLAN, or Interface).
4. Enter the search parameters (MAC Address, VLAN, or Interface).
5. Click Query.

Figure 97: Displaying the Dynamic MAC Address Table



MAC Address > Dynamic

Action: Show Dynamic MAC

Query by:

Sort Key: MAC Address

☐ MAC Address

☐ VLAN: 1

☐ Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

Dynamic MAC Address List Total: 2

MAC Address	VLAN	Interface	Type	Life Time
00-E0-29-94-34-64	1	Unit 1 / Port 1	Learn	Delete on Timeout
70-72-CF-32-DD-FF	1	Unit 1 / Port 1	Learn	Delete on Timeout

CLEARING THE DYNAMIC ADDRESS TABLE

Use the MAC Address > Dynamic (Clear Dynamic MAC) page to remove any learned entries from the forwarding database.

CLI REFERENCES

- "clear mac-address-table dynamic" on page 1053

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Clear by** – All entries can be cleared; or you can clear the entries for a specific MAC address, all the entries in a VLAN, or all the entries associated with a port or trunk.

WEB INTERFACE

To clear the entries in the dynamic address table:

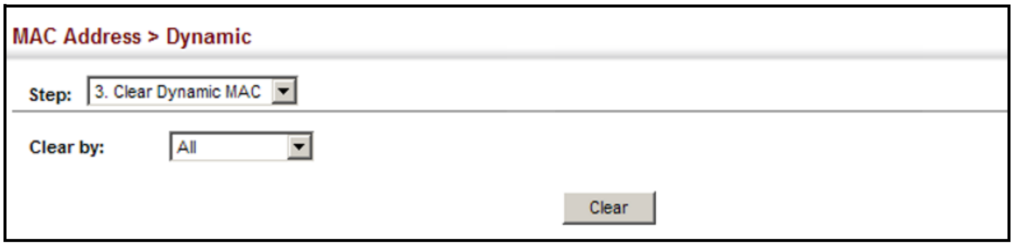
1. Click MAC Address, Dynamic.
2. Select Clear Dynamic MAC from the Action list.

3. Select the method by which to clear the entries (i.e., All, MAC Address, VLAN, or Interface).

4. Enter information in the additional fields required for clearing entries by MAC Address, VLAN, or Interface.

5. Click Clear.

Figure 98: Clearing Entries in the Dynamic MAC Address Table



Step: 3. Clear Dynamic MAC

Clear by: All

CONFIGURING MAC ADDRESS MIRRORING

Use the MAC Address > Mirror (Add) page to mirror traffic matching a specified source address from any port on the switch to a target port for real-time analysis. You can then attach a logic analyzer or RMON probe to the target port and study the traffic crossing the source port in a completely unobtrusive manner.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Local Port Mirroring Commands" on page 1009

COMMAND USAGE

- When mirroring traffic from a MAC address, ingress traffic with the specified source address entering any port in the switch, other than the target port, will be mirrored to the destination port.

- All mirror sessions must share the same destination port.

- Spanning Tree BPDU packets are not mirrored to the target port.

- When mirroring port traffic, the target port must be included in the same VLAN as the source port when using MSTP (see "Spanning Tree Algorithm" on page 235).

- When mirroring VLAN traffic (see "Configuring VLAN Mirroring" on page 224) or packets based on a source MAC address, the target port cannot be set to the same target ports as that used for port mirroring (see "Configuring Local Port Mirroring" on page 156).

- When traffic matches the rules for both port mirroring, and for mirroring of VLAN traffic or packets based on a MAC address, the matching packets will not be sent to target port specified for port mirroring.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

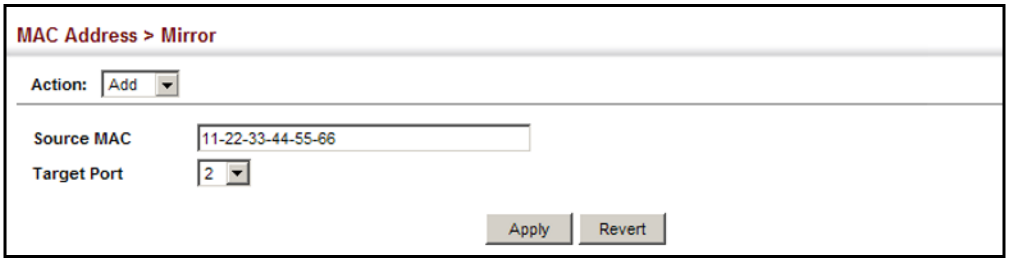
- **Source MAC** – MAC address in the form of xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.
- **Target Port** – The port that will mirror the traffic from the source port. (Range: 1-28/52)

WEB INTERFACE

To mirror packets based on a MAC address:

1. Click MAC Address, Mirror.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Specify the source MAC address and destination port.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 99: Mirroring Packets Based on the Source MAC Address



MAC Address > Mirror

Action: Add

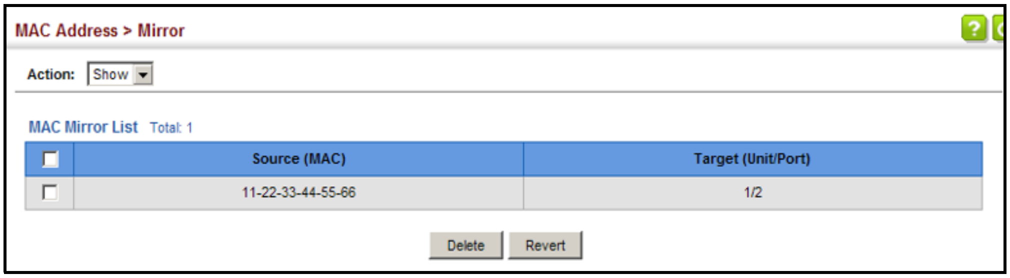
Source MAC: 11-22-33-44-55-66

Target Port: 2

To show the MAC addresses to be mirrored:

1. Click MAC Address, Mirror.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 100: Showing the Source MAC Addresses to Mirror



MAC Address > Mirror

Action: Show

MAC Mirror List Total: 1

☐	Source (MAC)	Target (Unit/Port)
☐	11-22-33-44-55-66	1/2

8

SPANNING TREE ALGORITHM

This chapter describes the following basic topics:

- Loopback Detection – Configures detection and response to loopback BPDUs.
- Global Settings for STA – Configures global bridge settings for STP, RSTP and MSTP.
- Interface Settings for STA – Configures interface settings for STA, including priority, path cost, link type, and designation as an edge port.
- Global Settings for MSTP – Sets the VLANs and associated priority assigned to an MST instance
- Interface Settings for MSTP – Configures interface settings for MSTP, including priority and path cost.

OVERVIEW

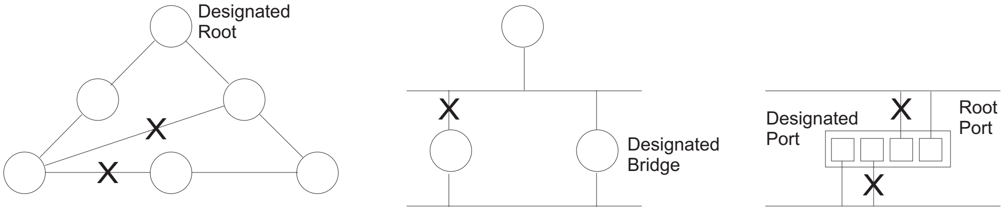
The Spanning Tree Algorithm (STA) can be used to detect and disable network loops, and to provide backup links between switches, bridges or routers. This allows the switch to interact with other bridging devices (that is, an STA-compliant switch, bridge or router) in your network to ensure that only one route exists between any two stations on the network, and provide backup links which automatically take over when a primary link goes down.

The spanning tree algorithms supported by this switch include these versions:

- STP – Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D)
- RSTP – Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1w)
- MSTP – Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1s)

STP – STP uses a distributed algorithm to select a bridging device (STP-compliant switch, bridge or router) that serves as the root of the spanning tree network. It selects a root port on each bridging device (except for the root device) which incurs the lowest path cost when forwarding a packet from that device to the root device. Then it selects a designated bridging device from each LAN which incurs the lowest path cost when forwarding a packet from that LAN to the root device. All ports connected to designated bridging devices are assigned as designated ports. After determining the lowest cost spanning tree, it enables all root ports and designated ports, and disables all other ports. Network packets are therefore only forwarded between root ports and designated ports, eliminating any possible network loops.

Figure 101: STP Root Ports and Designated Ports

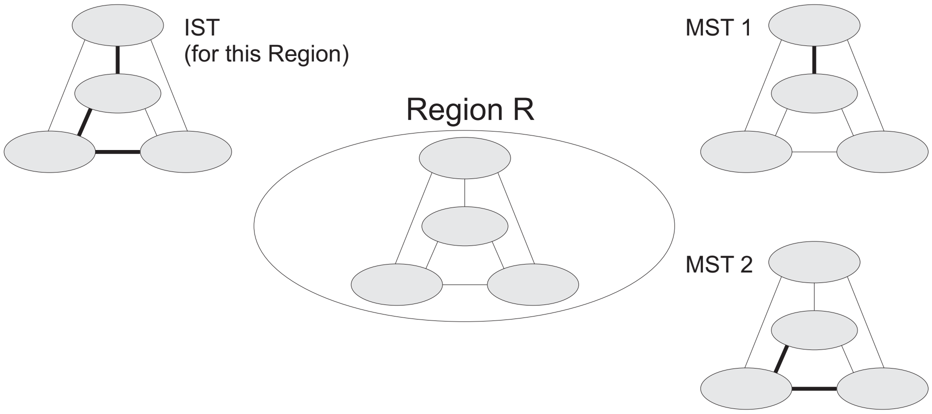


Once a stable network topology has been established, all bridges listen for Hello BPDUs (Bridge Protocol Data Units) transmitted from the Root Bridge. If a bridge does not get a Hello BPDU after a predefined interval (Maximum Age), the bridge assumes that the link to the Root Bridge is down. This bridge will then initiate negotiations with other bridges to reconfigure the network to reestablish a valid network topology.

RSTP – RSTP is designed as a general replacement for the slower, legacy STP. RSTP is also incorporated into MSTP. RSTP achieves much faster reconfiguration (i.e., around 1 to 3 seconds, compared to 30 seconds or more for STP) by reducing the number of state changes before active ports start learning, predefining an alternate route that can be used when a node or port fails, and retaining the forwarding database for ports insensitive to changes in the tree structure when reconfiguration occurs.

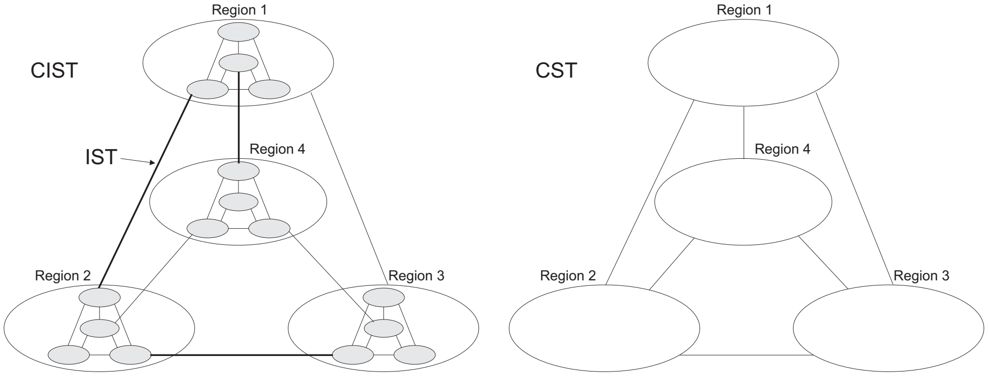
MSTP – When using STP or RSTP, it may be difficult to maintain a stable path between all VLAN members. Frequent changes in the tree structure can easily isolate some of the group members. MSTP (which is based on RSTP for fast convergence) is designed to support independent spanning trees based on VLAN groups. Using multiple spanning trees can provide multiple forwarding paths and enable load balancing. One or more VLANs can be grouped into a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). MSTP builds a separate Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) for each instance to maintain connectivity among each of the assigned VLAN groups. MSTP then builds a Internal Spanning Tree (IST) for the Region containing all commonly configured MSTP bridges.

Figure 102: MSTP Region, Internal Spanning Tree, Multiple Spanning Tree



An MST Region consists of a group of interconnected bridges that have the same MST Configuration Identifiers (including the Region Name, Revision Level and Configuration Digest – see "Configuring Multiple Spanning Trees" on page 253). An MST Region may contain multiple MSTP Instances. An Internal Spanning Tree (IST) is used to connect all the MSTP switches within an MST region. A Common Spanning Tree (CST) interconnects all adjacent MST Regions, and acts as a virtual bridge node for communications with STP or RSTP nodes in the global network.

Figure 103: Spanning Tree – Common Internal, Common, Internal



MSTP connects all bridges and LAN segments with a single Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). The CIST is formed as a result of the running spanning tree algorithm between switches that support the STP, RSTP, MSTP protocols.

Once you specify the VLANs to include in a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI), the protocol will automatically build an MSTI tree to maintain connectivity among each of the VLANs. MSTP maintains contact with the global network because each instance is treated as an RSTP node in the Common Spanning Tree (CST).

CONFIGURING LOOPBACK DETECTION

Use the Spanning Tree > Loopback Detection page to configure loopback detection on an interface. When loopback detection is enabled and a port or trunk receives it's own BPDU, the detection agent drops the loopback BPDU, sends an SNMP trap, and places the interface in discarding mode. This loopback state can be released manually or automatically. If the interface is configured for automatic loopback release, then the port will only be returned to the forwarding state if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The interface receives any other BPDU except for it's own, or;
- The interfaces's link status changes to link down and then link up again, or;
- The interface ceases to receive it's own BPDUs in a forward delay interval.

NOTE: If loopback detection is not enabled and an interface receives it's own BPDU, then the interface will drop the loopback BPDU according to IEEE Standard 802.1w-2001 9.3.4 (Note 1).

NOTE: Loopback detection will not be active if Spanning Tree is disabled on the switch.

NOTE: When configured for manual release mode, then a link down/up event will not release the port from the discarding state.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Spanning Tree Commands" on page 1057

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Status** – Enables loopback detection on this interface. (Default: Enabled)
- **Trap** – Enables SNMP trap notification for loopback events on this interface. (Default: Disabled)
- **Release Mode** – Configures the interface for automatic or manual loopback release. (Default: Auto)
- **Release** – Allows an interface to be manually released from discard mode. This is only available if the interface is configured for manual release mode.
- **Action** – Sets the response for loopback detection to block user traffic or shut down the interface. (Default: Block)

- **Shutdown Interval** – The duration to shut down the interface. (Range: 60-86400 seconds; Default: 60 seconds)

  If an interface is shut down due to a detected loopback, and the release mode is set to “Auto,” the selected interface will be automatically enabled when the shutdown interval has expired.

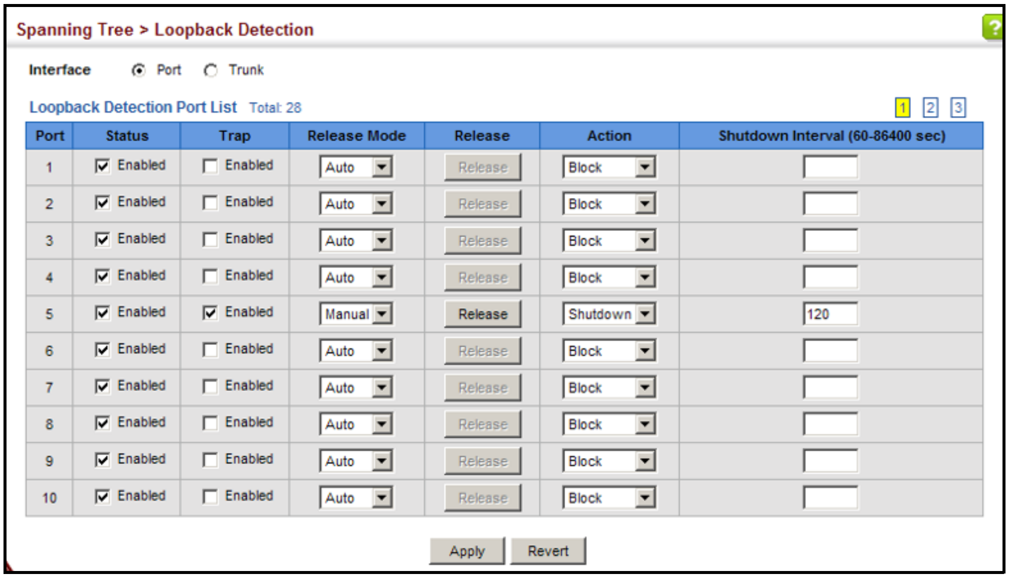
  If an interface is shut down due to a detected loopback, and the release mode is set to “Manual,” the interface can be re-enabled using the Release button.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure loopback detection:

1. Click Spanning Tree, Loopback Detection.
2. Click Port or Trunk to display the required interface type.
3. Modify the required loopback detection attributes.
4. Click Apply

Figure 104: Configuring Port Loopback Detection



Spanning Tree > Loopback Detection

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Loopback Detection Port List Total: 28

Port	Status	Trap	Release Mode	Release	Action	Shutdown Interval (60-86400 sec)
1	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
2	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
3	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
4	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
5	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	Manual	Release	Shutdown	120
6	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
7	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
8	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
9	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	
10	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	Auto	Release	Block	

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR STA

Use the Spanning Tree > STA (Configure Global - Configure) page to configure global settings for the spanning tree that apply to the entire switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Spanning Tree Commands" on page 1057

COMMAND USAGE

- Spanning Tree Protocol[2]

  This option uses RSTP set to STP forced compatibility mode. It uses RSTP for the internal state machine, but sends only 802.1D BPDUs. This creates one spanning tree instance for the entire network. If multiple VLANs are implemented on a network, the path between specific VLAN members may be inadvertently disabled to prevent network loops, thus isolating group members. When operating multiple VLANs, we recommend selecting the MSTP option.

- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol[2]

  RSTP supports connections to either STP or RSTP nodes by monitoring the incoming protocol messages and dynamically adjusting the type of protocol messages the RSTP node transmits, as described below:

  - STP Mode – If the switch receives an 802.1D BPDU (i.e., STP BPDU) after a port's migration delay timer expires, the switch assumes it is connected to an 802.1D bridge and starts using only 802.1D BPDUs.

  - RSTP Mode – If RSTP is using 802.1D BPDUs on a port and receives an RSTP BPDU after the migration delay expires, RSTP restarts the migration delay timer and begins using RSTP BPDUs on that port.

- Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol

  MSTP generates a unique spanning tree for each instance. This provides multiple pathways across the network, thereby balancing the traffic load, preventing wide-scale disruption when a bridge node in a single instance fails, and allowing for faster convergence of a new topology for the failed instance.

  - To allow multiple spanning trees to operate over the network, you must configure a related set of bridges with the same MSTP configuration, allowing them to participate in a specific set of spanning tree instances.

  - A spanning tree instance can exist only on bridges that have compatible VLAN instance assignments.

---

[2] STP and RSTP BPDUs are transmitted as untagged frames, and will cross any VLAN boundaries.

- Be careful when switching between spanning tree modes. Changing modes stops all spanning-tree instances for the previous mode and restarts the system in the new mode, temporarily disrupting user traffic.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Basic Configuration of Global Settings

- **Spanning Tree Status** – Enables/disables STA on this switch. (Default: Enabled)
- **Spanning Tree Type** – Specifies the type of spanning tree used on this switch:
  - **STP**: Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D); i.e., when this option is selected, the switch will use RSTP set to STP forced compatibility mode).
  - **RSTP**: Rapid Spanning Tree (IEEE 802.1w); RSTP is the default.
  - **MSTP**: Multiple Spanning Tree (IEEE 802.1s)
- **Priority** – Bridge priority is used in selecting the root device, root port, and designated port. The device with the highest priority becomes the STA root device. However, if all devices have the same priority, the device with the lowest MAC address will then become the root device. (Note that lower numeric values indicate higher priority.)
  - Default: 32768
  - Range: 0-61440, in steps of 4096
  - Options: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, 61440
- **BPDU Flooding** – Configures the system to flood BPDUs to all other ports on the switch or just to all other ports in the same VLAN when spanning tree is disabled globally on the switch or disabled on a specific port.
  - To VLAN: Floods BPDUs to all other ports within the receiving port's native VLAN (i.e., as determined by port's PVID). This is the default.
  - To All: Floods BPDUs to all other ports on the switch.

  The setting has no effect if BPDU flooding is disabled on a port (see "Configuring Interface Settings for STA").

Advanced Configuration Settings

The following attributes are based on RSTP, but also apply to STP since the switch uses a backwards-compatible subset of RSTP to implement STP, and also apply to MSTP which is based on RSTP according to the standard:

- **Path Cost Method** – The path cost is used to determine the best path between devices. The path cost method is used to determine the range of values that can be assigned to each interface.
  - Long: Specifies 32-bit based values that range from 1-200,000,000. (This is the default.)
  - Short: Specifies 16-bit based values that range from 1-65535.
- **Transmission Limit** – The maximum transmission rate for BPDUs is specified by setting the minimum interval between the transmission of consecutive protocol messages. (Range: 1-10; Default: 3)

When the Switch Becomes Root

- **Hello Time** – Interval (in seconds) at which the root device transmits a configuration message.
  - Default: 2
  - Minimum: 1
  - Maximum: The lower of 10 or [(Max. Message Age / 2) -1]
- **Maximum Age** – The maximum time (in seconds) a device can wait without receiving a configuration message before attempting to reconverge. All device ports (except for designated ports) should receive configuration messages at regular intervals. Any port that ages out STA information (provided in the last configuration message) becomes the designated port for the attached LAN. If it is a root port, a new root port is selected from among the device ports attached to the network. (References to “ports” in this section mean “interfaces,” which includes both ports and trunks.)
  - Default: 20
  - Minimum: The higher of 6 or [2 x (Hello Time + 1)]
  - Maximum: The lower of 40 or [2 x (Forward Delay - 1)]
- **Forward Delay** – The maximum time (in seconds) this device will wait before changing states (i.e., discarding to learning to forwarding). This delay is required because every device must receive information about topology changes before it starts to forward frames. In addition, each port needs time to listen for conflicting information that would make it return to a discarding state; otherwise, temporary data loops might result.
  - Default: 15
  - Minimum: The higher of 4 or [(Max. Message Age / 2) + 1]
  - Maximum: 30

RSTP does not depend on the forward delay timer in most cases. It is able to confirm that a port can transition to the forwarding state without having to rely on any timer configuration. To achieve fast convergence, RSTP relies on the use of edge ports, and automatic detection of point-to-point link types, both of which allow a port to directly transition to the forwarding state.

Configuration Settings for MSTP

- **Max Instance Numbers** – The maximum number of MSTP instances to which this switch can be assigned.
- **Configuration Digest** – An MD5 signature key that contains the VLAN ID to MST ID mapping table. In other words, this key is a mapping of all VLANs to the CIST.
- **Region Revision**[3] – The revision for this MSTI. (Range: 0-65535; Default: 0)
- **Region Name**[3] – The name for this MSTI. (Maximum length: 32 characters; switch's MAC address)
- **Max Hop Count** – The maximum number of hops allowed in the MST region before a BPDU is discarded. (Range: 1-40; Default: 20)

WEB INTERFACE

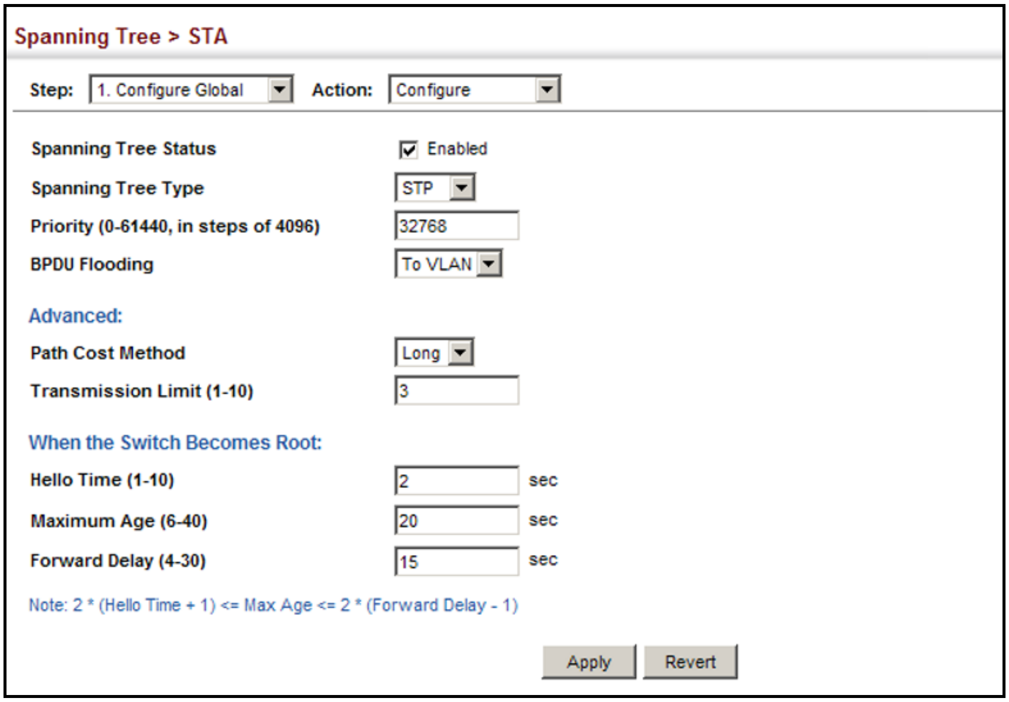
To configure global STA settings:

1. Click Spanning Tree, STA.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Modify any of the required attributes. Note that the parameters displayed for the spanning tree types (STP, RSTP, MSTP) varies as described in the preceding section.
5. Click Apply

---

[3] The MST name and revision number are both required to uniquely identify an MST region.

Figure 105: Configuring Global Settings for STA (STP)



Spanning Tree > STA

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Configure

Spanning Tree Status ☑ Enabled
Spanning Tree Type STP
Priority (0-61440, in steps of 4096) 32768
BPDU Flooding To VLAN

Advanced:

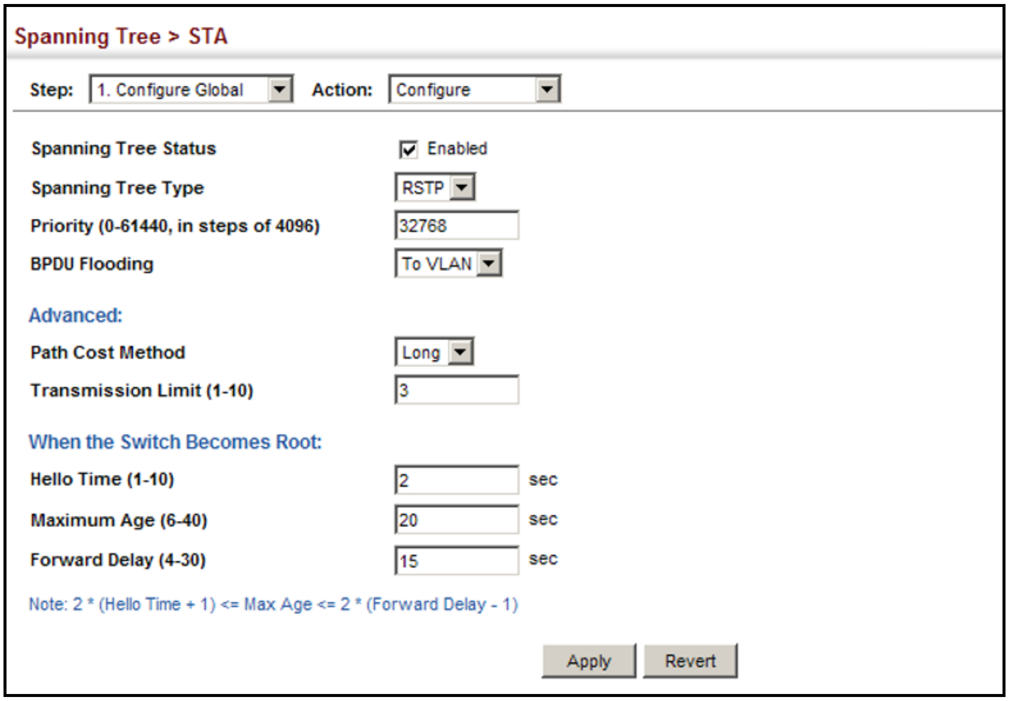
Path Cost Method Long
Transmission Limit (1-10) 3

When the Switch Becomes Root:

Hello Time (1-10) 2 sec
Maximum Age (6-40) 20 sec
Forward Delay (4-30) 15 sec

Note: 2 * (Hello Time + 1) <= Max Age <= 2 * (Forward Delay - 1)

Figure 106: Configuring Global Settings for STA (RSTP)



Spanning Tree > STA

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Configure

Spanning Tree Status ☑ Enabled
Spanning Tree Type RSTP
Priority (0-61440, in steps of 4096) 32768
BPDU Flooding To VLAN

Advanced:

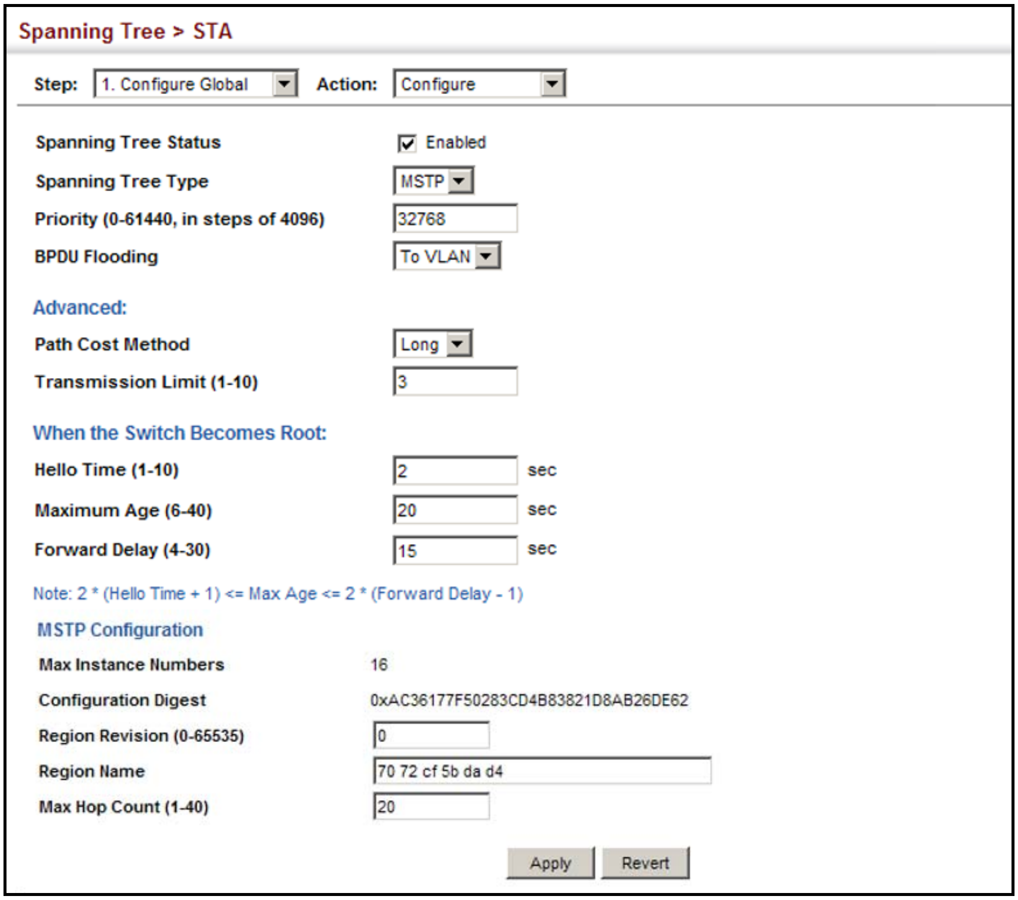
Path Cost Method Long
Transmission Limit (1-10) 3

When the Switch Becomes Root:

Hello Time (1-10) 2 sec
Maximum Age (6-40) 20 sec
Forward Delay (4-30) 15 sec

Note: 2 * (Hello Time + 1) <= Max Age <= 2 * (Forward Delay - 1)

Figure 107: Configuring Global Settings for STA (MSTP)



Step: 1. Configure Global
Action: Configure

Spanning Tree Status ☑ Enabled
Spanning Tree Type: MSTP
Priority (0-61440, in steps of 4096): 32768
BPDU Flooding: To VLAN

Advanced:
Path Cost Method: Long
Transmission Limit (1-10): 3

When the Switch Becomes Root:
Hello Time (1-10): 2 sec
Maximum Age (6-40): 20 sec
Forward Delay (4-30): 15 sec

Note: 2 * (Hello Time + 1) <= Max Age <= 2 * (Forward Delay - 1)

MSTP Configuration
Max Instance Numbers: 16
Configuration Digest: 0xAC36177F50283CD4B83821D8AB26DE62
Region Revision (0-65535): 0
Region Name: 70 72 cf 5b da d4
Max Hop Count (1-40): 20

DISPLAYING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR STA

Use the Spanning Tree > STA (Configure Global - Show Information) page to display a summary of the current bridge STA information that applies to the entire switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show spanning-tree" on page 1082
- "show spanning-tree mst configuration" on page 1084

PARAMETERS

The parameters displayed are described in the preceding section, except for the following items:

- **Bridge ID** – A unique identifier for this bridge, consisting of the bridge priority, the MST Instance ID 0 for the Common Spanning Tree when spanning tree type is set to MSTP, and MAC address (where the address is taken from the switch system).

- **Designated Root** – The priority and MAC address of the device in the Spanning Tree that this switch has accepted as the root device.

- **Root Port** – The number of the port on this switch that is closest to the root. This switch communicates with the root device through this port. If there is no root port, then this switch has been accepted as the root device of the Spanning Tree network.

- **Root Path Cost** – The path cost from the root port on this switch to the root device.

- **Configuration Changes** – The number of times the Spanning Tree has been reconfigured.

- **Last Topology Change** – Time since the Spanning Tree was last reconfigured.

WEB INTERFACE

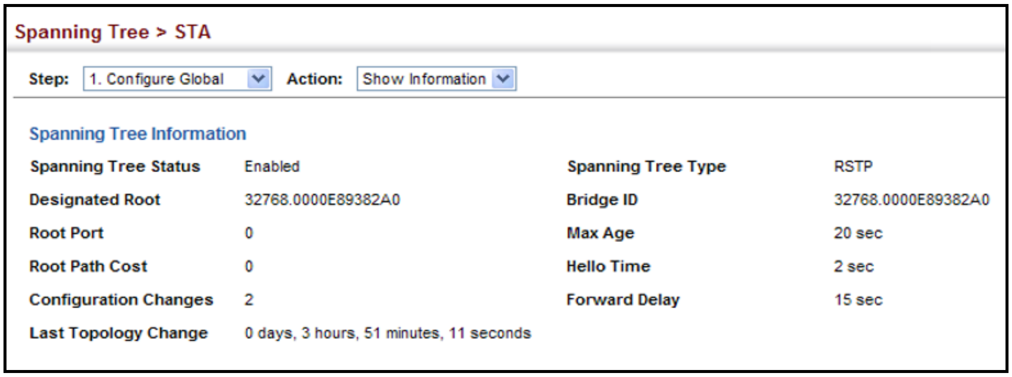
To display global STA settings:

1. Click Spanning Tree, STA.

2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.

3. Select Show Information from the Action list.

Figure 108: Displaying Global Settings for STA



Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Show Information

Spanning Tree Information

Spanning Tree Status	Enabled	Spanning Tree Type	RSTP
Designated Root	32768.0000E89382A0	Bridge ID	32768.0000E89382A0
Root Port	0	Max Age	20 sec
Root Path Cost	0	Hello Time	2 sec
Configuration Changes	2	Forward Delay	15 sec
Last Topology Change	0 days, 3 hours, 51 minutes, 11 seconds		

CONFIGURING INTERFACE SETTINGS FOR STA

Use the Spanning Tree > STA (Configure Interface - Configure) page to configure RSTP and MSTP attributes for specific interfaces, including port priority, path cost, link type, and edge port. You may use a different priority or path cost for ports of the same media type to indicate the preferred path, link type to indicate a point-to-point connection or shared-media connection, and edge port to indicate if the attached device can support fast forwarding. (References to “ports” in this section means “interfaces,” which includes both ports and trunks.)

CLI REFERENCES

- "Spanning Tree Commands" on page 1057

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **Spanning Tree** – Enables/disables STA on this interface. (Default: Enabled)
- **BPDU Flooding** - Enables/disables the flooding of BPDUs to other ports when global spanning tree is disabled (page 240) or when spanning tree is disabled on a specific port. When flooding is enabled, BPDUs are flooded to all other ports on the switch or to all other ports within the receiving port's native VLAN as specified by the Spanning Tree BPDU Flooding attribute (page 240). (Default: Enabled)
- **Priority** – Defines the priority used for this port in the Spanning Tree Protocol. If the path cost for all ports on a switch are the same, the port with the highest priority (i.e., lowest value) will be configured as an active link in the Spanning Tree. This makes a port with higher priority less likely to be blocked if the Spanning Tree Protocol is detecting network loops. Where more than one port is assigned the highest priority, the port with lowest numeric identifier will be enabled.
  - Default: 128
  - Range: 0-240, in steps of 16
- **Admin Path Cost** – This parameter is used by the STA to determine the best path between devices. Therefore, lower values should be assigned to ports attached to faster media, and higher values assigned to ports with slower media. Note that path cost takes precedence over port priority. (Range: 0 for auto-configuration, 1-65535 for the short path cost method[4], 1-200,000,000 for the long path cost method)

  By default, the system automatically detects the speed and duplex mode used on each port, and configures the path cost according to the values shown below. Path cost "0" is used to indicate auto-configuration mode. When the short path cost method is selected and the default path cost recommended by the IEEE 8021w standard exceeds 65,535, the default is set to 65,535.

Table 12: Recommended STA Path Cost Range

Port Type	IEEE 802.1D-1998	IEEE 802.1w-2001
Ethernet	50-600	200,000-20,000,000
Fast Ethernet	10-60	20,000-2,000,000
Gigabit Ethernet	3-10	2,000-200,000

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[4] Refer to "Configuring Global Settings for STA" on page 240 for information on setting the path cost method.

Table 13: Default STA Path Costs

Port Type	Short Path Cost (IEEE 802.1D-1998)	Long Path Cost (IEEE 802.1w-2001)
Ethernet	65,535	1,000,000
Fast Ethernet	65,535	100,000
Gigabit Ethernet	10,000	10,000

- **Admin Link Type** – The link type attached to this interface.
  - Point-to-Point – A connection to exactly one other bridge.
  - Shared – A connection to two or more bridges.
  - Auto – The switch automatically determines if the interface is attached to a point-to-point link or to shared media. (This is the default setting.)
- **Root Guard** – STA allows a bridge with a lower bridge identifier (or same identifier and lower MAC address) to take over as the root bridge at any time. Root Guard can be used to ensure that the root bridge is not formed at a suboptimal location. Root Guard should be enabled on any designated port connected to low-speed bridges which could potentially overload a slower link by taking over as the root port and forming a new spanning tree topology. It could also be used to form a border around part of the network where the root bridge is allowed. (Default: Disabled)
- **Admin Edge Port** – Since end nodes **cannot** cause forwarding loops, they can pass directly through to the spanning tree forwarding state. Specifying Edge Ports provides quicker convergence for devices such as workstations or servers, retains the current forwarding database to reduce the amount of frame flooding required to rebuild address tables during reconfiguration events, does not cause the spanning tree to initiate reconfiguration when the interface changes state, and also overcomes other STA-related timeout problems. However, remember that Edge Port should only be enabled for ports connected to an end-node device. (Default: Auto)
  - **Enabled** – Manually configures a port as an Edge Port.
  - **Disabled** – Disables the Edge Port setting.
  - **Auto** – The port will be automatically configured as an edge port if the edge delay time expires without receiving any RSTP or MSTP BPDUs. Note that edge delay time (802.1D-2004 17.20.4) equals the protocol migration time if a port's link type is point-to-point (which is 3 seconds as defined in IEEE 802.3D-2004 17.20.4); otherwise it equals the spanning tree's maximum age for configuration messages (see maximum age under "Configuring Global Settings for STA" on page 240).

An interface cannot function as an edge port under the following conditions:

- If spanning tree mode is set to STP (page 240), edge-port mode cannot automatically transition to operational edge-port state using the automatic setting.
- If loopback detection is enabled (page 238) and a loopback BPDU is detected, the interface cannot function as an edge port until the loopback state is released.
- If an interface is in forwarding state and its role changes, the interface cannot continue to function as an edge port even if the edge delay time has expired.
- If the port does not receive any BPDUs after the edge delay timer expires, its role changes to designated port and it immediately enters forwarding state (see "Displaying Interface Settings for STA" on page 250).

◆ **BPDU Guard** – This feature protects edge ports from receiving BPDUs. It prevents loops by shutting down an edge port when a BPDU is received instead of putting it into the spanning tree discarding state. In a valid configuration, configured edge ports should not receive BPDUs. If an edge port receives a BPDU an invalid configuration exists, such as a connection to an unauthorized device. The BPDU guard feature provides a secure response to invalid configurations because an administrator must manually enable the port. (Default: Disabled)

◆ **BPDU Filter** – BPDU filtering allows you to avoid transmitting BPDUs on configured edge ports that are connected to end nodes. By default, STA sends BPDUs to all ports regardless of whether administrative edge is enabled on a port. BDPU filtering is configured on a per-port basis. (Default: Disabled)

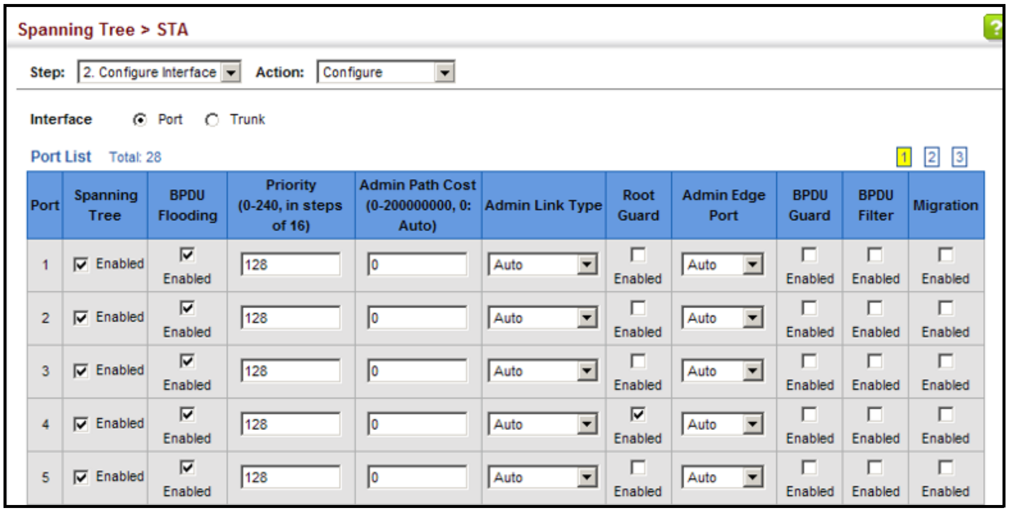
◆ **Migration** – If at any time the switch detects STP BPDUs, including Configuration or Topology Change Notification BPDUs, it will automatically set the selected interface to forced STP-compatible mode. However, you can also use the Protocol Migration button to manually re-check the appropriate BPDU format (RSTP or STP-compatible) to send on the selected interfaces. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure interface settings for STA:

1. Click Spanning Tree, STA.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Modify any of the required attributes.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 109: Configuring Interface Settings for STA



Spanning Tree > STA

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Configure

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port List Total: 28

Port	Spanning Tree	BPDU Flooding	Priority (0-240, in steps of 16)	Admin Path Cost (0-200000000, 0: Auto)	Admin Link Type	Root Guard	Admin Edge Port	BPDU Guard	BPDU Filter	Migration
1	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	128	0	Auto	☐ Enabled	Auto	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
2	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	128	0	Auto	☐ Enabled	Auto	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
3	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	128	0	Auto	☐ Enabled	Auto	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
4	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	128	0	Auto	☑ Enabled	Auto	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
5	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	128	0	Auto	☐ Enabled	Auto	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled

DISPLAYING INTERFACE SETTINGS FOR STA

Use the Spanning Tree > STA (Configure Interface - Show Information) page to display the current status of ports or trunks in the Spanning Tree.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show spanning-tree" on page 1082

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

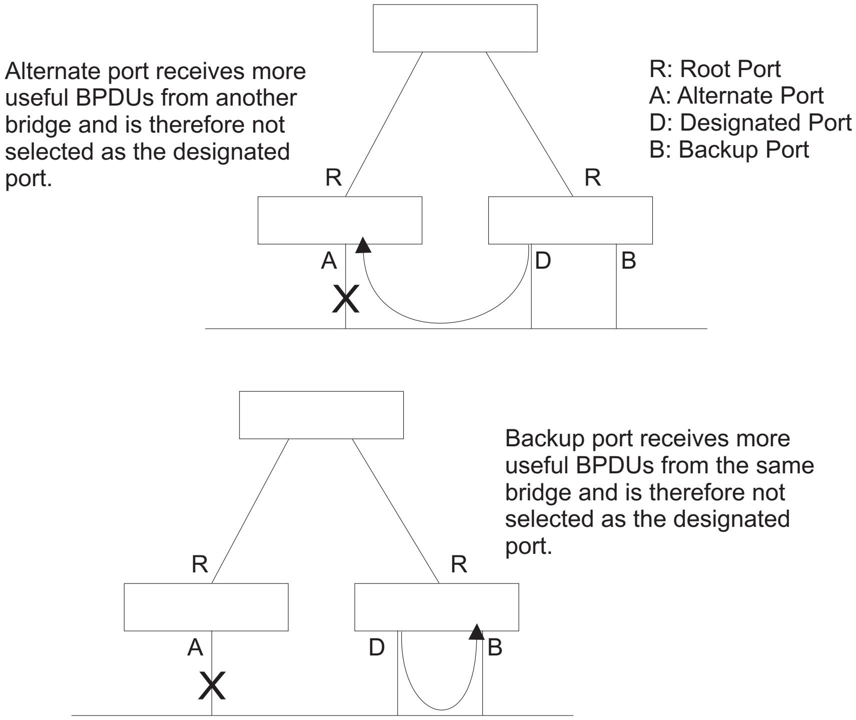
- **Spanning Tree** – Shows if STA has been enabled on this interface.
- **BPDU Flooding** – Shows if BPDUs will be flooded to other ports when spanning tree is disabled globally on the switch or disabled on a specific port.
- **STA Status** – Displays current state of this port within the Spanning Tree:
  - **Discarding** - Port receives STA configuration messages, but does not forward packets.
  - **Learning** - Port has transmitted configuration messages for an interval set by the Forward Delay parameter without receiving contradictory information. Port address table is cleared, and the port begins learning addresses.
  - **Forwarding** - Port forwards packets, and continues learning addresses.

The rules defining port status are:

- A port on a network segment with no other STA compliant bridging device is always forwarding.
- If two ports of a switch are connected to the same segment and there is no other STA device attached to this segment, the port with the smaller ID forwards packets and the other is discarding.
- All ports are discarding when the switch is booted, then some of them change state to learning, and then to forwarding.

- **Forward Transitions** – The number of times this port has transitioned from the Learning state to the Forwarding state.
- **Designated Cost** – The cost for a packet to travel from this port to the root in the current Spanning Tree configuration. The slower the media, the higher the cost.
- **Designated Bridge** – The bridge priority and MAC address of the device through which this port must communicate to reach the root of the Spanning Tree.
- **Designated Port** – The port priority and number of the port on the designated bridging device through which this switch must communicate with the root of the Spanning Tree.
- **Oper Path Cost** – The contribution of this port to the path cost of paths towards the spanning tree root which include this port.
- **Oper Link Type** – The operational point-to-point status of the LAN segment attached to this interface. This parameter is determined by manual configuration or by auto-detection, as described for Admin Link Type in STA Port Configuration on page 246.
- **Oper Edge Port** – This parameter is initialized to the setting for Admin Edge Port in STA Port Configuration on page 246 (i.e., true or false), but will be set to false if a BPDU is received, indicating that another bridge is attached to this port.
- **Port Role** – Roles are assigned according to whether the port is part of the active topology, that is the best port connecting a non-root bridge to the root bridge (i.e., **root** port), connecting a LAN through the bridge to the root bridge (i.e., **designated** port), is the MSTI regional root (i.e., **master** port), or is an **alternate** or **backup** port that may provide connectivity if other bridges, bridge ports, or LANs fail or are removed. The role is set to disabled (i.e., **disabled** port) if a port has no role within the spanning tree.

Figure 110: STA Port Roles

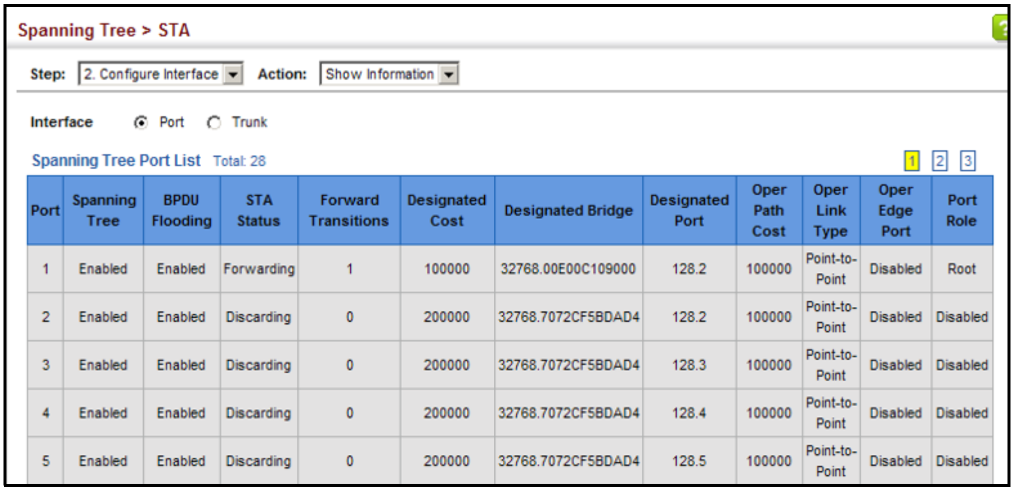

Alternate port receives more useful BPDUs from another bridge and is therefore not selected as the designated port.
R: Root Port
A: Alternate Port
D: Designated Port
B: Backup Port
R
R
A
X
D
B
Backup port receives more useful BPDUs from the same bridge and is therefore not selected as the designated port.
R
R
A
X
D
B

WEB INTERFACE

To display interface settings for STA:

1. Click Spanning Tree, STA.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.

Figure 111: Displaying Interface Settings for STA



Spanning Tree > STA

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show Information

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Spanning Tree Port List Total: 28

Port	Spanning Tree	BPDU Flooding	STA Status	Forward Transitions	Designated Cost	Designated Bridge	Designated Port	Oper Path Cost	Oper Link Type	Oper Edge Port	Port Role
1	Enabled	Enabled	Forwarding	1	100000	32768.00E00C109000	128.2	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Root
2	Enabled	Enabled	Discarding	0	200000	32768.7072CF5BDAD4	128.2	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled
3	Enabled	Enabled	Discarding	0	200000	32768.7072CF5BDAD4	128.3	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled
4	Enabled	Enabled	Discarding	0	200000	32768.7072CF5BDAD4	128.4	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled
5	Enabled	Enabled	Discarding	0	200000	32768.7072CF5BDAD4	128.5	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled

CONFIGURING MULTIPLE SPANNING TREES

Use the Spanning Tree > MSTP (Configure Global) page to create an MSTP instance, or to add VLAN groups to an MSTP instance.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Spanning Tree Commands" on page 1057

COMMAND USAGE

MSTP generates a unique spanning tree for each instance. This provides multiple pathways across the network, thereby balancing the traffic load, preventing wide-scale disruption when a bridge node in a single instance fails, and allowing for faster convergence of a new topology for the failed instance.

By default all VLANs are assigned to the Internal Spanning Tree (MST Instance 0) that connects all bridges and LANs within the MST region. This switch supports up to 33 instances. You should try to group VLANs which cover the same general area of your network. However, remember that you must configure all bridges within the same MSTI Region (page 240) with the same set of instances, and the same instance (on each bridge) with the same set of VLANs. Also, note that RSTP treats each MSTI region as a single node, connecting all regions to the Common Spanning Tree.

To use multiple spanning trees:

1. Set the spanning tree type to MSTP (page 240).
2. Enter the spanning tree priority for the selected MST instance on the Spanning Tree > MSTP (Configure Global - Add) page.
3. Add the VLANs that will share this MSTI on the Spanning Tree > MSTP (Configure Global - Add Member) page.

NOTE: All VLANs are automatically added to the IST (Instance 0).

To ensure that the MSTI maintains connectivity across the network, you must configure a related set of bridges with the same MSTI settings.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

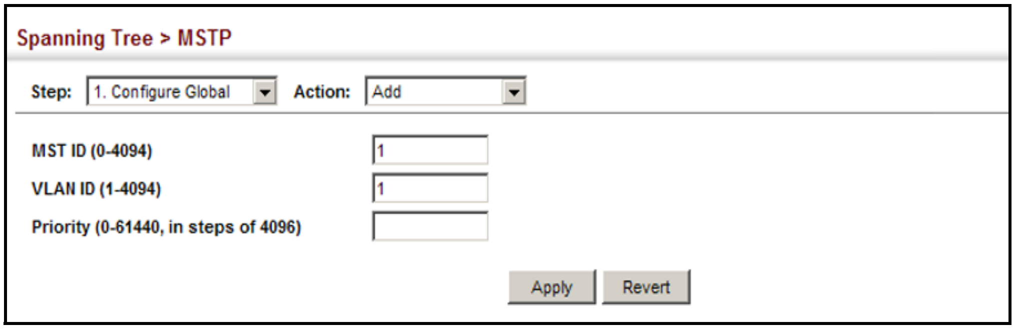
- **MST ID** – Instance identifier to configure. (Range: 0-4094)
- **VLAN ID** – VLAN to assign to this MST instance. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Priority** – The priority of a spanning tree instance. (Range: 0-61440 in steps of 4096; Options: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, 61440; Default: 32768)

WEB INTERFACE

To create instances for MSTP:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Specify the MST instance identifier and the initial VLAN member. Additional member can be added using the Spanning Tree > MSTP (Configure Global - Add Member) page. If the priority is not specified, the default value 32768 is used.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 112: Creating an MST Instance



Spanning Tree > MSTP

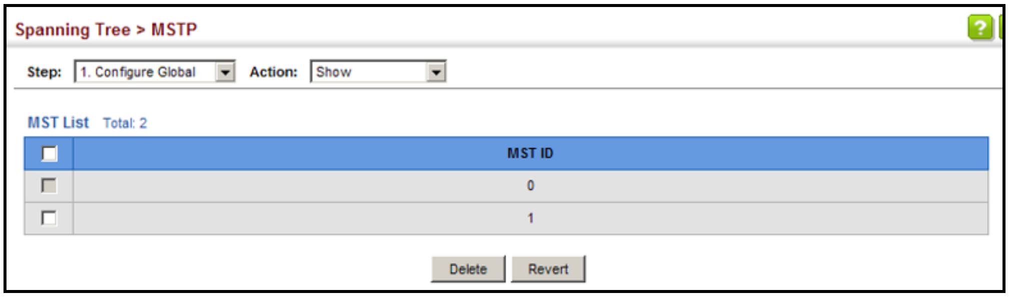
Step: 1. Configure Global
Action: Add

MST ID (0-4094): 1
VLAN ID (1-4094): 1
Priority (0-61440, in steps of 4096):

To show the MSTP instances:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 113: Displaying MST Instances



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 1. Configure Global
Action: Show

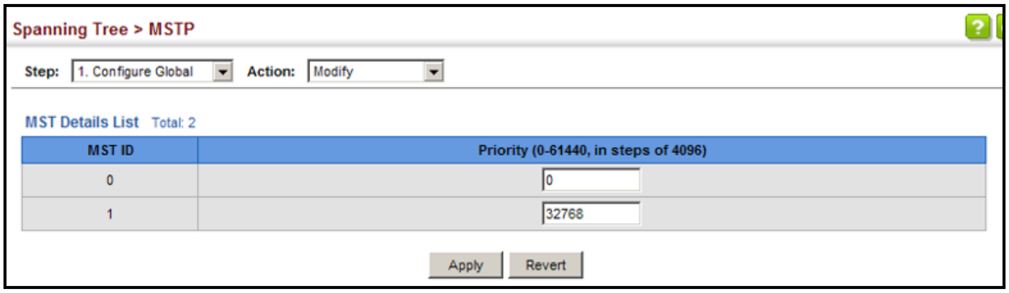
MST List Total: 2

☐	MST ID
☐	0
☐	1

To modify the priority for an MST instance:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Modify from the Action list.
4. Modify the priority for an MSTP Instance.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 114: Modifying the Priority for an MST Instance



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Modify

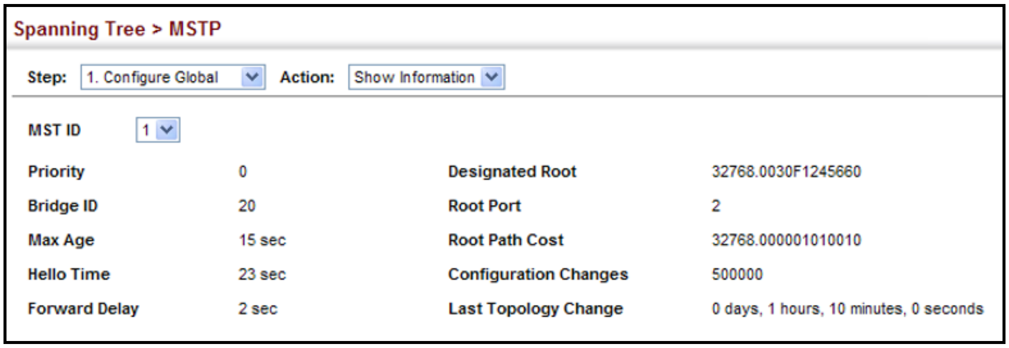
MST Details List Total: 2

MST ID	Priority (0-61440, in steps of 4096)
0	0
1	32768

To display global settings for MSTP:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.
4. Select an MST ID. The attributes displayed on this page are described under "Displaying Global Settings for STA" on page 245.

Figure 115: Displaying Global Settings for an MST Instance



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Show Information

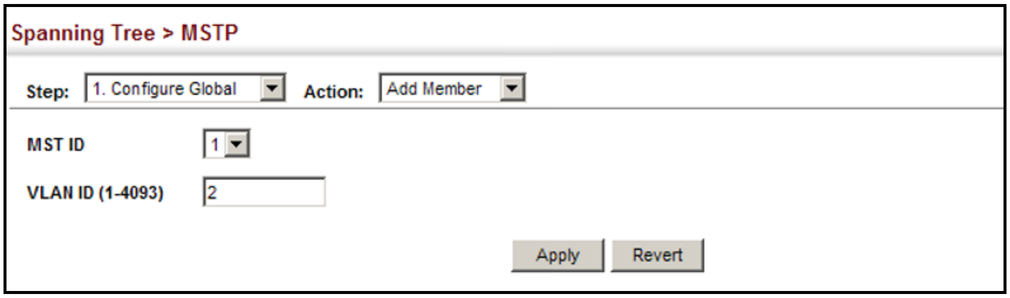
MST ID 1

Priority	0	Designated Root	32768.0030F1245660
Bridge ID	20	Root Port	2
Max Age	15 sec	Root Path Cost	32768.000001010010
Hello Time	23 sec	Configuration Changes	500000
Forward Delay	2 sec	Last Topology Change	0 days, 1 hours, 10 minutes, 0 seconds

To add additional VLAN groups to an MSTP instance:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Add Member from the Action list.
4. Select an MST instance from the MST ID list.
5. Enter the VLAN group to add to the instance in the VLAN ID field. Note that the specified member does not have to be a configured VLAN.
6. Click Apply

Figure 116: Adding a VLAN to an MST Instance



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Add Member

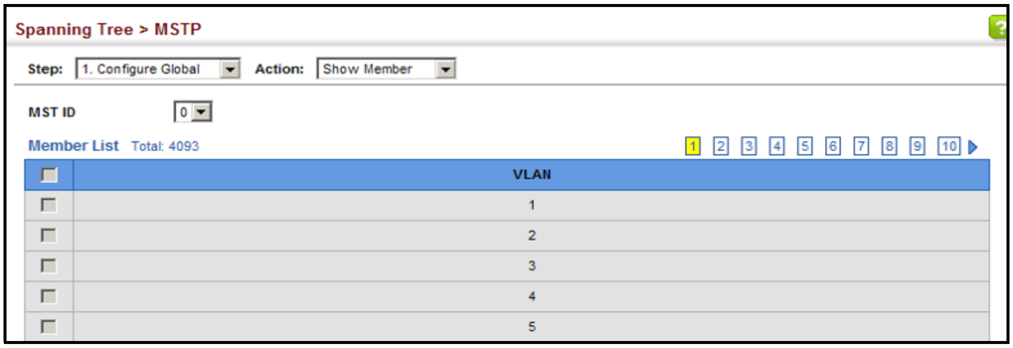
MST ID 1

VLAN ID (1-4093) 2

To show the VLAN members of an MSTP instance:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Show Member from the Action list.

Figure 117: Displaying Members of an MST Instance



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Show Member

MST ID 0

Member List Total: 4093

☐	VLAN
☐	1
☐	2
☐	3
☐	4
☐	5

CONFIGURING INTERFACE SETTINGS FOR MSTP

Use the Spanning Tree > MSTP (Configure Interface - Configure) page to configure the STA interface settings for an MST instance.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Spanning Tree Commands" on page 1057

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MST ID** – Instance identifier to configure. (Default: 0)
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **STA Status** – Displays the current state of this interface within the Spanning Tree. (See "Displaying Interface Settings for STA" on page 250 for additional information.)
  - **Discarding** – Port receives STA configuration messages, but does not forward packets.
  - **Learning** – Port has transmitted configuration messages for an interval set by the Forward Delay parameter without receiving contradictory information. Port address table is cleared, and the port begins learning addresses.
  - **Forwarding** – Port forwards packets, and continues learning addresses.
- **Priority** – Defines the priority used for this port in the Spanning Tree Protocol. If the path cost for all ports on a switch are the same, the port with the highest priority (i.e., lowest value) will be configured as an active link in the Spanning Tree. This makes a port with higher priority less likely to be blocked if the Spanning Tree Protocol is detecting network loops. Where more than one port is assigned the highest priority, the port with lowest numeric identifier will be enabled. (Default: 128; Range: 0-240, in steps of 16)
- **Admin MST Path Cost** – This parameter is used by the MSTP to determine the best path between devices. Therefore, lower values should be assigned to ports attached to faster media, and higher values assigned to ports with slower media. (Path cost takes precedence over port priority.) Note that when the Path Cost Method is set to short (page 240), the maximum path cost is 65,535.

  By default, the system automatically detects the speed and duplex mode used on each port, and configures the path cost according to the values shown below. Path cost “0” is used to indicate auto-configuration mode. When the short path cost method is selected and the default path cost recommended by the IEEE 8021w standard exceeds 65,535, the default is set to 65,535.

The recommended range is listed in Table 12 on page 247.

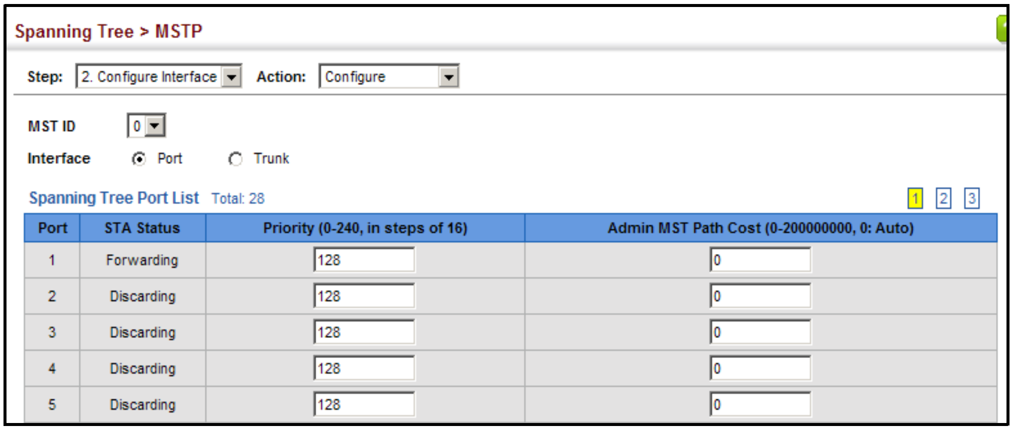
The default path costs are listed in Table 13 on page 248.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure MSTP parameters for a port or trunk:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Enter the priority and path cost for an interface
5. Click Apply.

Figure 118: Configuring MSTP Interface Settings



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Configure

MST ID 0

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

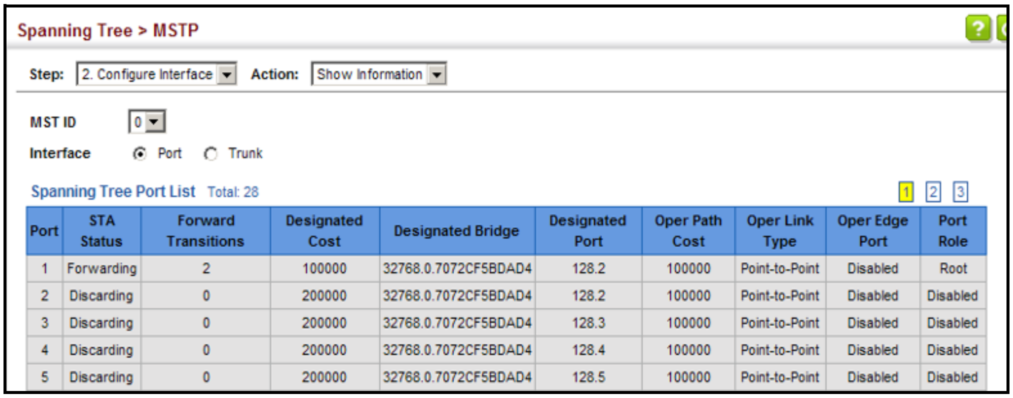
Spanning Tree Port List Total: 28

Port	STA Status	Priority (0-240, in steps of 16)	Admin MST Path Cost (0-200000000, 0: Auto)
1	Forwarding	128	0
2	Discarding	128	0
3	Discarding	128	0
4	Discarding	128	0
5	Discarding	128	0

To display MSTP parameters for a port or trunk:

1. Click Spanning Tree, MSTP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show Information from the Action list.

Figure 119: Displaying MSTP Interface Settings



Spanning Tree > MSTP

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show Information

MST ID 0

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Spanning Tree Port List Total: 28

Port	STA Status	Forward Transitions	Designated Cost	Designated Bridge	Designated Port	Oper Path Cost	Oper Link Type	Oper Edge Port	Port Role
1	Forwarding	2	100000	32768.0.7072CF5BDAD4	128.2	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Root
2	Discarding	0	200000	32768.0.7072CF5BDAD4	128.2	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled
3	Discarding	0	200000	32768.0.7072CF5BDAD4	128.3	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled
4	Discarding	0	200000	32768.0.7072CF5BDAD4	128.4	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled
5	Discarding	0	200000	32768.0.7072CF5BDAD4	128.5	100000	Point-to-Point	Disabled	Disabled

9

CONGESTION CONTROL

The switch can set the maximum upload or download data transfer rate for any port. It can also control traffic storms by setting a maximum threshold for broadcast traffic or multicast traffic. It can also set bounding thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to automatically trigger rate limits or to shut down a port.

Congestion Control includes following options:

- Rate Limiting – Sets the input and output rate limits for a port.
- Storm Control – Sets the traffic storm threshold for each interface.
- Automatic Traffic Control – Sets thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to trigger configured rate limits or to shut down a port.

RATE LIMITING

Use the Traffic > Rate Limit page to apply rate limiting to ingress or egress ports. This function allows the network manager to control the maximum rate for traffic received or transmitted on an interface. Rate limiting is configured on interfaces at the edge of a network to limit traffic into or out of the network. Packets that exceed the acceptable amount of traffic are dropped.

Rate limiting can be applied to individual ports. When an interface is configured with this feature, the traffic rate will be monitored by the hardware to verify conformity. Non-conforming traffic is dropped, conforming traffic is forwarded without any changes.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Rate Limit Commands" on page 995

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Displays the switch’s ports or trunks.
- **Type** – Indicates the port type. (100BASE-FX, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T, 100BASE SFP, 1000BASE SFP)
- **Status** – Enables or disables the rate limit. (Default: Disabled)

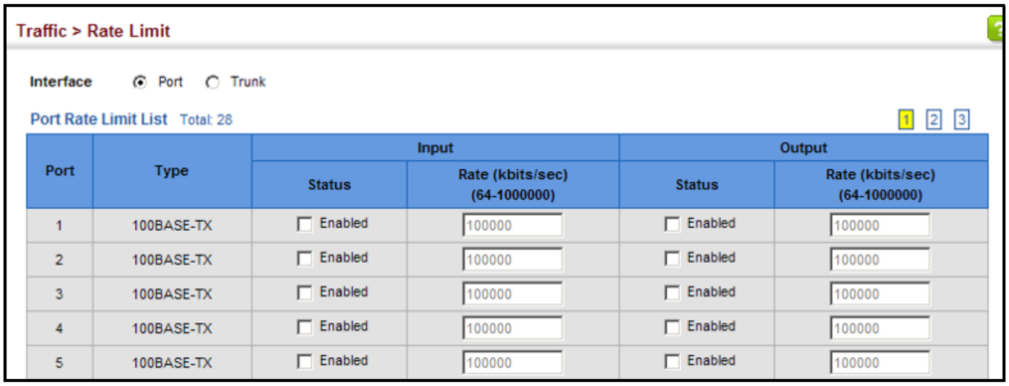
- **Rate** – Sets the rate limit level.
(Range: 64 - 100,000 kbits per second for Fast Ethernet ports; 64 - 1,000,000 kbits per second for Gigabit Ethernet ports)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure rate limits:

1. Click Traffic, Rate Limit.
2. Set the interface type to Port or Trunk.
3. Enable the Rate Limit Status for the required interface.
4. Set the rate limit for the individual ports.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 120: Configuring Rate Limits



Traffic > Rate Limit

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port Rate Limit List Total: 28

Port	Type	Input		Output	
		Status	Rate (kbits/sec) (64-1000000)	Status	Rate (kbits/sec) (64-1000000)
1	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	100000	☐ Enabled	100000
2	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	100000	☐ Enabled	100000
3	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	100000	☐ Enabled	100000
4	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	100000	☐ Enabled	100000
5	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	100000	☐ Enabled	100000

STORM CONTROL

Use the Traffic > Storm Control page to configure broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast storm control thresholds. Traffic storms may occur when a device on your network is malfunctioning, or if application programs are not well designed or properly configured. If there is too much traffic on your network, performance can be severely degraded or everything can come to complete halt.

You can protect your network from traffic storms by setting a threshold for broadcast, multicast or unknown unicast traffic. Any packets exceeding the specified threshold will then be dropped.

CLI REFERENCES

- "switchport packet-rate" on page 1022

COMMAND USAGE

- Broadcast Storm Control is enabled by default.

- When traffic exceeds the threshold specified for broadcast and multicast or unknown unicast traffic, packets exceeding the threshold are dropped until the rate falls back down beneath the threshold.

- Traffic storms can be controlled at the hardware level using Storm Control or at the software level using Automatic Traffic Control which triggers various control responses. However, only one of these control types can be applied to a port. Enabling hardware-level storm control on a port will disable automatic storm control on that port.

- The rate limits set by this function are also used by automatic storm control when the control response is set to rate control on the Auto Traffic Control (Configure Interface) page.

- Using both rate limiting and storm control on the same interface may lead to unexpected results. For example, suppose broadcast storm control is set to 5000 Kbps, and the rate limit is set to 100000 Kbps on a Gigabit Ethernet port. Since 200000 Kbps is 1/5 of line speed, the received rate will actually be 1000 Kbps, or 1/5 of the 5000 Kbps limit set by the storm control command. It is therefore not advisable to use both of these commands on the same interface.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.

- **Type** – Indicates interface type. (100BASE-FX, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T, 100BASE SFP, 1000BASE SFP)

- **Unknown Unicast** – Specifies storm control for unknown unicast traffic.

- **Multicast** – Specifies storm control for multicast traffic.

- **Broadcast** – Specifies storm control for broadcast traffic.

- **Status** – Enables or disables storm control. (Default: Enabled for broadcast storm control, disabled for multicast and unknown unicast storm control)

- **Rate** – Threshold level as a rate; i.e., packets per second.
  (Range: 64-100000 Kbps for Fast Ethernet ports,
  64-1000000 Kbps for Gigabit Ethernet ports
  Default: 64 Kbps)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure broadcast storm control:

1. Click Traffic, Storm Control.

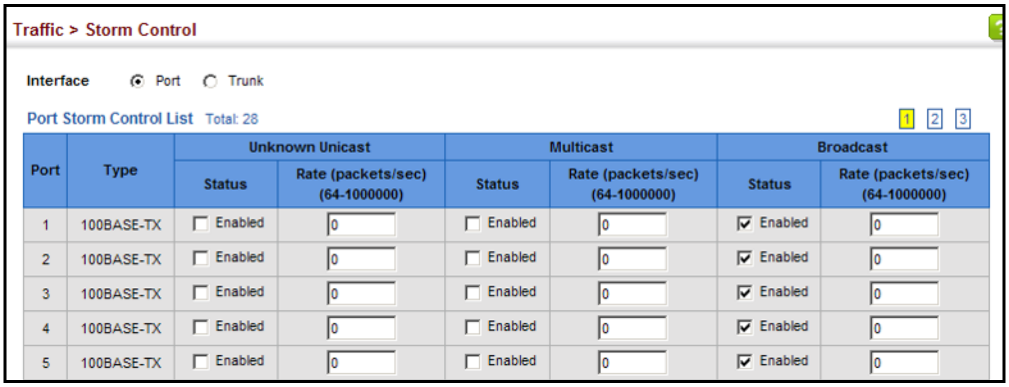
2. Set the interface type to Port or Trunk.

3. Set the Status field to enable or disable storm control.

4. Set the required threshold beyond which the switch will start dropping packets.

5. Click Apply.

Figure 121: Configuring Storm Control



Traffic > Storm Control

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port Storm Control List Total: 28

1 2 3

Port	Type	Unknown Unicast		Multicast		Broadcast	
		Status	Rate (packets/sec) (64-1000000)	Status	Rate (packets/sec) (64-1000000)	Status	Rate (packets/sec) (64-1000000)
1	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	0	☐ Enabled	0	☑ Enabled	0
2	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	0	☐ Enabled	0	☑ Enabled	0
3	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	0	☐ Enabled	0	☑ Enabled	0
4	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	0	☐ Enabled	0	☑ Enabled	0
5	100BASE-TX	☐ Enabled	0	☐ Enabled	0	☑ Enabled	0

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL

Use the Traffic > Congestion Control > Auto Traffic Control pages to configure bounding thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can automatically trigger rate limits or shut down a port.

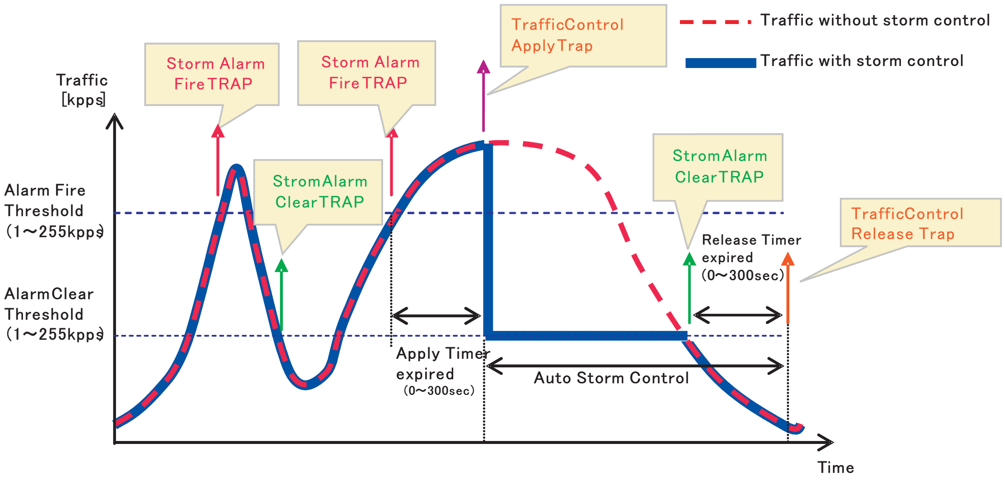
CLI REFERENCES

- "Automatic Traffic Control Commands" on page 997

COMMAND USAGE

ATC includes storm control for broadcast or multicast traffic. The control response for either of these traffic types is the same, as shown in the following diagrams.

Figure 122: Storm Control by Limiting the Traffic Rate

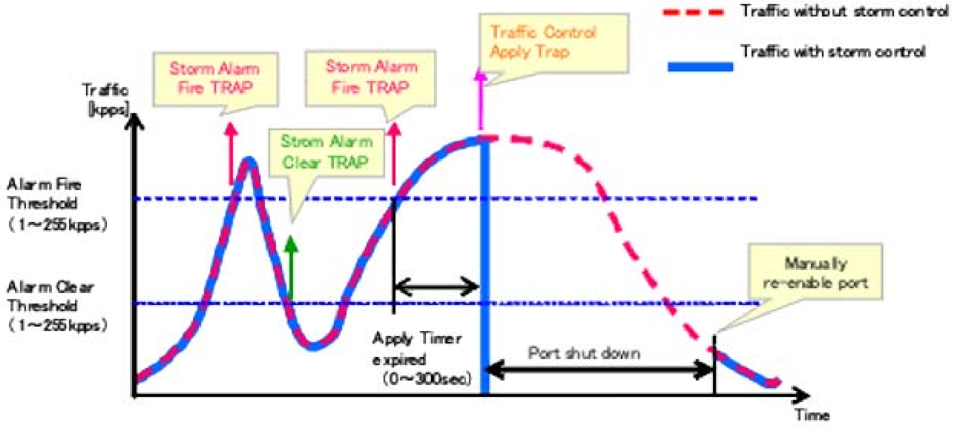


Traffic without storm control
Traffic with storm control
Traffic [kpps]
Storm Alarm Fire TRAP
Storm Alarm Fire TRAP
TrafficControl Apply Trap
StromAlarm ClearTRAP
StromAlarm ClearTRAP
TrafficControl Release Trap
Alarm Fire Threshold (1～255kpps)
AlarmClear Threshold (1～255kpps)
Release Timer expired (0～300sec)
Apply Timer expired (0～300sec)
Auto Storm Control
Time

The key elements of this diagram are described below:

- Alarm Fire Threshold – The highest acceptable traffic rate. When ingress traffic exceeds the threshold, ATC sends a Storm Alarm Fire Trap and logs it.
- When traffic exceeds the alarm fire threshold and the apply timer expires, a traffic control response is applied, and a Traffic Control Apply Trap is sent and logged.
- Alarm Clear Threshold – The lower threshold beneath which a control response can be automatically terminated after the release timer expires. When ingress traffic falls below this threshold, ATC sends a Storm Alarm Clear Trap and logs it.
- When traffic falls below the alarm clear threshold after the release timer expires, traffic control (for rate limiting) will be stopped and a Traffic Control Release Trap sent and logged. Note that if the control action has shut down a port, it can only be manually re-enabled using Manual Control Release (see page 265).
- The traffic control response of rate limiting can be released automatically or manually. The control response of shutting down a port can only be released manually.

Figure 123: Storm Control by Shutting Down a Port


Traffic without storm control
Traffic with storm control
Traffic Control Apply Trap
Storm Alarm Fire TRAP
Storm Alarm Fire TRAP
Strom Alarm Clear TRAP
Traffic [kpps]
Alarm Fire Threshold (1~255kpps)
Alarm Clear Threshold (1~255kpps)
Apply Timer expired (0~300sec)
Port shut down
Manually re-enable port
Time

The key elements of this diagram are the same as that described in the preceding diagram, except that automatic release of the control response is not provided. When traffic control is applied, you must manually re-enable the port.

Functional Limitations

Automatic storm control is a software level control function. Traffic storms can also be controlled at the hardware level using Port Broadcast Control or Port Multicast Control (as described on page 260). However, only one of these control types can be applied to a port. Enabling automatic storm control on a port will disable hardware-level storm control on that port.

SETTING THE ATC TIMERS

Use the Traffic > Auto Traffic Control (Configure Global) page to set the time at which to apply the control response after ingress traffic has exceeded the upper threshold, and the time at which to release the control response after ingress traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold.

CLI REFERENCES

- "auto-traffic-control apply-timer" on page 1000
- "auto-traffic-control release-timer" on page 1000

COMMAND USAGE

- After the apply timer expires, the settings in the Traffic > Automatic Traffic Control (Configure Interface) page are used to determine if a control action will be triggered (as configured under the Action field) or a trap message sent (as configured under the Trap Storm Fire field).

- The release timer only applies to a Rate Control response set in the Action field of the ATC (Interface Configuration) page. When a port has been shut down by a control response, it must be manually re-enabled using the Manual Control Release (see page 265).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed in the web interface:

- **Broadcast Apply Timer** – The interval after the upper threshold has been exceeded at which to apply the control response to broadcast storms. (Range: 1-300 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)

- **Broadcast Release Timer** – The time at which to release the control response after ingress traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold for broadcast storms. (Range: 1-900 seconds; Default: 900 seconds)

- **Multicast Apply Timer** – The interval after the upper threshold has been exceeded at which to apply the control response to multicast storms. (Range: 1-300 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)

- **Multicast Release Timer** – The time at which to release the control response after ingress traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold for multicast storms. (Range: 1-900 seconds; Default: 900 seconds)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the response timers for automatic storm control:

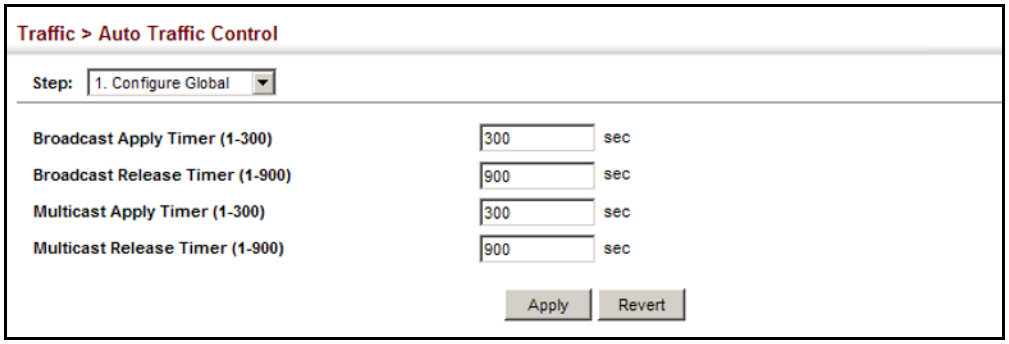
1. Click Traffic, Auto Traffic Control.

2. Select Configure Global from the Step field.

3. Set the apply and release timers for broadcast and multicast storms.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 124: Configuring ATC Timers



Traffic > Auto Traffic Control

Step: 1. Configure Global

Broadcast Apply Timer (1-300)	300	sec
Broadcast Release Timer (1-900)	900	sec
Multicast Apply Timer (1-300)	300	sec
Multicast Release Timer (1-900)	900	sec

CONFIGURING ATC THRESHOLDS AND RESPONSES

Use the Traffic > Auto Traffic Control (Configure Interface) page to set the storm control mode (broadcast or multicast), the traffic thresholds, the control response, to automatically release a response of rate limiting, or to send related SNMP trap messages.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Automatic Traffic Control Commands" on page 997

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed in the web interface:

- **Storm Control** – Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic or multicast traffic.
- **Port** – Port identifier.
- **State** – Enables automatic traffic control for broadcast or multicast storms. (Default: Disabled)

  Automatic storm control is a software level control function. Traffic storms can also be controlled at the hardware level using the Storm Control menu. However, only one of these control types can be applied to a port. Enabling automatic storm control on a port will disable hardware-level storm control on that port.

- **Action** – When the Alarm Fire Threshold (upper threshold) is exceeded and the apply timer expires, one of the following control responses will be triggered.
  - **Rate Control** – The rate of ingress traffic is limited to the level set by the Alarm Clear Threshold. Rate limiting is discontinued only after the traffic rate has fallen beneath the Alarm Clear Threshold (lower threshold), and the release timer has expired. (This is the default response.)
  - **Shutdown** – The port is administratively disabled. A port disabled by automatic traffic control can only be manually re-enabled using the Manual Control Release attribute.

- **Auto Release Control** – Automatically stops a traffic control response of rate limiting when traffic falls below the alarm clear threshold and the release timer expires as illustrated in Figure 122 on page 262. When traffic control stops, the event is logged by the system and a Traffic Release Trap can be sent. (Default: Disabled)

  If automatic control release is not enabled and a control response of rate limiting has been triggered, you can manually stop the rate limiting response using the Manual Control Release attribute. If the control response has shut down a port, it can also be re-enabled using Manual Control Release.

- **Alarm Fire Threshold** – The upper threshold for ingress traffic beyond which a storm control response is triggered after the Apply Timer expires. (Range: 1-255 kilo-packets per second; Default: 128 kpps)

  Once the traffic rate exceeds the upper threshold and the Apply Timer expires, a trap message will be sent if configured by the Trap Storm Fire attribute.

- **Alarm Clear Threshold** – The lower threshold for ingress traffic beneath which a control response for rate limiting will be released after the Release Timer expires, if so configured by the Auto Release Control attribute. (Range: 1-255 kilo-packets per second; Default: 128 kpps)

  If rate limiting has been configured as a control response and Auto Control Release is enabled, rate limiting will be discontinued after the traffic rate has fallen beneath the lower threshold, and the Release Timer has expired. Note that if a port has been shut down by a control response, it will not be re-enabled by automatic traffic control. It can only be manually re-enabled using Manual Control Release.

  Once the traffic rate falls beneath the lower threshold and the Release Timer expires, a trap message will be sent if configured by the Trap Storm Clear attribute.

- **Trap Storm Fire** – Sends a trap when traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control. (Default: Disabled)

- **Trap Storm Clear** – Sends a trap when traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered. (Default: Disabled)

- **Trap Traffic Apply** – Sends a trap when traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires. (Default: Disabled)

- **Trap Traffic Release** – Sends a trap when traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires. (Default: Disabled)

- **Manual Control Release** – Manually releases a control response of rate-limiting or port shutdown any time after the specified action has been triggered.

  If this function is enabled for any port, clicking Apply with manually release the control response, and clear the check box.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the response timers for automatic storm control:

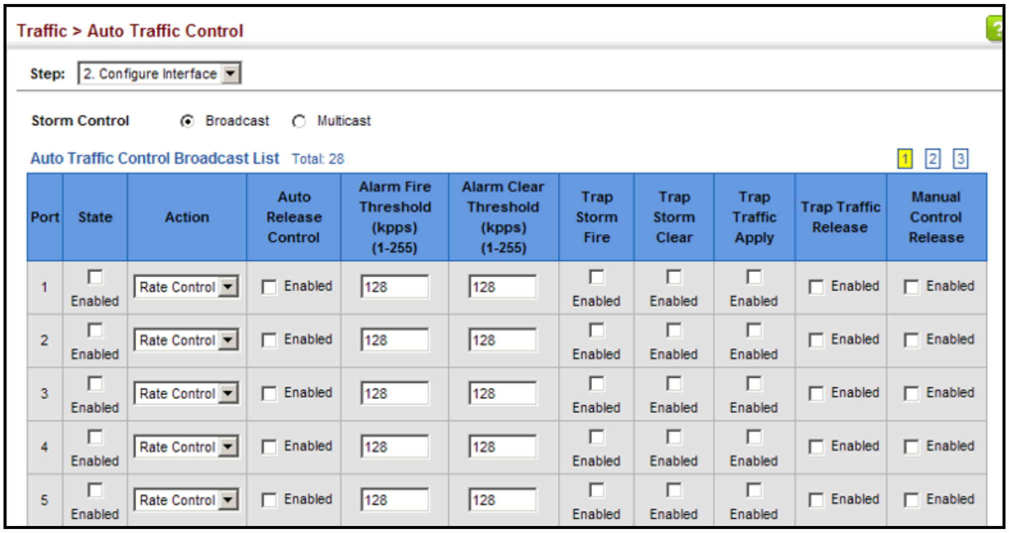
1. Click Traffic, Auto Traffic Control.

2. Select Configure Interface from the Step field.

3. Enable or disable ATC as required, set the control response, specify whether or not to automatically release the control response of rate limiting, set the upper and lower thresholds, and specify which trap messages to send.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 125: Configuring ATC Interface Attributes



Traffic > Auto Traffic Control

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Storm Control ● Broadcast ○ Multicast

Auto Traffic Control Broadcast List Total: 28

Port	State	Action	Auto Release Control	Alarm Fire Threshold (kpps) (1-255)	Alarm Clear Threshold (kpps) (1-255)	Trap Storm Fire	Trap Storm Clear	Trap Traffic Apply	Trap Traffic Release	Manual Control Release
1	☐ Enabled	Rate Control	☐ Enabled	128	128	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
2	☐ Enabled	Rate Control	☐ Enabled	128	128	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
3	☐ Enabled	Rate Control	☐ Enabled	128	128	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
4	☐ Enabled	Rate Control	☐ Enabled	128	128	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
5	☐ Enabled	Rate Control	☐ Enabled	128	128	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled

10

CLASS OF SERVICE

Class of Service (CoS) allows you to specify which data packets have greater precedence when traffic is buffered in the switch due to congestion. This switch supports CoS with eight priority queues for each port. Data packets in a port's high-priority queue will be transmitted before those in the lower-priority queues. You can set the default priority for each interface, and configure the mapping of frame priority tags to the switch's priority queues.

This chapter describes the following basic topics:

- Layer 2 Queue Settings – Configures each queue, including the default priority, queue mode, queue weight, and mapping of packets to queues based on CoS tags.
- Layer 3/4 Priority Settings – Selects the method by which inbound packets are processed (DSCP or CoS), and sets the per-hop behavior and drop precedence for internal processing.

LAYER 2 QUEUE SETTINGS

This section describes how to configure the default priority for untagged frames, set the queue mode, set the weights assigned to each queue, and map class of service tags to queues.

SETTING THE DEFAULT PRIORITY FOR INTERFACES

Use the Traffic > Priority > Default Priority page to specify the default port priority for each interface on the switch. All untagged packets entering the switch are tagged with the specified default port priority, and then sorted into the appropriate priority queue at the output port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "switchport priority default" on page 1162

COMMAND USAGE

- This switch provides eight priority queues for each port. It uses Weighted Round Robin to prevent head-of-queue blockage, but can be configured to process each queue in strict order, or use a combination of strict and weighted queueing.
- The default priority applies for an untagged frame received on a port set to accept all frame types (i.e, receives both untagged and tagged frames). This priority does not apply to IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagged

frames. If the incoming frame is an IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagged frame, the IEEE 802.1p User Priority bits will be used.

- If the output port is an untagged member of the associated VLAN, these frames are stripped of all VLAN tags prior to transmission.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

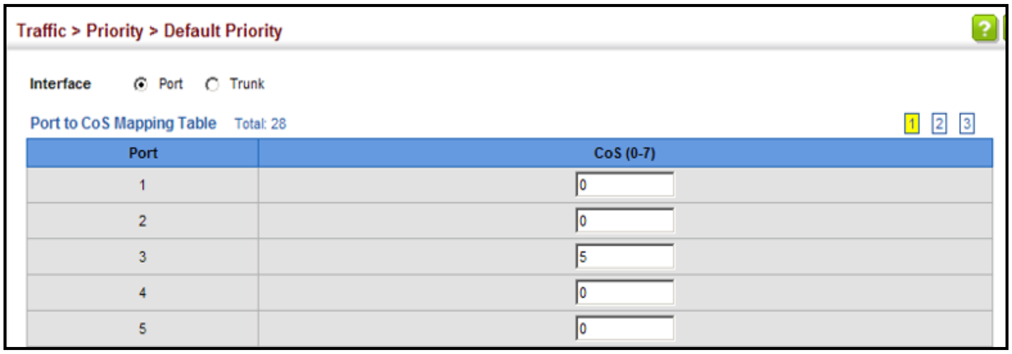
- **Interface** – Displays a list of ports or trunks.
- **CoS** – The priority that is assigned to untagged frames received on the specified interface. (Range: 0-7; Default: 0)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the queue mode:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, Default Priority.
2. Select the interface type to display (Port or Trunk).
3. Modify the default priority for any interface.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 126: Setting the Default Port Priority



Traffic > Priority > Default Priority

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port to CoS Mapping Table Total: 28

Port	CoS (0-7)
1	0
2	0
3	5
4	0
5	0

SELECTING THE QUEUE MODE

Use the Traffic > Priority > Queue page to set the queue mode for the egress queues on any interface. The switch can be set to service the queues based on a strict rule that requires all traffic in a higher priority queue to be processed before the lower priority queues are serviced, or Weighted Round-Robin (WRR) queuing which specifies a scheduling weight for each queue. It can also be configured to use a combination of strict and weighted queuing.

CLI REFERENCES

- "queue mode" on page 1160
- "show queue mode" on page 1163

COMMAND USAGE

- Strict priority requires all traffic in a higher priority queue to be processed before lower priority queues are serviced.
- WRR queuing specifies a relative weight for each queue. WRR uses a predefined relative weight for each queue that determines the percentage of service time the switch services each queue before moving on to the next queue. This prevents the head-of-line blocking that can occur with strict priority queuing.
- If Strict and WRR mode is selected, a combination of strict service is used for the high priority queues and weighted service for the remaining queues. The queues assigned to use strict priority should be specified using the Strict Mode field parameter.
- A weight can be assigned to each of the weighted queues (and thereby to the corresponding traffic priorities). This weight sets the frequency at which each queue is polled for service, and subsequently affects the response time for software applications assigned a specific priority value.

  Service time is shared at the egress ports by defining scheduling weights for WRR, or one of the queuing modes that use a combination of strict and weighted queuing.
- The specified queue mode applies to all interfaces.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

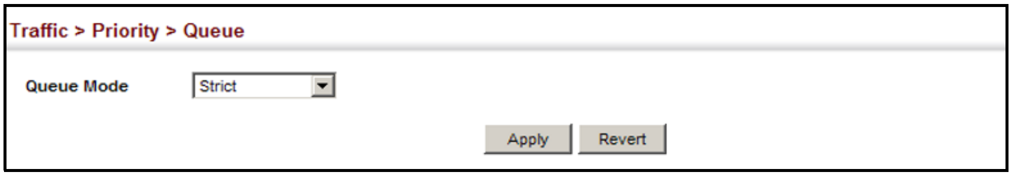
- **Queue Mode**
  - **Strict** – Services the egress queues in sequential order, transmitting all traffic in the higher priority queues before servicing lower priority queues. This ensures that the highest priority packets are always serviced first, ahead of all other traffic.
  - **WRR** – Weighted Round-Robin shares bandwidth at the egress ports by using scheduling weights, and servicing each queue in a round-robin fashion. (This is the default setting.)
  - **Strict and WRR** – Uses strict priority on the high-priority queues and WRR on the remaining queues.
- **Queue ID** – The ID of the priority queue. (Range: 0-3)
- **Strict Mode** – If “Strict and WRR” mode is selected, then a combination of strict service is used for the high priority queues and weighted service for the remaining queues. Use this parameter to specify the queues assigned to use strict priority. (Default: Disabled)
- **Weight** – Sets a weight for each queue which is used by the WRR scheduler. (Range: 1-255; Default: Weights 1, 2, 4 and 6 are assigned to queues 0 - 3 respectively)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the queue mode:

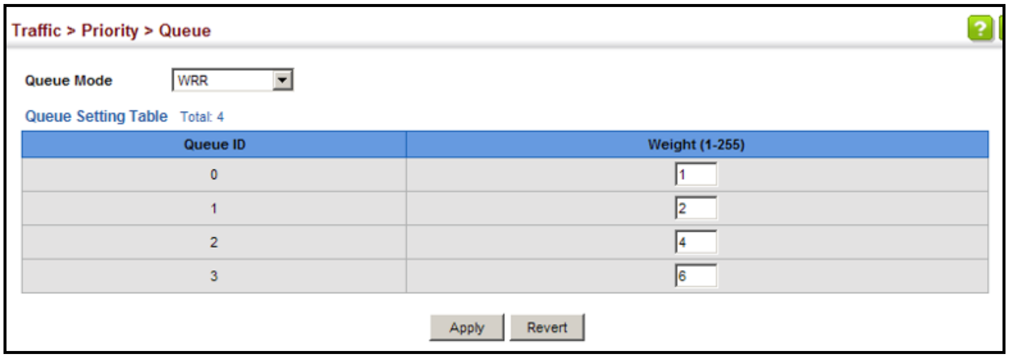
1. Click Traffic, Priority, Queue.
2. Set the queue mode.
3. If the weighted queue mode is selected, the queue weight can be modified if required.
4. If the queue mode that uses a combination of strict and weighted queueing is selected, the queues which are serviced first must be specified by enabling strict mode parameter in the table.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 127: Setting the Queue Mode (Strict)


Traffic > Priority > Queue
Apply
Revert

Queue Mode: Strict

Figure 128: Setting the Queue Mode (WRR)

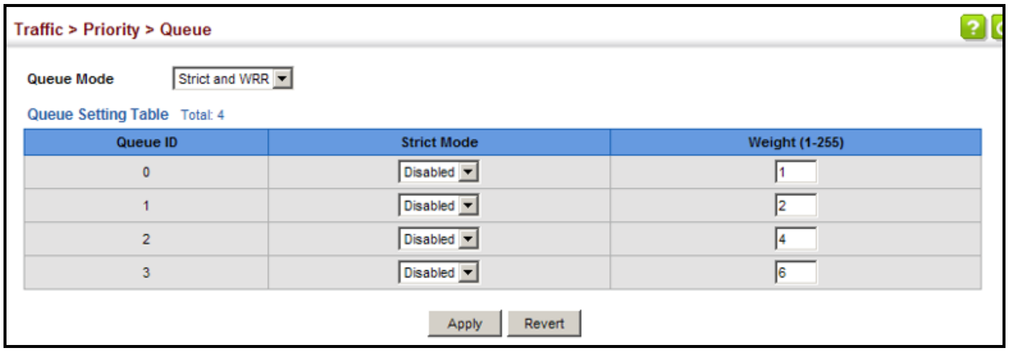

Traffic > Priority > Queue
Apply
Revert

Queue Mode: WRR

Queue Setting Table Total: 4

Queue ID	Weight (1-255)
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	6

Figure 129: Setting the Queue Mode (Strict and WRR)


Traffic > Priority > Queue
Apply
Revert

Queue Mode: Strict and WRR

Queue Setting Table Total: 4

Queue ID	Strict Mode	Weight (1-255)
0	Disabled	1
1	Disabled	2
2	Disabled	4
3	Disabled	6

MAPPING COS VALUES TO EGRESS QUEUES

Use the Traffic > Priority > PHB to Queue page to specify the hardware output queues to use based on the internal per-hop behavior value. (For more information on exact manner in which the ingress priority tags are mapped to egress queues for internal processing, see "Mapping CoS Priorities to Internal DSCP Values" on page 279).

The switch processes Class of Service (CoS) priority tagged traffic by using eight priority queues for each port, with service schedules based on strict priority, Weighted Round-Robin (WRR), or a combination of strict and weighted queuing. Up to eight separate traffic priorities are defined in IEEE 802.1p. Default priority levels are assigned according to recommendations in the IEEE 802.1p standard as shown in Table 14. The following table indicates the default mapping of internal per-hop behavior to the hardware queues. The actual mapping may differ if the CoS priorities to internal DSCP values have been modified (page 279).

Table 14: IEEE 802.1p Egress Queue Priority Mapping

Priority	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	3

The priority levels recommended in the IEEE 802.1p standard for various network applications are shown in Table 15. However, priority levels can be mapped to the switch's output queues in any way that benefits application traffic for the network.

Table 15: CoS Priority Levels

Priority Level	Traffic Type
1	Background
2	(Spare)
0 (default)	Best Effort
3	Excellent Effort
4	Controlled Load
5	Video, less than 100 milliseconds latency and jitter
6	Voice, less than 10 milliseconds latency and jitter
7	Network Control

CLI REFERENCES

◆ "qos map phb-queue" on page 1167

COMMAND USAGE

◆ Egress packets are placed into the hardware queues according to the mapping defined by this command.

- The default internal PHB to output queue mapping is shown below.

Table 16: Mapping Internal Per-hop Behavior to Hardware Queues

Per-hop Behavior	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hardware Queues	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	3

- The specified mapping applies to all interfaces.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

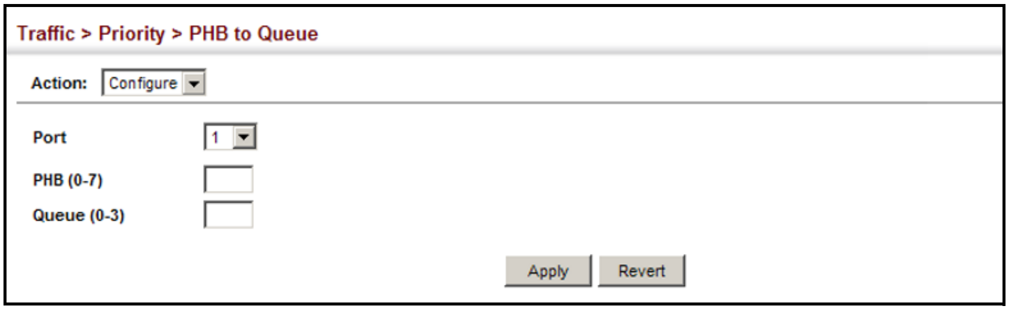
- **Port** – Specifies a port.
- **PHB** – Per-hop behavior, or the priority used for this router hop. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)
- **Queue** – Output queue buffer. (Range: 0-3, where 3 is the highest CoS priority queue)

WEB INTERFACE

To map internal PHB to hardware queues:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, PHB to Queue.
2. Select Configure from the Action list.
3. Select a port.
4. Map an internal PHB to a hardware queue. Depending on how an ingress packet is processed internally based on its CoS value, and the assigned output queue, the mapping done on this page can effectively determine the service priority for different traffic classes.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 130: Mapping CoS Values to Egress Queues



Traffic > Priority > PHB to Queue

Action: Configure

Port: 1

PHB (0-7)

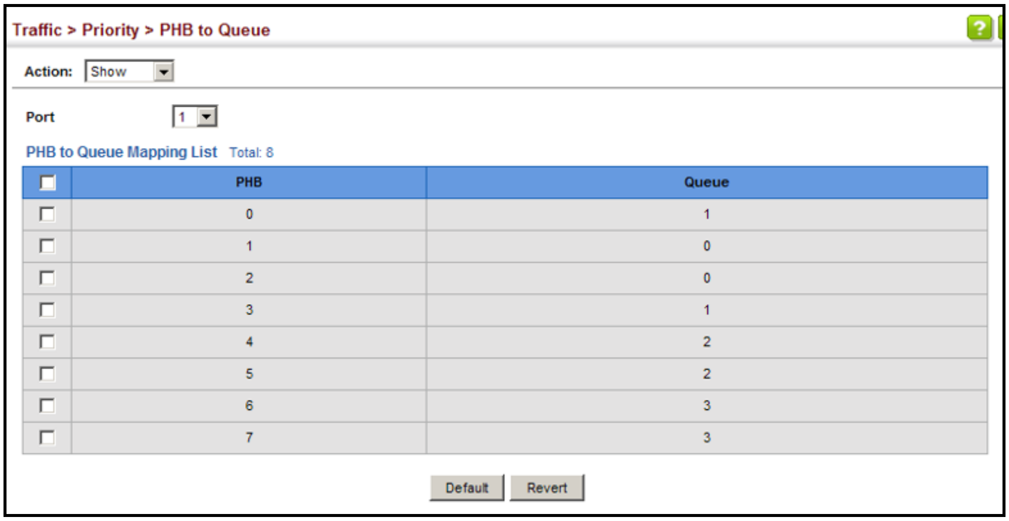
Queue (0-3)

To show the internal PHB to hardware queue map:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, PHB to Queue.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

3. Select an interface.

Figure 131: Showing CoS Values to Egress Queue Mapping



Traffic > Priority > PHB to Queue
Action: Show
Port 1
PHB to Queue Mapping List Total: 8
Default
Revert

☐	PHB	Queue
☐	0	1
☐	1	0
☐	2	0
☐	3	1
☐	4	2
☐	5	2
☐	6	3
☐	7	3

LAYER 3/4 PRIORITY SETTINGS

Mapping Layer 3/4 Priorities to CoS Values

The switch supports several common methods of prioritizing layer 3/4 traffic to meet application requirements. Traffic priorities can be specified in the IP header of a frame, using the priority bits in the Type of Service (ToS) octet, or the number of the TCP/UDP port. If priority bits are used, the ToS octet may contain three bits for IP Precedence or six bits for Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) service. When these services are enabled, the priorities are mapped to a Class of Service value by the switch, and the traffic then sent to the corresponding output queue.

Because different priority information may be contained in the traffic, this switch maps priority values to the output queues in the following manner – The precedence for priority mapping is DSCP Priority and then Default Port Priority.

NOTE: The default settings used for mapping priority values from ingress traffic to internal DSCP values are used to determine the hardware queues used for egress traffic, not to replace the priority values. These defaults are designed to optimize priority services for the majority of network applications. It should not be necessary to modify any of the default settings, unless a queuing problem occurs with a particular application.

SETTING PRIORITY PROCESSING TO DSCP OR COS

The switch allows a choice between using DSCP or CoS priority processing methods. Use the Priority > Trust Mode page to select the required processing method.

CLI REFERENCES

- "qos map trust-mode" on page 1168

COMMAND USAGE

- If the QoS mapping mode is set to DSCP, and the ingress packet type is IPv4, then priority processing will be based on the DSCP value in the ingress packet.
- If the QoS mapping mode is set to DSCP, and a non-IP packet is received, the packet's CoS and CFI (Canonical Format Indicator) values are used for priority processing if the packet is tagged. For an untagged packet, the default port priority (see page 269) is used for priority processing.
- If the QoS mapping mode is set to CoS, and the ingress packet type is IPv4, then priority processing will be based on the CoS and CFI values in the ingress packet.

  For an untagged packet, the default port priority (see page 269) is used for priority processing.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

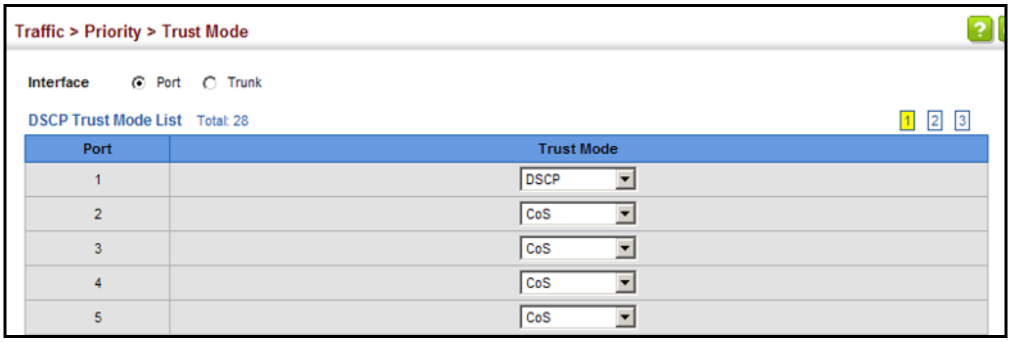
- **Interface** – Specifies a port or trunk.
- **Trust Mode**
  - **CoS** – Maps layer 3/4 priorities using Class of Service values. (This is the default setting.)
  - **DSCP** – Maps layer 3/4 priorities using Differentiated Services Code Point values.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the trust mode:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, Trust Mode.
2. Select the interface type to display (Port or Trunk).
3. Set the trust mode.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 132: Setting the Trust Mode



Traffic > Priority > Trust Mode

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

DSCP Trust Mode List Total: 28

Port	Trust Mode
1	DSCP
2	CoS
3	CoS
4	CoS
5	CoS

Mapping Ingress DSCP Values to Internal DSCP Values

Use the Traffic > Priority > DSCP to DSCP page to map DSCP values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for internal priority processing.

The DSCP is six bits wide, allowing coding for up to 64 different forwarding behaviors. The DSCP replaces the ToS bits, but it retains backward compatibility with the three precedence bits so that non-DSCP compliant, ToS-enabled devices, will not conflict with the DSCP mapping. Based on network policies, different kinds of traffic can be marked for different kinds of forwarding.

CLI References

- "qos map dscp-mutation" on page 1166

Command Usage

- Enter per-hop behavior and drop precedence for any of the DSCP values 0 - 63.

- This map is only used when the priority mapping mode is set to DSCP (see page 276), and the ingress packet type is IPv4. Any attempt to configure the DSCP mutation map will not be accepted by the switch, unless the trust mode has been set to DSCP.

- Two QoS domains can have different DSCP definitions, so the DSCP-to-PHB/Drop Precedence mutation map can be used to modify one set of DSCP values to match the definition of another domain. The mutation map should be applied at the receiving port (ingress mutation) at the boundary of a QoS administrative domain.

- Random Tail Drop is supported for the queue descriptors and buffers only. When Random Tail Drop is enabled, the last six bits of the queue descriptor limit and buffer limits are randomized. This allows a simplified Random Early Discard (RED) and breaks queue synchronization when the queue is congested due to different sources sending packets with the same byte count.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Specifies a port.
- **DSCP** – DSCP value in ingress packets. (Range: 0-63)
- **PHB** – Per-hop behavior, or the priority used for this router hop. (Range: 0-7)
- **Drop Precedence** – Drop precedence used for Random Early Discard in controlling traffic congestion. (Range: 0 - Green, 3 - Yellow, 1 - Red)

Table 17: Default Mapping of DSCP Values to Internal PHB/Drop Values

ingress-dscp1 ingress-dscp10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	1,0	1,1
1	1,0	1,3	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,3	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,3
2	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,3	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,3	3.0	3,1
3	3,0	3,3	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,3	4,0	4,1	4.0	4,3
4	5,0	5,1	5,0	5,3	5,0	5,1	6,0	5,3	6,0	6,1
5	6,0	6,3	6,0	6,1	6,0	6,3	7,0	7,1	7.0	7,3
6	7,0	7,1	7,0	7,3						

The ingress DSCP is composed of ingress-dscp10 (most significant digit in the left column) and ingress-dscp1 (least significant digit in the top row (in other words, ingress-dscp = ingress-dscp10 * 10 + ingress-dscp1); and the corresponding internal-dscp is shown at the intersecting cell in the table.

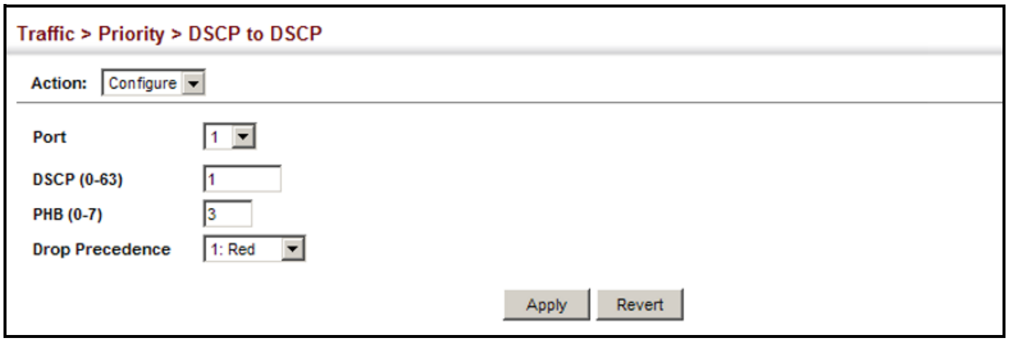
The ingress DSCP is bitwise ANDed with the binary value 11 to determine the drop precedence. If the resulting value is 10 binary, then the drop precedence is set to 0.

WEB INTERFACE

To map DSCP values to internal PHB/drop precedence:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, DSCP to DSCP.
2. Select Configure from the Action list.
3. Select a port.
4. Set the PHB and drop precedence for any DSCP value.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 133: Configuring DSCP to DSCP Internal Mapping



Traffic > Priority > DSCP to DSCP

Action: Configure

Port: 1

DSCP (0-63): 1

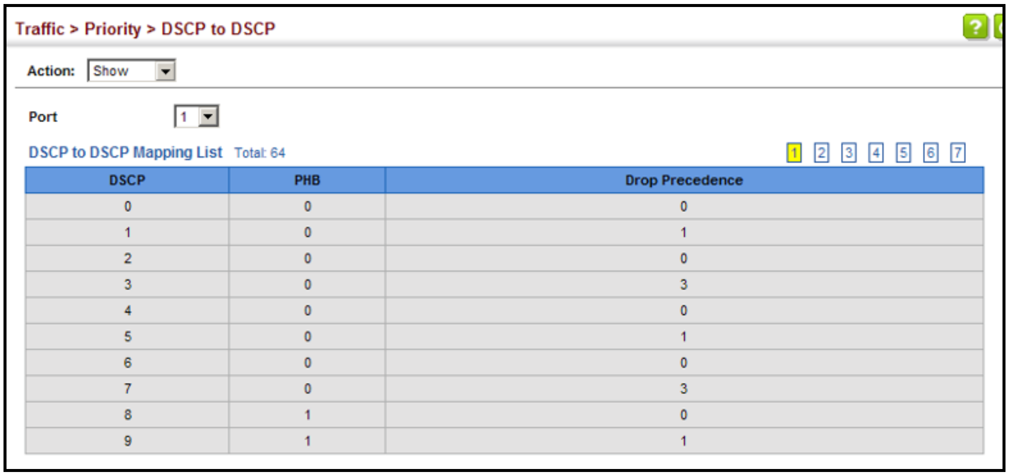
PHB (0-7): 3

Drop Precedence: 1: Red

To show the DSCP to internal PHB/drop precedence map:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, DSCP to DSCP.
2. Select Show from the Action list.
3. Select a port.

Figure 134: Showing DSCP to DSCP Internal Mapping



Traffic > Priority > DSCP to DSCP

Action: Show

Port: 1

DSCP to DSCP Mapping List Total: 64

DSCP	PHB	Drop Precedence
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	0	0
3	0	3
4	0	0
5	0	1
6	0	0
7	0	3
8	1	0
9	1	1

Mapping CoS Priorities to Internal DSCP Values

Use the Traffic > Priority > CoS to DSCP page to maps CoS/CFI values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for priority processing.

CLI References

◆ "qos map cos-dscp" on page 1164

Command Usage

◆ The default mapping of CoS to PHB values is shown in Table 18 on page 280.

◆ Enter up to eight CoS/CFI paired values, per-hop behavior and drop precedence.

- If a packet arrives with a 802.1Q header but it is not an IP packet, then the CoS/CFI-to-PHB/Drop Precedence mapping table is used to generate priority and drop precedence values for internal processing. Note that priority tags in the original packet are not modified by this command.
- The internal DSCP consists of three bits for per-hop behavior (PHB) which determines the queue to which a packet is sent; and two bits for drop precedence (namely color) which is used by Random Early Discard (RED) to control traffic congestion.
- Random Tail Drop is supported for the queue descriptors and buffers only. When Random Tail Drop is enabled, the last six bits of the queue descriptor limit and buffer limits are randomized. This allows a simplified Random Early Discard (RED) and breaks queue synchronization when the queue is congested due to different sources sending packets with the same byte count.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Specifies a port.
- **CoS** – CoS value in ingress packets. (Range: 0-7)
- **CFI** – Canonical Format Indicator. Set to this parameter to “0” to indicate that the MAC address information carried in the frame is in canonical format. (Range: 0-1)
- **PHB** – Per-hop behavior, or the priority used for this router hop. (Range: 0-7)
- **Drop Precedence** – Drop precedence used for Random Early Discard in controlling traffic congestion. (Range: 0 - Green, 3 - Yellow, 1 - Red)

Table 18: Default Mapping of CoS/CFI to Internal PHB/Drop Precedence

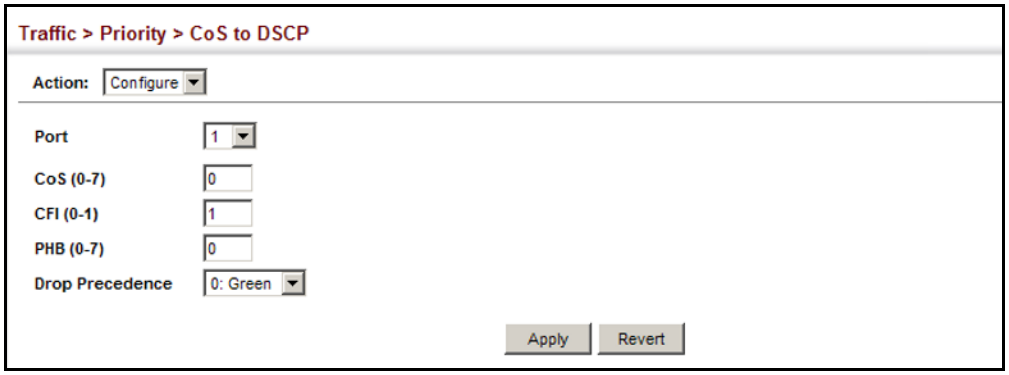
CoS \ CFI	0	1
0	(0,0)	(0,0)
1	(1,0)	(1,0)
2	(2,0)	(2,0)
3	(3,0)	(3,0)
4	(4,0)	(4,0)
5	(5,0)	(5,0)
6	(6,0)	(6,0)
7	(7,0)	(7,0)

WEB INTERFACE

To map CoS/CFI values to internal PHB/drop precedence:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, CoS to DSCP.
2. Select Configure from the Action list.
3. Select a port.
4. Set the PHB and drop precedence for any of the CoS/CFI combinations.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 135: Configuring CoS to DSCP Internal Mapping



Traffic > Priority > CoS to DSCP

Action: Configure

Port: 1

CoS (0-7): 0

CFI (0-1): 1

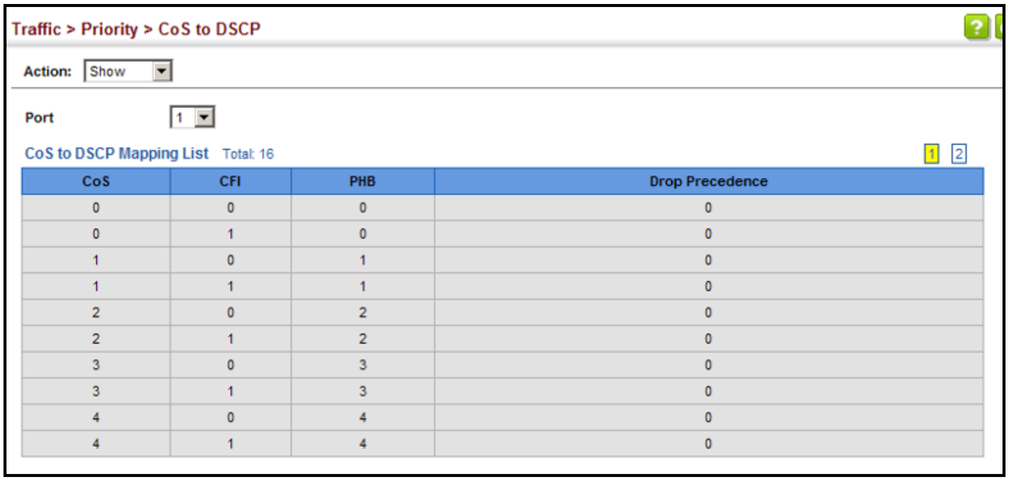
PHB (0-7): 0

Drop Precedence: 0: Green

To show the CoS/CFI to internal PHB/drop precedence map:

1. Click Traffic, Priority, CoS to DSCP.
2. Select Show from the Action list.
3. Select a port.

Figure 136: Showing CoS to DSCP Internal Mapping



Traffic > Priority > CoS to DSCP

Action: Show

Port: 1

CoS to DSCP Mapping List Total: 16

CoS	CFI	PHB	Drop Precedence
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0
2	0	2	0
2	1	2	0
3	0	3	0
3	1	3	0
4	0	4	0
4	1	4	0

11

QUALITY OF SERVICE

This chapter describes the following tasks required to apply QoS policies:

Class Map – Creates a map which identifies a specific class of traffic.

Policy Map – Sets the boundary parameters used for monitoring inbound traffic, and the action to take for conforming and non-conforming traffic.

Binding to a Port – Applies a policy map to an ingress port.

OVERVIEW

The commands described in this section are used to configure Quality of Service (QoS) classification criteria and service policies. Differentiated Services (DiffServ) provides policy-based management mechanisms used for prioritizing network resources to meet the requirements of specific traffic types on a per hop basis. Each packet is classified upon entry into the network based on access lists, IP Precedence, DSCP values, VLAN lists, or CoS values. Using access lists allows you select traffic based on Layer 2, Layer 3, or Layer 4 information contained in each packet. Based on configured network policies, different kinds of traffic can be marked for different kinds of forwarding.

All switches or routers that access the Internet rely on class information to provide the same forwarding treatment to packets in the same class. Class information can be assigned by end hosts, or switches or routers along the path. Priority can then be assigned based on a general policy, or a detailed examination of the packet. However, note that detailed examination of packets should take place close to the network edge so that core switches and routers are not overloaded.

Switches and routers along the path can use class information to prioritize the resources allocated to different traffic classes. The manner in which an individual device handles traffic in the DiffServ architecture is called per-hop behavior. All devices along a path should be configured in a consistent manner to construct a consistent end-to-end QoS solution.

NOTE: You can configure up to 16 rules per class map. You can also include multiple classes in a policy map.

NOTE: You should create a class map before creating a policy map. Otherwise, you will not be able to select a class map from the policy rule settings screen (see page 287).

COMMAND USAGE

To create a service policy for a specific category or ingress traffic, follow these steps:

1. Use the Configure Class (Add) page to designate a class name for a specific category of traffic.
2. Use the Configure Class (Add Rule) page to edit the rules for each class which specify a type of traffic based on an access list, a DSCP or IP Precedence value, or a VLAN, or a CoS value.
3. Use the Configure Policy (Add) page to designate a policy name for a specific manner in which ingress traffic will be handled.
4. Use the Configure Policy (Add Rule) page to add one or more classes to the policy map. Assign policy rules to each class by “setting” the QoS value (CoS or PHB) to be assigned to the matching traffic class. The policy rule can also be configured to monitor the maximum throughput and burst rate. Then specify the action to take for conforming traffic, or the action to take for a policy violation.
5. Use the Configure Interface page to assign a policy map to a specific interface.

CONFIGURING A CLASS MAP

A class map is used for matching packets to a specified class. Use the Traffic > DiffServ (Configure Class) page to configure a class map.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Quality of Service Commands" on page 1173

COMMAND USAGE

- The class map is used with a policy map (page 287) to create a service policy (page 297) for a specific interface that defines packet classification, service tagging, and bandwidth policing. Note that one or more class maps can be assigned to a policy map.
- Up to 32 class maps can be configured.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **Class Name** – Name of the class map. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Type** – The criteria specified by the match command.
  - **Match All** – Match all conditions within a class map.
  - **Match Any** – Match any condition within a class map.

- **Description** – A brief description of a class map. (Range: 1-64 characters)

Add Rule

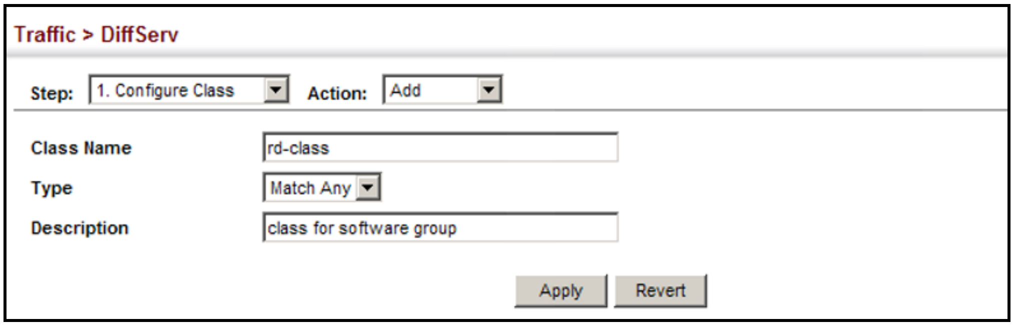
- **Class Name** – Name of the class map.
- **Type** – The criteria specified by the match command. (This field is set on the Add page.)
- **ACL** – Name of an access control list. Any type of ACL can be specified, including standard or extended IPv4/IPv6 ACLs and MAC ACLs.
- **IP DSCP** – A DSCP value. (Range: 0-63)
- **IP Precedence** – An IP Precedence value. (Range: 0-7)
- **IPv6 DSCP** – A DSCP value contained in an IPv6 packet. (Range: 0-63)
- **VLAN ID** – A VLAN. (Range:1-4094)
- **CoS** – A CoS value. (Range: 0-7)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a class map:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Class from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter a class name.
5. Set the Type to match any rule or all rules.
6. Enter a description.
7. Click Add.

Figure 137: Configuring a Class Map



Traffic > DiffServ

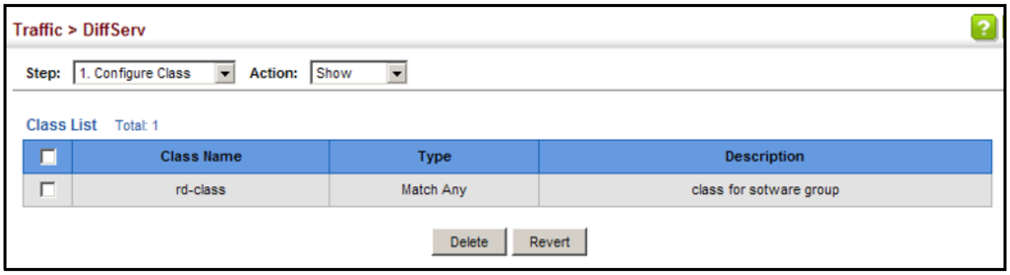
Step: 1. Configure Class   Action: Add

Class Name: rd-class
Type: Match Any
Description: class for software group

To show the configured class maps:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Class from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 138: Showing Class Maps



Traffic > DiffServ

Step: 1. Configure Class Action: Show

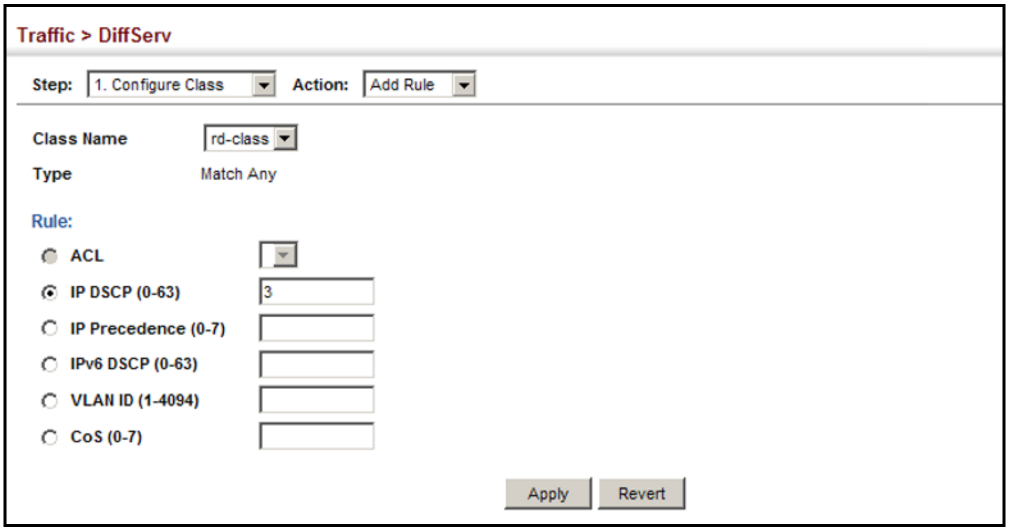
Class List Total: 1

☐	Class Name	Type	Description
☐	rd-class	Match Any	class for sotware group

To edit the rules for a class map:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Class from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select the name of a class map.
5. Specify type of traffic for this class based on an access list, a DSCP or IP Precedence value, a VLAN, or a CoS value. You can specify up to 16 items to match when assigning ingress traffic to a class map.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 139: Adding Rules to a Class Map



Traffic > DiffServ

Step: 1. Configure Class Action: Add Rule

Class Name rd-class
Type Match Any

Rule:
○ ACL
● IP DSCP (0-63) 3
○ IP Precedence (0-7)
○ IPv6 DSCP (0-63)
○ VLAN ID (1-4094)
○ CoS (0-7)

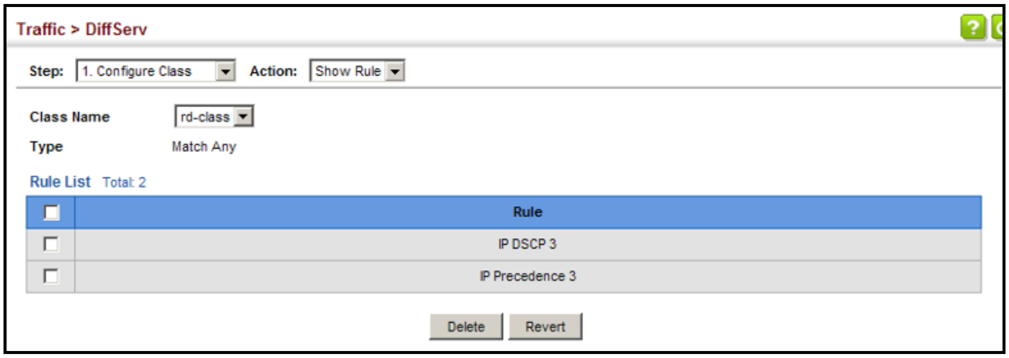
To show the rules for a class map:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.

2. Select Configure Class from the Step list.

3. Select Show Rule from the Action list.

Figure 140: Showing the Rules for a Class Map



Traffic > DiffServ

Step: 1. Configure Class Action: Show Rule

Class Name: rd-class

Type: Match Any

Rule List Total: 2

☐	Rule
☐	IP DSCP 3
☐	IP Precedence 3

CREATING QOS POLICIES

Use the Traffic > DiffServ (Configure Policy) page to create a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces. A policy map is used to group one or more class map statements (page 284), modify service tagging, and enforce bandwidth policing. A policy map can then be bound by a service policy to one or more interfaces (page 297).

Configuring QoS policies requires several steps. A class map must first be configured which indicates how to match the inbound packets according to an access list, a DSCP or IP Precedence value, or a member of specific VLAN. A policy map is then configured which indicates the boundary parameters used for monitoring inbound traffic, and the action to take for conforming and non-conforming traffic. A policy map may contain one or more classes based on previously defined class maps.

The class of service or per-hop behavior (i.e., the priority used for internal queue processing) can be assigned to matching packets. In addition, the flow rate of inbound traffic can be monitored and the response to conforming and non-conforming traffic based by one of three distinct policing methods as described below.

Police Flow Meter – Defines the committed information rate (maximum throughput), committed burst size (burst rate), and the action to take for conforming and non-conforming traffic.

Policing is based on a token bucket, where bucket depth (that is, the maximum burst before the bucket overflows) is specified by the “burst” field (BC), and the average rate tokens are removed from the bucket is specified by the “rate” option (CIR). Action may be taken for traffic conforming to the maximum throughput, or exceeding the maximum throughput.

srTCM Police Meter – Defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a single rate three color meter scheme defined in RFC 2697. This metering policy monitors a traffic stream and processes its packets according to the committed information rate (CIR, or maximum throughput), committed burst size (BC, or burst rate), and excess burst size (BE). Action may taken for traffic conforming to the maximum throughput, exceeding the maximum throughput, or exceeding the excess burst size.

- The PHB label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion. In addition to the actions defined by this command to transmit, remark the DSCP service value, or drop a packet, the switch will also mark the two color bits used to set the drop precedence of a packet for Random Early Discard. A packet is marked green if it doesn't exceed the committed information rate and committed burst size, yellow if it does exceed the committed information rate and committed burst size, but not the excess burst size, and red otherwise.

- The meter operates in one of two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter assumes that the packet stream is uncolored. In color-aware mode the meter assumes that some preceding entity has pre-colored the incoming packet stream so that each packet is either green, yellow, or red. The marker (re)colors an IP packet according to the results of the meter. The color is coded in the DS field [RFC 2474] of the packet.

- The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of its mode and two token buckets, C and E, which both share the common rate CIR. The maximum size of the token bucket C is BC and the maximum size of the token bucket E is BE.

  The token buckets C and E are initially full, that is, the token count Tc(0) = BC and the token count Te(0) = BE. Thereafter, the token counts Tc and Te are updated CIR times per second as follows:

  - If Tc is less than BC, Tc is incremented by one, else
  - if Te is less then BE, Te is incremented by one, else
  - neither Tc nor Te is incremented.

  When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if srTCM is configured to operate in Color-Blind mode:

  - If $Tc(t)-B \geq 0$, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else
  - if $Te(t)-B \geq 0$, the packets is yellow and Te is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0,
  - else the packet is red and neither Tc nor Te is decremented.

When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if srTCM is configured to operate in Color-Aware mode:

- If the packet has been precolored as green and Tc(t)-B ≥ 0, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else
- If the packet has been precolored as yellow or green and if Te(t)-B ≥ 0, the packets is yellow and Te is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else
- the packet is red and neither Tc nor Te is decremented.

The metering policy guarantees a deterministic behavior where the volume of green packets is never smaller than what has been determined by the CIR and BC, that is, tokens of a given color are always spent on packets of that color. Refer to RFC 2697 for more information on other aspects of srTCM.

trTCM Police Meter – Defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a two rate three color meter scheme defined in RFC 2698. This metering policy monitors a traffic stream and processes its packets according to the committed information rate (CIR, or maximum throughput), peak information rate (PIR), and their associated burst sizes – committed burst size (BC, or burst rate), and peak burst size (BP). Action may taken for traffic conforming to the maximum throughput, exceeding the maximum throughput, or exceeding the peak burst size.

- The PHB label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion. In addition to the actions defined by this command to transmit, remark the DSCP service value, or drop a packet, the switch will also mark the two color bits used to set the drop precedence of a packet for Random Early Discard. A packet is marked red if it exceeds the PIR. Otherwise it is marked either yellow or green depending on whether it exceeds or doesn't exceed the CIR.

  The trTCM is useful for ingress policing of a service, where a peak rate needs to be enforced separately from a committed rate.

- The meter operates in one of two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter assumes that the packet stream is uncolored. In color-aware mode the meter assumes that some preceding entity has pre-colored the incoming packet stream so that each packet is either green, yellow, or red. The marker (re)colors an IP packet according to the results of the meter. The color is coded in the DS field [RFC 2474] of the packet.

- The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of its mode and two token buckets, P and C, which are based on the rates PIR and CIR, respectively. The maximum size of the token bucket P is BP and the maximum size of the token bucket C is BC.

  The token buckets P and C are initially (at time 0) full, that is, the token count Tp(0) = BP and the token count Tc(0) = BC. Thereafter, the token count Tp is incremented by one PIR times per second up to BP and the token count Tc is incremented by one CIR times per second up to BC.

When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if trTCM is configured to operate in Color-Blind mode:

- If Tp(t)-B < 0, the packet is red, else
- if Tc(t)-B < 0, the packet is yellow and Tp is decremented by B, else
- the packet is green and both Tp and Tc are decremented by B.

When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if trTCM is configured to operate in Color-Aware mode:

- If the packet has been precolored as red or if Tp(t)-B < 0, the packet is red, else
- if the packet has been precolored as yellow or if Tc(t)-B < 0, the packet is yellow and Tp is decremented by B, else
- the packet is green and both Tp and Tc are decremented by B.

◆ The trTCM can be used to mark a IP packet stream in a service, where different, decreasing levels of assurances (either absolute or relative) are given to packets which are green, yellow, or red. Refer to RFC 2698 for more information on other aspects of trTCM.

Random Tail Drop is supported for the queue descriptors and buffers only. When Random Tail Drop is enabled, the last six bits of the queue descriptor limit and buffer limits are randomized. This allows a simplified Random Early Discard (RED) and breaks queue synchronization when the queue is congested due to different sources sending packets with the same byte count.

CLI REFERENCES

◆ "Quality of Service Commands" on page 1173

COMMAND USAGE

◆ A policy map can contain 512 class statements that can be applied to the same interface (page 297). Up to 32 policy maps can be configured for ingress ports.

◆ After using the policy map to define packet classification, service tagging, and bandwidth policing, it must be assigned to a specific interface by a service policy (page 297) to take effect.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

◆ **Policy Name** – Name of policy map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

- **Description** – A brief description of a policy map. (Range: 1-64 characters)

Add Rule

- **Policy Name** – Name of policy map.
- **Class Name** – Name of a class map that defines a traffic classification upon which a policy can act.
- **Action** – This attribute is used to set an internal QoS value in hardware for matching packets. The PHB label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion with the srTCM and trTCM metering functions.
  - **Set CoS** – Configures the service provided to ingress traffic by setting an internal CoS value for a matching packet (as specified in rule settings for a class map). (Range: 0-7)

    See Table 18, "Default Mapping of CoS/CFI to Internal PHB/Drop Precedence," on page 280).
  - **Set PHB** – Configures the service provided to ingress traffic by setting the internal per-hop behavior for a matching packet (as specified in rule settings for a class map). (Range: 0-7)

    See Table 17, "Default Mapping of DSCP Values to Internal PHB/Drop Values," on page 278).
  - **Set IP DSCP** – Configures the service provided to ingress traffic by setting an IP DSCP value for a matching packet (as specified in rule settings for a class map). (Range: 0-63)
- **Meter** – Check this to define the maximum throughput, burst rate, and the action that results from a policy violation.
- **Meter Mode** – Selects one of the following policing methods.
  - **Flow** (Police Flow) – Defines the committed information rate (CIR, or maximum throughput), committed burst size (BC, or burst rate), and the action to take for conforming and non-conforming traffic. Policing is based on a token bucket, where bucket depth (that is, the maximum burst before the bucket overflows) is specified by the “burst” field, and the average rate tokens are removed from the bucket is by specified by the “rate” option.
    - **Committed Information Rate** (CIR) – Rate in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

      The rate cannot exceed the configured interface speed.
    - **Committed Burst Size** (BC) – Burst in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 bytes at a granularity of 4k bytes)

      The burst size cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.

    - **Conform** – Specifies that traffic conforming to the maximum rate (CIR) will be transmitted without any change to the DSCP service level.
        - **Transmit** – Transmits in-conformance traffic without any change to the DSCP service level.
    - **Violate** – Specifies whether the traffic that exceeds the maximum rate (CIR) will be dropped or the DSCP service level will be reduced.
        - **Set IP DSCP** – Decreases DSCP priority for out of conformance traffic. (Range: 0-63)
        - **Drop** – Drops out of conformance traffic.
- **srTCM** (Police Meter) – Defines the committed information rate (CIR, or maximum throughput), committed burst size (BC, or burst rate) and excess burst size (BE), and the action to take for traffic conforming to the maximum throughput, exceeding the maximum throughput but within the excess burst size, or exceeding the excess burst size. In addition to the actions defined by this command to transmit, remark the DSCP service value, or drop a packet, the switch will also mark the two color bits used to set the drop precedence of a packet for Random Early Discard.

  The color modes include “Color-Blind” which assumes that the packet stream is uncolored, and “Color-Aware” which assumes that the incoming packets are pre-colored. The functional differences between these modes is described at the beginning of this section under “srTCM Police Meter.”

    - **Committed Information Rate** (CIR) – Rate in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

      The rate cannot exceed the configured interface speed.
    - **Committed Burst Size** (BC) – Burst in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 bytes at a granularity of 4k bytes)

      The burst size cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.
    - **Excess Burst Size** (BE) – Burst in excess of committed burst size. (Range: 0-16000000 bytes at a granularity of 4k bytes)

      The burst size cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.
    - **Conform** – Specifies that traffic conforming to the maximum rate (CIR) will be transmitted without any change to the DSCP service level.
        - **Transmit** – Transmits in-conformance traffic without any change to the DSCP service level.

  - **Exceed** – Specifies whether traffic that exceeds the maximum rate (CIR) but is within the excess burst size (BE) will be dropped or the DSCP service level will be reduced.
    - **Set IP DSCP** – Decreases DSCP priority for out of conformance traffic. (Range: 0-63)
    - **Drop** – Drops out of conformance traffic.
  - **Violate** – Specifies whether the traffic that exceeds the excess burst size (BE) will be dropped or the DSCP service level will be reduced.
    - **Set IP DSCP** – Decreases DSCP priority for out of conformance traffic. (Range: 0-63)
    - **Drop** – Drops out of conformance traffic.
- **trTCM** (Police Meter) – Defines the committed information rate (CIR, or maximum throughput), peak information rate (PIR), and their associated burst sizes – committed burst size (BC, or burst rate) and peak burst size (BP), and the action to take for traffic conforming to the maximum throughput, exceeding the maximum throughput but within the peak information rate, or exceeding the peak information rate. In addition to the actions defined by this command to transmit, remark the DSCP service value, or drop a packet, the switch will also mark the two color bits used to set the drop precedence of a packet for Random Early Discard.

  The color modes include “Color-Blind” which assumes that the packet stream is uncolored, and “Color-Aware” which assumes that the incoming packets are pre-colored. The functional differences between these modes is described at the beginning of this section under “trTCM Police Meter.”

  - **Committed Information Rate** (CIR) – Rate in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1,000,000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

    The rate cannot exceed the configured interface speed.
  - **Committed Burst Size** (BC) – Burst in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 bytes at a granularity of 4k bytes)

    The burst size cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.
  - **Peak Information Rate** (PIR) – Rate in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

    The rate cannot exceed the configured interface speed.
  - **Peak Burst Size** (BP) – Burst size in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 bytes at a granularity of 4k bytes)

    The burst size cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.

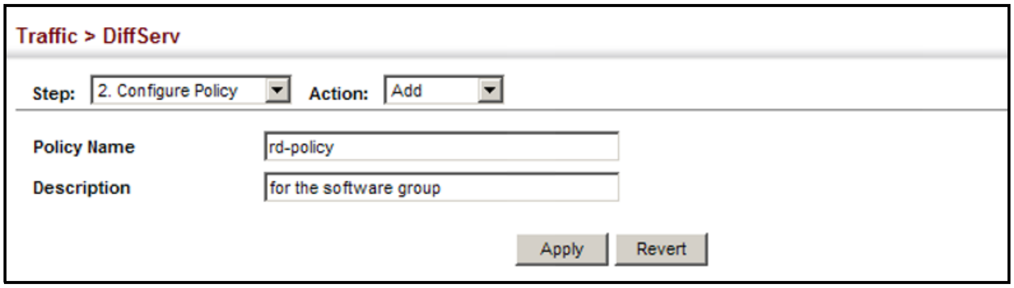
- **Conform** – Specifies that traffic conforming to the maximum rate (CIR) will be transmitted without any change to the DSCP service level.
  - **Transmit** – Transmits in-conformance traffic without any change to the DSCP service level.
- **Exceed** – Specifies whether traffic that exceeds the maximum rate (CIR) but is within the peak information rate (PIR) will be dropped or the DSCP service level will be reduced.
  - **Set IP DSCP** – Decreases DSCP priority for out of conformance traffic. (Range: 0-63).
  - **Drop** – Drops out of conformance traffic.
- **Violate** – Specifies whether the traffic that exceeds the peak information rate (PIR) will be dropped or the DSCP service level will be reduced.
  - **Set IP DSCP** – Decreases DSCP priority for out of conformance traffic. (Range: 0-63).
  - **Drop** – Drops out of conformance traffic.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a policy map:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Policy from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter a policy name.
5. Enter a description.
6. Click Add.

Figure 141: Configuring a Policy Map

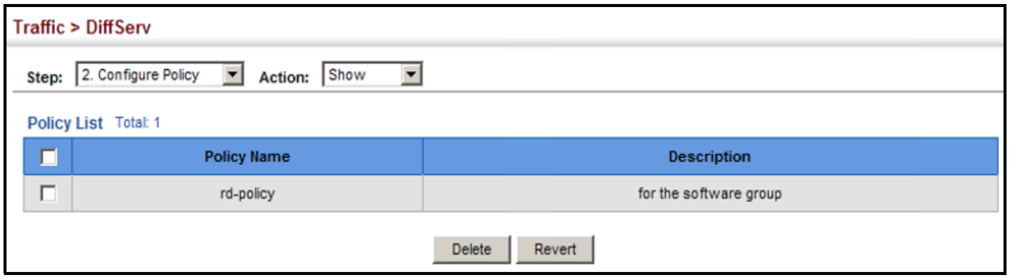


Step: 2. Configure Policy
Action: Add
Policy Name: rd-policy
Description: for the software group

To show the configured policy maps:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Policy from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 142: Showing Policy Maps

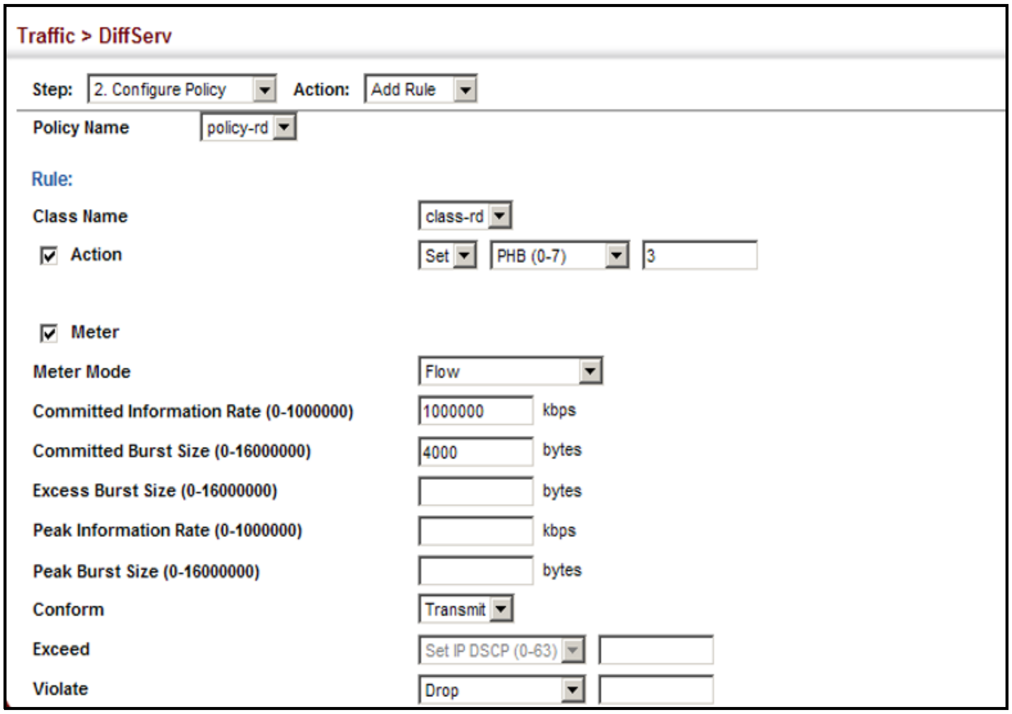


☐	Policy Name	Description
☐	rd-policy	for the software group

To edit the rules for a policy map:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Policy from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select the name of a policy map.
5. Set the CoS or per-hop behavior for matching packets to specify the quality of service to be assigned to the matching traffic class. Use one of the metering options to define parameters such as the maximum throughput and burst rate. Then specify the action to take for conforming traffic, the action to tack for traffic in excess of the maximum rate but within the peak information rate, or the action to take for a policy violation.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 143: Adding Rules to a Policy Map



Traffic > DiffServ

Step: 2. Configure Policy
Action: Add Rule

Policy Name: policy-rd

Rule:

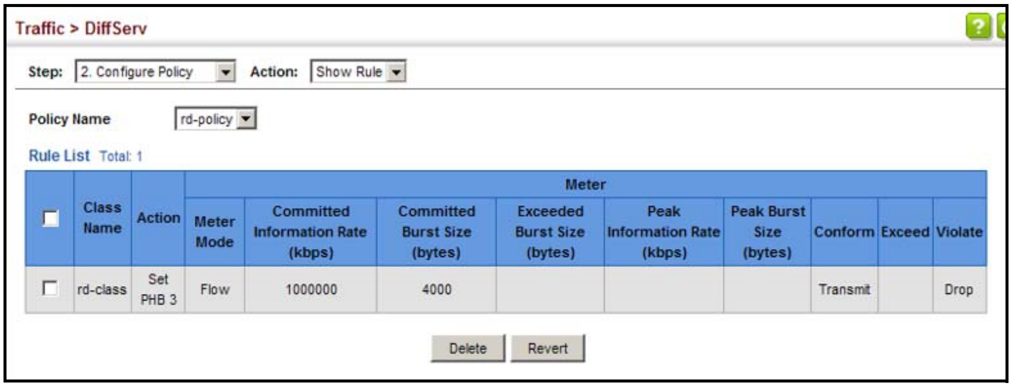
Class Name: class-rd
☑ Action: Set PHB (0-7) 3

☑ Meter
Meter Mode: Flow
Committed Information Rate (0-1000000): 1000000 kbps
Committed Burst Size (0-16000000): 4000 bytes
Excess Burst Size (0-16000000): bytes
Peak Information Rate (0-1000000): kbps
Peak Burst Size (0-16000000): bytes
Conform: Transmit
Exceed: Set IP DSCP (0-63)
Violate: Drop

To show the rules for a policy map:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Policy from the Step list.
3. Select Show Rule from the Action list.

Figure 144: Showing the Rules for a Policy Map



Traffic > DiffServ

Step: 2. Configure Policy
Action: Show Rule

Policy Name: rd-policy

Rule List Total: 1

☐	Class Name	Action	Meter								
			Meter Mode	Committed Information Rate (kbps)	Committed Burst Size (bytes)	Exceeded Burst Size (bytes)	Peak Information Rate (kbps)	Peak Burst Size (bytes)	Conform	Exceed	Violate
☐	rd-class	Set PHB 3	Flow	1000000	4000				Transmit		Drop

ATTACHING A POLICY MAP TO A PORT

Use the Traffic > DiffServ (Configure Interface) page to bind a policy map to a port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Quality of Service Commands" on page 1173

COMMAND USAGE

First define a class map, define a policy map, and then bind the service policy to the required interface.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

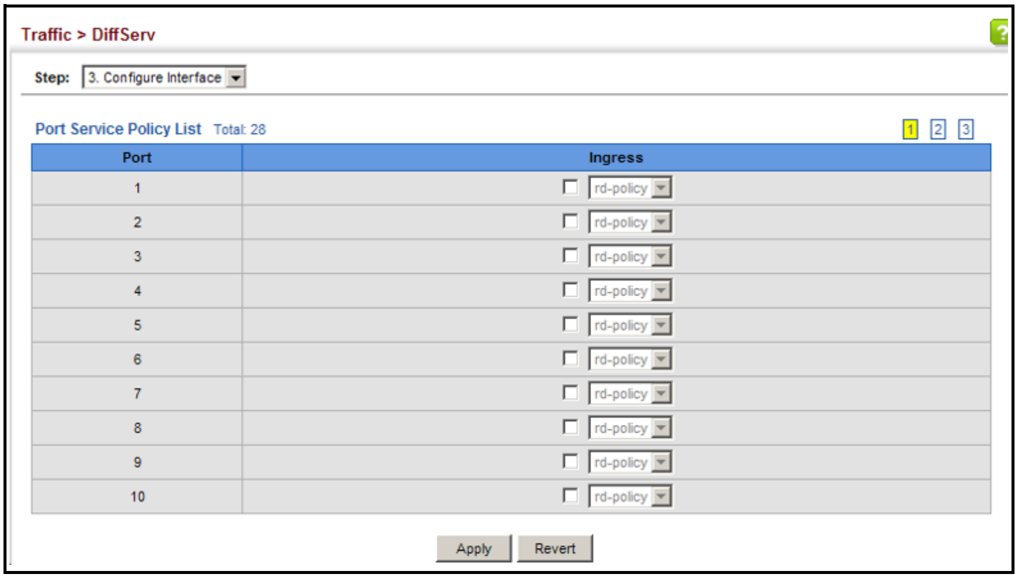
- **Port** – Specifies a port.
- **Ingress** – Applies the selected rule to ingress traffic.

WEB INTERFACE

To bind a policy map to a port:

1. Click Traffic, DiffServ.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Check the box under the Ingress field to enable a policy map for a port.
4. Select a policy map from the scroll-down box.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 145: Attaching a Policy Map to a Port



Traffic > DiffServ

Step: 3. Configure Interface

Port Service Policy List Total: 28

Port	Ingress
1	☐ rd-policy
2	☐ rd-policy
3	☐ rd-policy
4	☐ rd-policy
5	☐ rd-policy
6	☐ rd-policy
7	☐ rd-policy
8	☐ rd-policy
9	☐ rd-policy
10	☐ rd-policy

12

VOIP TRAFFIC CONFIGURATION

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Global Settings – Enables VOIP globally, sets the Voice VLAN, and the aging time for attached ports.
- Telephony OUI List – Configures the list of phones to be treated as VOIP devices based on the specified Organization Unit Identifier (OUI).
- Port Settings – Configures the way in which a port is added to the Voice VLAN, the filtering of non-VoIP packets, the method of detecting VoIP traffic, and the priority assigned to voice traffic.

OVERVIEW

When IP telephony is deployed in an enterprise network, it is recommended to isolate the Voice over IP (VoIP) network traffic from other data traffic. Traffic isolation can provide higher voice quality by preventing excessive packet delays, packet loss, and jitter. This is best achieved by assigning all VoIP traffic to a single Voice VLAN.

The use of a Voice VLAN has several advantages. It provides security by isolating the VoIP traffic from other data traffic. End-to-end QoS policies and high priority can be applied to VoIP VLAN traffic across the network, guaranteeing the bandwidth it needs. VLAN isolation also protects against disruptive broadcast and multicast traffic that can seriously affect voice quality.

The switch allows you to specify a Voice VLAN for the network and set a CoS priority for the VoIP traffic. The VoIP traffic can be detected on switch ports by using the source MAC address of packets, or by using LLDP (IEEE 802.1AB) to discover connected VoIP devices. When VoIP traffic is detected on a configured port, the switch automatically assigns the port as a tagged member the Voice VLAN. Alternatively, switch ports can be manually configured.

CONFIGURING VOIP TRAFFIC

Use the Traffic > VoIP (Configure Global) page to configure the switch for VoIP traffic. First enable automatic detection of VoIP devices attached to the switch ports, then set the Voice VLAN ID for the network. The Voice VLAN aging time can also be set to remove a port from the Voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is no longer received on the port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring Voice VLANs" on page 1150

COMMAND USAGE

All ports are set to VLAN hybrid mode by default. Prior to enabling VoIP for a port (by setting the VoIP mode to Auto or Manual as described below), first ensure that VLAN membership is not set to access mode (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Auto Detection Status** – Enables the automatic detection of VoIP traffic on switch ports. (Default: Disabled)
- **Voice VLAN** – Sets the Voice VLAN ID for the network. Only one Voice VLAN is supported and it must already be created on the switch. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Voice VLAN Aging Time** – The time after which a port is removed from the Voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is no longer received on the port. (Range: 5-43200 minutes; Default: 1440 minutes)

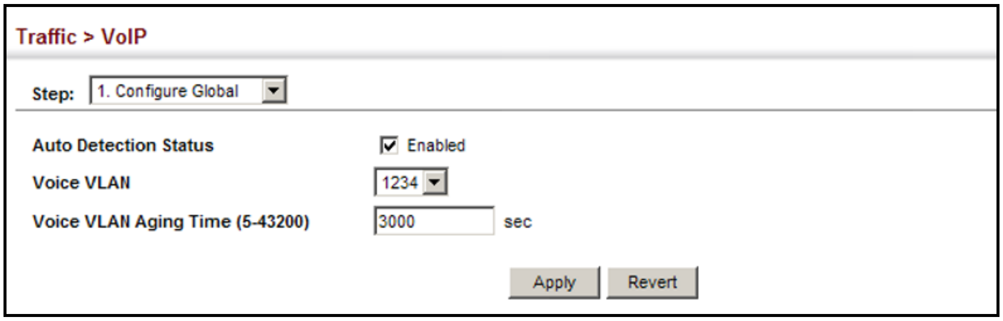
NOTE: The Voice VLAN ID cannot be modified when the global Auto Detection Status is enabled.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for a Voice VLAN:

1. Click Traffic, VoIP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable Auto Detection.
4. Specify the Voice VLAN ID.
5. Adjust the Voice VLAN Aging Time if required.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 146: Configuring a Voice VLAN


Traffic > VoIP

Step: 1. Configure Global

Auto Detection Status ☑ Enabled

Voice VLAN 1234

Voice VLAN Aging Time (5-43200) 3000 sec

CONFIGURING TELEPHONY OUI

VoIP devices attached to the switch can be identified by the vendor's Organizational Unique Identifier (OUI) in the source MAC address of received packets. OUI numbers are assigned to vendors and form the first three octets of device MAC addresses. The MAC OUI numbers for VoIP equipment can be configured on the switch so that traffic from these devices is recognized as VoIP. Use the Traffic > VoIP (Configure OUI) page to configure this feature.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring Voice VLANs" on page 1150

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Telephony OUI** – Specifies a MAC address range to add to the list. Enter the MAC address in format 01-23-45-67-89-AB.

- **Mask** – Identifies a range of MAC addresses. Setting a mask of FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 identifies all devices with the same OUI (the first three octets). Other masks restrict the MAC address range. Setting a mask of FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF specifies a single MAC address. (Default: FF-FF-FF-00-00-00)

- **Description** – User-defined text that identifies the VoIP devices.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure MAC OUI numbers for VoIP equipment:

1. Click Traffic, VoIP.

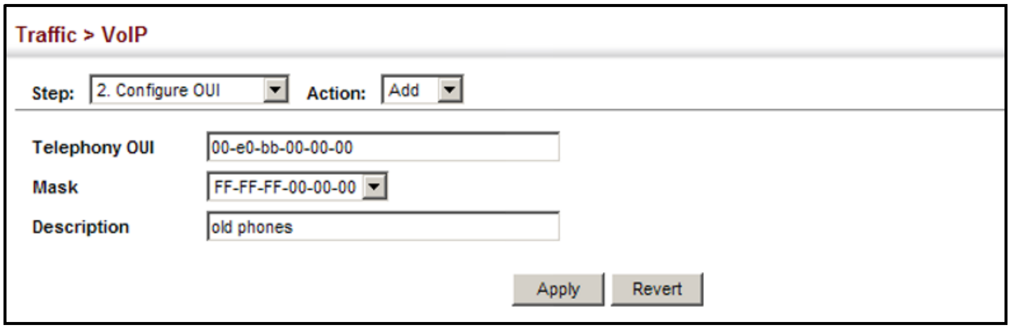
2. Select Configure OUI from the Step list.

3. Select Add from the Action list.

4. Enter a MAC address that specifies the OUI for VoIP devices in the network.

5. Select a mask from the pull-down list to define a MAC address range.
6. Enter a description for the devices.
7. Click Apply.

Figure 147: Configuring an OUI Telephony List

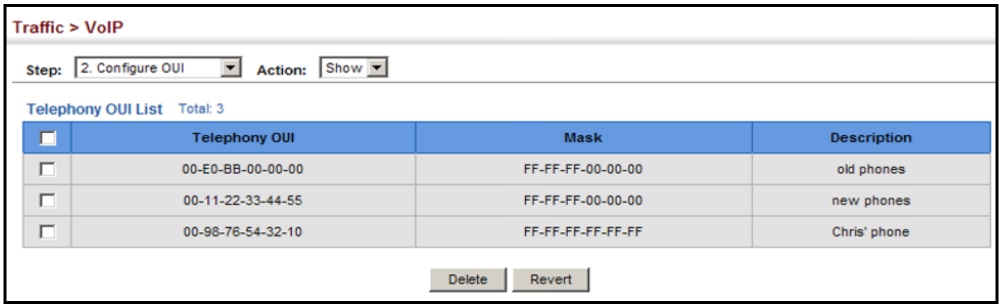


Step: 2. Configure OUI
Action: Add
Telephony OUI: 00-e0-bb-00-00-00
Mask: FF-FF-FF-00-00-00
Description: old phones

To show the MAC OUI numbers used for VoIP equipment:

1. Click Traffic, VoIP.
2. Select Configure OUI from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 148: Showing an OUI Telephony List



Step: 2. Configure OUI
Action: Show

Telephony OUI List Total: 3

☐	Telephony OUI	Mask	Description
☐	00-E0-BB-00-00-00	FF-FF-FF-00-00-00	old phones
☐	00-11-22-33-44-55	FF-FF-FF-00-00-00	new phones
☐	00-98-76-54-32-10	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	Chris' phone

CONFIGURING VOIP TRAFFIC PORTS

Use the Traffic > VoIP (Configure Interface) page to configure ports for VoIP traffic, you need to set the mode (Auto or Manual), specify the discovery method to use, and set the traffic priority. You can also enable security filtering to ensure that only VoIP traffic is forwarded on the Voice VLAN.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Configuring Voice VLANs" on page 1150

COMMAND USAGE

All ports are set to VLAN hybrid mode by default. Prior to enabling VoIP for a port (by setting the VoIP mode to Auto or Manual as described below), first ensure that VLAN membership is not set to access mode (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Mode** – Specifies if the port will be added to the Voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is detected. (Default: None)
  - **None** – The Voice VLAN feature is disabled on the port. The port will not detect VoIP traffic or be added to the Voice VLAN.
  - **Auto** – The port will be added as a tagged member to the Voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is detected on the port. You must select a method for detecting VoIP traffic, either OUI or 802.1AB (LLDP). When OUI is selected, be sure to configure the MAC address ranges in the Telephony OUI list.
  - **Manual** – The Voice VLAN feature is enabled on the port, but the port must be manually added to the Voice VLAN.
- **Security** – Enables security filtering that discards any non-VoIP packets received on the port that are tagged with the voice VLAN ID. VoIP traffic is identified by source MAC addresses configured in the Telephony OUI list, or through LLDP that discovers VoIP devices attached to the switch. Packets received from non-VoIP sources are dropped. (Default: Disabled)
- **Discovery Protocol** – Selects a method to use for detecting VoIP traffic on the port. (Default: OUI)
  - **OUI** – Traffic from VoIP devices is detected by the Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) of the source MAC address. OUI numbers are assigned to vendors and form the first three octets of a device MAC address. MAC address OUI numbers must be configured in the Telephony OUI list so that the switch recognizes the traffic as being from a VoIP device.
  - **LLDP** – Uses LLDP (IEEE 802.1AB) to discover VoIP devices attached to the port. LLDP checks that the “telephone bit” in the system capability TLV is turned on. See "Link Layer Discovery Protocol" on page 423 for more information on LLDP.
- **Priority** – Defines a CoS priority for port traffic on the Voice VLAN. The priority of any received VoIP packet is overwritten with the new priority when the Voice VLAN feature is active for the port. (Range: 0-6; Default: 6)
- **Remaining Age** – Number of minutes before this entry is aged out.

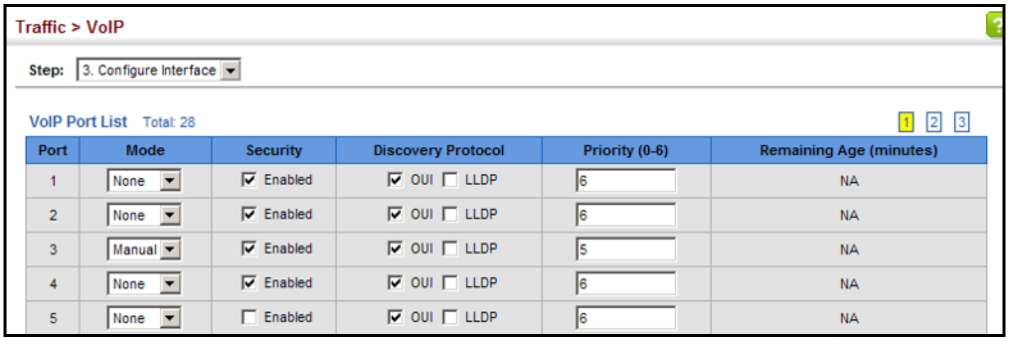
  The Remaining Age starts to count down when the OUI’s MAC address expires from the MAC address table. Therefore, the MAC address aging time should be added to the overall aging time. For example, if you configure the MAC address table aging time to 30 seconds, and the voice VLAN aging time to 5 minutes, then after 5.5 minutes, a port will be removed from voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is no longer received on the port. Alternatively, if you clear the MAC address table manually, then the switch will also start counting down the Remaining Age.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure VoIP traffic settings for a port:

1. Click Traffic, VoIP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Configure any required changes to the VoIP settings each port.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 149: Configuring Port Settings for a Voice VLAN



Step: 3. Configure Interface

Total: 28

Port	Mode	Security	Discovery Protocol	Priority (0-6)	Remaining Age (minutes)
1	None	☑ Enabled	☑ OUI ☐ LLDP	6	NA
2	None	☑ Enabled	☑ OUI ☐ LLDP	6	NA
3	Manual	☑ Enabled	☑ OUI ☐ LLDP	5	NA
4	None	☑ Enabled	☑ OUI ☐ LLDP	6	NA
5	None	☐ Enabled	☑ OUI ☐ LLDP	6	NA

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SECURITY MEASURES

You can configure this switch to authenticate users logging into the system for management access using local or remote authentication methods. Port-based authentication using IEEE 802.1X can also be configured to control either management access to the uplink ports or client access to the data ports. This switch provides secure network management access using the following options:

- AAA – Use local or remote authentication to configure access rights, specify authentication servers, configure remote authentication and accounting.
- User Accounts – Manually configure access rights on the switch for specified users.
- Web Authentication – Allows stations to authenticate and access the network in situations where 802.1X or Network Access authentication methods are infeasible or impractical.
- Network Access - Configure MAC authentication, intrusion response, dynamic VLAN assignment, and dynamic QoS assignment.
- HTTPS – Provide a secure web connection.
- SSH – Provide a secure shell (for secure Telnet access).
- ACL – Access Control Lists provide packet filtering for IP frames (based on address, protocol, Layer 4 protocol port number or TCP control code).
- ARP Inspection – Security feature that validates the MAC Address bindings for Address Resolution Protocol packets. Provides protection against ARP traffic with invalid MAC to IP Address bindings, which forms the basis for certain “man-in-the-middle” attacks.
- IP Filter – Filters management access to the web, SNMP or Telnet interface.
- Port Security – Configure secure addresses for individual ports.
- Port Authentication – Use IEEE 802.1X port authentication to control access to specific ports.
- DoS Protection – Protects against Denial-of-Service attacks.

- IPv4 Source Guard – Filters IPv4 traffic on insecure ports for which the source address cannot be identified via DHCPv4 snooping nor static source bindings.
- IPv6 Source Guard – Filters IPv6 traffic on insecure ports for which the source address cannot be identified via ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, nor static source bindings.
- DHCP Snooping – Filter IP traffic on insecure ports for which the source address cannot be identified via DHCP snooping.

NOTE: The priority of execution for the filtering commands is Port Security, Port Authentication, Network Access, Web Authentication, Access Control Lists, IP Source Guard, and then DHCP Snooping.

AAA AUTHENTICATION, AUTHORIZATION AND ACCOUNTING

The authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) feature provides the main framework for configuring access control on the switch. The three security functions can be summarized as follows:

- Authentication — Identifies users that request access to the network.
- Authorization — Determines if users can access specific services.
- Accounting — Provides reports, auditing, and billing for services that users have accessed on the network.

The AAA functions require the use of configured RADIUS or TACACS+ servers in the network. The security servers can be defined as sequential groups that are applied as a method for controlling user access to specified services. For example, when the switch attempts to authenticate a user, a request is sent to the first server in the defined group, if there is no response the second server will be tried, and so on. If at any point a pass or fail is returned, the process stops.

The switch supports the following AAA features:

- Accounting for IEEE 802.1X authenticated users that access the network through the switch.
- Accounting for users that access management interfaces on the switch through the console and Telnet.
- Accounting for commands that users enter at specific CLI privilege levels.
- Authorization of users that access management interfaces on the switch through the console and Telnet.

To configure AAA on the switch, you need to follow this general process:

1. Configure RADIUS and TACACS+ server access parameters. See "Configuring Local/Remote Logon Authentication" on page 307.
2. Define RADIUS and TACACS+ server groups to support the accounting and authorization of services.
3. Define a method name for each service to which you want to apply accounting or authorization and specify the RADIUS or TACACS+ server groups to use.
4. Apply the method names to port or line interfaces.

NOTE: This guide assumes that RADIUS and TACACS+ servers have already been configured to support AAA. The configuration of RADIUS and TACACS+ server software is beyond the scope of this guide, refer to the documentation provided with the RADIUS or TACACS+ server software.

CONFIGURING LOCAL/ REMOTE LOGON AUTHENTICATION

Use the Security > AAA > System Authentication page to specify local or remote authentication. Local authentication restricts management access based on user names and passwords manually configured on the switch. Remote authentication uses a remote access authentication server based on RADIUS or TACACS+ protocols to verify management access.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Authentication Sequence" on page 806

COMMAND USAGE

- By default, management access is always checked against the authentication database stored on the local switch. If a remote authentication server is used, you must specify the authentication sequence. Then specify the corresponding parameters for the remote authentication protocol using the Security > AAA > Server page. Local and remote logon authentication control management access via the console port, web browser, or Telnet.

- You can specify up to three authentication methods for any user to indicate the authentication sequence. For example, if you select (1) RADIUS, (2) TACACS and (3) Local, the user name and password on the RADIUS server is verified first. If the RADIUS server is not available, then authentication is attempted using the TACACS+ server, and finally the local user name and password is checked.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

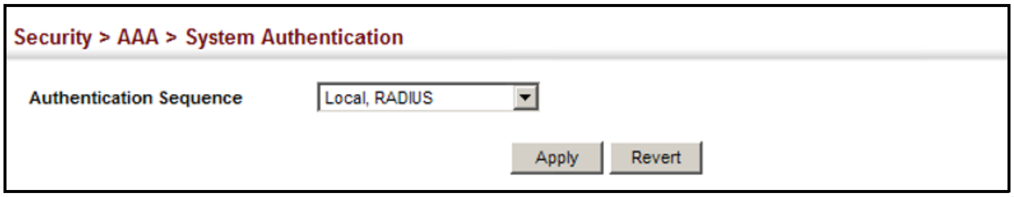
- **Authentication Sequence** – Select the authentication, or authentication sequence required:
    - **Local** – User authentication is performed only locally by the switch.
    - **RADIUS** – User authentication is performed using a RADIUS server only.
    - **TACACS** – User authentication is performed using a TACACS+ server only.
    - [authentication sequence] – User authentication is performed by up to three authentication methods in the indicated sequence.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the method(s) of controlling management access:

1. Click Security, AAA, System Authentication.
2. Specify the authentication sequence (i.e., one to three methods).
3. Click Apply.

Figure 150: Configuring the Authentication Sequence



Security > AAA > System Authentication

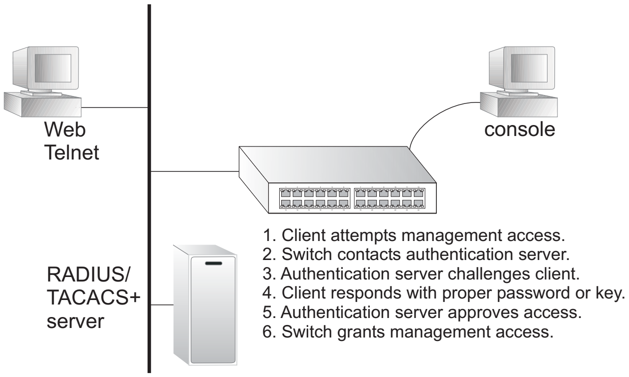
Authentication Sequence: Local, RADIUS

CONFIGURING REMOTE LOGON AUTHENTICATION SERVERS

Use the Security > AAA > Server page to configure the message exchange parameters for RADIUS or TACACS+ remote access authentication servers.

Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) and Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus (TACACS+) are logon authentication protocols that use software running on a central server to control access to RADIUS-aware or TACACS-aware devices on the network. An authentication server contains a database of multiple user name/password pairs with associated privilege levels for each user that requires management access to the switch.

Figure 151: Authentication Server Operation



1. Client attempts management access.
2. Switch contacts authentication server.
3. Authentication server challenges client.
4. Client responds with proper password or key.
5. Authentication server approves access.
6. Switch grants management access.

RADIUS uses UDP while TACACS+ uses TCP. UDP only offers best effort delivery, while TCP offers a more reliable connection-oriented transport. Also, note that RADIUS encrypts only the password in the access-request packet from the client to the server, while TACACS+ encrypts the entire body of the packet.

CLI REFERENCES

- "RADIUS Client" on page 808
- "TACACS+ Client" on page 812
- "AAA" on page 816

COMMAND USAGE

- If a remote authentication server is used, you must specify the message exchange parameters for the remote authentication protocol. Both local and remote logon authentication control management access via the console port, web browser, or Telnet.

- RADIUS and TACACS+ logon authentication assign a specific privilege level for each user name/password pair. The user name, password, and privilege level must be configured on the authentication server. The encryption methods used for the authentication process must also be configured or negotiated between the authentication server and logon client. This switch can pass authentication messages between the server and client that have been encrypted using MD5 (Message-Digest 5), TLS (Transport Layer Security), or TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure Server

- **RADIUS**

  - **Global** – Provides globally applicable RADIUS settings.

  - **Server Index** – Specifies one of five RADIUS servers that may be configured. The switch attempts authentication using the listed sequence of servers. The process ends when a server either approves or denies access to a user.

- **Server IP Address** – Address of authentication server. (A Server Index entry must be selected to display this item.)
- **Accounting Server UDP Port** – Network (UDP) port on authentication server used for accounting messages. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 1813)
- **Authentication Server UDP Port** – Network (UDP) port on authentication server used for authentication messages. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 1812)
- **Authentication Timeout** – The number of seconds the switch waits for a reply from the RADIUS server before it resends the request. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 5)
- **Authentication Retries** – Number of times the switch tries to authenticate logon access via the authentication server. (Range: 1-30; Default: 2)
- **Set Key** – Mark this box to set or modify the encryption key.
- **Authentication Key** – Encryption key used to authenticate logon access for client. Do not use blank spaces in the string. (Maximum length: 48 characters)
- **Confirm Authentication Key** – Re-type the string entered in the previous field to ensure no errors were made. The switch will not change the encryption key if these two fields do not match.

◆ **TACACS+**

- **Global** – Provides globally applicable TACACS+ settings.
- **Server Index** – Specifies the index number of the server to be configured. The switch currently supports only one TACACS+ server.
- **Server IP Address** – Address of the TACACS+ server. (A Server Index entry must be selected to display this item.)
- **Authentication Server TCP Port** – Network (TCP) port of TACACS+ server used for authentication messages. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 49)
- **Authentication Timeout** – The number of seconds the switch waits for a reply from the RADIUS server before it resends the request. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 5)
- **Authentication Retries** – Number of times the switch tries to authenticate logon access via the authentication server. (Range: 1-30; Default: 2)

- **Set Key** – Mark this box to set or modify the encryption key.
- **Authentication Key** – Encryption key used to authenticate logon access for client. Do not use blank spaces in the string. (Maximum length: 48 characters)
- **Confirm Authentication Key** – Re-type the string entered in the previous field to ensure no errors were made. The switch will not change the encryption key if these two fields do not match.

Configure Group

- **Server Type** – Select RADIUS or TACACS+ server.
- **Group Name** - Defines a name for the RADIUS or TACACS+ server group. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **Sequence at Priority** - Specifies the server and sequence to use for the group. (Range: 1-5 for RADIUS; 1 for TACACS)

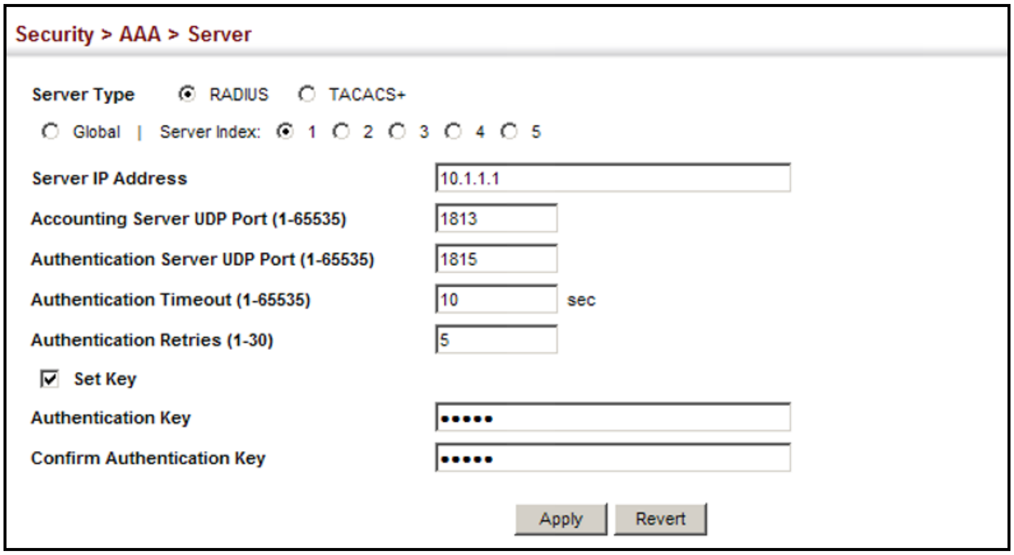
  When specifying the priority sequence for a sever, the server index must already be defined (see "Configuring Local/Remote Logon Authentication" on page 307).

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the parameters for RADIUS or TACACS+ authentication:

1. Click Security, AAA, Server.
2. Select Configure Server from the Step list.
3. Select RADIUS or TACACS+ server type.
4. Select Global to specify the parameters that apply globally to all specified servers, or select a specific Server Index to specify the parameters that apply to a specific server.
5. To set or modify the authentication key, mark the Set Key box, enter the key, and then confirm it
6. Click Apply.

Figure 152: Configuring Remote Authentication Server (RADIUS)



Security > AAA > Server

Server Type ● RADIUS ○ TACACS+

○ Global | Server Index: ● 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5

Server IP Address: 10.1.1.1

Accounting Server UDP Port (1-65535): 1813

Authentication Server UDP Port (1-65535): 1815

Authentication Timeout (1-65535): 10 sec

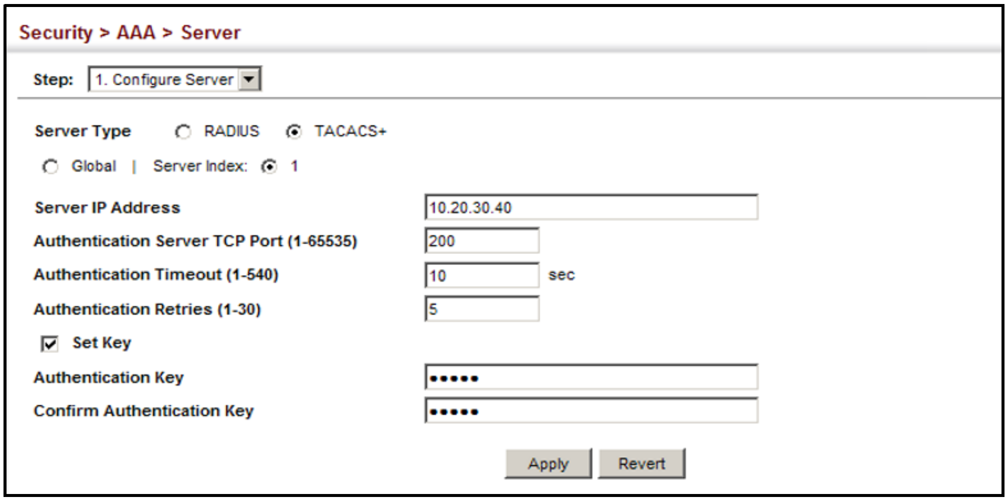
Authentication Retries (1-30): 5

☑ Set Key

Authentication Key: •••••

Confirm Authentication Key: •••••

Figure 153: Configuring Remote Authentication Server (TACACS+)



Security > AAA > Server

Step: 1. Configure Server

Server Type ○ RADIUS ● TACACS+

○ Global | Server Index: ● 1

Server IP Address: 10.20.30.40

Authentication Server TCP Port (1-65535): 200

Authentication Timeout (1-540): 10 sec

Authentication Retries (1-30): 5

☑ Set Key

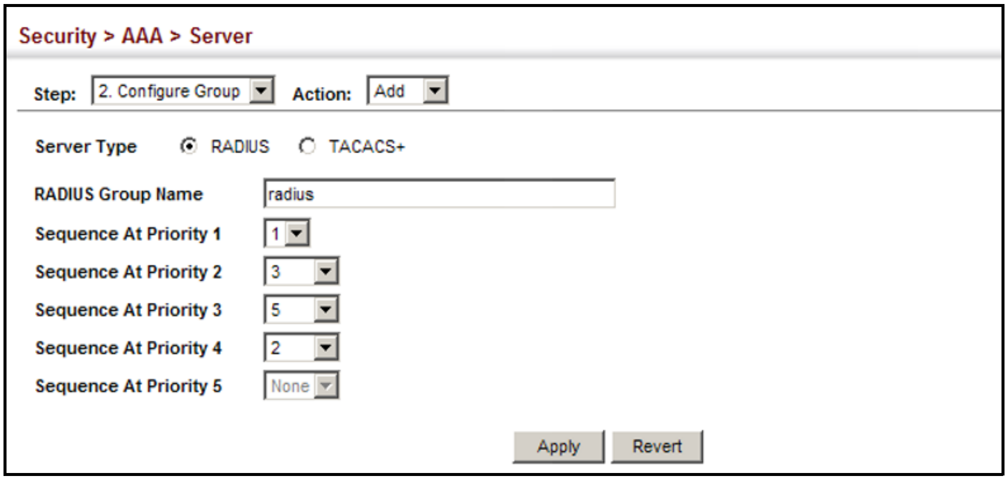
Authentication Key: •••••

Confirm Authentication Key: •••••

To configure the RADIUS or TACACS+ server groups to use for accounting and authorization:

1. Click Security, AAA, Server.
2. Select Configure Group from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select RADIUS or TACACS+ server type.
5. Enter the group name, followed by the index of the server to use for each priority level.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 154: Configuring AAA Server Groups



Security > AAA > Server

Step: 2. Configure Group
Action: Add

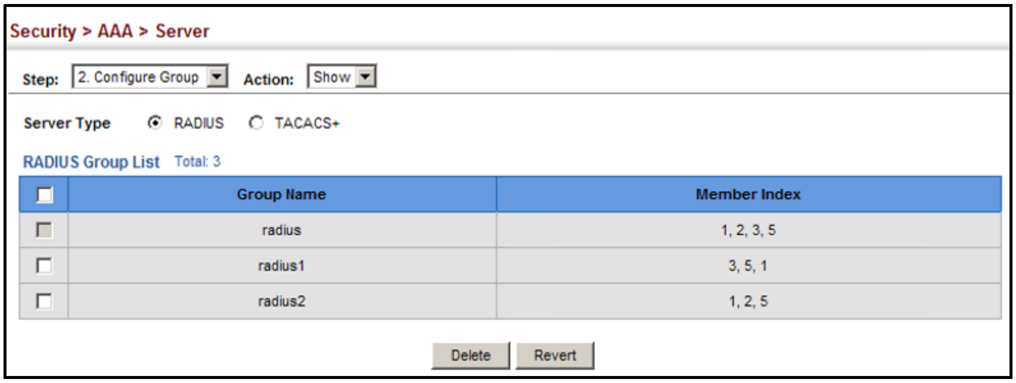
Server Type ● RADIUS ○ TACACS+

RADIUS Group Name: radius
Sequence At Priority 1: 1
Sequence At Priority 2: 3
Sequence At Priority 3: 5
Sequence At Priority 4: 2
Sequence At Priority 5: None

To show the RADIUS or TACACS+ server groups used for accounting and authorization:

1. Click Security, AAA, Server.
2. Select Configure Group from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 155: Showing AAA Server Groups



Security > AAA > Server

Step: 2. Configure Group
Action: Show

Server Type ● RADIUS ○ TACACS+

RADIUS Group List Total: 3

☐	Group Name	Member Index
☐	radius	1, 2, 3, 5
☐	radius1	3, 5, 1
☐	radius2	1, 2, 5

CONFIGURING AAA ACCOUNTING

Use the Security > AAA > Accounting page to enable accounting of requested services for billing or security purposes, and also to display the configured accounting methods, the methods applied to specific interfaces, and basic accounting information recorded for user sessions.

CLI REFERENCES

◆ "AAA" on page 816

COMMAND USAGE

AAA authentication through a RADIUS or TACACS+ server must be enabled before accounting is enabled.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure Global

- **Periodic Update** - Specifies the interval at which the local accounting service updates information for all users on the system to the accounting server. (Range: 1-2147483647 minutes)

Configure Method

- **Accounting Type** – Specifies the service as:
  - **802.1X** – Accounting for end users.
  - **Command** – Administrative accounting to apply to commands entered at specific CLI privilege levels.
  - **Exec** – Administrative accounting for local console, Telnet, or SSH connections.
- **Method Name** – Specifies an accounting method for service requests. The “default” methods are used for a requested service if no other methods have been defined. (Range: 1-64 characters)

  Note that the method name is only used to describe the accounting method configured on the specified RADIUS or TACACS+ servers. No information is sent to the servers about the method to use.
- **Accounting Notice** – Records user activity from log-in to log-off point.
- **Server Group Name** - Specifies the accounting server group. (Range: 1-64 characters)

  The group names “radius” and “tacacs+” specifies all configured RADIUS and TACACS+ hosts (see "Configuring Local/Remote Logon Authentication" on page 307). Any other group name refers to a server group configured on the Security > AAA > Server (Configure Group) page.

Configure Service

- **Accounting Type** – Specifies the service as 802.1X, Command or Exec as described in the preceding section.
- **802.1X**
  - **Method Name** – Specifies a user defined accounting method to apply to an interface. This method must be defined in the Configure Method page. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **Command**
  - **Privilege Level** – The CLI privilege levels (0-15).

  - **Console Method Name** – Specifies a user-defined method name to apply to commands entered at the specified CLI privilege level through the console interface.
  - **VTY Method Name** – Specifies a user-defined method name to apply to commands entered at the specified CLI privilege level through Telnet.
- **Exec**
  - **Console Method Name** – Specifies a user defined method name to apply to console connections.
  - **VTY Method Name** – Specifies a user defined method name to apply to Telnet connections.

Show Information – Summary

- **Accounting Type** - Displays the accounting service.
- **Method Name** - Displays the user-defined or default accounting method.
- **Server Group Name** - Displays the accounting server group.
- **Interface** - Displays the port, console or Telnet interface to which these rules apply. (This field is null if the accounting method and associated server group has not been assigned to an interface.)

Show Information – Statistics

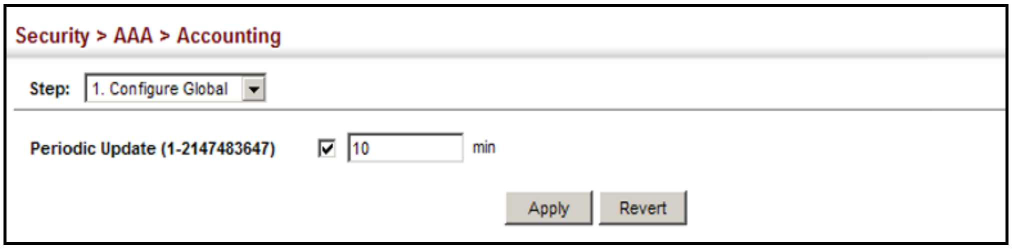
- **User Name** - Displays a registered user name.
- **Accounting Type** - Displays the accounting service.
- **Interface** - Displays the receive port number through which this user accessed the switch.
- **Time Elapsed** - Displays the length of time this entry has been active.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for AAA accounting:

1. Click Security, AAA, Accounting.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enter the required update interval.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 156: Configuring Global Settings for AAA Accounting



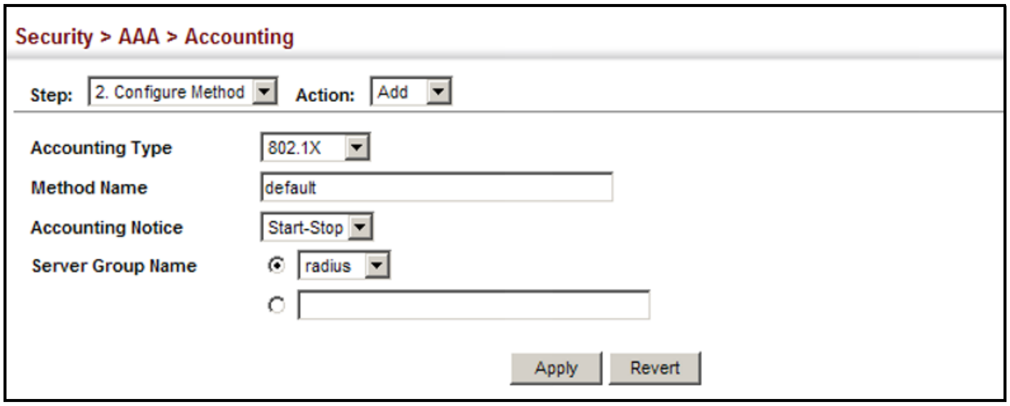
Step: 1. Configure Global

Periodic Update (1-2147483647) ☑ 10 min

To configure the accounting method applied to various service types and the assigned server group:

1. Click Security, AAA, Accounting.
2. Select Configure Method from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select the accounting type (802.1X, Command, Exec).
5. Specify the name of the accounting method and server group name.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 157: Configuring AAA Accounting Methods



Step: 2. Configure Method Action: Add

Accounting Type 802.1X

Method Name default

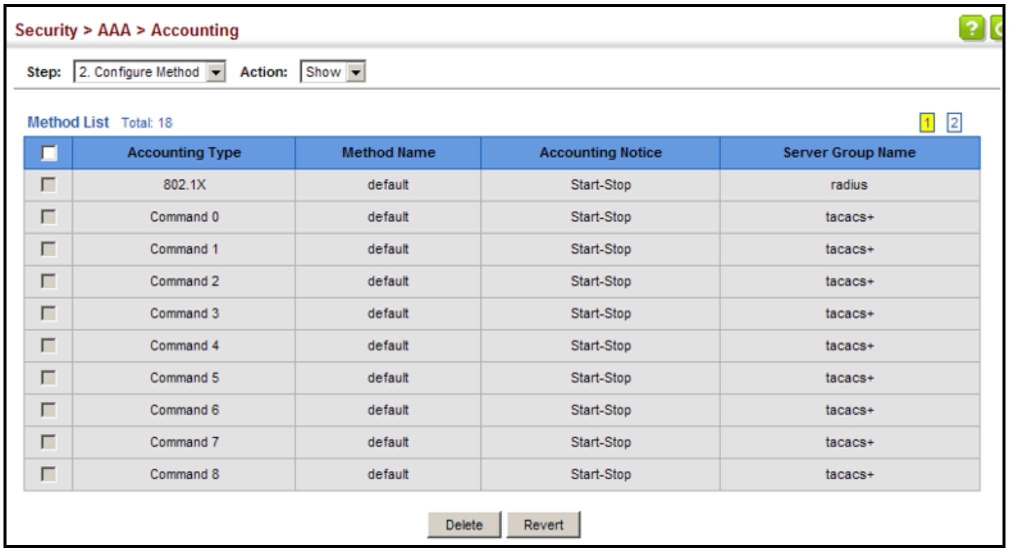
Accounting Notice Start-Stop

Server Group Name ● radius
○

To show the accounting method applied to various service types and the assigned server group:

1. Click Security, AAA, Accounting.
2. Select Configure Method from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 158: Showing AAA Accounting Methods



Step: 2. Configure Method
Action: Show

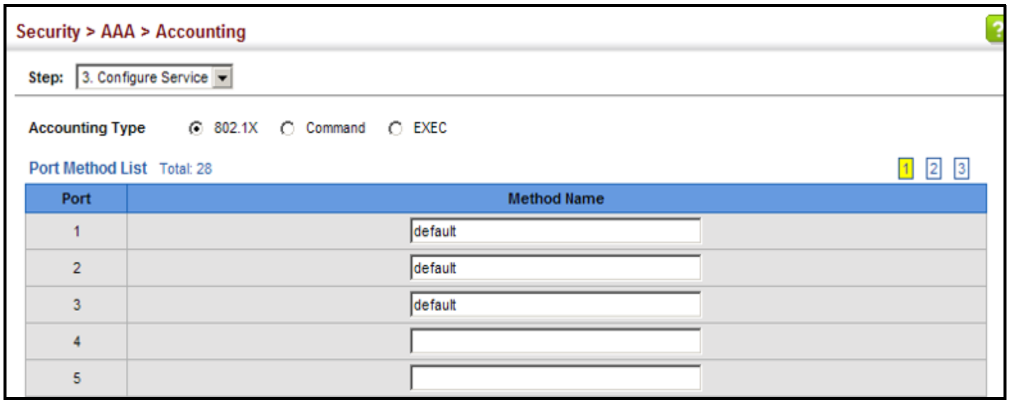
Method List Total: 18

☐	Accounting Type	Method Name	Accounting Notice	Server Group Name
☐	802.1X	default	Start-Stop	radius
☐	Command 0	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 1	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 2	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 3	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 4	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 5	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 6	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 7	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+
☐	Command 8	default	Start-Stop	tacacs+

To configure the accounting method applied to specific interfaces, console commands entered at specific privilege levels, and local console, Telnet, or SSH connections:

1. Click Security, AAA, Accounting.
2. Select Configure Service from the Step list.
3. Select the accounting type (802.1X, Command, Exec).
4. Enter the required accounting method.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 159: Configuring AAA Accounting Service for 802.1X Service



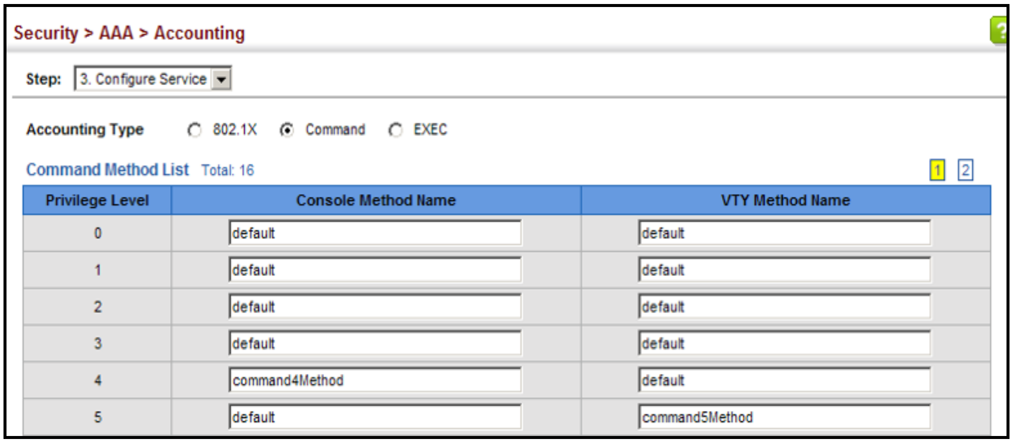
Step: 3. Configure Service

Accounting Type ● 802.1X ○ Command ○ EXEC

Port Method List Total: 28

Port	Method Name
1	default
2	default
3	default
4	
5	

Figure 160: Configuring AAA Accounting Service for Command Service



Security > AAA > Accounting

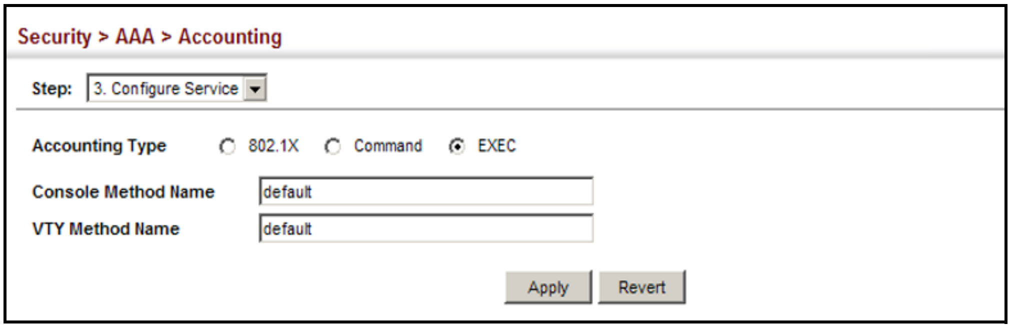
Step: 3. Configure Service

Accounting Type ○ 802.1X ● Command ○ EXEC

Command Method List Total: 16

Privilege Level	Console Method Name	VTY Method Name
0	default	default
1	default	default
2	default	default
3	default	default
4	command4Method	default
5	default	command5Method

Figure 161: Configuring AAA Accounting Service for Exec Service



Security > AAA > Accounting

Step: 3. Configure Service

Accounting Type ○ 802.1X ○ Command ● EXEC

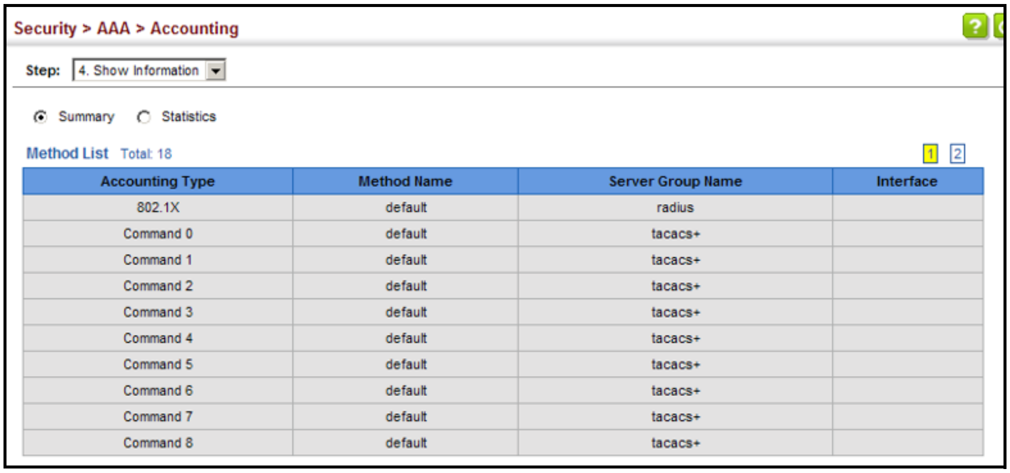
Console Method Name: default

VTY Method Name: default

To display a summary of the configured accounting methods and assigned server groups for specified service types:

1. Click Security, AAA, Accounting.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Click Summary.

Figure 162: Displaying a Summary of Applied AAA Accounting Methods



Security > AAA > Accounting

Step: 4. Show Information

● Summary ○ Statistics

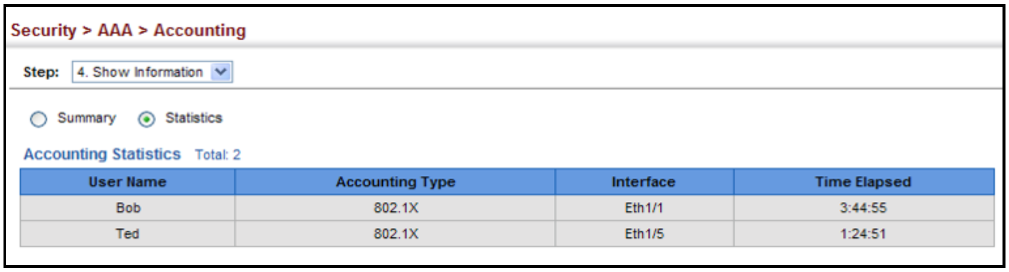
Method List Total: 18

Accounting Type	Method Name	Server Group Name	Interface
802.1X	default	radius	
Command 0	default	tacacs+	
Command 1	default	tacacs+	
Command 2	default	tacacs+	
Command 3	default	tacacs+	
Command 4	default	tacacs+	
Command 5	default	tacacs+	
Command 6	default	tacacs+	
Command 7	default	tacacs+	
Command 8	default	tacacs+	

To display basic accounting information and statistics recorded for user sessions:

1. Click Security, AAA, Accounting.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Click Statistics.

Figure 163: Displaying Statistics for AAA Accounting Sessions



Security > AAA > Accounting

Step: 4. Show Information

○ Summary ● Statistics

Accounting Statistics Total: 2

User Name	Accounting Type	Interface	Time Elapsed
Bob	802.1X	Eth1/1	3:44:55
Ted	802.1X	Eth1/5	1:24:51

CONFIGURING AAA AUTHORIZATION

Use the Security > AAA > Authorization page to enable authorization of requested services, and also to display the configured authorization methods, and the methods applied to specific interfaces.

CLI REFERENCES

- "AAA" on page 816

COMMAND USAGE

- This feature performs authorization to determine if a user is allowed to run an Exec shell.
- AAA authentication through a RADIUS or TACACS+ server must be enabled before authorization is enabled.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure Method

- **Authorization Type** – Specifies the service as:
  - **Command** – Administrative authorization to apply to commands entered at specific CLI privilege levels.
  - **Exec** – Administrative authorization for local console, Telnet, or SSH connections.
- **Method Name** – Specifies an authorization method for service requests. The “default” method is used for a requested service if no other methods have been defined. (Range: 1-64 characters)

- **Server Group Name** - Specifies the authorization server group. (Range: 1-64 characters)

  The group name "tacacs+" specifies all configured TACACS+ hosts (see "Configuring Local/Remote Logon Authentication" on page 307). Any other group name refers to a server group configured on the TACACS+ Group Settings page. Authorization is only supported for TACACS+ servers.

Configure Service

- **Authorization Type** - Specifies EXEC authorization, or Command authorization for specific CLI privilege levels.
- **Console Method Name** – Specifies a user defined method name to apply to console connections.
- **VTY Method Name** – Specifies a user defined method name to apply to Telnet connections.

Show Information

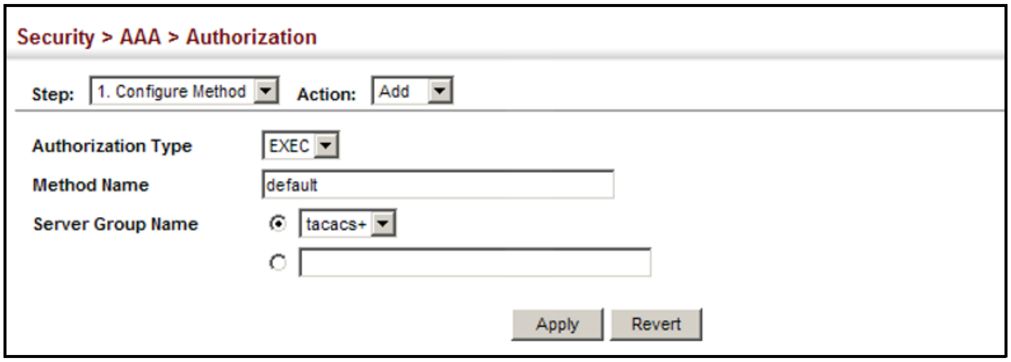
- **Authorization Type** - Displays the authorization service.
- **Method Name** - Displays the user-defined or default accounting method.
- **Server Group Name** - Displays the authorization server group.
- **Interface** - Displays the console or Telnet interface to which these rules apply. (This field is null if the authorization method and associated server group has not been assigned to an interface.)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the authorization method applied to the Exec service type and the assigned server group:

1. Click Security, AAA, Authorization.
2. Select Configure Method from the Step list.
3. Specify the name of the authorization method and server group name.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 164: Configuring AAA Authorization Methods


Security > AAA > Authorization

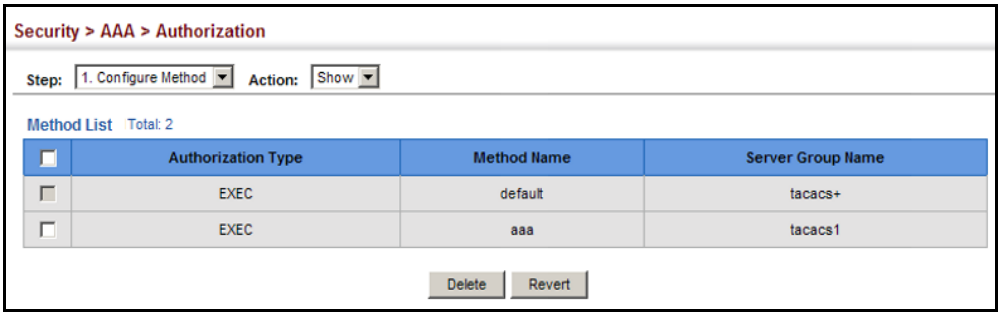
Step: 1. Configure Method
Action: Add

Authorization Type: EXEC
Method Name: default
Server Group Name: ● tacacs+
○

To show the authorization method applied to the EXEC service type and the assigned server group:

1. Click Security, AAA, Authorization.
2. Select Configure Method from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 165: Showing AAA Authorization Methods


Security > AAA > Authorization

Step: 1. Configure Method
Action: Show

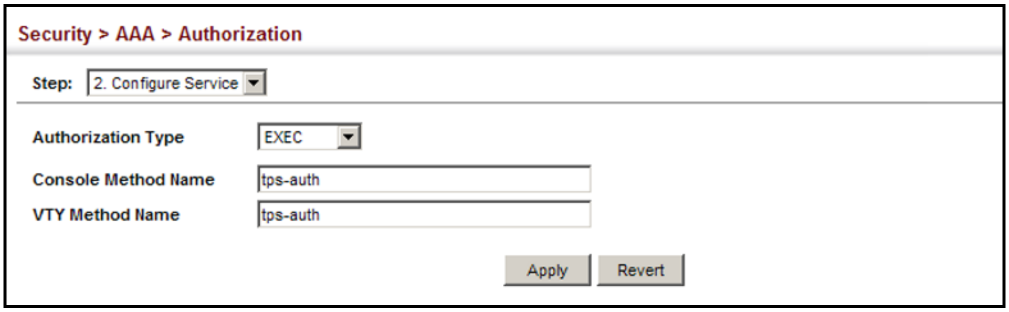
Method List Total: 2

☐	Authorization Type	Method Name	Server Group Name
☐	EXEC	default	tacacs+
☐	EXEC	aaa	tacacs1

To configure the authorization method applied to local console, Telnet, or SSH connections:

1. Click Security, AAA, Authorization.
2. Select Configure Service from the Step list.
3. Enter the required authorization method.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 166: Configuring AAA Authorization Methods for Exec Service



Step: 2. Configure Service

Authorization Type: EXEC

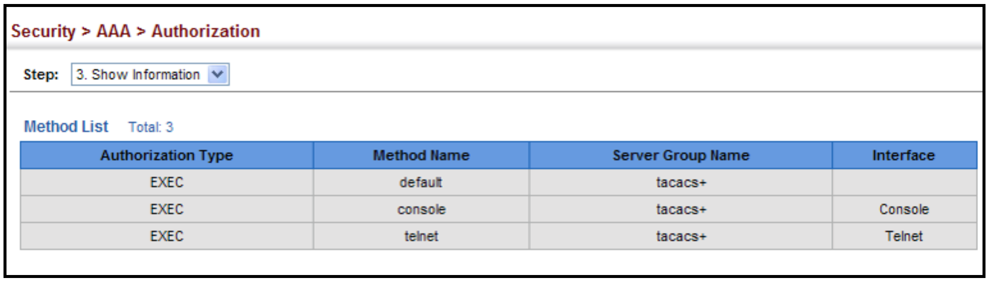
Console Method Name: tps-auth

VTY Method Name: tps-auth

To display a the configured authorization method and assigned server groups for The Exec service type:

1. Click Security, AAA, Authorization.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.

Figure 167: Displaying the Applied AAA Authorization Method



Step: 3. Show Information

Method List Total: 3

Authorization Type	Method Name	Server Group Name	Interface
EXEC	default	tacacs+	
EXEC	console	tacacs+	Console
EXEC	telnet	tacacs+	Telnet

CONFIGURING USER ACCOUNTS

Use the Security > User Accounts page to control management access to the switch based on manually configured user names and passwords.

CLI REFERENCES

- "User Accounts and Privilege Levels" on page 802

COMMAND USAGE

- The default guest name is “guest” with the password “guest.” The default administrator name is “admin” with the password “admin.”
- The guest only has read access for most configuration parameters. However, the administrator has write access for all parameters governing the onboard agent. You should therefore assign a new administrator password as soon as possible, and store it in a safe place.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **User Name** – The name of the user.
(Maximum length: 32 characters; maximum number of users: 16)
- **Access Level** – Specifies the user level. (Options: 0 - Normal, 15 - Privileged)

  Normal privilege level provides access to a limited number of the commands which display the current status of the switch, as well as several database clear and reset functions. Privileged level provides full access to all commands.
- **Password Type** – Specifies the following options:
  - **No Password** – No password is required for this user to log in.
  - **Plain Password** – Plain text unencrypted password.
  - **Encrypted Password** – Encrypted password.

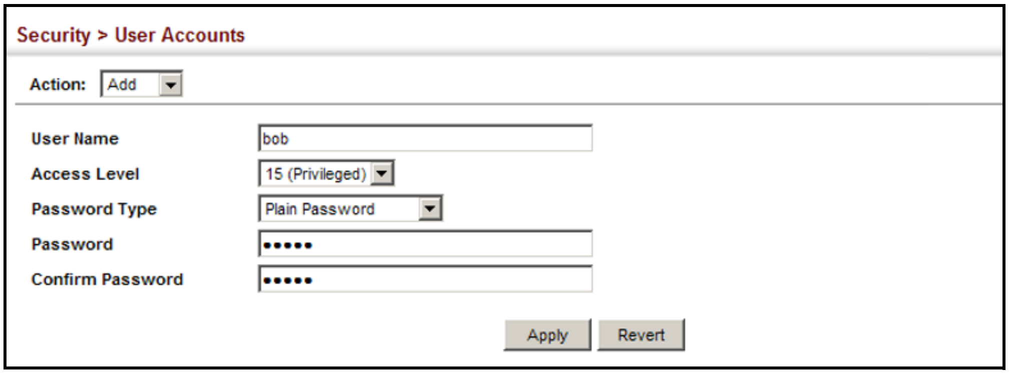
    The encrypted password is required for compatibility with legacy password settings (i.e., plain text or encrypted) when reading the configuration file during system bootup or when downloading the configuration file from a TFTP or FTP server. There is no need for you to manually configure encrypted passwords.
- **Password** – Specifies the user password.
(Range: 0-32 characters, case sensitive)
- **Confirm Password** – Re-type the string entered in the previous field to ensure no errors were made. The switch will not change the password if these two fields do not match.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure user accounts:

1. Click Security, User Accounts.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Specify a user name, select the user's access level, then enter a password if required and confirm it.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 168: Configuring User Accounts



Security > User Accounts

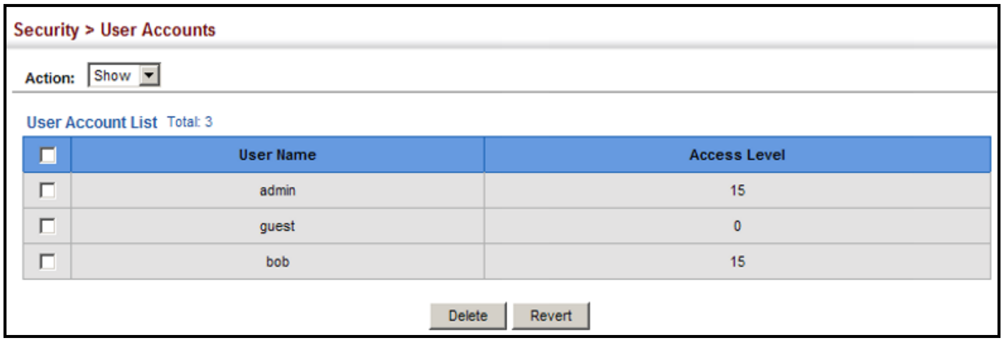
Action: Add

User Name	bob
Access Level	15 (Privileged)
Password Type	Plain Password
Password	•••••
Confirm Password	•••••

To show user accounts:

1. Click Security, User Accounts.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 169: Showing User Accounts



Security > User Accounts

Action: Show

User Account List Total: 3

☐	User Name	Access Level
☐	admin	15
☐	guest	0
☐	bob	15

WEB AUTHENTICATION

Web authentication allows stations to authenticate and access the network in situations where 802.1X or Network Access authentication are infeasible or impractical. The web authentication feature allows unauthenticated hosts to request and receive a DHCP assigned IP address and perform DNS queries. All other traffic, except for HTTP protocol traffic, is blocked. The switch intercepts HTTP protocol traffic and redirects it to a switch-generated web page that facilitates user name and password authentication via RADIUS. Once authentication is successful, the web browser is forwarded on to the originally requested web page. Successful authentication is valid for all hosts connected to the port.

NOTE: RADIUS authentication must be activated and configured properly for the web authentication feature to work properly. (See "Configuring

Local/Remote Logon Authentication" on page 307.)

NOTE: Web authentication cannot be configured on trunk ports.

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR WEB AUTHENTICATION

Use the Security > Web Authentication (Configure Global) page to edit the global parameters for web authentication.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Web Authentication" on page 885

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Web Authentication Status** – Enables web authentication for the switch. (Default: Disabled)

  Note that this feature must also be enabled for any port where required under the Configure Interface menu.

- **Session Timeout** – Configures how long an authenticated session stays active before it must re-authenticate itself. (Range: 300-3600 seconds; Default: 3600 seconds)

- **Quiet Period** – Configures how long a host must wait to attempt authentication again after it has exceeded the maximum allowable failed login attempts. (Range: 1-180 seconds; Default: 60 seconds)

- **Login Attempts** – Configures the amount of times a supplicant may attempt and fail authentication before it must wait the configured quiet period. (Range: 1-3 attempts; Default: 3 attempts)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global parameters for web authentication:

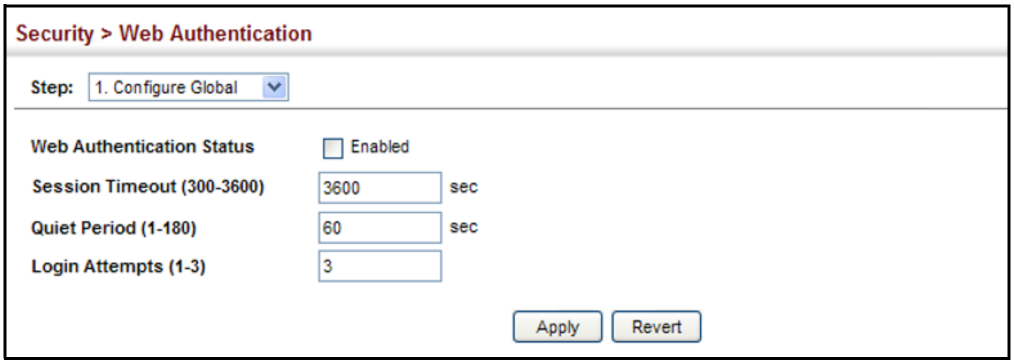
1. Click Security, Web Authentication.

2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.

3. Enable web authentication globally on the switch, and adjust any of the protocol parameters as required.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 170: Configuring Global Settings for Web Authentication



Security > Web Authentication

Step: 1. Configure Global

Web Authentication Status ☐ Enabled
Session Timeout (300-3600) 3600 sec
Quiet Period (1-180) 60 sec
Login Attempts (1-3) 3

CONFIGURING INTERFACE SETTINGS FOR WEB AUTHENTICATION

Use the Security > Web Authentication (Configure Interface) page to enable web authentication on a port, and display information for any connected hosts.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Web Authentication" on page 885

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Indicates the port being configured.
- **Status** – Configures the web authentication status for the port.
- **Host IP Address** – Indicates the IP address of each connected host.
- **Remaining Session Time** – Indicates the remaining time until the current authorization session for the host expires.
- **Apply** – Enables web authentication if the Status box is checked.
- **Revert** – Restores the previous configuration settings.
- **Re-authenticate** – Ends all authenticated web sessions for selected host IP addresses in the Authenticated Host List, and forces the users to re-authenticate.

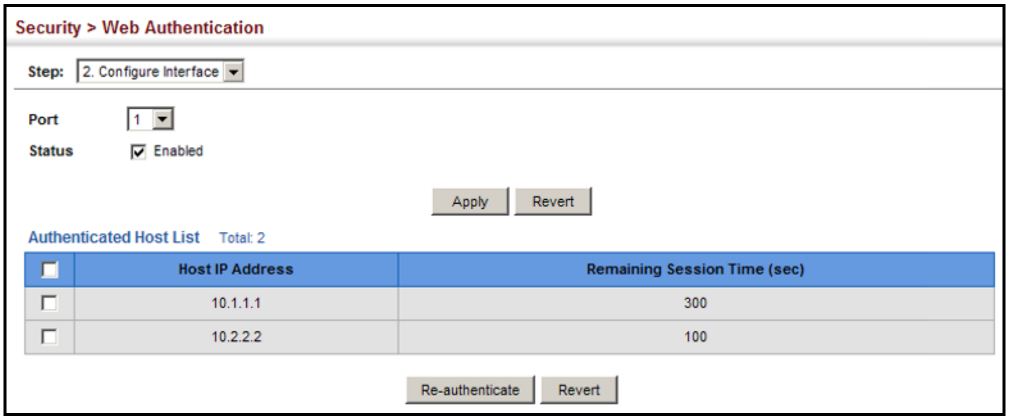
WEB INTERFACE

To enable web authentication for a port:

1. Click Security, Web Authentication.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Set the status box to enabled for any port that requires web authentication, and click Apply

4. Mark the check box for any host addresses that need to be re-authenticated, and click Re-authenticate.

Figure 171: Configuring Interface Settings for Web Authentication



Security > Web Authentication

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Port: 1

Status: ☑ Enabled

Authenticated Host List Total: 2

☐	Host IP Address	Remaining Session Time (sec)
☐	10.1.1.1	300
☐	10.2.2.2	100

NETWORK ACCESS (MAC ADDRESS AUTHENTICATION)

Some devices connected to switch ports may not be able to support 802.1X authentication due to hardware or software limitations. This is often true for devices such as network printers, IP phones, and some wireless access points. The switch enables network access from these devices to be controlled by authenticating device MAC addresses with a central RADIUS server.

NOTE: RADIUS authentication must be activated and configured properly for the MAC Address authentication feature to work properly. (See "Configuring Remote Logon Authentication Servers" on page 308.)

NOTE: MAC authentication cannot be configured on trunk ports.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Network Access (MAC Address Authentication)" on page 871

COMMAND USAGE

- MAC address authentication controls access to the network by authenticating the MAC address of each host that attempts to connect to a switch port. Traffic received from a specific MAC address is forwarded by the switch only if the source MAC address is successfully authenticated by a central RADIUS server. While authentication for a MAC address is in progress, all traffic is blocked until authentication is completed. On successful authentication, the RADIUS server may optionally assign VLAN and quality of service settings for the switch port.

- When enabled on a port, the authentication process sends a Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) request to a configured RADIUS server.

The user name and password are both equal to the MAC address being authenticated. On the RADIUS server, PAP user name and passwords must be configured in the MAC address format XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX (all in upper case).

- Authenticated MAC addresses are stored as dynamic entries in the switch secure MAC address table and are removed when the aging time expires. The maximum number of secure MAC addresses supported for the switch system is 1024.
- Configured static MAC addresses are added to the secure address table when seen on a switch port. Static addresses are treated as authenticated without sending a request to a RADIUS server.
- When port status changes to down, all MAC addresses mapped to that port are cleared from the secure MAC address table. Static VLAN assignments are not restored.
- The RADIUS server may optionally return a VLAN identifier list to be applied to the switch port. The following attributes need to be configured on the RADIUS server.
    - **Tunnel-Type** = VLAN
    - **Tunnel-Medium-Type** = 802
    - **Tunnel-Private-Group-ID** = 1u,2t [*VLAN ID list*]

  The VLAN identifier list is carried in the RADIUS "Tunnel-Private-Group-ID" attribute. The VLAN list can contain multiple VLAN identifiers in the format "1u,2t,3u" where "u" indicates an untagged VLAN and "t" a tagged VLAN.
- The RADIUS server may optionally return dynamic QoS assignments to be applied to a switch port for an authenticated user. The "Filter-ID" attribute (attribute 11) can be configured on the RADIUS server to pass the following QoS information:

Table 19: Dynamic QoS Profiles

Profile	Attribute Syntax	Example
DiffServ	**service-policy-in**=*policy-map-name*	service-policy-in=p1
Rate Limit	**rate-limit-input**=*rate*	rate-limit-input=100 (Kbps)
	rate-limit-output=*rate*	rate-limit-output=200 (Kbps)
802.1p	**switchport-priority-default**=*value*	switchport-priority-default=2
IP ACL	**ip-access-group-in**=*ip-acl-name*	ip-access-group-in=ipv4acl
IPv6 ACL	**ipv6-access-group-in**=*ipv6-acl-name*	ipv6-access-group-in=ipv6acl
MAC ACL	**mac-access-group-in**=*mac-acl-name*	mac-access-group-in=macAcl

- Multiple profiles can be specified in the Filter-ID attribute by using a semicolon to separate each profile.

For example, the attribute “service-policy-in=pp1;rate-limit-input=100” specifies that the diffserv profile name is “pp1,” and the ingress rate limit profile value is 100 kbps.

- If duplicate profiles are passed in the Filter-ID attribute, then only the first profile is used.

  For example, if the attribute is “service-policy-in=p1;service-policy-in=p2”, then the switch applies only the DiffServ profile “p1.”

- Any unsupported profiles in the Filter-ID attribute are ignored.

  For example, if the attribute is “map-ip-dscp=2:3;service-policy-in=p1,” then the switch ignores the “map-ip-dscp” profile.

- When authentication is successful, the dynamic QoS information may not be passed from the RADIUS server due to one of the following conditions (authentication result remains unchanged):
  - The Filter-ID attribute cannot be found to carry the user profile.
  - The Filter-ID attribute is empty.
  - The Filter-ID attribute format for dynamic QoS assignment is unrecognizable (can not recognize the whole Filter-ID attribute).

- Dynamic QoS assignment fails and the authentication result changes from success to failure when the following conditions occur:
  - Illegal characters found in a profile value (for example, a non-digital character in an 802.1p profile value).
  - Failure to configure the received profiles on the authenticated port.

- When the last user logs off on a port with a dynamic QoS assignment, the switch restores the original QoS configuration for the port.

- When a user attempts to log into the network with a returned dynamic QoS profile that is different from users already logged on to the same port, the user is denied access.

- While a port has an assigned dynamic QoS profile, any manual QoS configuration changes only take effect after all users have logged off the port.

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR NETWORK ACCESS

MAC address authentication is configured on a per-port basis, however there are two configurable parameters that apply globally to all ports on the switch. Use the Security > Network Access (Configure Global) page to configure MAC address authentication aging and reauthentication time.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Network Access (MAC Address Authentication)" on page 871

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Aging Status** – Enables aging for authenticated MAC addresses stored in the secure MAC address table. (Default: Disabled)

  This parameter applies to authenticated MAC addresses configured by the MAC Address Authentication process described in this section, as well as to any secure MAC addresses authenticated by 802.1X, regardless of the 802.1X Operation Mode (Single-Host, Multi-Host, or MAC-Based authentication as described on page 386).

  Authenticated MAC addresses are stored as dynamic entries in the switch's secure MAC address table and are removed when the aging time expires.

  The maximum number of secure MAC addresses supported for the switch system is 1024.

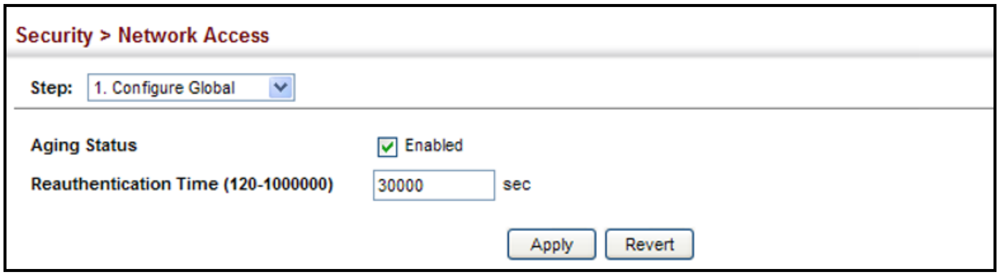
- **Reauthentication Time** – Sets the time period after which a connected host must be reauthenticated. When the reauthentication time expires for a secure MAC address, it is reauthenticated with the RADIUS server. During the reauthentication process traffic through the port remains unaffected. (Range: 120-1000000 seconds; Default: 1800 seconds)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure aging status and reauthentication time for MAC address authentication:

1. Click Security, Network Access.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable or disable aging for secure addresses, and modify the reauthentication time as required.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 172: Configuring Global Settings for Network Access



Aging Status ☑ Enabled

Reauthentication Time (120-1000000) 30000 sec

CONFIGURING NETWORK ACCESS FOR PORTS

Use the Security > Network Access (Configure Interface - General) page to configure MAC authentication on switch ports, including enabling address authentication, setting the maximum MAC count, and enabling dynamic VLAN or dynamic QoS assignments.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Network Access (MAC Address Authentication)" on page 871

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MAC Authentication**
  - **Status** – Enables MAC authentication on a port. (Default: Disabled)
  - **Intrusion** – Sets the port response to a host MAC authentication failure to either block access to the port or to pass traffic through. (Options: Block, Pass; Default: Block)
  - **Max MAC Count**[5] – Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated on a port via MAC authentication; that is, the Network Access process described in this section. (Range: 1-1024; Default: 1024)
- **Network Access Max MAC Count**[5] – Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated on a port interface via all forms of authentication (including Network Access and IEEE 802.1X). (Range: 1-2048; Default: 1024)
- **Guest VLAN** – Specifies the VLAN to be assigned to the port when 802.1X Authentication fails. (Range: 0-4094, where 0 means disabled; Default: Disabled)

  The VLAN must already be created and active (see "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198). Also, when used with 802.1X authentication, intrusion action must be set for “Guest VLAN” (see "Configuring Port Authenticator Settings for 802.1X" on page 386).

---

[5] The maximum number of MAC addresses per port is 1024, and the maximum number of secure MAC addresses supported for the switch system is 1024. When the limit is reached, all new MAC addresses are treated as authentication failures.

- **Dynamic VLAN** – Enables dynamic VLAN assignment for an authenticated port. When enabled, any VLAN identifiers returned by the RADIUS server through the 802.1X authentication process are applied to the port, providing the VLANs have already been created on the switch. (GVRP is not used to create the VLANs.) (Default: Enabled)

  The VLAN settings specified by the first authenticated MAC address are implemented for a port. Other authenticated MAC addresses on the port must have the same VLAN configuration, or they are treated as authentication failures.

  If dynamic VLAN assignment is enabled on a port and the RADIUS server returns no VLAN configuration, the authentication is still treated as a success, and the host is assigned to the default untagged VLAN.

  When the dynamic VLAN assignment status is changed on a port, all authenticated addresses mapped to that port are cleared from the secure MAC address table.

- **Dynamic QoS** – Enables dynamic QoS assignment for an authenticated port. (Default: Disabled)

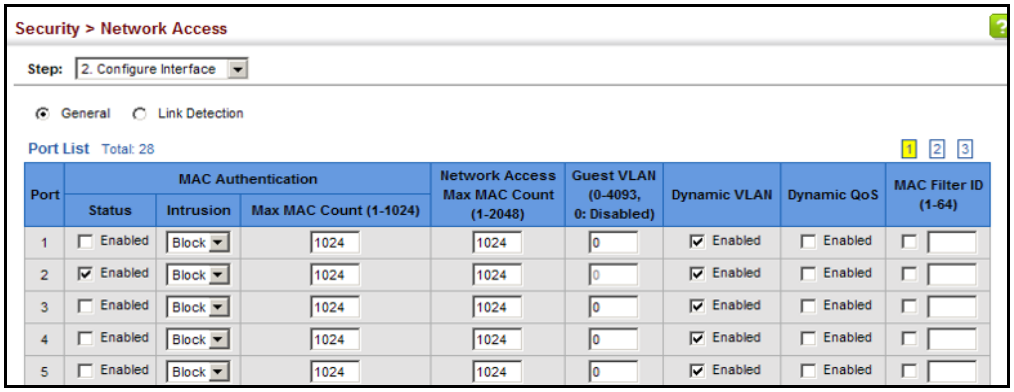
- **MAC Filter ID** – Allows a MAC Filter to be assigned to the port. MAC addresses or MAC address ranges present in a selected MAC Filter are exempt from authentication on the specified port (as described under "Configuring a MAC Address Filter"). (Range: 1-64; Default: None)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure MAC authentication on switch ports:

1. Click Security, Network Access.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Click the General button.
4. Make any configuration changes required to enable address authentication on a port, set the maximum number of secure addresses supported, the guest VLAN to use when MAC Authentication or 802.1X Authentication fails, and the dynamic VLAN and QoS assignments.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 173: Configuring Interface Settings for Network Access



Security > Network Access

Step: 2. Configure Interface

● General ○ Link Detection

Port List Total: 28

Port	MAC Authentication			Network Access Max MAC Count (1-2048)	Guest VLAN (0-4093, 0: Disabled)	Dynamic VLAN	Dynamic QoS	MAC Filter ID (1-64)
	Status	Intrusion	Max MAC Count (1-1024)					
1	☐ Enabled	Block	1024	1024	0	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐
2	☑ Enabled	Block	1024	1024	0	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐
3	☐ Enabled	Block	1024	1024	0	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐
4	☐ Enabled	Block	1024	1024	0	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐
5	☐ Enabled	Block	1024	1024	0	☑ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐

CONFIGURING PORT LINK DETECTION

Use the Security > Network Access (Configure Interface - Link Detection) page to send an SNMP trap and/or shut down a port when a link event occurs.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Network Access (MAC Address Authentication)" on page 871

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

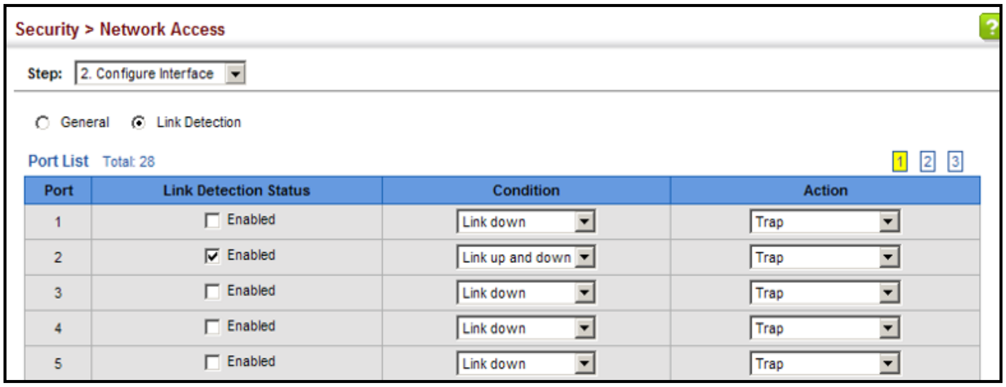
- **Link Detection Status** – Configures whether Link Detection is enabled or disabled for a port.
- **Condition** – The link event type which will trigger the port action.
  - **Link up** – Only link up events will trigger the port action.
  - **Link down** – Only link down events will trigger the port action.
  - **Link up and down** – All link up and link down events will trigger the port action.
- **Action** – The switch can respond in three ways to a link up or down trigger event.
  - **Trap** – An SNMP trap is sent.
  - **Trap and shutdown** – An SNMP trap is sent and the port is shut down.
  - **Shutdown** – The port is shut down.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure link detection on switch ports:

1. Click Security, Network Access.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Click the Link Detection button.
4. Modify the link detection status, trigger condition, and the response for any port.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 174: Configuring Link Detection for Network Access



Security > Network Access

Step: 2. Configure Interface

○ General ● Link Detection

Port List Total: 28

Port	Link Detection Status	Condition	Action
1	☐ Enabled	Link down	Trap
2	☑ Enabled	Link up and down	Trap
3	☐ Enabled	Link down	Trap
4	☐ Enabled	Link down	Trap
5	☐ Enabled	Link down	Trap

CONFIGURING A MAC ADDRESS FILTER

Use the Security > Network Access (Configure MAC Filter) page to designate specific MAC addresses or MAC address ranges as exempt from authentication. MAC addresses present in MAC Filter tables activated on a port are treated as pre-authenticated on that port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Network Access (MAC Address Authentication)" on page 871

COMMAND USAGE

- Specified MAC addresses are exempt from authentication.
- Up to 65 filter tables can be defined.
- There is no limitation on the number of entries used in a filter table.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Filter ID** – Adds a filter rule for the specified filter.
- **MAC Address** – The filter rule will check ingress packets against the entered MAC address or range of MAC addresses (as defined by the MAC Address Mask).

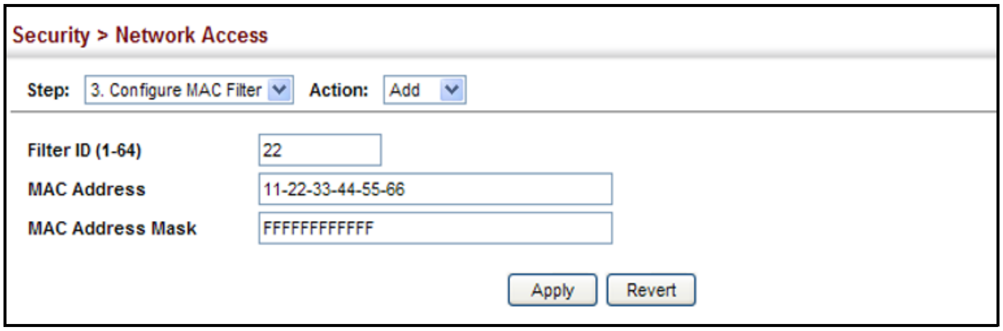
- **MAC Address Mask** – The filter rule will check for the range of MAC addresses defined by the MAC bit mask. If you omit the mask, the system will assign the default mask of an exact match.
  (Range: 000000000000 - FFFFFFFFFFFF; Default: FFFFFFFFFFFF)

WEB INTERFACE

To add a MAC address filter for MAC authentication:

1. Click Security, Network Access.
2. Select Configure MAC Filter from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter a filter ID, MAC address, and optional mask.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 175: Configuring a MAC Address Filter for Network Access



Security > Network Access

Step: 3. Configure MAC Filter Action: Add

Filter ID (1-64): 22

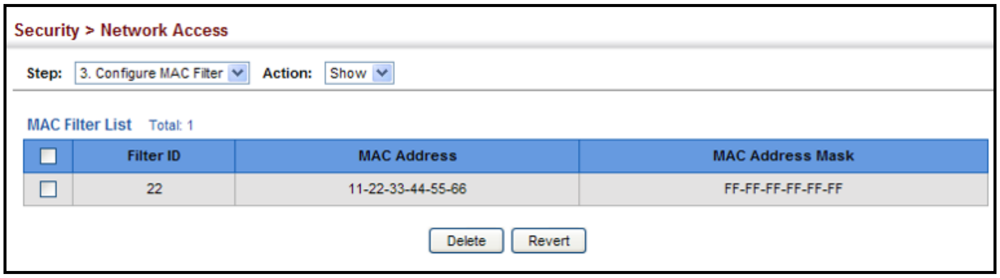
MAC Address: 11-22-33-44-55-66

MAC Address Mask: FFFFFFFFFFFF

To show the MAC address filter table for MAC authentication:

1. Click Security, Network Access.
2. Select Configure MAC Filter from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 176: Showing the MAC Address Filter Table for Network Access



Security > Network Access

Step: 3. Configure MAC Filter Action: Show

MAC Filter List Total: 1

☐	Filter ID	MAC Address	MAC Address Mask
☐	22	11-22-33-44-55-66	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF

DISPLAYING SECURE MAC ADDRESS INFORMATION

Use the Security > Network Access (Show Information) page to display the authenticated MAC addresses stored in the secure MAC address table. Information on the secure MAC entries can be displayed and selected entries can be removed from the table.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Network Access (MAC Address Authentication)" on page 871

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

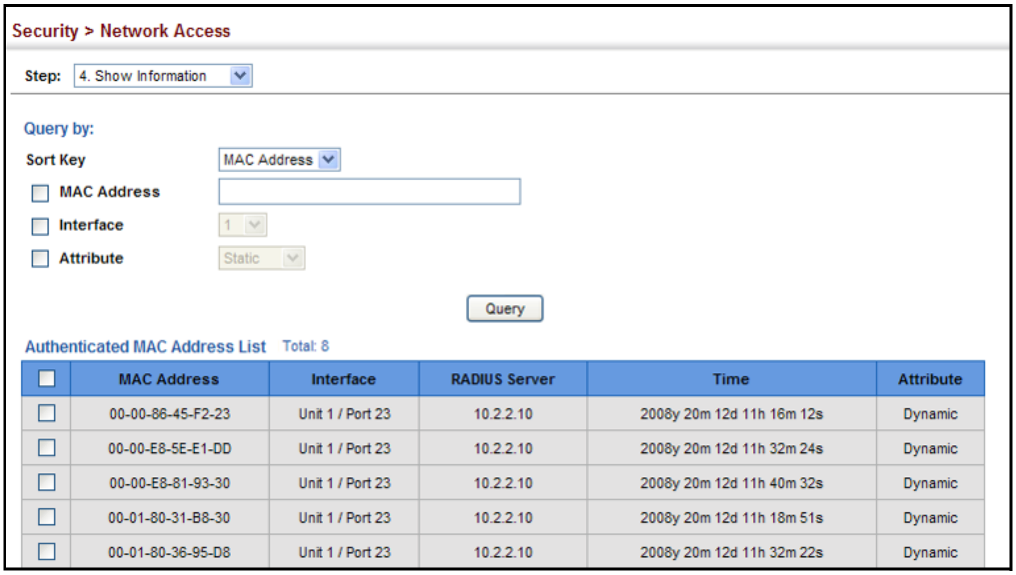
- **Query By** – Specifies parameters to use in the MAC address query.
  - **Sort Key** – Sorts the information displayed based on MAC address, port interface, or attribute.
  - **MAC Address** – Specifies a specific MAC address.
  - **Interface** – Specifies a port interface.
  - **Attribute** – Displays static or dynamic addresses.
- **Authenticated MAC Address List**
  - **MAC Address** – The authenticated MAC address.
  - **Interface** – The port interface associated with a secure MAC address.
  - **RADIUS Server** – The IP address of the RADIUS server that authenticated the MAC address.
  - **Time** – The time when the MAC address was last authenticated.
  - **Attribute** – Indicates a static or dynamic address.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the authenticated MAC addresses stored in the secure MAC address table:

1. Click Security, Network Access.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Use the sort key to display addresses based MAC address, interface, or attribute.
4. Restrict the displayed addresses by entering a specific address in the MAC Address field, specifying a port in the Interface field, or setting the address type to static or dynamic in the Attribute field.
5. Click Query.

Figure 177: Showing Addresses Authenticated for Network Access



Security > Network Access

Step: 4. Show Information

Query by:

Sort Key: MAC Address

☐ MAC Address

☐ Interface: 1

☐ Attribute: Static

Authenticated MAC Address List Total: 8

☐	MAC Address	Interface	RADIUS Server	Time	Attribute
☐	00-00-86-45-F2-23	Unit 1 / Port 23	10.2.2.10	2008y 20m 12d 11h 16m 12s	Dynamic
☐	00-00-E8-5E-E1-DD	Unit 1 / Port 23	10.2.2.10	2008y 20m 12d 11h 32m 24s	Dynamic
☐	00-00-E8-81-93-30	Unit 1 / Port 23	10.2.2.10	2008y 20m 12d 11h 40m 32s	Dynamic
☐	00-01-80-31-B8-30	Unit 1 / Port 23	10.2.2.10	2008y 20m 12d 11h 18m 51s	Dynamic
☐	00-01-80-36-95-D8	Unit 1 / Port 23	10.2.2.10	2008y 20m 12d 11h 32m 22s	Dynamic

CONFIGURING HTTPS

You can configure the switch to enable the Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTPS) over the Secure Socket Layer (SSL), providing secure access (i.e., an encrypted connection) to the switch's web interface.

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR HTTPS

Use the Security > HTTPS (Configure Global) page to enable or disable HTTPS and specify the UDP port used for this service.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Web Server" on page 825

COMMAND USAGE

- Both the HTTP and HTTPS service can be enabled independently on the switch. However, you cannot configure both services to use the same UDP port. (HTTP can only be configured through the CLI using the ip http server command described on page 826.)
- If you enable HTTPS, you must indicate this in the URL that you specify in your browser: https://*device*[:*port_number*]
- When you start HTTPS, the connection is established in this way:
  - The client authenticates the server using the server's digital certificate.
  - The client and server negotiate a set of security protocols to use for the connection.
  - The client and server generate session keys for encrypting and decrypting data.

- The client and server establish a secure encrypted connection.

  A padlock icon should appear in the status bar for Internet Explorer 6, Mozilla Firefox 4, or Google Chrome 29, or more recent versions.

- The following web browsers and operating systems currently support HTTPS:

  Table 20: HTTPS System Support

Web Browser	Operating System
Internet Explorer 6.x or later	Windows 98,Windows NT (with service pack 6a), Windows 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8
Mozilla Firefox 4 or later	Windows 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8, Linux
Google Chrome 29 or later	Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8

- To specify a secure-site certificate, see "Replacing the Default Secure-site Certificate" on page 339.

NOTE: Users are automatically logged off of the HTTP server or HTTPS server if no input is detected for 600 seconds.

NOTE: Connection to the web interface is not supported for HTTPS using an IPv6 link local address.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **HTTPS Status** – Allows you to enable/disable the HTTPS server feature on the switch. (Default: Enabled)

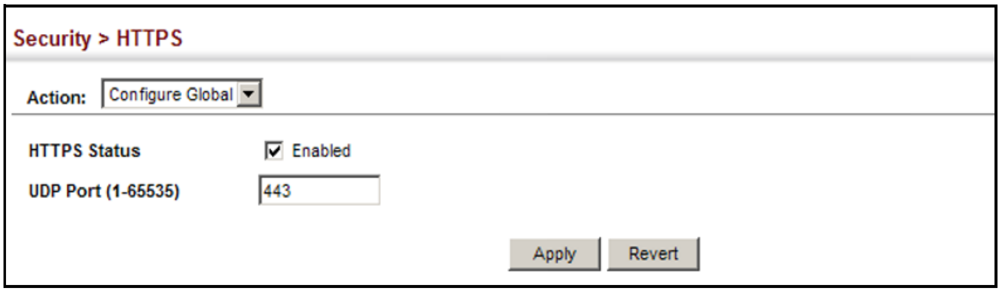
- **HTTPS Port** – Specifies the UDP port number used for HTTPS connection to the switch's web interface. (Default: Port 443)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure HTTPS:

1. Click Security, HTTPS.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable HTTPS and specify the port number if required.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 178: Configuring HTTPS



Security > HTTPS

Action: Configure Global

HTTPS Status ☑ Enabled

UDP Port (1-65535) 443

REPLACING THE DEFAULT SECURE-SITE CERTIFICATE

Use the Security > HTTPS (Copy Certificate) page to replace the default secure-site certificate.

When you log onto the web interface using HTTPS (for secure access), a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate appears for the switch. By default, the certificate that the web browser displays will be associated with a warning that the site is not recognized as a secure site. This is because the certificate has not been signed by an approved certification authority. If you want this warning to be replaced by a message confirming that the connection to the switch is secure, you must obtain a unique certificate and a private key and password from a recognized certification authority.

CAUTION: For maximum security, we recommend you obtain a unique Secure Sockets Layer certificate at the earliest opportunity. This is because the default certificate for the switch is not unique to the hardware you have purchased.

When you have obtained these, place them on your TFTP server and transfer them to the switch to replace the default (unrecognized) certificate with an authorized one.

NOTE: The switch must be reset for the new certificate to be activated. To reset the switch, see "Resetting the System" on page 146 or type “reload” at the command prompt: `Console#reload`

CLI REFERENCES

- "Web Server" on page 825

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **TFTP Server IP Address** – IP address of TFTP server which contains the certificate file.
- **Certificate Source File Name** – Name of certificate file stored on the TFTP server.

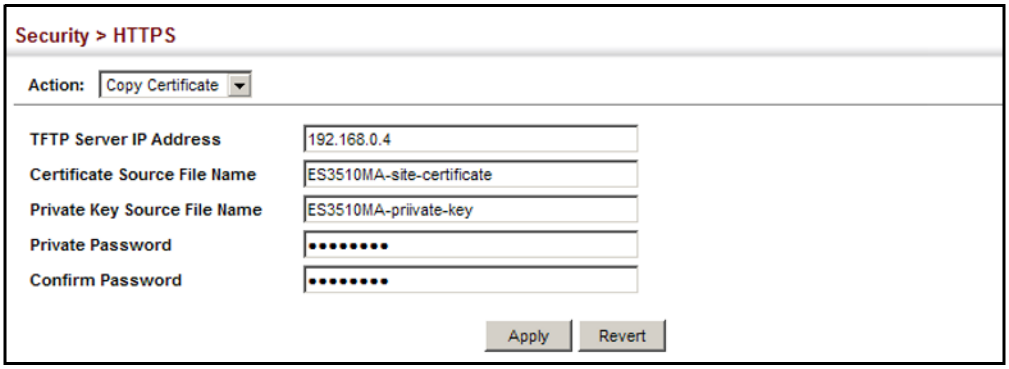
- **Private Key Source File Name** – Name of private key file stored on the TFTP server.
- **Private Password** – Password stored in the private key file. This password is used to verify authorization for certificate use, and is verified when downloading the certificate to the switch.
- **Confirm Password** – Re-type the string entered in the previous field to ensure no errors were made. The switch will not download the certificate if these two fields do not match.

WEB INTERFACE

To replace the default secure-site certificate:

1. Click Security, HTTPS.
2. Select Copy Certificate from the Step list.
3. Fill in the TFTP server, certificate and private key file name, and private password.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 179: Downloading the Secure-Site Certificate



Security > HTTPS

Action: Copy Certificate

TFTP Server IP Address: 192.168.0.4
Certificate Source File Name: ES3510MA-site-certificate
Private Key Source File Name: ES3510MA-priivate-key
Private Password: ••••••••
Confirm Password: ••••••••

CONFIGURING THE SECURE SHELL

The Berkeley-standard includes remote access tools originally designed for Unix systems. Some of these tools have also been implemented for Microsoft Windows and other environments. These tools, including commands such as *rlogin* (remote login), *rsh* (remote shell), and *rcp* (remote copy), are not secure from hostile attacks.

Secure Shell (SSH) includes server/client applications intended as a secure replacement for the older Berkeley remote access tools. SSH can also provide remote management access to this switch as a secure replacement for Telnet. When the client contacts the switch via the SSH protocol, the switch generates a public-key that the client uses along with a local user name and password for access authentication. SSH also encrypts all data transfers passing between the switch and SSH-enabled management station clients, and ensures that data traveling over the network arrives unaltered.

NOTE: You need to install an SSH client on the management station to access the switch for management via the SSH protocol.

NOTE: The switch supports both SSH Version 1.5 and 2.0 clients.

COMMAND USAGE

The SSH server on this switch supports both password and public key authentication. If password authentication is specified by the SSH client, then the password can be authenticated either locally or via a RADIUS or TACACS+ remote authentication server, as specified on the System Authentication page (page 307). If public key authentication is specified by the client, then you must configure authentication keys on both the client and the switch as described in the following section. Note that regardless of whether you use public key or password authentication, you still have to generate authentication keys on the switch (SSH Host Key Settings) and enable the SSH server (Authentication Settings).

To use the SSH server, complete these steps:

1. *Generate a Host Key Pair* – On the SSH Host Key Settings page, create a host public/private key pair.

2. *Provide Host Public Key to Clients* – Many SSH client programs automatically import the host public key during the initial connection setup with the switch. Otherwise, you need to manually create a known hosts file on the management station and place the host public key in it. An entry for a public key in the known hosts file would appear similar to the following example:

   ```
   10.1.0.54 1024 35
   15684995401867669259333946775054617325313674890836547254
   15020245593199868544358361651999923329781766065830956
   10825913212890233 76546801726272571413428762941301196195566782
   595664104869574278881462065194174677298486546861571773939016 47
   ```

```
79355942303577413098022737087794545240839717526463580581767167
09574804776117
```

3. *Import Client's Public Key to the Switch* – See "Importing User Public Keys" on page 346, or use the copy tftp public-key command (page 718) to copy a file containing the public key for all the SSH client's granted management access to the switch. (Note that these clients must be configured locally on the switch via the User Accounts page as described on page 322.) The clients are subsequently authenticated using these keys. The current firmware only accepts public key files based on standard UNIX format as shown in the following example for an RSA Version 1 key:

```
1024 35
134108168560989392104094492015542534763164192187295892114317388
0055536161631051775940838686311092912322268285192543746031009
371877211996963178136627741416898513204911720483033925432410163
79975923714490119380060902539484084827178194372288402533115952
134861022902978982721353267131629432532818915045306393916643
steve@192.168.1.19
```

4. *Set the Optional Parameters* – On the SSH Settings page, configure the optional parameters, including the authentication timeout, the number of retries, and the server key size.

5. *Enable SSH Service* – On the SSH Settings page, enable the SSH server on the switch.

6. Authentication – One of the following authentication methods is employed:

   Password Authentication (for SSH v1.5 or V2 Clients)

   a. The client sends its password to the server.

   b. The switch compares the client's password to those stored in memory.

   c. If a match is found, the connection is allowed.

NOTE: To use SSH with only password authentication, the host public key must still be given to the client, either during initial connection or manually entered into the known host file. However, you do not need to configure the client's keys.

Public Key Authentication – When an SSH client attempts to contact the switch, the SSH server uses the host key pair to negotiate a session key and encryption method. Only clients that have a private key corresponding to the public keys stored on the switch can access it. The following exchanges take place during this process:

Authenticating SSH v1.5 Clients

a. The client sends its RSA public key to the switch.

b. The switch compares the client's public key to those stored in memory.

c. If a match is found, the switch uses its secret key to generate a random 256-bit string as a challenge, encrypts this string with the user's public key, and sends it to the client.

d. The client uses its private key to decrypt the challenge string, computes the MD5 checksum, and sends the checksum back to the switch.

e. The switch compares the checksum sent from the client against that computed for the original string it sent. If the two checksums match, this means that the client's private key corresponds to an authorized public key, and the client is authenticated.

Authenticating SSH v2 Clients

a. The client first queries the switch to determine if DSA public key authentication using a preferred algorithm is acceptable.

b. If the specified algorithm is supported by the switch, it notifies the client to proceed with the authentication process. Otherwise, it rejects the request.

c. The client sends a signature generated using the private key to the switch.

d. When the server receives this message, it checks whether the supplied key is acceptable for authentication, and if so, it then checks whether the signature is correct. If both checks succeed, the client is authenticated.

NOTE: The SSH server supports up to eight client sessions. The maximum number of client sessions includes both current Telnet sessions and SSH sessions.

NOTE: The SSH server can be accessed using any configured IPv4 or IPv6 interface address on the switch.

CONFIGURING THE SSH SERVER

Use the Security > SSH (Configure Global) page to enable the SSH server and configure basic settings for authentication.

NOTE: A host key pair must be configured on the switch before you can enable the SSH server. See "Generating the Host Key Pair" on page 345.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Secure Shell" on page 831

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **SSH Server Status** – Allows you to enable/disable the SSH server on the switch. (Default: Disabled)

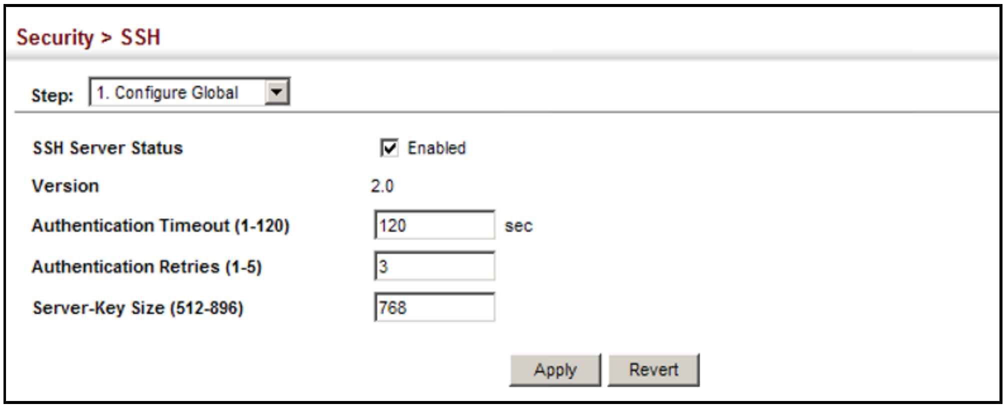
- **Version** – The Secure Shell version number. Version 2.0 is displayed, but the switch supports management access via either SSH Version 1.5 or 2.0 clients.
- **Authentication Timeout** – Specifies the time interval in seconds that the SSH server waits for a response from a client during an authentication attempt. (Range: 1-120 seconds; Default: 120 seconds)
- **Authentication Retries** – Specifies the number of authentication attempts that a client is allowed before authentication fails and the client has to restart the authentication process. (Range: 1-5 times; Default: 3)
- **Server-Key Size** – Specifies the SSH server key size. (Range: 512-896 bits; Default:768)
  - The server key is a private key that is never shared outside the switch.
  - The host key is shared with the SSH client, and is fixed at 1024 bits.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the SSH server:

1. Click Security, SSH.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable the SSH server.
4. Adjust the authentication parameters as required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 180: Configuring the SSH Server



SSH Server Status ☑ Enabled
Version 2.0
Authentication Timeout (1-120) 120 sec
Authentication Retries (1-5) 3
Server-Key Size (512-896) 768

GENERATING THE HOST KEY PAIR

Use the Security > SSH (Configure Host Key - Generate) page to generate a host public/private key pair used to provide secure communications between an SSH client and the switch. After generating this key pair, you must provide the host public key to SSH clients and import the client's public key to the switch as described in the section "Importing User Public Keys" on page 346.

NOTE: A host key pair must be configured on the switch before you can enable the SSH server. See "Configuring the SSH Server" on page 343.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Secure Shell" on page 831

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Host-Key Type** – The key type used to generate the host key pair (i.e., public and private keys). (Range: RSA (Version 1), DSA (Version 2), Both; Default: Both)

  The SSH server uses RSA or DSA for key exchange when the client first establishes a connection with the switch, and then negotiates with the client to select either DES (56-bit) or 3DES (168-bit) for data encryption.

NOTE: The switch uses only RSA Version 1 for SSHv1.5 clients and DSA Version 2 for SSHv2 clients.

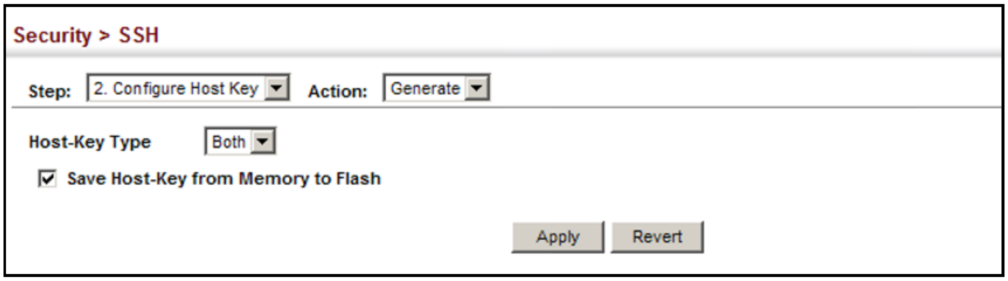
- **Save Host-Key from Memory to Flash** – Saves the host key from RAM (i.e., volatile memory) to flash memory. Otherwise, the host key pair is stored to RAM by default. Note that you must select this item prior to generating the host-key pair. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To generate the SSH host key pair:

1. Click Security, SSH.
2. Select Configure Host Key from the Step list.
3. Select Generate from the Action list.
4. Select the host-key type from the drop-down box.
5. Select the option to save the host key from memory to flash if required.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 181: Generating the SSH Host Key Pair

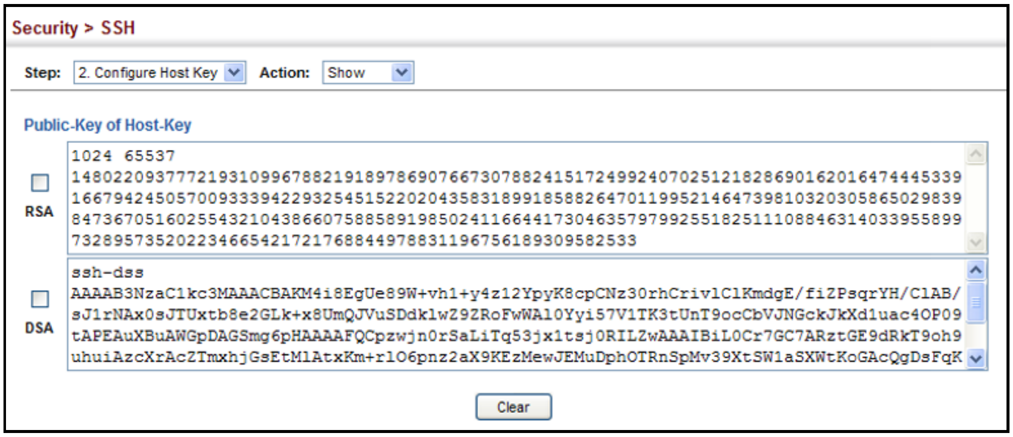


Step: 2. Configure Host Key
Action: Generate
Host-Key Type: Both
☑ Save Host-Key from Memory to Flash

To display or clear the SSH host key pair:

1. Click Security, SSH.
2. Select Configure Host Key from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select the host-key type to clear.
5. Click Clear.

Figure 182: Showing the SSH Host Key Pair



Step: 2. Configure Host Key
Action: Show

☐ RSA

```
1024 65537
1480220937772193109967882191897869076673078824151724992407025121828690162016474445339
1667942450570093339422932545152202043583189918588264701199521464739810320305865029839
8473670516025543210438660758858919850241166441730463579799255182511108846314033955899
732895735202234665421721768844978831196756189309582533
```

☐ DSA

```
ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAKM4i8EgUe89W+vh1+y4z12YpyK8cpCNz30rhCrivlClKmdgE/fiZPsqrYH/ClAB/
sJ1rNAx0sJTUxtb8e2GLk+x8UmQJVuSDdklwZ9ZRoFwWAl0Yyi57V1TK3tUnT9ocCbVJNGckJkXd1uac4OP09
tAPEAuXBuAWGpDAGSmg6pHAAAAFQCpzwjn0rSaLiTq53jx1tsj0RILZwAAAIBiL0Cr7GC7ARztGE9dRkT9oh9
uhuiAzcXrAcZTmxhjGsEtMlAtxKm+rlO6pnz2aX9KEzMewJEMuDphOTRnSpMv39XtSW1aSXWtKoGAcQgDsFqK
```

IMPORTING USER PUBLIC KEYS

Use the Security > SSH (Configure User Key - Copy) page to upload a user's public key to the switch. This public key must be stored on the switch for the user to be able to log in using the public key authentication mechanism. If the user's public key does not exist on the switch, SSH will revert to the interactive password authentication mechanism to complete authentication.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Secure Shell" on page 831

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **User Name** – This drop-down box selects the user who's public key you wish to manage. Note that you must first create users on the User Accounts page (see "Configuring User Accounts" on page 322).
- **User Key Type** – The type of public key to upload.
  - RSA: The switch accepts a RSA version 1 encrypted public key.
  - DSA: The switch accepts a DSA version 2 encrypted public key.

  The SSH server uses RSA or DSA for key exchange when the client first establishes a connection with the switch, and then negotiates with the client to select either DES (56-bit) or 3DES (168-bit) for data encryption.

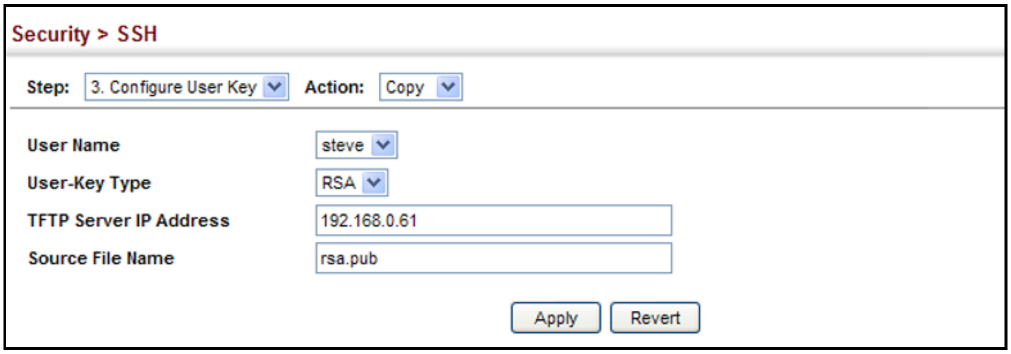
  The switch uses only RSA Version 1 for SSHv1.5 clients and DSA Version 2 for SSHv2 clients.
- **TFTP Server IP Address** – The IP address of the TFTP server that contains the public key file you wish to import.
- **Source File Name** – The public key file to upload.

WEB INTERFACE

To copy the SSH user's public key:

1. Click Security, SSH.
2. Select Configure User Key from the Step list.
3. Select Copy from the Action list.
4. Select the user name and the public-key type from the respective drop-down boxes, input the TFTP server IP address and the public key source file name.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 183: Copying the SSH User's Public Key



Security > SSH

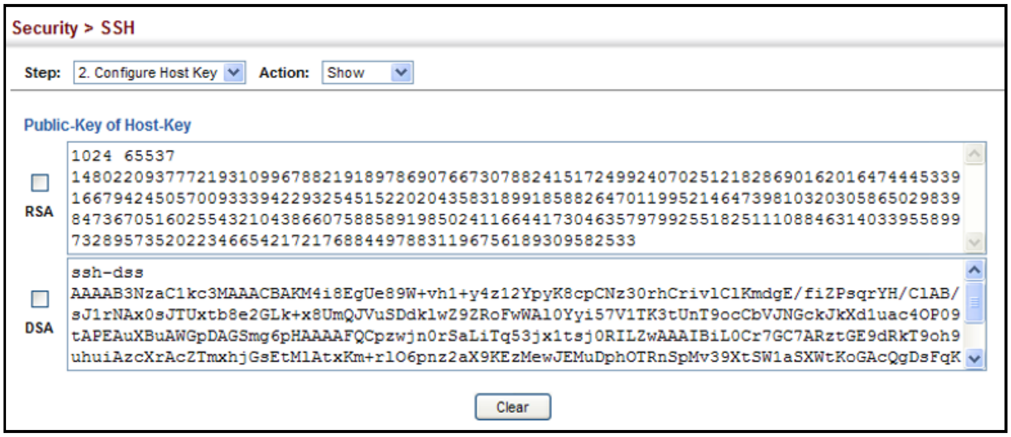
Step: 3. Configure User Key
Action: Copy

User Name: steve
User-Key Type: RSA
TFTP Server IP Address: 192.168.0.61
Source File Name: rsa.pub

To display or clear the SSH user's public key:

1. Click Security, SSH.
2. Select Configure User Key from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select a user from the User Name list.
5. Select the host-key type to clear.
6. Click Clear.

Figure 184: Showing the SSH User's Public Key



Step: 2. Configure Host Key
Action: Show

☐ RSA

```
1024 65537
1480220937772193109967882191897869076673078824151724992407025121828690162016474445339
1667942450570093339422932545152202043583189918588264701199521464739810320305865029839
8473670516025543210438660758858919850241166441730463579799255182511108846314033955899
732895735202234665421721768844978831196756189309582533
```

☐ DSA

```
ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAKM4i8EgUe89W+vh1+y4z12YpyK8cpCNz30rhCrivlClKmdgE/fiZPsqrYH/ClAB/
sJ1rNAx0sJTUxtb8e2GLk+x8UmQJVuSDdklwZ9ZRoFwWA10Yyi57V1TK3tUnT9ocCbVJNGckJkXd1uac4OP09
tAPEAuXBuAWGpDAGSmg6pHAAAAFQCpzwjn0rSaLiTq53jx1tsj0RILZwAAAIBiL0Cr7GC7ARztGE9dRkT9oh9
uhuiAzcXrAcZTmxhjGsEtMlAtxKm+rlO6pnz2aX9KEzMewJEMuDphOTRnSpMv39XtSW1aSXWtKoGAcQgDsFqK
```

ACCESS CONTROL LISTS

Access Control Lists (ACL) provide packet filtering for IPv4 frames (based on address, protocol, Layer 4 protocol port number or TCP control code), IPv6 frames (based on address, DSCP, or next header type), or any frames (based on MAC address or Ethernet type). To filter incoming packets, first create an access list, add the required rules, and then bind the list to a specific port.

Configuring Access Control Lists –

An ACL is a sequential list of permit or deny conditions that apply to IP addresses, MAC addresses, or other more specific criteria. This switch tests ingress or egress packets against the conditions in an ACL one by one. A packet will be accepted as soon as it matches a permit rule, or dropped as soon as it matches a deny rule. If no rules match, the packet is accepted.

COMMAND USAGE

The following restrictions apply to ACLs:

- The maximum number of ACLs is 64.
- The maximum number of rules per system is 512 rules.
- An ACL can have up to 64 rules. However, due to resource restrictions, the average number of rules bound to the ports should not exceed 20.
- The maximum number of rules that can be bound to the ports is 64 for each of the following list types: MAC ACLs, IP ACLs (including Standard and Extended ACLs), IPv6 Standard ACLs, and IPv6 Extended ACLs.

  The maximum number of rules (Access Control Entries, or ACEs) stated above is the worst case scenario. In practice, the switch compresses the ACEs in TCAM (a hardware table used to store ACEs), but the actual maximum number of ACEs possible depends on too many factors to be precisely determined. It depends on the amount of hardware resources reserved at runtime for this purpose.

  Auto ACE Compression is a software feature used to compress all the ACEs of an ACL to utilize hardware resources more efficiency. Without compression, one ACE would occupy a fixed number of entries in TCAM. So if one ACL includes 25 ACEs, the ACL would need (25 * n) entries in TCAM, where “n” is the fixed number of TCAM entries needed for one ACE. When compression is employed, before writing the ACE into TCAM, the software compresses the ACEs to reduce the number of required TCAM entries. For example, one ACL may include 128 ACEs which classify a continuous IP address range like 192.168.1.0~255. If compression is disabled, the ACL would occupy (128*n) entries of TCAM, using up nearly all of the hardware resources. When using compression, the 128 ACEs are compressed into one ACE classifying the IP address as 192.168.1.0/24, which requires only “n” entries in TCAM. The above example is an ideal case for compression. The worst case would be if no any ACE can be compressed, in which case the used number of TCAM entries would be the same as without compression. It would also require more time to process the ACEs.

The order in which active ACLs are checked is as follows:

1. User-defined rules in IP and MAC ACLs for ingress or egress ports are checked in parallel.
2. Rules within an ACL are checked in the configured order, from top to bottom.
3. If the result of checking an IP ACL is to permit a packet, but the result of a MAC ACL on the same packet is to deny it, the packet will be denied (because the decision to deny a packet has a higher priority for security reasons). A packet will also be denied if the IP ACL denies it and the MAC ACL accepts it.

SETTING A TIME RANGE

Use the Security > ACL (Configure Time Range) page to sets a time range during which ACL functions are applied.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Time Range" on page 762

COMMAND USAGE

If both an absolute rule and one or more periodic rules are configured for the same time range (i.e., named entry), that entry will only take effect if the current time is within the absolute time range and one of the periodic time ranges.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **Time-Range Name** – Name of a time range. (Range: 1-16 characters)

Add Rule

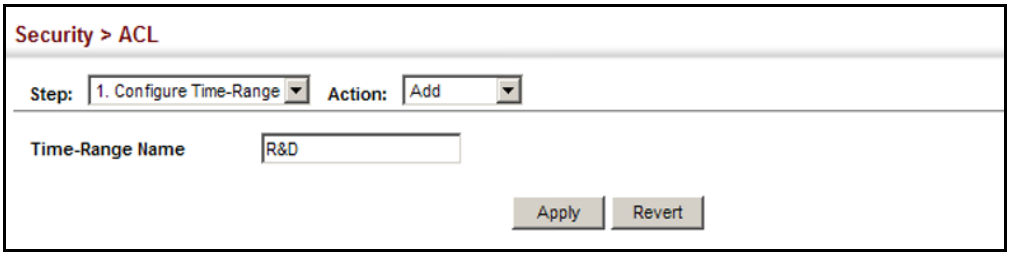
- **Time-Range** – Name of a time range.
- **Mode**
  - **Absolute** – Specifies a specific time or time range.
    - **Start/End** – Specifies the hours, minutes, month, day, and year at which to start or end.
  - **Periodic** – Specifies a periodic interval.
    - **Start/To** – Specifies the days of the week, hours, and minutes at which to start or end.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a time range:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Time Range from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter the name of a time range.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 185: Setting the Name of a Time Range

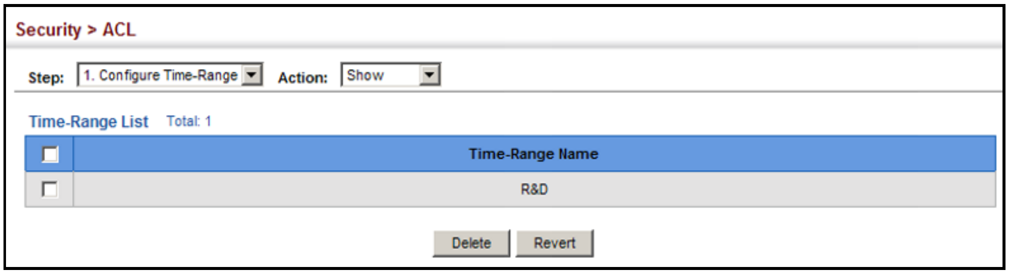

Security > ACL
Step:
1. Configure Time-Range
Action:
Add
Apply
Revert

Time-Range Name: R&D

To show a list of time ranges:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Time Range from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 186: Showing a List of Time Ranges


Security > ACL
Step:
1. Configure Time-Range
Action:
Show
Delete
Revert

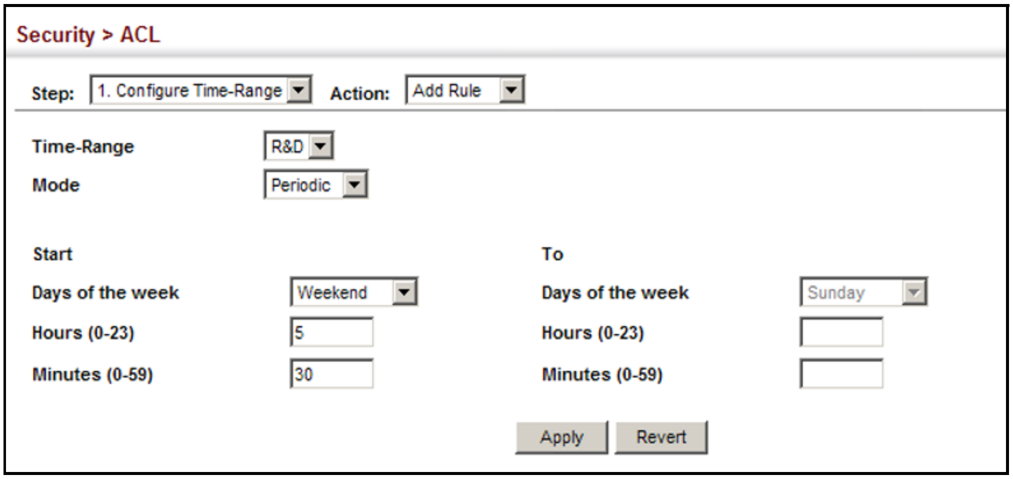
Time-Range List Total: 1

☐	Time-Range Name
☐	R&D

To configure a rule for a time range:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Time Range from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select the name of time range from the drop-down list.
5. Select a mode option of Absolute or Periodic.
6. Fill in the required parameters for the selected mode.
7. Click Apply.

Figure 187: Add a Rule to a Time Range



Step: 1. Configure Time-Range
Action: Add Rule

Time-Range: R&D
Mode: Periodic

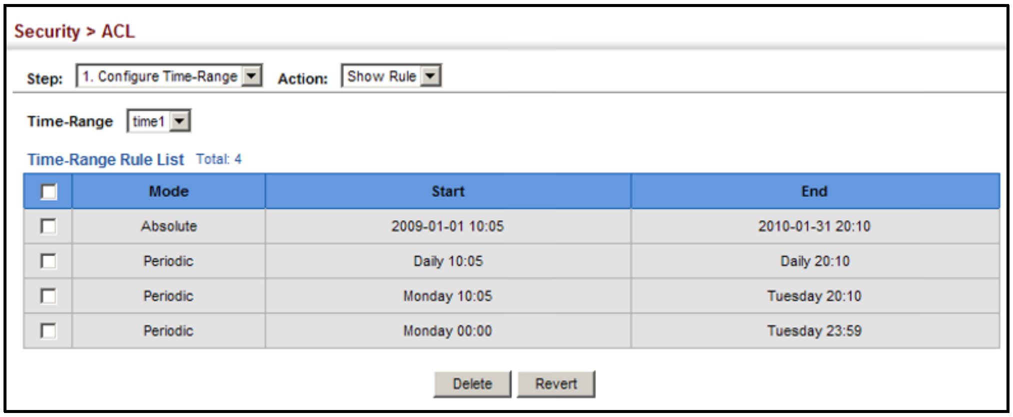
Start
Days of the week: Weekend
Hours (0-23): 5
Minutes (0-59): 30

To
Days of the week: Sunday
Hours (0-23):
Minutes (0-59):

To show the rules configured for a time range:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Time Range from the Step list.
3. Select Show Rule from the Action list.

Figure 188: Showing the Rules Configured for a Time Range



Step: 1. Configure Time-Range
Action: Show Rule

Time-Range: time1

Time-Range Rule List Total: 4

☐	Mode	Start	End
☐	Absolute	2009-01-01 10:05	2010-01-31 20:10
☐	Periodic	Daily 10:05	Daily 20:10
☐	Periodic	Monday 10:05	Tuesday 20:10
☐	Periodic	Monday 00:00	Tuesday 23:59

SHOWING TCAM UTILIZATION

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Show TCAM) page to show utilization parameters for TCAM (Ternary Content Addressable Memory), including the number policy control entries in use, the number of free entries, and the overall percentage of TCAM in use.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show access-list tcam-utilization" on page 708

COMMAND USAGE

Policy control entries (PCEs) are used by various system functions which rely on rule-based searches, including Access Control Lists (ACLs), IP

Source Guard filter rules, Quality of Service (QoS) processes, QinQ, MAC-based VLANs, VLAN translation, or traps.

For example, when binding an ACL to a port, each rule in an ACL will use two PCEs; and when setting an IP Source Guard filter rule for a port, the system will also use two PCEs.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

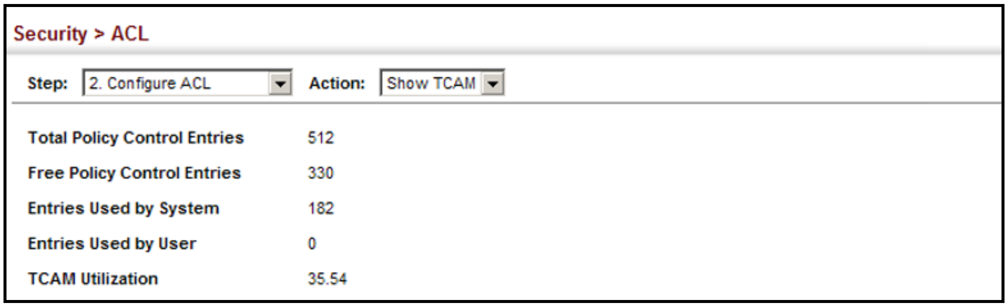
- **Total Policy Control Entries** – The number policy control entries in use.
- **Free Policy Control Entries** – The number of policy control entries available for use.
- **Entries Used by System** – The number of policy control entries used by the operating system.
- **Entries Used by User** – The number of policy control entries used by configuration settings, such as access control lists.
- **TCAM Utilization** – The overall percentage of TCAM in use.

WEB INTERFACE

To show information on TCAM utilization:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Show TCAM from the Action list.

Figure 189: Showing TCAM Utilization



Step: 2. Configure ACL Action: Show TCAM

Total Policy Control Entries	512
Free Policy Control Entries	330
Entries Used by System	182
Entries Used by User	0
TCAM Utilization	35.54

SETTING THE ACL NAME AND TYPE

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add) page to create an ACL.

CLI REFERENCES

- "access-list ip" on page 944
- "show ip access-list" on page 949
- "access-list ipv6" on page 950
- "show ipv6 access-list" on page 955

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

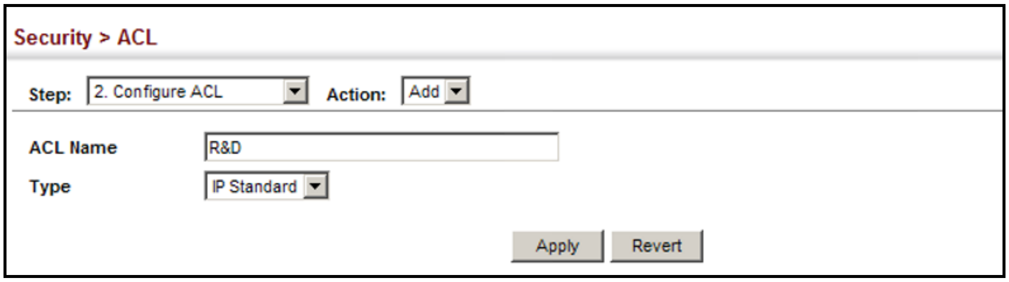
- **ACL Name** – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 32 characters)
- **Type** – The following filter modes are supported:
  - **IP Standard**: IPv4 ACL mode filters packets based on the source IPv4 address.
  - **IP Extended**: IPv4 ACL mode filters packets based on the source or destination IPv4 address, as well as the protocol type and protocol port number. If the "TCP" protocol is specified, then you can also filter packets based on the TCP control code.
  - **IPv6 Standard**: IPv6 ACL mode filters packets based on the source IPv6 address.
  - **IPv6 Extended**: IPv6 ACL mode filters packets based on the source or destination IP address, as well as DSCP, and the next header type.
  - **MAC** – MAC ACL mode filters packets based on the source or destination MAC address and the Ethernet frame type (RFC 1060).
  - **ARP** – ARP ACL specifies static IP-to-MAC address bindings used for ARP inspection (see "ARP Inspection" on page 371).

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the name and type of an ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Fill in the ACL Name field, and select the ACL type.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 190: Creating an ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL Action: Add

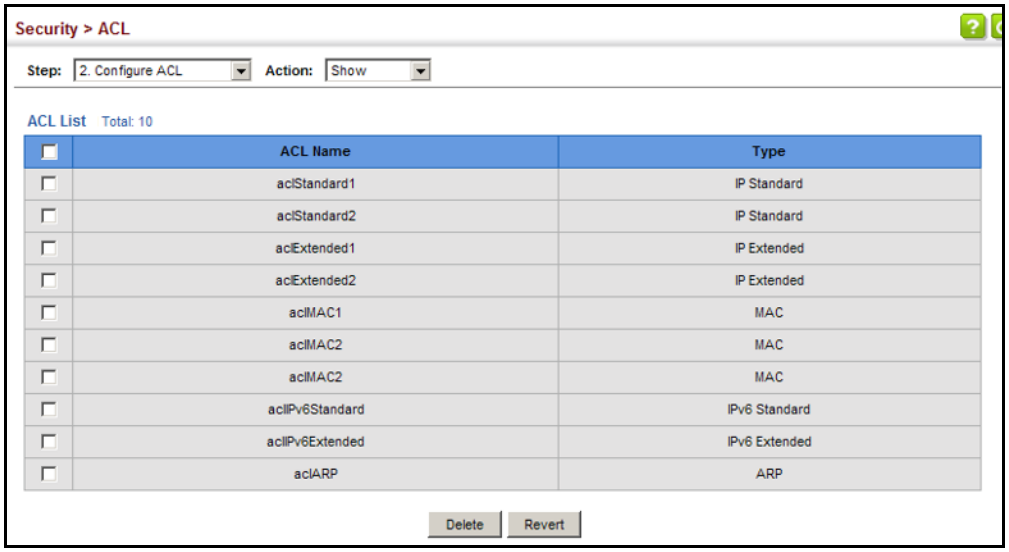
ACL Name: R&D

Type: IP Standard

To show a list of ACLs:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 191: Showing a List of ACLs



Step: 2. Configure ACL
Action: Show

ACL List Total: 10

☐	ACL Name	Type
☐	aclStandard1	IP Standard
☐	aclStandard2	IP Standard
☐	aclExtended1	IP Extended
☐	aclExtended2	IP Extended
☐	aclMAC1	MAC
☐	aclMAC2	MAC
☐	aclMAC2	MAC
☐	aclIPv6Standard	IPv6 Standard
☐	aclIPv6Extended	IPv6 Extended
☐	aclARP	ARP

CONFIGURING A STANDARD IPV4 ACL

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add Rule - IP Standard) page to configure a Standard IPv4 ACL.

CLI REFERENCES

- "permit, deny (Standard IP ACL)" on page 945
- "show ip access-list" on page 949
- "Time Range" on page 762

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to show in the Name list.
- **Name** – Shows the names of ACLs matching the selected type.
- **Action** – An ACL can contain any combination of permit or deny rules.
- **Address Type** – Specifies the source IP address. Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, “Host” to specify a specific host address in the Address field, or “IP” to specify a range of addresses with the Address and Subnet Mask fields. (Options: Any, Host, IP; Default: Any)
- **Source IP Address** – Source IP address.

- **Source Subnet Mask** – A subnet mask containing four integers from 0 to 255, each separated by a period. The mask uses 1 bits to indicate "match" and 0 bits to indicate "ignore." The mask is bitwise ANDed with the specified source IP address, and compared with the address for each IP packet entering the port(s) to which this ACL has been assigned.

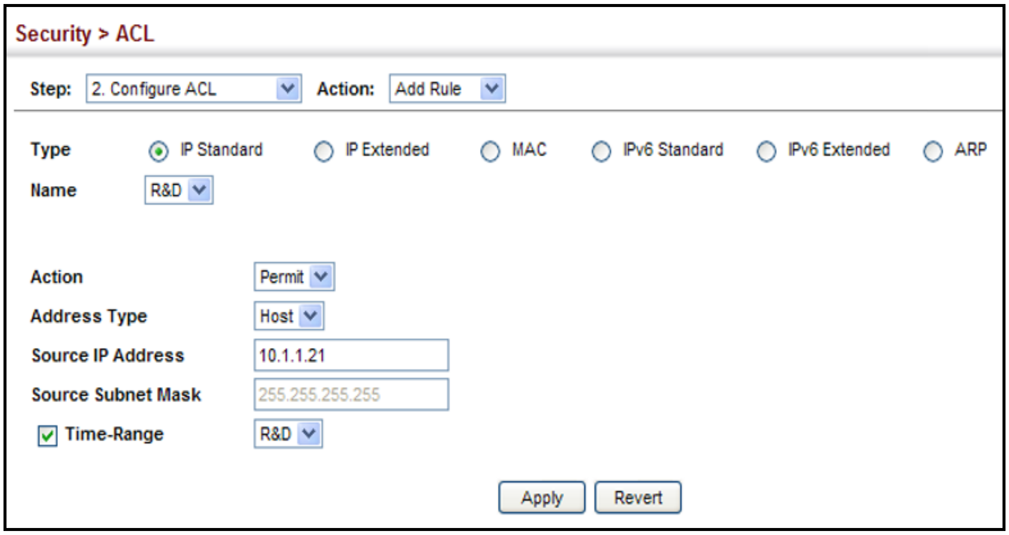
- **Time Range** – Name of a time range.

WEB INTERFACE

To add rules to an IPv4 Standard ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select IP Standard from the Type list.
5. Select the name of an ACL from the Name list.
6. Specify the action (i.e., Permit or Deny).
7. Select the address type (Any, Host, or IP).
8. If you select "Host," enter a specific address. If you select "IP," enter a subnet address and the mask for an address range.
9. Click Apply.

Figure 192: Configuring a Standard IPv4 ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL
Action: Add Rule

Type: ● IP Standard ○ IP Extended ○ MAC ○ IPv6 Standard ○ IPv6 Extended ○ ARP
Name: R&D

Action: Permit
Address Type: Host
Source IP Address: 10.1.1.21
Source Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.255
☑ Time-Range: R&D

CONFIGURING AN EXTENDED IPV4 ACL

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add Rule - IP Extended) page to configure an Extended IPv4 ACL.

CLI REFERENCES

- "permit, deny (Extended IPv4 ACL)" on page 946
- "show ip access-list" on page 949
- "Time Range" on page 762

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to show in the Name list.
- **Name** – Shows the names of ACLs matching the selected type.
- **Action** – An ACL can contain any combination of permit or deny rules.
- **Source/Destination Address Type** – Specifies the source or destination IP address type. Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, “Host” to specify a specific host address in the Address field, or “IP” to specify a range of addresses with the Address and Subnet Mask fields. (Options: Any, Host, IP; Default: Any)
- **Source/Destination IP Address** – Source or destination IP address.
- **Source/Destination Subnet Mask** – Subnet mask for source or destination address. (See the description for Subnet Mask on page 355.)
- **Source/Destination Port** – Source/destination port number for the specified protocol type. (Range: 0-65535)
- **Source/Destination Port Bit Mask** – Decimal number representing the port bits to match. (Range: 0-65535)
- **Protocol** – Specifies the protocol type to match as TCP, UDP or Others, where others indicates a specific protocol number (0-255). (Options: TCP, UDP, Others; Default: Others)
- **Service Type** – Packet priority settings based on the following criteria:
  - **Precedence** – IP precedence level. (Range: 0-7)
  - **DSCP** – DSCP priority level. (Range: 0-63)
- **Control Code** – Decimal number (representing a bit string) that specifies flag bits in byte 14 of the TCP header. (Range: 0-63)
- **Control Code Bit Mask** – Decimal number representing the code bits to match. (Range: 0-63)

  The control bit mask is a decimal number (for an equivalent binary bit mask) that is applied to the control code. Enter a decimal number, where the equivalent binary bit "1" means to match a bit and "0" means to ignore a bit. The following bits may be specified:

- 1 (fin) – Finish
- 2 (syn) – Synchronize
- 4 (rst) – Reset
- 8 (psh) – Push
- 16 (ack) – Acknowledgement
- 32 (urg) – Urgent pointer

For example, use the code value and mask below to catch packets with the following flags set:

- SYN flag valid, use control-code 2, control bit mask 2
- Both SYN and ACK valid, use control-code 18, control bit mask 18
- SYN valid and ACK invalid, use control-code 2, control bit mask 18

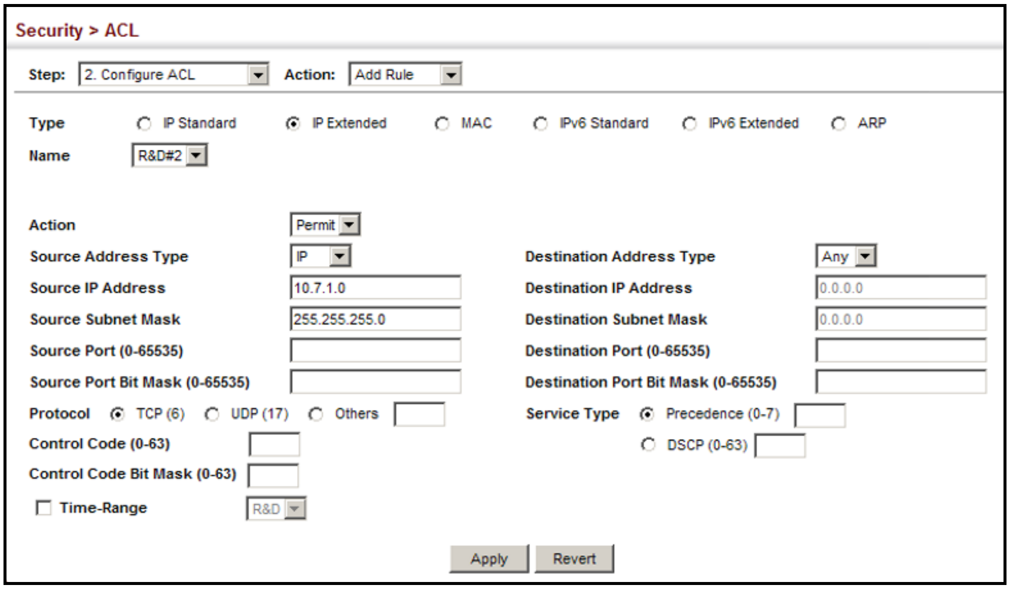
◆ **Time Range** – Name of a time range.

WEB INTERFACE

To add rules to an IPv4 Extended ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select IP Extended from the Type list.
5. Select the name of an ACL from the Name list.
6. Specify the action (i.e., Permit or Deny).
7. Select the address type (Any, Host, or IP).
8. If you select "Host," enter a specific address. If you select "IP," enter a subnet address and the mask for an address range.
9. Set any other required criteria, such as service type, protocol type, or control code.
10. Click Apply.

Figure 193: Configuring an Extended IPv4 ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL Action: Add Rule

Type ○ IP Standard ● IP Extended ○ MAC ○ IPv6 Standard ○ IPv6 Extended ○ ARP

Name R&D#2

Action Permit

Source Address Type IP

Source IP Address 10.7.1.0

Source Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Source Port (0-65535)

Source Port Bit Mask (0-65535)

Protocol ● TCP (6) ○ UDP (17) ○ Others

Control Code (0-63)

Control Code Bit Mask (0-63)

☐ Time-Range R&D

Destination Address Type Any

Destination IP Address 0.0.0.0

Destination Subnet Mask 0.0.0.0

Destination Port (0-65535)

Destination Port Bit Mask (0-65535)

Service Type ● Precedence (0-7) ○ DSCP (0-63)

CONFIGURING A STANDARD IPV6 ACL

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add Rule - IPv6 Standard) page to configure a Standard IPv6ACL.

CLI REFERENCES

- "permit, deny (Standard IPv6 ACL)" on page 951
- "show ipv6 access-list" on page 955
- "Time Range" on page 762

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed in the web interface:

- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to show in the Name list.
- **Name** – Shows the names of ACLs matching the selected type.
- **Action** – An ACL can contain any combination of permit or deny rules.
- **Source Address Type** – Specifies the source IP address. Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, “Host” to specify a specific host address in the Address field, or “IPv6-Prefix” to specify a range of addresses. (Options: Any, Host, IPv6-Prefix; Default: Any)
- **Source IPv6 Address** – An IPv6 source address or network class. The address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.
- **Source Prefix-Length** – A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix (i.e., the network portion of the address). (Range: 0-128 bits)

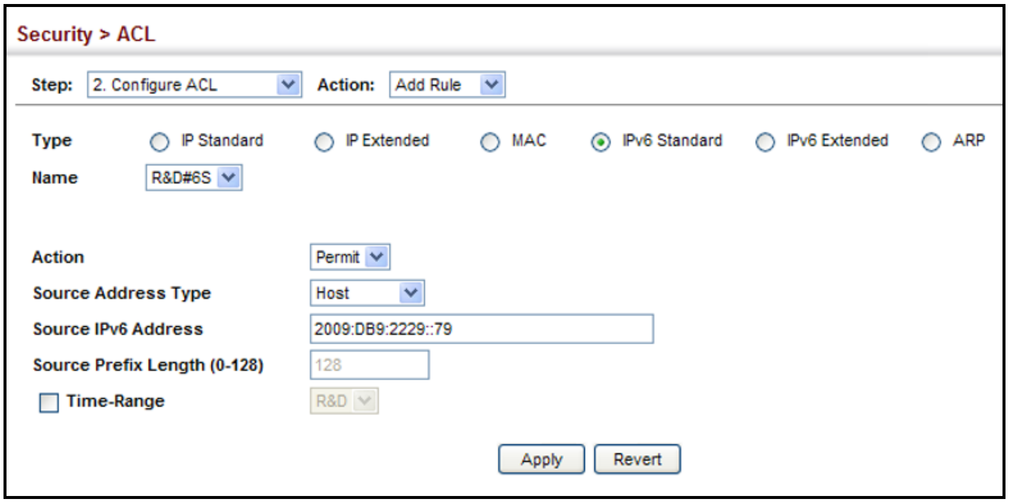
- **Time Range** – Name of a time range.

WEB INTERFACE

To add rules to a Standard IPv6 ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select IPv6 Standard from the Type list.
5. Select the name of an ACL from the Name list.
6. Specify the action (i.e., Permit or Deny).
7. Select the source address type (Any, Host, or IPv6-prefix).
8. If you select "Host," enter a specific address. If you select "IPv6-prefix," enter a subnet address and the prefix length.
9. Click Apply.

Figure 194: Configuring a Standard IPv6 ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL
Action: Add Rule

Type ○ IP Standard ○ IP Extended ○ MAC ● IPv6 Standard ○ IPv6 Extended ○ ARP

Name R&D#6S

Action Permit

Source Address Type Host

Source IPv6 Address 2009:DB9:2229::79

Source Prefix Length (0-128) 128

☐ Time-Range R&D

CONFIGURING AN EXTENDED IPV6 ACL

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add Rule - IPv6 Extended) page to configure an Extended IPv6 ACL.

CLI REFERENCES

- "permit, deny (Extended IPv6 ACL)" on page 952
- "show ipv6 access-list" on page 955
- "Time Range" on page 762

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed in the web interface:

- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to show in the Name list.
- **Name** – Shows the names of ACLs matching the selected type.
- **Action** – An ACL can contain any combination of permit or deny rules.
- **Source/Destination Address Type** – Specifies the source or destination IP address type. Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, or “IPv6-Prefix” to specify a range of addresses. (Options: Any, IPv6-Prefix; Default: Any)
- **Source/Destination IPv6 Address** – An IPv6 address or network class. The address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.
- **Source/Destination Prefix-Length** – A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix; i.e., the network portion of the address. (Range: 0-128 bits for the source address; 0-8 bits for the destination address)
- **DSCP** – DSCP traffic class. (Range: 0-63)
- **Next Header** – Identifies the type of header immediately following the IPv6 header. (Range: 0-255)

  Optional internet-layer information is encoded in separate headers that may be placed between the IPv6 header and the upper-layer header in a packet. There are a small number of such extension headers, each identified by a distinct Next Header value. IPv6 supports the values defined for the IPv4 Protocol field in RFC 1700, and includes these commonly used headers:

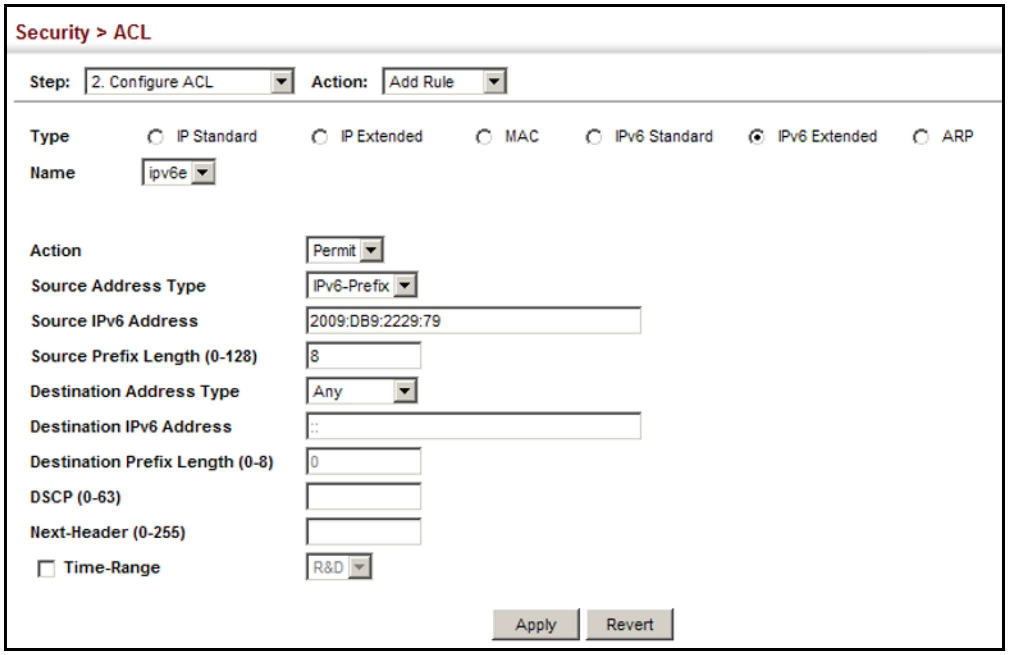
  0 : Hop-by-Hop Options (RFC 2460)
  6 : TCP Upper-layer Header (RFC 1700)
  17 : UDP Upper-layer Header (RFC 1700)
  43 : Routing (RFC 2460)
  44 : Fragment (RFC 2460)
  50 : Encapsulating Security Payload (RFC 2406)
  51 : Authentication (RFC 2402)
  60 : Destination Options (RFC 2460)

WEB INTERFACE

To add rules to an Extended IPv6 ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select IPv6 Extended from the Type list.
5. Select the name of an ACL from the Name list.
6. Specify the action (i.e., Permit or Deny).
7. Select the address type (Any or IPv6-prefix).
8. If you select "Host," enter a specific address. If you select "IPv6-prefix," enter a subnet address and prefix length.
9. Set any other required criteria, such as DSCP or next header type.
10. Click Apply.

Figure 195: Configuring an Extended IPv6 ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL Action: Add Rule

Type ○ IP Standard ○ IP Extended ○ MAC ○ IPv6 Standard ● IPv6 Extended ○ ARP

Name ipv6e

Action Permit

Source Address Type IPv6-Prefix

Source IPv6 Address 2009:DB9:2229:79

Source Prefix Length (0-128) 8

Destination Address Type Any

Destination IPv6 Address ::

Destination Prefix Length (0-8) 0

DSCP (0-63)

Next-Header (0-255)

☐ Time-Range R&D

CONFIGURING A MAC ACL

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add Rule - MAC) page to configure a MAC ACL based on hardware addresses, packet format, and Ethernet type.

CLI REFERENCES

- "permit, deny (MAC ACL)" on page 957
- "show ip access-list" on page 949
- "Time Range" on page 762

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to show in the Name list.
- **Name** – Shows the names of ACLs matching the selected type.
- **Action** – An ACL can contain any combination of permit or deny rules.
- **Source/Destination Address Type** – Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, “Host” to indicate a specific MAC address, or “MAC” to specify an address range with the Address and Bit Mask fields. (Options: Any, Host, MAC; Default: Any)
- **Source/Destination MAC Address** – Source or destination MAC address.
- **Source/Destination Bit Mask** – Hexadecimal mask for source or destination MAC address.
- **Packet Format** – This attribute includes the following packet types:
  - **Any** – Any Ethernet packet type.
  - **Untagged-eth2** – Untagged Ethernet II packets.
  - **Untagged-802.3** – Untagged Ethernet 802.3 packets.
  - **Tagged-eth2** – Tagged Ethernet II packets.
  - **Tagged-802.3** – Tagged Ethernet 802.3 packets.
- **VID** – VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)
- **VID Bit Mask** – VLAN bit mask. (Range: 0-4095)
- **Ethernet Type** – This option can only be used to filter Ethernet II formatted packets. (Range: 0-ffff hex.)

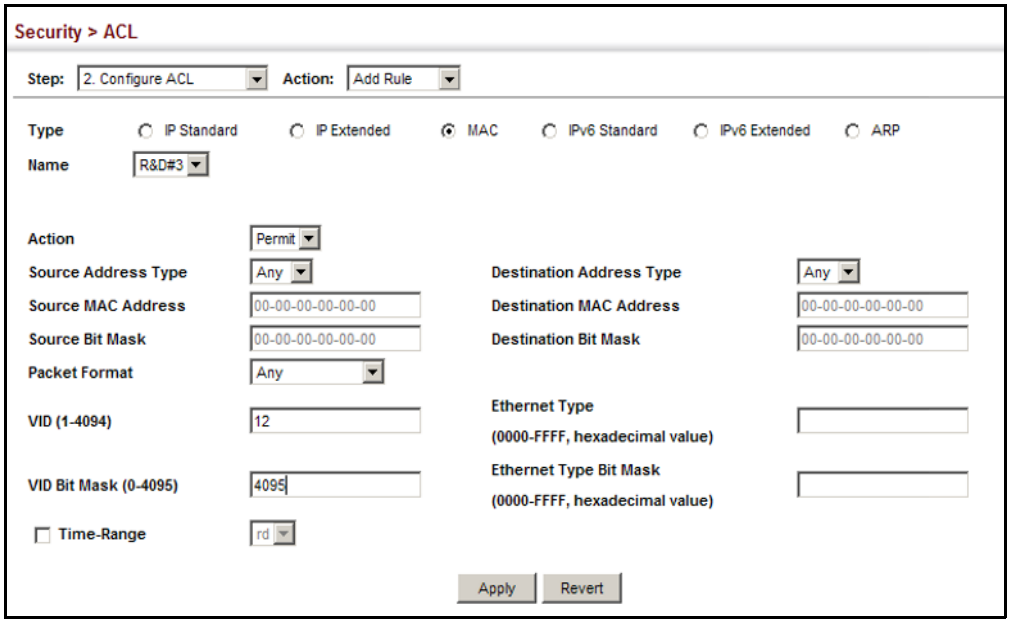
  A detailed listing of Ethernet protocol types can be found in RFC 1060. A few of the more common types include 0800 (IP), 0806 (ARP), 8137 (IPX).
- **Ethernet Type Bit Mask** – Protocol bit mask. (Range: 0-ffff hex)
- **Time Range** – Name of a time range.

WEB INTERFACE

To add rules to a MAC ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select MAC from the Type list.
5. Select the name of an ACL from the Name list.
6. Specify the action (i.e., Permit or Deny).
7. Select the address type (Any, Host, or MAC).
8. If you select "Host," enter a specific address (e.g., 11-22-33-44-55-66). If you select "MAC," enter a base address and a hexadecimal bit mask for an address range.
9. Set any other required criteria, such as VID, Ethernet type, or packet format.
10. Click Apply.

Figure 196: Configuring a MAC ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL
Action: Add Rule

Type: ○ IP Standard ○ IP Extended ● MAC ○ IPv6 Standard ○ IPv6 Extended ○ ARP
Name: R&D#3

Action: Permit
Source Address Type: Any
Source MAC Address: 00-00-00-00-00-00
Source Bit Mask: 00-00-00-00-00-00
Packet Format: Any
VID (1-4094): 12
VID Bit Mask (0-4095): 4095
☐ Time-Range: rd
Destination Address Type: Any
Destination MAC Address: 00-00-00-00-00-00
Destination Bit Mask: 00-00-00-00-00-00
Ethernet Type (0000-FFFF, hexadecimal value):
Ethernet Type Bit Mask (0000-FFFF, hexadecimal value):

CONFIGURING AN ARP ACL

Use the Security > ACL (Configure ACL - Add Rule - ARP) page to configure ACLs based on ARP message addresses. ARP Inspection can then use these ACLs to filter suspicious traffic (see "Configuring Global Settings for ARP Inspection" on page 372).

CLI REFERENCES

- "permit, deny (ARP ACL)" on page 963
- "show ip access-list" on page 949
- "Time Range" on page 762

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

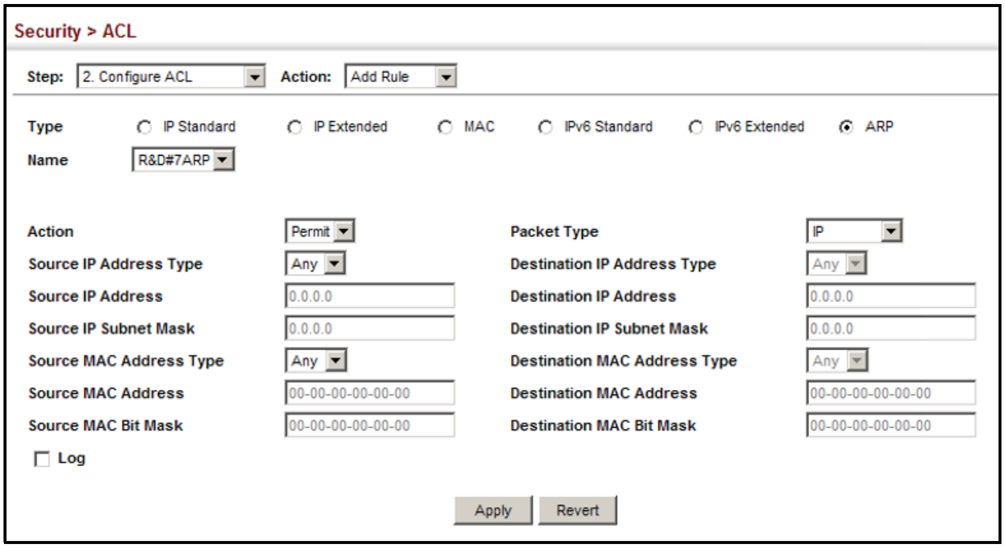
- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to show in the Name list.
- **Name** – Shows the names of ACLs matching the selected type.
- **Action** – An ACL can contain any combination of permit or deny rules.
- **Packet Type** – Indicates an ARP request, ARP response, or either type. (Range: IP, Request, Response; Default: IP)
- **Source/Destination IP Address Type** – Specifies the source or destination IPv4 address. Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, “Host” to specify a specific host address in the Address field, or “IP” to specify a range of addresses with the Address and Mask fields. (Options: Any, Host, IP; Default: Any)
- **Source/Destination IP Address** – Source or destination IP address.
- **Source/Destination IP Subnet Mask** – Subnet mask for source or destination address. (See the description for Subnet Mask on page 355.)
- **Source/Destination MAC Address Type** – Use “Any” to include all possible addresses, “Host” to indicate a specific MAC address, or “MAC” to specify an address range with the Address and Mask fields. (Options: Any, Host, MAC; Default: Any)
- **Source/Destination MAC Address** – Source or destination MAC address.
- **Source/Destination MAC Bit Mask** – Hexadecimal mask for source or destination MAC address.
- **Log** – Logs a packet when it matches the access control entry.

WEB INTERFACE

To add rules to an ARP ACL:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure ACL from the Step list.
3. Select Add Rule from the Action list.
4. Select ARP from the Type list.
5. Select the name of an ACL from the Name list.
6. Specify the action (i.e., Permit or Deny).
7. Select the packet type (Request, Response, All).
8. Select the address type (Any, Host, or IP).
9. If you select "Host," enter a specific address (e.g., 11-22-33-44-55-66). If you select "IP," enter a base address and a hexadecimal bit mask for an address range.
10. Enable logging if required.
11. Click Apply.

Figure 197: Configuring a ARP ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 2. Configure ACL
Action: Add Rule

Type ○ IP Standard ○ IP Extended ○ MAC ○ IPv6 Standard ○ IPv6 Extended ● ARP
Name R&D#7ARP

Action	Permit	Packet Type	IP
Source IP Address Type	Any	Destination IP Address Type	Any
Source IP Address	0.0.0.0	Destination IP Address	0.0.0.0
Source IP Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0	Destination IP Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Source MAC Address Type	Any	Destination MAC Address Type	Any
Source MAC Address	00-00-00-00-00-00	Destination MAC Address	00-00-00-00-00-00
Source MAC Bit Mask	00-00-00-00-00-00	Destination MAC Bit Mask	00-00-00-00-00-00

☐ Log

BINDING A PORT TO AN ACCESS CONTROL LIST

After configuring ACLs, use the Security > ACL (Configure Interface – Configure) page to bind the ports that need to filter traffic to the appropriate ACLs. You can assign one IP access list and one MAC access list to any port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip access-group" on page 948
- "show ip access-group" on page 949
- "mac access-group" on page 960
- "show mac access-group" on page 961
- "Time Range" on page 762

COMMAND USAGE

- This switch supports ACLs for ingress filtering only.
- You only bind one ACL to any port for ingress filtering.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

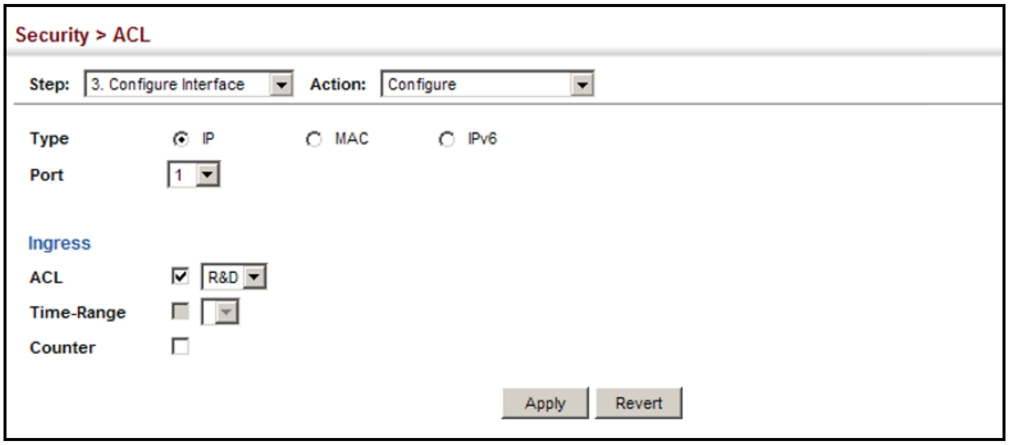
- **Type** – Selects the type of ACLs to bind to a port.
- **Port** – Port identifier.
- **ACL** – ACL used for ingress packets.
- **Time Range** – Name of a time range.
- **Counter** – Enables counter for ACL statistics.

WEB INTERFACE

To bind an ACL to a port:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Configure from the Action list.
4. Select IP, MAC or IPv6 from the Type list.
5. Select a port.
6. Select the name of an ACL from the ACL list.
7. Click Apply.

Figure 198: Binding a Port to an ACL



Security > ACL

Step: 3. Configure Interface
Action: Configure

Type ● IP ○ MAC ○ IPv6
Port 1

Ingress
ACL ☑ R&D
Time-Range ☐
Counter ☐

Configuring ACL Mirroring

After configuring ACLs, use the Security > ACL (Configure Interface – Add Mirror) page to mirror traffic matching an ACL from one or more source ports to a target port for real-time analysis. You can then attach a logic analyzer or RMON probe to the target port and study the traffic crossing the source VLAN(s) in a completely unobtrusive manner.

CLI References

- "Local Port Mirroring Commands" on page 1009

Command Usage

ACL-based mirroring is only used for ingress traffic. To mirror an ACL, follow these steps:

1. Create an ACL as described in the preceding sections.
2. Add one or more mirrored ports to ACL as described under "Binding a Port to an Access Control List" on page 367.
3. Use the Add Mirror page to specify the ACL and the destination port to which matching traffic will be mirrored.

Parameters

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier.
- **ACL** – ACL used for ingress packets.

Web Interface

To bind an ACL to a port:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.

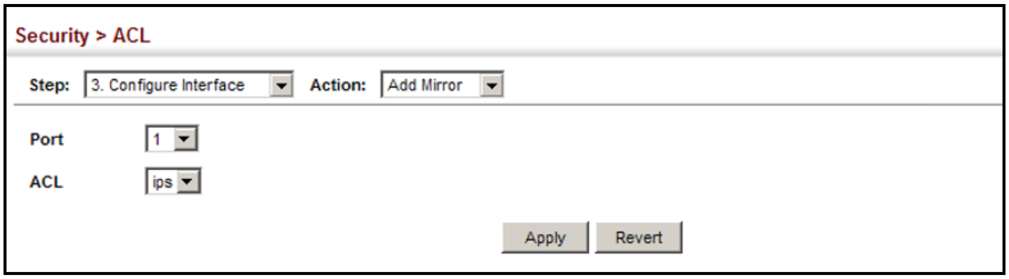
3. Select Add Mirror from the Action list.

4. Select a port.

5. Select the name of an ACL from the ACL list.

6. Click Apply.

Figure 199: Configuring ACL Mirroring



Step: 3. Configure Interface
Action: Add Mirror
Port: 1
ACL: ips

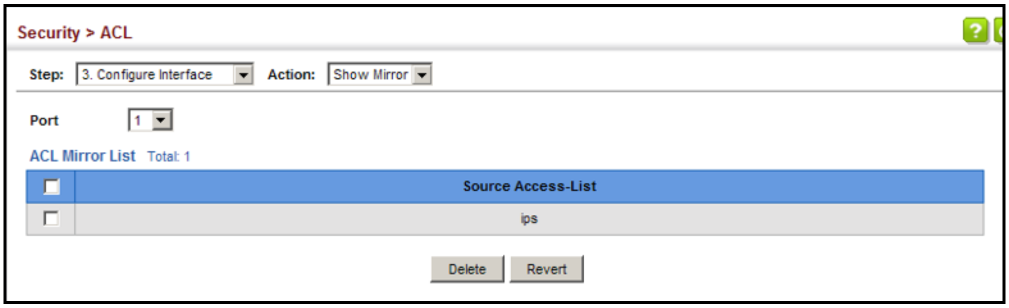
To show the ACLs to be mirrored:

1. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.

2. Select Show Mirror from the Action list.

3. Select a port.

Figure 200: Showing the VLANs to Mirror



Step: 3. Configure Interface
Action: Show Mirror
Port: 1

ACL Mirror List Total: 1

☐	Source Access-List
☐	ips

SHOWING ACL HARDWARE COUNTERS

Use the Security > ACL > Configure Interface (Show Hardware Counters) page to show statistics for ACL hardware counters.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show access-list" on page 966
- "clear access-list hardware counters" on page 965

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Type** – Selects the type of ACL.
- **Direction** – Displays statistics for ingress.
- **ACL Name** – The ACL bound this port.
- **Action** – Shows if action is to permit or deny specified packets.
- *Rules* – Shows the rules for the ACL bound to this port.
- **Time-Range** – Name of a time range.
- **Hits** – Shows the number of packets matching this ACL.[6]
- **Clear Counter** – Clears the hit counter for the specified ACL.

WEB INTERFACE

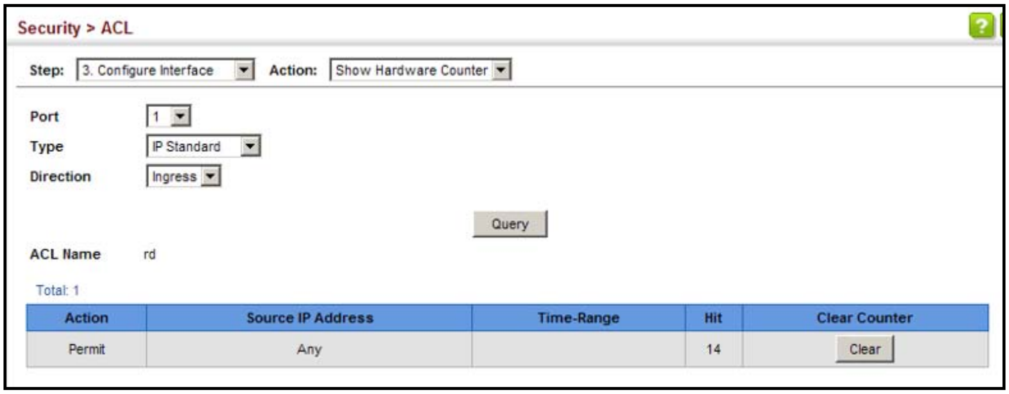
To show statistics for ACL hardware counters:

1. Click Security, ACL.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show Hardware Counters from the Action list.
4. Select a port.
5. Select ingress or egress traffic.

---

[6] Due to a hardware limitation, statistics are only displayed for permit rules.

Figure 201: Showing ACL Statistics



Step: 3. Configure Interface
Action: Show Hardware Counter

Port: 1
Type: IP Standard
Direction: Ingress

ACL Name: rd

Total: 1

Action	Source IP Address	Time-Range	Hit	Clear Counter
Permit	Any		14	Clear

ARP INSPECTION

ARP Inspection is a security feature that validates the MAC Address bindings for Address Resolution Protocol packets. It provides protection against ARP traffic with invalid MAC-to-IP address bindings, which forms the basis for certain “man-in-the-middle” attacks. This is accomplished by intercepting all ARP requests and responses and verifying each of these packets before the local ARP cache is updated or the packet is forwarded to the appropriate destination. Invalid ARP packets are dropped.

ARP Inspection determines the validity of an ARP packet based on valid IP-to-MAC address bindings stored in a trusted database – the DHCP snooping binding database (see "DHCP Snooping Configuration" on page 411). This database is built by DHCP snooping if it is enabled on globally on the switch and on the required VLANs. ARP Inspection can also validate ARP packets against user-configured ARP access control lists (ACLs) for hosts with statically configured addresses (see "Configuring an ARP ACL" on page 365).

COMMAND USAGE

Enabling & Disabling ARP Inspection

- ARP Inspection is controlled on a global and VLAN basis.
- By default, ARP Inspection is disabled both globally and on all VLANs.
    - If ARP Inspection is globally enabled, then it becomes active only on the VLANs where it has been enabled.
    - When ARP Inspection is enabled globally, all ARP request and reply packets on inspection-enabled VLANs are redirected to the CPU and their switching behavior handled by the ARP Inspection engine.
    - If ARP Inspection is disabled globally, then it becomes inactive for all VLANs, including those where inspection is enabled.

  - When ARP Inspection is disabled, all ARP request and reply packets will bypass the ARP Inspection engine and their switching behavior will match that of all other packets.
  - Disabling and then re-enabling global ARP Inspection will not affect the ARP Inspection configuration of any VLANs.
  - When ARP Inspection is disabled globally, it is still possible to configure ARP Inspection for individual VLANs. These configuration changes will only become active after ARP Inspection is enabled globally again.

- The ARP Inspection engine in the current firmware version does not support ARP Inspection on trunk ports.

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR ARP INSPECTION

Use the Security > ARP Inspection (Configure General) page to enable ARP inspection globally for the switch, to validate address information in each packet, and configure logging.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ARP Inspection" on page 924

COMMAND USAGE

ARP Inspection Validation

- By default, ARP Inspection Validation is disabled.
- Specifying at least one of the following validations enables ARP Inspection Validation globally. Any combination of the following checks can be active concurrently.
  - Destination MAC – Checks the destination MAC address in the Ethernet header against the target MAC address in the ARP body. This check is performed for ARP responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.
  - IP – Checks the ARP body for invalid and unexpected IP addresses. These addresses include 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, and all IP multicast addresses. Sender IP addresses are checked in all ARP requests and responses, while target IP addresses are checked only in ARP responses.
  - Source MAC – Checks the source MAC address in the Ethernet header against the sender MAC address in the ARP body. This check is performed on both ARP requests and responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.

ARP Inspection Logging

- By default, logging is active for ARP Inspection, and cannot be disabled.
- The administrator can configure the log facility rate.
- When the switch drops a packet, it places an entry in the log buffer, then generates a system message on a rate-controlled basis. After the system message is generated, the entry is cleared from the log buffer.
- Each log entry contains flow information, such as the receiving VLAN, the port number, the source and destination IP addresses, and the source and destination MAC addresses.
- If multiple, identical invalid ARP packets are received consecutively on the same VLAN, then the logging facility will only generate one entry in the log buffer and one corresponding system message.
- If the log buffer is full, the oldest entry will be replaced with the newest entry.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

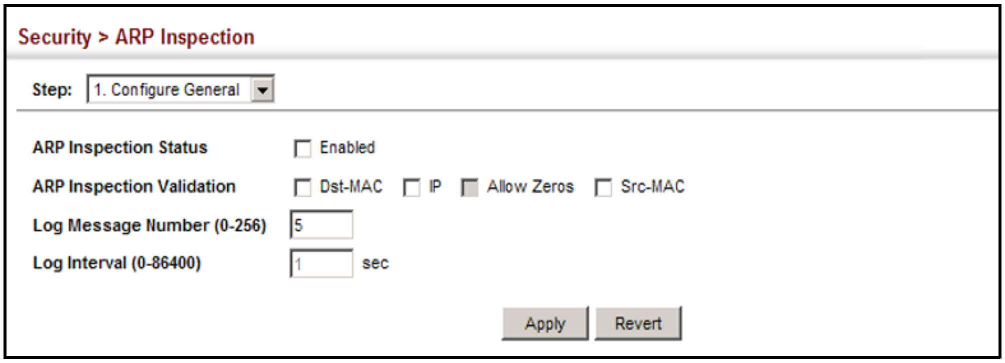
- **ARP Inspection Status** – Enables ARP Inspection globally. (Default: Disabled)
- **ARP Inspection Validation** – Enables extended ARP Inspection Validation if any of the following options are enabled. (Default: Disabled)
  - **Dst-MAC** – Validates the destination MAC address in the Ethernet header against the target MAC address in the body of ARP responses.
  - **IP** – Checks the ARP body for invalid and unexpected IP addresses. Sender IP addresses are checked in all ARP requests and responses, while target IP addresses are checked only in ARP responses.
  - **Allow Zeros** – Allows sender IP address to be 0.0.0.0.
  - **Src-MAC** – Validates the source MAC address in the Ethernet header against the sender MAC address in the ARP body. This check is performed on both ARP requests and responses.
- **Log Message Number** – The maximum number of entries saved in a log message. (Range: 0-256; Default: 5)
- **Log Interval** – The interval at which log messages are sent. (Range: 0-86400 seconds; Default: 1 second)

Web Interface

To configure global settings for ARP Inspection:

1. Click Security, ARP Inspection.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Enable ARP inspection globally, enable any of the address validation options, and adjust any of the logging parameters if required.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 202: Configuring Global Settings for ARP Inspection



Security > ARP Inspection

Step: 1. Configure General

ARP Inspection Status ☐ Enabled

ARP Inspection Validation ☐ Dst-MAC ☐ IP ☐ Allow Zeros ☐ Src-MAC

Log Message Number (0-256) 5

Log Interval (0-86400) 1 sec

Configuring VLAN Settings for ARP Inspection

Use the Security > ARP Inspection (Configure VLAN) page to enable ARP inspection for any VLAN and to specify the ARP ACL to use.

CLI References

- "ARP Inspection" on page 924

Command Usage

ARP Inspection VLAN Filters (ACLs)

- By default, no ARP Inspection ACLs are configured and the feature is disabled.
- ARP Inspection ACLs are configured within the ARP ACL configuration page (see page 365).
- ARP Inspection ACLs can be applied to any configured VLAN.
- ARP Inspection uses the DHCP snooping bindings database for the list of valid IP-to-MAC address bindings. ARP ACLs take precedence over entries in the DHCP snooping bindings database. The switch first compares ARP packets to any specified ARP ACLs.
- If *Static* is specified, ARP packets are only validated against the selected ACL – packets are filtered according to any matching rules,

packets not matching any rules are dropped, and the DHCP snooping bindings database check is bypassed.

- If *Static* is not specified, ARP packets are first validated against the selected ACL; if no ACL rules match the packets, then the DHCP snooping bindings database determines their validity.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

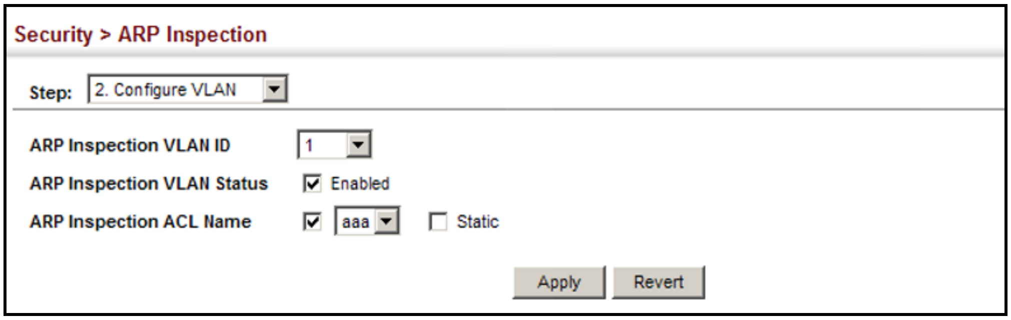
- **ARP Inspection VLAN ID** – Selects any configured VLAN. (Default: 1)
- **ARP Inspection VLAN Status** – Enables ARP Inspection for the selected VLAN. (Default: Disabled)
- **ARP Inspection ACL Name**
  - *ARP ACL* – Allows selection of any configured ARP ACLs. (Default: None)
  - **Static** – When an ARP ACL is selected, and static mode also selected, the switch only performs ARP Inspection and bypasses validation against the DHCP Snooping Bindings database. When an ARP ACL is selected, but static mode is not selected, the switch first performs ARP Inspection and then validation against the DHCP Snooping Bindings database. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure VLAN settings for ARP Inspection:

1. Click Security, ARP Inspection.
2. Select Configure VLAN from the Step list.
3. Enable ARP inspection for the required VLANs, select an ARP ACL filter to check for configured addresses, and select the Static option to bypass checking the DHCP snooping bindings database if required.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 203: Configuring VLAN Settings for ARP Inspection



Security > ARP Inspection

Step: 2. Configure VLAN

ARP Inspection VLAN ID: 1

ARP Inspection VLAN Status: ☑ Enabled

ARP Inspection ACL Name: ☑ aaa ☐ Static

CONFIGURING INTERFACE SETTINGS FOR ARP INSPECTION

Use the Security > ARP Inspection (Configure Interface) page to specify the ports that require ARP inspection, and to adjust the packet inspection rate.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ARP Inspection" on page 924

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Port or trunk identifier.
- **Trust Status** – Configures the port as trusted or untrusted. (Default: Untrusted)

  By default, all untrusted ports are subject to ARP packet rate limiting, and all trusted ports are exempt from ARP packet rate limiting.

  Packets arriving on trusted interfaces bypass all ARP Inspection and ARP Inspection Validation checks and will always be forwarded, while those arriving on untrusted interfaces are subject to all configured ARP inspection tests.
- **Packet Rate Limit** – Sets the maximum number of ARP packets that can be processed by CPU per second on trusted or untrusted ports. (Range: 0-2048; Default: 15)

  Setting the rate limit to “0” means that there is no restriction on the number of ARP packets that can be processed by the CPU.

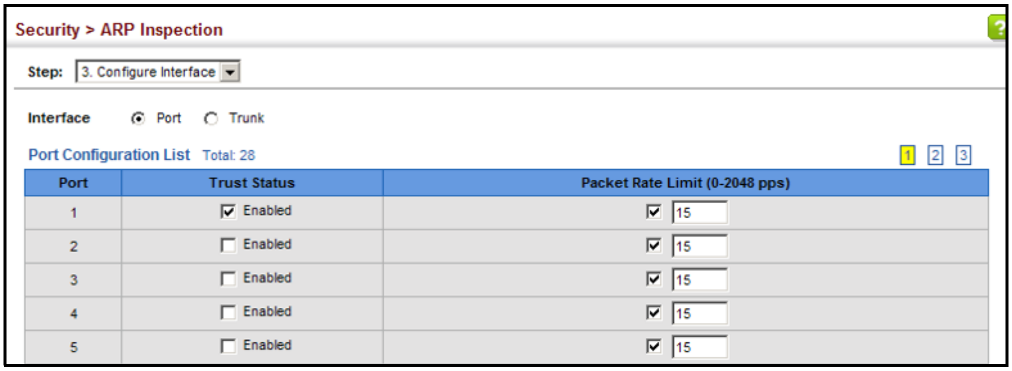
  The switch will drop all ARP packets received on a port which exceeds the configured ARP-packets-per-second rate limit.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure interface settings for ARP Inspection:

1. Click Security, ARP Inspection.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Specify any untrusted ports which require ARP inspection, and adjust the packet inspection rate.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 204: Configuring Interface Settings for ARP Inspection



Security > ARP Inspection

Step: 3. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port Configuration List Total: 28

Port	Trust Status	Packet Rate Limit (0-2048 pps)
1	☑ Enabled	☑ 15
2	☐ Enabled	☑ 15
3	☐ Enabled	☑ 15
4	☐ Enabled	☑ 15
5	☐ Enabled	☑ 15

Displaying ARP Inspection Statistics

Use the Security > ARP Inspection (Show Information - Show Statistics) page to display statistics about the number of ARP packets processed, or dropped for various reasons.

CLI References

- "show ip arp inspection statistics" on page 932

Parameters

These parameters are displayed:

Table 21: ARP Inspection Statistics

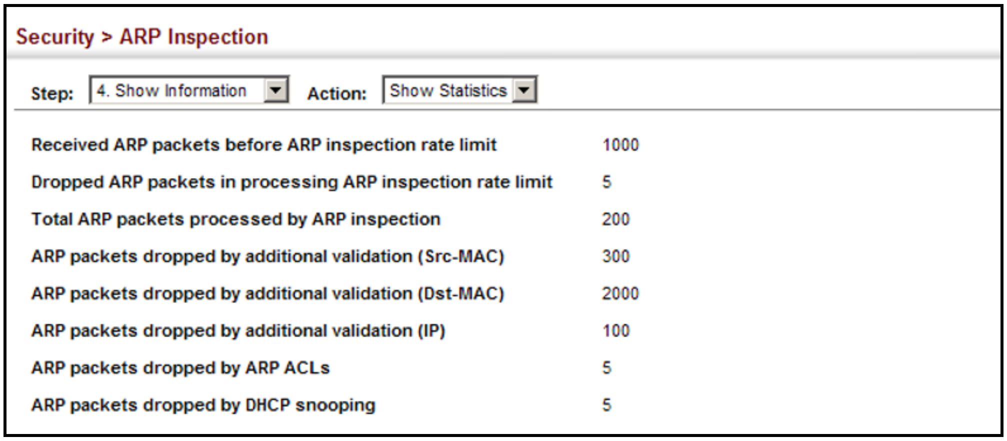
Parameter	Description
Received ARP packets before ARP inspection rate limit	Count of ARP packets received but not exceeding the ARP Inspection rate limit.
Dropped ARP packets in the process of ARP inspection rate limit	Count of ARP packets exceeding (and dropped by) ARP rate limiting.
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (IP)	Count of ARP packets that failed the IP address test.
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (Dst-MAC)	Count of packets that failed the destination MAC address test.
Total ARP packets processed by ARP inspection	Count of all ARP packets processed by the ARP Inspection engine.
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (Src-MAC)	Count of packets that failed the source MAC address test.
ARP packets dropped by ARP ACLs	Count of ARP packets that failed validation against ARP ACL rules.
ARP packets dropped by DHCP snooping	Count of packets that failed validation against the DHCP Snooping Binding database.

WEB INTERFACE

To display statistics for ARP Inspection:

1. Click Security, ARP Inspection.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Statistics from the Action list.

Figure 205: Displaying Statistics for ARP Inspection



Step: 4. Show Information
Action: Show Statistics

Received ARP packets before ARP inspection rate limit	1000
Dropped ARP packets in processing ARP inspection rate limit	5
Total ARP packets processed by ARP inspection	200
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (Src-MAC)	300
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (Dst-MAC)	2000
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (IP)	100
ARP packets dropped by ARP ACLs	5
ARP packets dropped by DHCP snooping	5

DISPLAYING THE ARP INSPECTION LOG

Use the Security > ARP Inspection (Show Information - Show Log) page to show information about entries stored in the log, including the associated VLAN, port, and address components.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ip arp inspection log" on page 932

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 22: ARP Inspection Log

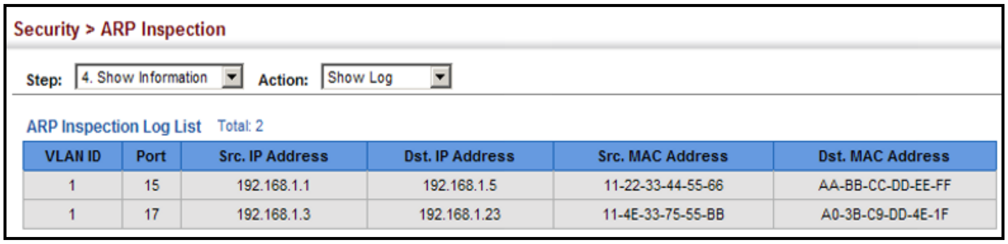
Parameter	Description
VLAN ID	The VLAN where this packet was seen.
Port	The port where this packet was seen.
Src. IP Address	The source IP address in the packet.
Dst. IP Address	The destination IP address in the packet.
Src. MAC Address	The source MAC address in the packet.
Dst. MAC Address	The destination MAC address in the packet.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the ARP Inspection log:

1. Click Security, ARP Inspection.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Log from the Action list.

Figure 206: Displaying the ARP Inspection Log



Security > ARP Inspection

Step: 4. Show Information Action: Show Log

ARP Inspection Log List Total: 2

VLAN ID	Port	Src. IP Address	Dst. IP Address	Src. MAC Address	Dst. MAC Address
1	15	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.5	11-22-33-44-55-66	AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF
1	17	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.23	11-4E-33-75-55-BB	A0-3B-C9-DD-4E-1F

FILTERING IP ADDRESSES FOR MANAGEMENT ACCESS

Use the Security > IP Filter page to create a list of up to 15 IP addresses or IP address groups that are allowed management access to the switch through the web interface, SNMP, or Telnet.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Management IP Filter" on page 855

COMMAND USAGE

- The management interfaces are open to all IP addresses by default. Once you add an entry to a filter list, access to that interface is restricted to the specified addresses.
- If anyone tries to access a management interface on the switch from an invalid address, the switch will reject the connection, enter an event message in the system log, and send a trap message to the trap manager.
- IP address can be configured for SNMP, web and Telnet access respectively. Each of these groups can include up to five different sets of addresses, either individual addresses or address ranges.
- When entering addresses for the same group (i.e., SNMP, web or Telnet), the switch will not accept overlapping address ranges. When entering addresses for different groups, the switch will accept overlapping address ranges.
- You cannot delete an individual address from a specified range. You must delete the entire range, and reenter the addresses.

- You can delete an address range just by specifying the start address, or by specifying both the start address and end address.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

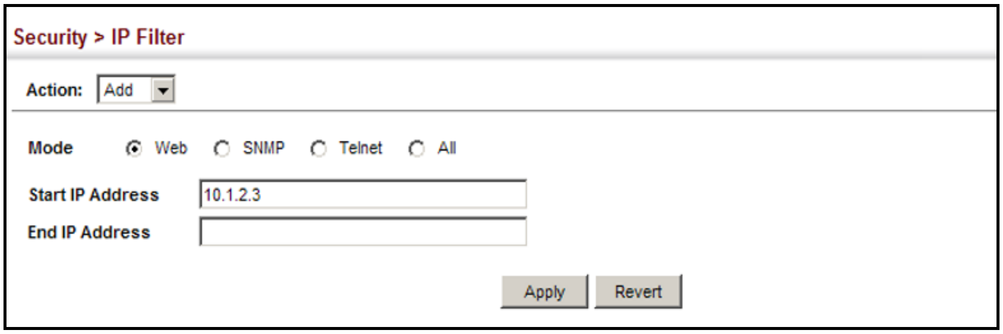
- **Mode**
    - **Web** – Configures IP address(es) for the web group.
    - **SNMP** – Configures IP address(es) for the SNMP group.
    - **Telnet** – Configures IP address(es) for the Telnet group.
    - **All** – Configures IP address(es) for all groups.
- **Start IP Address** – A single IP address, or the starting address of a range.
- **End IP Address** – The end address of a range.

WEB INTERFACE

To create a list of IP addresses authorized for management access:

1. Click Security, IP Filter.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Select the management interface to filter (Web, SNMP, Telnet, All).
4. Enter the IP addresses or range of addresses that are allowed management access to an interface.
5. Click Apply

Figure 207: Creating an IP Address Filter for Management Access



Security > IP Filter

Action: Add

Mode ● Web ○ SNMP ○ Telnet ○ All

Start IP Address 10.1.2.3

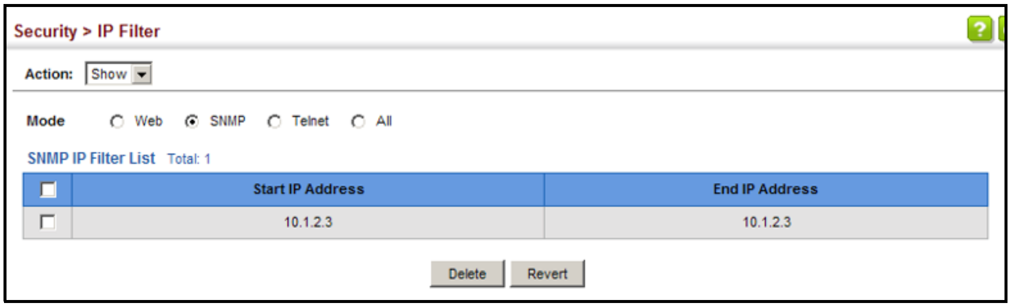
End IP Address

To show a list of IP addresses authorized for management access:

1. Click Security, IP Filter.

2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 208: Showing IP Addresses Authorized for Management Access



Security > IP Filter

Action: Show

Mode ○ Web ● SNMP ○ Telnet ○ All

SNMP IP Filter List Total: 1

☐	Start IP Address	End IP Address
☐	10.1.2.3	10.1.2.3

CONFIGURING PORT SECURITY

Use the Security > Port Security page to configure the maximum number of device MAC addresses that can be learned by a switch port, stored in the address table, and authorized to access the network.

When port security is enabled on a port, the switch stops learning new MAC addresses on the specified port when it has reached a configured maximum number. Only incoming traffic with source addresses already stored in the address table will be authorized to access the network through that port. If a device with an unauthorized MAC address attempts to use the switch port, the intrusion will be detected and the switch can automatically take action by disabling the port and sending a trap message.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Port Security" on page 866

COMMAND USAGE

- The default maximum number of MAC addresses allowed on a secure port is zero (that is, disabled). To use port security, you must configure the maximum number of addresses allowed on a port.

- To configure the maximum number of address entries which can be learned on a port, specify the maximum number of dynamic addresses allowed. The switch will learn up to the maximum number of allowed address pairs <source MAC address, VLAN> for frames received on the port. When the port has reached the maximum number of MAC addresses, the port will stop learning new addresses. The MAC addresses already in the address table will be retained and will not be aged out.

  Note that you can manually add additional secure addresses to a port using the Static Address Table (page 229).

- When the port security state is changed from enabled to disabled, all dynamically learned entries are cleared from the address table.

- If port security is enabled, and the maximum number of allowed addresses are set to a non-zero value, any device not in the address table that attempts to use the port will be prevented from accessing the switch.

- If a port is disabled (shut down) due to a security violation, it must be manually re-enabled from the Interface > Port > General page (page 152).

- A secure port has the following restrictions:
  - It cannot be used as a member of a static or dynamic trunk.
  - It should not be connected to a network interconnection device.
  - RSPAN and port security are mutually exclusive functions. If port security is enabled on a port, that port cannot be set as an RSPAN uplink port, source port, or destination port. Also, when a port is configured as an RSPAN uplink port, source port, or destination port, port security cannot be enabled on that port.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier.

- **Security Status** – Enables or disables port security on an interface. (Default: Disabled)

- **Port Status** – The operational status:
  - Secure/Down – Port security is disabled.
  - Secure/Up – Port security is enabled.
  - Shutdown – Port is shut down due to a response to a port security violation.

- **Action** – Indicates the action to be taken when a port security violation is detected:
  - **None**: No action should be taken. (This is the default.)
  - **Trap**: Send an SNMP trap message.
  - **Shutdown**: Disable the port.
  - **Trap and Shutdown**: Send an SNMP trap message and disable the port.

- **Max MAC Count** – The maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a port. (Range: 0 - 1024, where 0 means disabled)

The maximum address count is effective when port security is enabled or disabled.

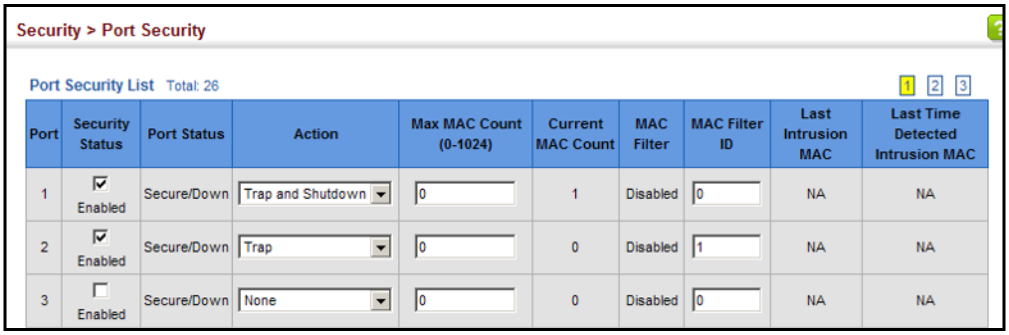
- **Current MAC Count** – The number of MAC addresses currently associated with this interface.
- **MAC Filter** – Shows if MAC address filtering has been set under Security > Network Access (Configure MAC Filter) as described on page 334.
- **MAC Filter ID** – The identifier for a MAC address filter.
- **Last Intrusion MAC** – The last unauthorized MAC address detected.
- **Last Time Detected Intrusion MAC** – The last time an unauthorized MAC address was detected.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure port security:

1. Click Security, Port Security.
2. Mark the check box in the Security Status column to enable security, set the action to take when an invalid address is detected on a port, and set the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed on the port.
3. Click Apply

Figure 209: Configuring Port Security



Port Security List Total: 26

Port	Security Status	Port Status	Action	Max MAC Count (0-1024)	Current MAC Count	MAC Filter	MAC Filter ID	Last Intrusion MAC	Last Time Detected Intrusion MAC
1	☑ Enabled	Secure/Down	Trap and Shutdown	0	1	Disabled	0	NA	NA
2	☑ Enabled	Secure/Down	Trap	0	0	Disabled	1	NA	NA
3	☐ Enabled	Secure/Down	None	0	0	Disabled	0	NA	NA

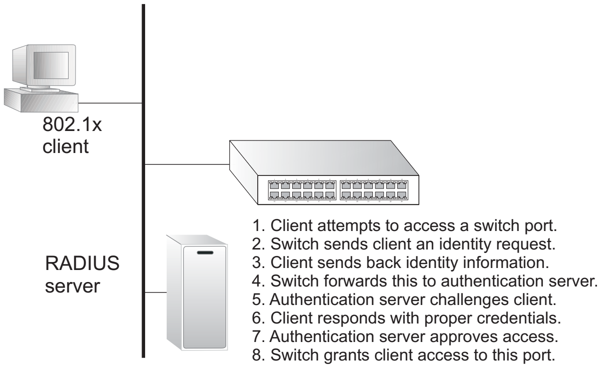
CONFIGURING 802.1X PORT AUTHENTICATION

Network switches can provide open and easy access to network resources by simply attaching a client PC. Although this automatic configuration and access is a desirable feature, it also allows unauthorized personnel to easily intrude and possibly gain access to sensitive network data.

The IEEE 802.1X (dot1X) standard defines a port-based access control procedure that prevents unauthorized access to a network by requiring users to first submit credentials for authentication. Access to all switch ports in a network can be centrally controlled from a server, which means that authorized users can use the same credentials for authentication from any point within the network.

This switch uses the Extensible Authentication Protocol over LANs (EAPOL) to exchange authentication protocol messages with the client, and a remote RADIUS authentication server to verify user identity and access rights. When a client (i.e., Supplicant) connects to a switch port, the switch (i.e., Authenticator) responds with an EAPOL identity request. The client provides its identity (such as a user name) in an EAPOL response to the switch, which it forwards to the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server verifies the client identity and sends an access challenge back to the client. The EAP packet from the RADIUS server contains not only the challenge, but the authentication method to be used. The client can reject the authentication method and request another, depending on the configuration of the client software and the RADIUS server. The encryption method used to pass authentication messages can be MD5 (Message-Digest 5), TLS (Transport Layer Security), PEAP (Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol), or TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security). The client responds to the appropriate method with its credentials, such as a password or certificate. The RADIUS server verifies the client credentials and responds with an accept or reject packet. If authentication is successful, the switch allows the client to access the network. Otherwise, non-EAP traffic on the port is blocked or assigned to a guest VLAN based on the "intrusion-action" setting. In "multi-host" mode, only one host connected to a port needs to pass authentication for all other hosts to be granted network access. Similarly, a port can become unauthorized for all hosts if one attached host fails re-authentication or sends an EAPOL logoff message.

Figure 210: Configuring Port Security



1. Client attempts to access a switch port.
2. Switch sends client an identity request.
3. Client sends back identity information.
4. Switch forwards this to authentication server.
5. Authentication server challenges client.
6. Client responds with proper credentials.
7. Authentication server approves access.
8. Switch grants client access to this port.

The operation of 802.1X on the switch requires the following:

- The switch must have an IP address assigned.
- RADIUS authentication must be enabled on the switch and the IP address of the RADIUS server specified.
- 802.1X must be enabled globally for the switch.
- Each switch port that will be used must be set to dot1X "Auto" mode.

- Each client that needs to be authenticated must have dot1X client software installed and properly configured.
- The RADIUS server and 802.1X client support EAP. (The switch only supports EAPOL in order to pass the EAP packets from the server to the client.)
- The RADIUS server and client also have to support the same EAP authentication type – MD5, PEAP, TLS, or TTLS. (Native support for these encryption methods is provided in Windows 8, 7, Vista and XP, and in Windows 2000 with Service Pack 4. To support these encryption methods in Windows 95 and 98, you can use the AEGIS dot1x client or other comparable client software)

CONFIGURING 802.1X GLOBAL SETTINGS

Use the Security > Port Authentication (Configure Global) page to configure IEEE 802.1X port authentication. The 802.1X protocol must be enabled globally for the switch system before port settings are active.

CLI REFERENCES

- "802.1X Port Authentication" on page 840

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **System Authentication Control** – Sets the global setting for 802.1X. (Default: Disabled)
- **EAPOL Pass Through** – Passes EAPOL frames through to all ports in STP forwarding state when dot1x is globally disabled.
  (Default: Disabled)

  When this device is functioning as intermediate node in the network and does not need to perform dot1x authentication, **EAPOL Pass Through** can be enabled to allow the switch to forward EAPOL frames from other switches on to the authentication servers, thereby allowing the authentication process to still be carried out by switches located on the edge of the network.

  When this device is functioning as an edge switch but does not require any attached clients to be authenticated, **EAPOL Pass Through** can be disabled to discard unnecessary EAPOL traffic.
- **Identity Profile User Name** – The dot1x supplicant user name. (Range: 1-8 characters)

  The global supplicant user name and password are used to identify this switch as a supplicant when responding to an MD5 challenge from the authenticator. These parameters must be set when this switch passes client authentication requests to another authenticator on the network (see "Configuring Port Supplicant Settings for 802.1X" on page 390).
- **Set Password** – Allows the dot1x supplicant password to be entered.

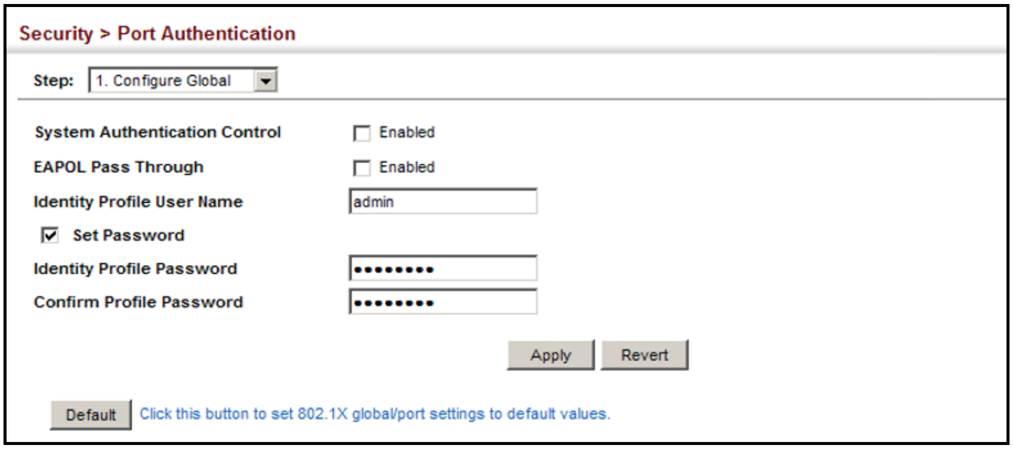
- **Identity Profile Password** – The dot1x supplicant password used to identify this switch as a supplicant when responding to an MD5 challenge from the authenticator. (Range: 1-8 characters)
- **Confirm Profile Password** – This field is used to confirm the dot1x supplicant password.
- **Default** – Sets all configurable 802.1X global and port settings to their default values.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for 802.1X:

1. Click Security, Port Authentication.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable 802.1X globally for the switch, and configure EAPOL Pass Through if required. Then set the user name and password to use when the switch responds an MD5 challenge from the authentication server.
4. Click Apply

Figure 211: Configuring Global Settings for 802.1X Port Authentication



Security > Port Authentication

Step: 1. Configure Global

System Authentication Control ☐ Enabled
EAPOL Pass Through ☐ Enabled
Identity Profile User Name admin
☑ Set Password
Identity Profile Password ••••••••
Confirm Profile Password ••••••••

Click this button to set 802.1X global/port settings to default values.

CONFIGURING PORT AUTHENTICATOR SETTINGS FOR 802.1X

Use the Security > Port Authentication (Configure Interface – Authenticator) page to configure 802.1X port settings for the switch as the local authenticator. When 802.1X is enabled, you need to configure the parameters for the authentication process that runs between the client and the switch (i.e., authenticator), as well as the client identity lookup process that runs between the switch and authentication server.

CLI REFERENCES

- "802.1X Port Authentication" on page 840

COMMAND USAGE

- When the switch functions as a local authenticator between supplicant devices attached to the switch and the authentication server, configure the parameters for the exchange of EAP messages between the authenticator and clients on the Authenticator configuration page.
- When devices attached to a port must submit requests to another authenticator on the network, configure the Identity Profile parameters on the Configure Global page (see "Configuring 802.1X Global Settings" on page 385) which identify this switch as a supplicant, and configure the supplicant parameters for those ports which must authenticate clients through the remote authenticator (see "Configuring Port Supplicant Settings for 802.1X" on page 390).
- This switch can be configured to serve as the authenticator on selected ports by setting the Control Mode to Auto on this configuration page, and as a supplicant on other ports by the setting the control mode to Force-Authorized on this page and enabling the PAE supplicant on the Supplicant configuration page.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port number.
- **Status** – Indicates if authentication is enabled or disabled on the port. The status is disabled if the control mode is set to Force-Authorized.
- **Authorized** – Displays the 802.1X authorization status of connected clients.
  - **Yes** – Connected client is authorized.
  - **N/A** – Connected client is not authorized, or port is not connected.
- **Control Mode** – Sets the authentication mode to one of the following options:
  - **Auto** – Requires a dot1x-aware client to be authorized by the authentication server. Clients that are not dot1x-aware will be denied access.
  - **Force-Authorized** – Forces the port to grant access to all clients, either dot1x-aware or otherwise. (This is the default setting.)
  - **Force-Unauthorized** – Forces the port to deny access to all clients, either dot1x-aware or otherwise.
- **Operation Mode** – Allows single or multiple hosts (clients) to connect to an 802.1X-authorized port. (Default: Single-Host)
  - **Single-Host** – Allows only a single host to connect to this port.
  - **Multi-Host** – Allows multiple host to connect to this port.

In this mode, only one host connected to a port needs to pass authentication for all other hosts to be granted network access. Similarly, a port can become unauthorized for all hosts if one attached host fails re-authentication or sends an EAPOL logoff message.

- **MAC-Based** – Allows multiple hosts to connect to this port, with each host needing to be authenticated.

  In this mode, each host connected to a port needs to pass authentication. The number of hosts allowed access to a port operating in this mode is limited only by the available space in the secure address table (i.e., up to 1024 addresses).

- **Max Count** – The maximum number of hosts that can connect to a port when the Multi-Host operation mode is selected. (Range: 1-1024; Default: 5)

- **Max Request** – Sets the maximum number of times the switch port will retransmit an EAP request packet to the client before it times out the authentication session. (Range: 1-10; Default 2)

- **Quiet Period** – Sets the time that a switch port waits after the Max Request Count has been exceeded before attempting to acquire a new client. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: 60 seconds)

- **Tx Period** – Sets the time period during an authentication session that the switch waits before re-transmitting an EAP packet. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 30 seconds)

- **Supplicant Timeout** – Sets the time that a switch port waits for a response to an EAP request from a client before re-transmitting an EAP packet. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 30 seconds)

  This command attribute sets the timeout for EAP-request frames other than EAP-request/identity frames. If dot1x authentication is enabled on a port, the switch will initiate authentication when the port link state comes up. It will send an EAP-request/identity frame to the client to request its identity, followed by one or more requests for authentication information. It may also send other EAP-request frames to the client during an active connection as required for reauthentication.

- **Server Timeout** – Sets the time that a switch port waits for a response to an EAP request from an authentication server before re-transmitting an EAP packet. (Default: 0 seconds)

  A RADIUS server must be set before the correct operational value of 10 seconds will be displayed in this field. (See "Configuring Remote Logon Authentication Servers" on page 308.)

- **Re-authentication Status** – Sets the client to be re-authenticated after the interval specified by the Re-authentication Period. Re-authentication can be used to detect if a new device is plugged into a switch port. (Default: Disabled)

- **Re-authentication Period** – Sets the time period after which a connected client must be re-authenticated. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: 3600 seconds)

- **Re-authentication Max Retries** – The maximum number of times the switch port will retransmit an EAP request/identity packet to the client before it times out the authentication session. (Range: 1-10; Default: 2)

- **Intrusion Action** – Sets the port's response to a failed authentication.

  - **Block Traffic** – Blocks all non-EAP traffic on the port. (This is the default setting.)

  - **Guest VLAN** – All traffic for the port is assigned to a guest VLAN. The guest VLAN must be separately configured (See "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198) and mapped on each port (See "Configuring Network Access for Ports" on page 331).

Supplicant List

- **Supplicant** – MAC address of authorized client.

Authenticator PAE State Machine

- **State** – Current state (including initialize, disconnected, connecting, authenticating, authenticated, aborting, held, force_authorized, force_unauthorized).

- **Reauth Count** – Number of times connecting state is re-entered.

- **Current Identifier** – Identifier sent in each EAP Success, Failure or Request packet by the Authentication Server.

Backend State Machine

- **State** – Current state (including request, response, success, fail, timeout, idle, initialize).

- **Request Count** – Number of EAP Request packets sent to the Supplicant without receiving a response.

- **Identifier (Server)** – Identifier carried in the most recent EAP Success, Failure or Request packet received from the Authentication Server.

Reauthentication State Machine

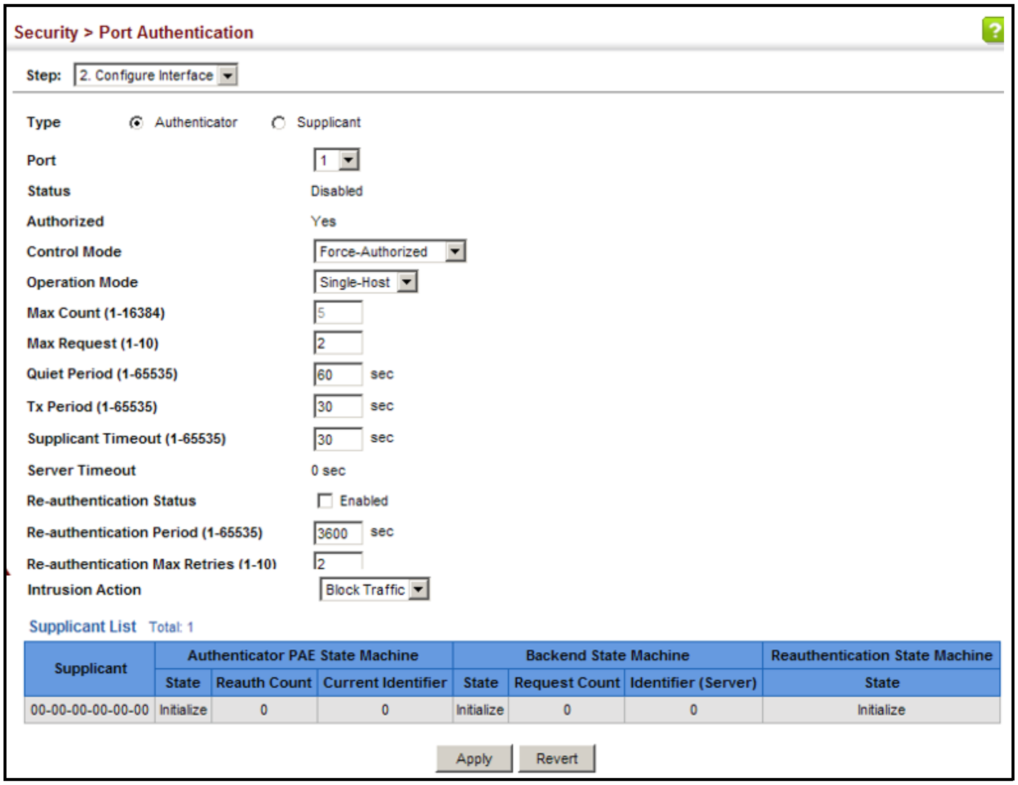
- **State** – Current state (including initialize, reauthenticate).

WEB INTERFACE

To configure port authenticator settings for 802.1X:

1. Click Security, Port Authentication.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Click Authenticator.
4. Modify the authentication settings for each port as required.
5. Click Apply

Figure 212: Configuring Interface Settings for 802.1X Port Authenticator



Security > Port Authentication

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Type	● Authenticator	○ Supplicant
Port	1	
Status	Disabled	
Authorized	Yes	
Control Mode	Force-Authorized	
Operation Mode	Single-Host	
Max Count (1-16384)	5	
Max Request (1-10)	2	
Quiet Period (1-65535)	60 sec	
Tx Period (1-65535)	30 sec	
Supplicant Timeout (1-65535)	30 sec	
Server Timeout	0 sec	
Re-authentication Status	☐ Enabled	
Re-authentication Period (1-65535)	3600 sec	
Re-authentication Max Retries (1-10)	2	
Intrusion Action	Block Traffic	

Supplicant List Total: 1

Supplicant	Authenticator PAE State Machine			Backend State Machine			Reauthentication State Machine
	State	Reauth Count	Current Identifier	State	Request Count	Identifier (Server)	State
00-00-00-00-00-00	Initialize	0	0	Initialize	0	0	Initialize

CONFIGURING PORT SUPPLICANT SETTINGS FOR 802.1X

Use the Security > Port Authentication (Configure Interface – Supplicant) page to configure 802.1X port settings for supplicant requests issued from a port to an authenticator on another device. When 802.1X is enabled and the control mode is set to Force-Authorized (see "Configuring Port Authenticator Settings for 802.1X" on page 386), you need to configure the parameters for the client supplicant process if the client must be authenticated through another device in the network.

CLI REFERENCES

- "802.1X Port Authentication" on page 840

COMMAND USAGE

- When devices attached to a port must submit requests to another authenticator on the network, configure the Identity Profile parameters on the Configure Global page (see "Configuring 802.1X Global Settings" on page 385) which identify this switch as a supplicant, and configure the supplicant parameters for those ports which must authenticate clients through the remote authenticator on this configuration page. When PAE supplicant mode is enabled on a port, it will not respond to dot1x messages meant for an authenticator.
- This switch can be configured to serve as the authenticator on selected ports by setting the Control Mode to Auto on the Authenticator configuration page, and as a supplicant on other ports by the setting the control mode to Force-Authorized on that configuration page and enabling the PAE supplicant on the Supplicant configuration page.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port number.
- **PAE Supplicant** – Enables PAE supplicant mode. (Default: Disabled)

  If the attached client must be authenticated through another device in the network, supplicant status must be enabled.

  Supplicant status can only be enabled if PAE Control Mode is set to “Force-Authorized” on this port (see "Configuring Port Authenticator Settings for 802.1X" on page 386).

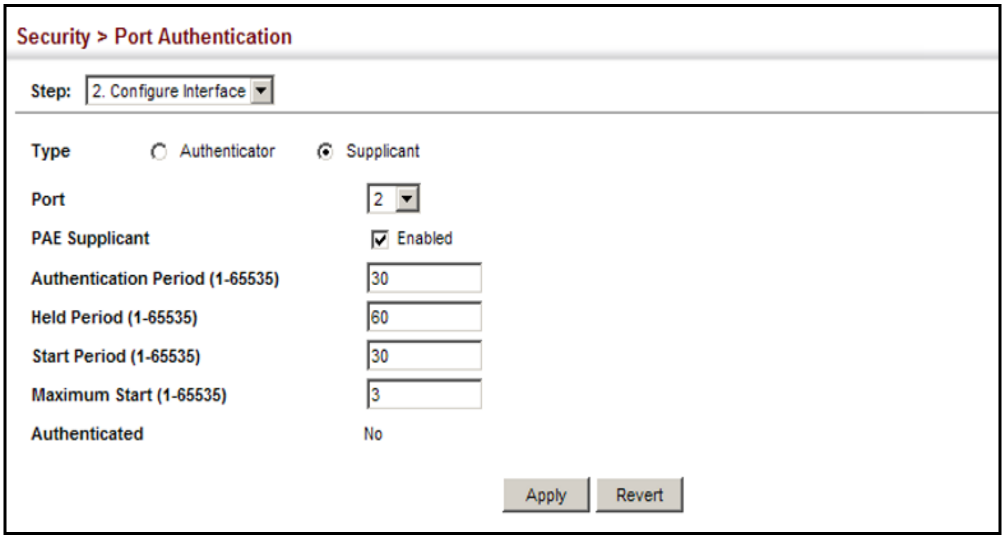
  PAE supplicant status cannot be enabled if a port is a member of trunk or LACP is enabled on the port.
- **Authentication Period** – The time that a supplicant port waits for a response from the authenticator. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: 30 seconds)
- **Held Period** – The time that a supplicant port waits before re-sending its credentials to find a new an authenticator. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: 30 seconds)
- **Start Period** – The time that a supplicant port waits before re-sending an EAPOL start frame to the authenticator. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: 30 seconds)
- **Maximum Start** – The maximum number of times that a port supplicant will send an EAP start frame to the client before assuming that the client is 802.1X unaware. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 3)
- **Authenticated** – Shows whether or not the supplicant has been authenticated.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure port authenticator settings for 802.1X:

1. Click Security, Port Authentication.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Click Supplicant.
4. Modify the supplicant settings for each port as required.
5. Click Apply

Figure 213: Configuring Interface Settings for 802.1X Port Supplicant



Step: 2. Configure Interface
Type ○ Authenticator ● Supplicant
Port 2
PAE Supplicant ☑ Enabled
Authentication Period (1-65535) 30
Held Period (1-65535) 60
Start Period (1-65535) 30
Maximum Start (1-65535) 3
Authenticated No

DISPLAYING 802.1X STATISTICS

Use the Security > Port Authentication (Show Statistics) page to display statistics for dot1x protocol exchanges for any port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show dot1x" on page 852

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 23: 802.1X Statistics

Parameter	Description
Authenticator	
Rx EAPOL Start	The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by this Authenticator.
Rx EAPOL Logoff	The number of EAPOL Logoff frames that have been received by this Authenticator.
Rx EAPOL Invalid	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this Authenticator in which the frame type is not recognized.

Table 23: 802.1X Statistics (Continued)

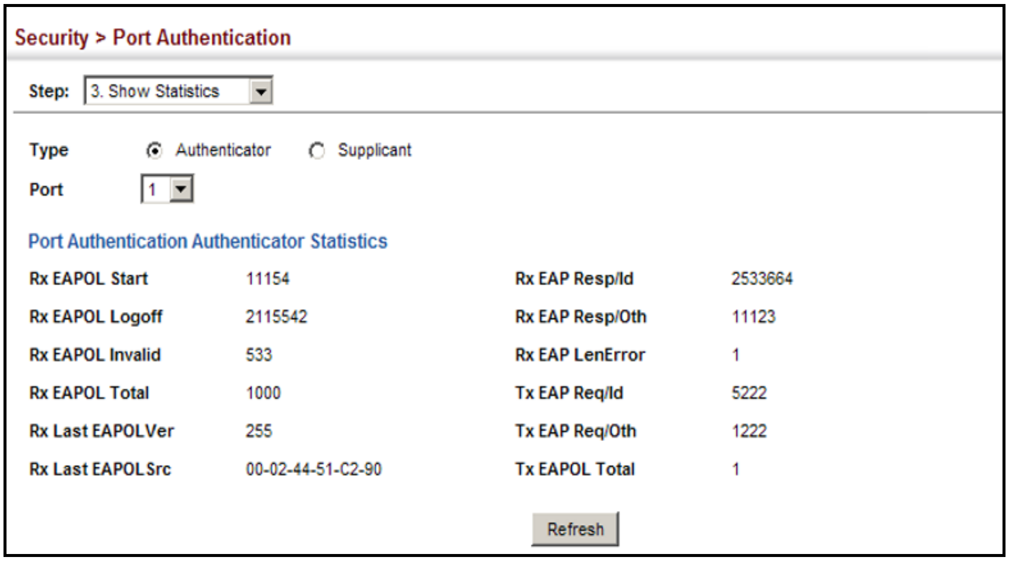
Parameter	**Description**
Rx EAPOL Total	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by this Authenticator.
Rx Last EAPOLVer	The protocol version number carried in the most recent EAPOL frame received by this Authenticator.
Rx Last EAPOLSrc	The source MAC address carried in the most recent EAPOL frame received by this Authenticator.
Rx EAP Resp/Id	The number of EAP Resp/Id frames that have been received by this Authenticator.
Rx EAP Resp/Oth	The number of valid EAP Response frames (other than Resp/Id frames) that have been received by this Authenticator.
Rx EAP LenError	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this Authenticator in which the Packet Body Length field is invalid.
Tx EAP Req/Id	The number of EAP Req/Id frames that have been transmitted by this Authenticator.
Tx EAP Req/Oth	The number of EAP Request frames (other than Rq/Id frames) that have been transmitted by this Authenticator.
Tx EAPOL Total	The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by this Authenticator.
Supplicant	
Rx EAPOL Invalid	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this Supplicant in which the frame type is not recognized.
Rx EAPOL Total	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by this Supplicant.
Rx Last EAPOLVer	The protocol version number carried in the most recent EAPOL frame received by this Supplicant.
Rx Last EAPOLSrc	The source MAC address carried in the most recent EAPOL frame received by this Supplicant.
Rx EAP Resp/Id	The number of EAP Resp/Id frames that have been received by this Supplicant.
Rx EAP Resp/Oth	The number of valid EAP Response frames (other than Resp/Id frames) that have been received by this Supplicant.
Rx EAP LenError	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this Supplicant in which the Packet Body Length field is invalid.
Tx EAPOL Total	The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by this Supplicant.
Tx EAPOL Start	The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been transmitted by this Supplicant.
Tx EAPOL Logoff	The number of EAPOL Logoff frames that have been transmitted by this Supplicant.
Tx EAP Req/Id	The number of EAP Req/Id frames that have been transmitted by this Supplicant.
Tx EAP Req/Oth	The number of EAP Request frames (other than Req/Id frames) that have been transmitted by this Supplicant.

WEB INTERFACE

To display port authenticator statistics for 802.1X:

1. Click Security, Port Authentication.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Click Authenticator.

Figure 214: Showing Statistics for 802.1X Port Authenticator



Step: 3. Show Statistics

Type ● Authenticator ○ Supplicant

Port 1

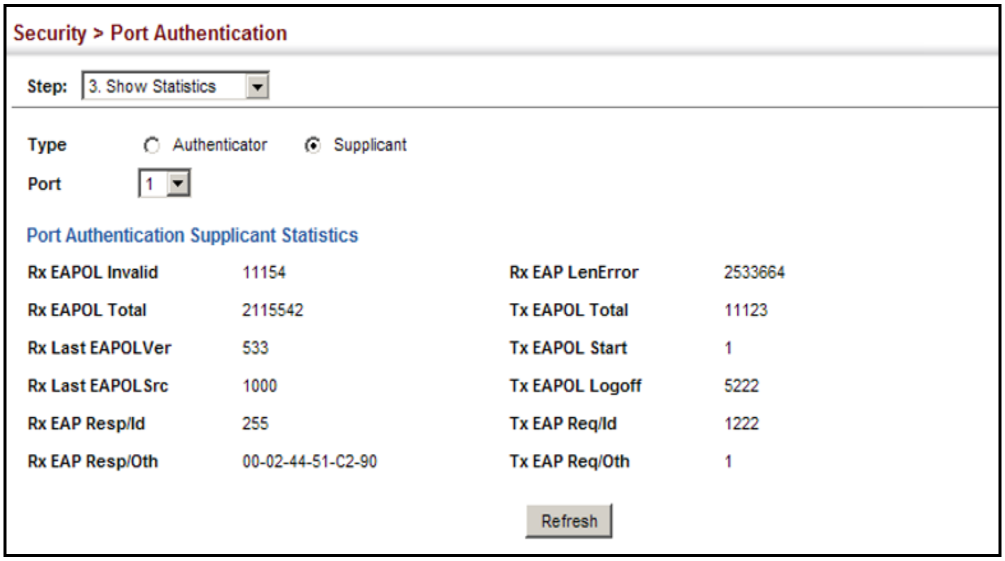
Port Authentication Authenticator Statistics

Rx EAPOL Start	11154	Rx EAP Resp/Id	2533664
Rx EAPOL Logoff	2115542	Rx EAP Resp/Oth	11123
Rx EAPOL Invalid	533	Rx EAP LenError	1
Rx EAPOL Total	1000	Tx EAP Req/Id	5222
Rx Last EAPOLVer	255	Tx EAP Req/Oth	1222
Rx Last EAPOLSrc	00-02-44-51-C2-90	Tx EAPOL Total	1

To display port supplicant statistics for 802.1X:

1. Click Security, Port Authentication.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Click Supplicant.

Figure 215: Showing Statistics for 802.1X Port Supplicant



Security > Port Authentication

Step: 3. Show Statistics

Type ○ Authenticator ● Supplicant

Port 1

Port Authentication Supplicant Statistics

Rx EAPOL Invalid	11154	Rx EAP LenError	2533664
Rx EAPOL Total	2115542	Tx EAPOL Total	11123
Rx Last EAPOLVer	533	Tx EAPOL Start	1
Rx Last EAPOLSrc	1000	Tx EAPOL Logoff	5222
Rx EAP Resp/Id	255	Tx EAP Req/Id	1222
Rx EAP Resp/Oth	00-02-44-51-C2-90	Tx EAP Req/Oth	1

DOS PROTECTION

Use the Security > DoS Protection page to protect against denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. A DoS attack is an attempt to block the services provided by a computer or network resource. This kind of attack tries to prevent an Internet site or service from functioning efficiently or at all. In general, DoS attacks are implemented by either forcing the target to reset, to consume most of its resources so that it can no longer provide its intended service, or to obstruct the communication media between the intended users and the target so that they can no longer communicate adequately. This section describes how to protect against DoS attacks.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Denial of Service Protection" on page 933

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Echo/Chargen Attack** – Attacks in which the echo service repeats anything sent to it, and the chargen (character generator) service generates a continuous stream of data. When used together, they create an infinite loop and result in a denial-of-service. (Default: Disabled)

- **Echo/Chargen Attack Rate** – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second; Default: 1000 kbits/second)
- **Smurf Attack** – Attacks in which a perpetrator generates a large amount of spoofed ICMP Echo Request traffic to the broadcast destination IP address (255.255.255.255), all of which uses a spoofed source address of the intended victim. The victim should crash due to the many interrupts required to send ICMP Echo response packets. (Default: Enabled)
- **TCP Flooding Attack** – Attacks in which a perpetrator sends a succession of TCP SYN requests (with or without a spoofed-Source IP) to a target and never returns ACK packets. These half-open connections will bind resources on the target, and no new connections can be made, resulting in a denial of service. (Default: Disabled)
- **TCP Flooding Attack Rate** – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second; Default: 1000 kbits/second)
- **TCP Null Scan** – A TCP NULL scan message is used to identify listening TCP ports. The scan uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets which contain a sequence number of 0 and no flags. If the target's TCP port is closed, the target replies with a TCP RST (reset) packet. If the target TCP port is open, it simply discards the TCP NULL scan. (Default: Enabled)
- **TCP-SYN/FIN Scan** – A TCP SYN/FIN scan message is used to identify listening TCP ports. The scan uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets which contain SYN (synchronize) and FIN (finish) flags. If the target's TCP port is closed, the target replies with a TCP RST (reset) packet. If the target TCP port is open, it simply discards the TCP SYN FIN scan. (Default: Enabled)
- **TCP Xmas Scan** – A so-called TCP XMAS scan message is used to identify listening TCP ports. This scan uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets which contain a sequence number of 0 and the URG, PSH and FIN flags. If the target's TCP port is closed, the target replies with a TCP RST packet. If the target TCP port is open, it simply discards the TCP XMAS scan. (Default: Enabled)
- **UDP Flooding Attack** – Attacks in which a perpetrator sends a large number of UDP packets (with or without a spoofed-Source IP) to random ports on a remote host. The target will determine that application is listening at that port, and reply with an ICMP Destination Unreachable packet. It will be forced to send many ICMP packets, eventually leading it to be unreachable by other clients. (Default: Disabled)
- **UDP Flooding Attack Rate** – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second; Default: 1000 kbits/second)
- **WinNuke Attack** – Attacks in which affected the Microsoft Windows 3.1x/95/NT operating systems. In this type of attack, the perpetrator sends the string of OOB out-of-band (OOB) packets contained a TCP

URG flag to the target computer on TCP port 139 (NetBIOS), casing it to lock up and display a “Blue Screen of Death.” This did not cause any damage to, or change data on, the computer’s hard disk, but any unsaved data would be lost. Microsoft made patches to prevent the WinNuke attack, but the OOB packets. (Default: Disabled)

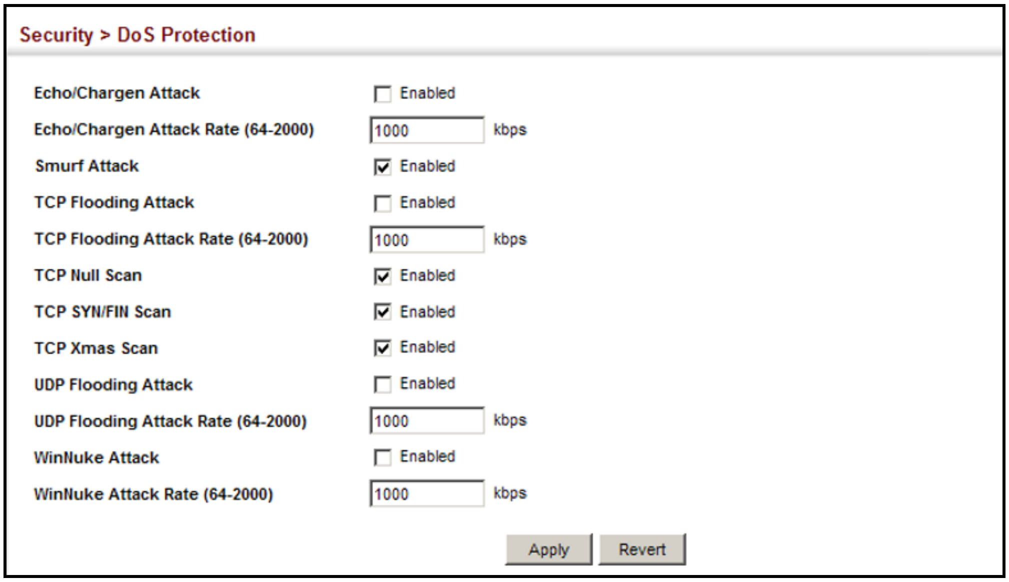
- **WinNuke Attack Rate** – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second; Default: 1000 kbits/second)

WEB INTERFACE

To protect against DoS attacks:

1. Click Security, DoS Protection.
2. Enable protection for specific DoS attacks, and set the maximum allowed rate as required.
3. Click Apply

Figure 216: Protecting Against DoS Attacks



Security > DoS Protection

Echo/Chargen Attack	☐ Enabled	
Echo/Chargen Attack Rate (64-2000)	1000	kbps
Smurf Attack	☑ Enabled	
TCP Flooding Attack	☐ Enabled	
TCP Flooding Attack Rate (64-2000)	1000	kbps
TCP Null Scan	☑ Enabled	
TCP SYN/FIN Scan	☑ Enabled	
TCP Xmas Scan	☑ Enabled	
UDP Flooding Attack	☐ Enabled	
UDP Flooding Attack Rate (64-2000)	1000	kbps
WinNuke Attack	☐ Enabled	
WinNuke Attack Rate (64-2000)	1000	kbps

IPV4 SOURCE GUARD

IPv4 Source Guard is a security feature that filters IP traffic on network interfaces based on manually configured entries in the IP Source Guard table, or dynamic entries in the DHCP Snooping table when enabled (see "DHCP Snooping" on page 409). IP source guard can be used to prevent traffic attacks caused when a host tries to use the IP address of a neighbor to access the network. This section describes how to configure IP Source Guard.

CONFIGURING PORTS FOR IPV4 SOURCE GUARD

Use the Security > IP Source Guard > Port Configuration page to set the filtering type based on source IP address, or source IP address and MAC address pairs.

IP Source Guard is used to filter traffic on an insecure port which receives messages from outside the network or fire wall, and therefore may be subject to traffic attacks caused by a host trying to use the IP address of a neighbor.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip source-guard" on page 914

COMMAND USAGE

- Setting source guard mode to SIP (Source IP) or SIP-MAC (Source IP and MAC) enables this function on the selected port. Use the SIP option to check the VLAN ID, source IP address, and port number against all entries in the binding table. Use the SIP-MAC option to check these same parameters, plus the source MAC address. If no matching entry is found, the packet is dropped.

NOTE: Multicast addresses cannot be used by IP Source Guard.

- When enabled, traffic is filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping (see "DHCP Snooping" on page 409), or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table.

- If IP source guard is enabled, an inbound packet's IP address (SIP option) or both its IP address and corresponding MAC address (SIP-MAC option) will be checked against the binding table. If no matching entry is found, the packet will be dropped.

- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:

  - If DHCP snooping is disabled (see page 411), IP source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IP address, port number, and source MAC address (for the SIP-MAC option). If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IP source guard binding, the packet will be forwarded.

  - If DHCP snooping is enabled, IP source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IP address, port number, and source MAC address (for the SIP-MAC option). If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IP source guard binding, or dynamic DHCP snooping binding, the packet will be forwarded.

  - If IP source guard if enabled on an interface for which IP source bindings have not yet been configured (neither by static configuration in the IP source guard binding table nor dynamically learned from DHCP snooping), the switch will drop all IP traffic on that port, except for DHCP packets.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Filter Type** – Configures the switch to filter inbound traffic based source IP address, or source IP address and corresponding MAC address. (Default: None)
  - **None** – Disables IP source guard filtering on the port.
  - **SIP** – Enables traffic filtering based on IP addresses stored in the binding table.
  - **SIP-MAC** – Enables traffic filtering based on IP addresses and corresponding MAC addresses stored in the binding table.
- **Max Binding Entry** – The maximum number of entries that can be bound to an interface. (Range: 1-5; Default: 5)

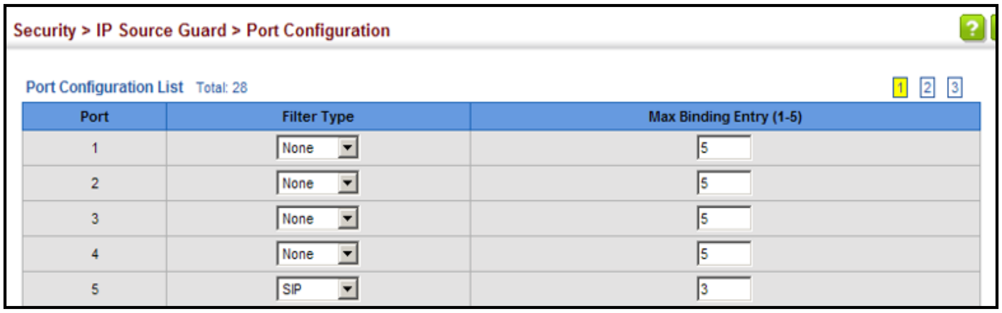
  This parameter sets the maximum number of address entries that can be mapped to an interface in the binding table, including both dynamic entries discovered by DHCP snooping (see "DHCP Snooping" on page 409) and static entries set by IP source guard (see "Configuring Static Bindings for IPv4 Source Guard" on page 400).

WEB INTERFACE

To set the IP Source Guard filter for ports:

1. Click Security, IP Source Guard, Port Configuration.
2. Set the required filtering type for each port.
3. Click Apply

Figure 217: Setting the Filter Type for IPv4 Source Guard


Security > IP Source Guard > Port Configuration
Port Configuration List Total: 28
1 2 3

Port	Filter Type	Max Binding Entry (1-5)
1	None	5
2	None	5
3	None	5
4	None	5
5	SIP	3

CONFIGURING STATIC BINDINGS FOR IPV4 SOURCE GUARD

Use the Security > IP Source Guard > Static Configuration page to bind a static address to a port. Table entries include a MAC address, IP address, lease time, entry type (Static, Dynamic), VLAN identifier, and port identifier. All static entries are configured with an infinite lease time, which is indicated with a value of zero in the table.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip source-guard binding" on page 912

COMMAND USAGE

- Static addresses entered in the source guard binding table are automatically configured with an infinite lease time. Dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping are configured by the DHCP server itself.
- Static bindings are processed as follows:
    - If there is no entry with the same VLAN ID and MAC address, a new entry is added to the binding table using the type “static IP source guard binding.”
    - If there is an entry with the same VLAN ID and MAC address, and the type of entry is static IP source guard binding, then the new entry will replace the old one.
    - If there is an entry with the same VLAN ID and MAC address, and the type of the entry is dynamic DHCP snooping binding, then the new entry will replace the old one and the entry type will be changed to static IP source guard binding.
    - Only unicast addresses are accepted for static bindings.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **Port** – The port to which a static entry is bound.
- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)
- **MAC Address** – A valid unicast MAC address.
- **IP Address** – A valid unicast IP address, including classful types A, B or C.

Show

- **VLAN** – VLAN to which this entry is bound.
- **MAC Address** – Physical address associated with the entry.
- **Interface** – The port to which this entry is bound.

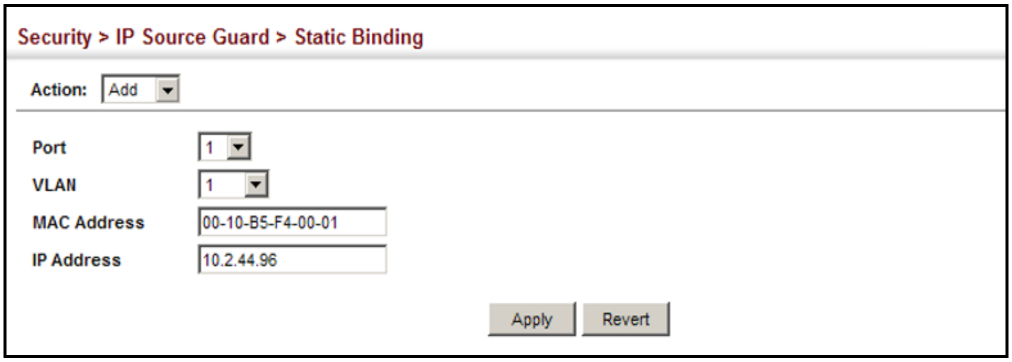
- **IP Address** – IP address corresponding to the client.
- **Lease Time** – The time for which this IP address is leased to the client. (This value is zero for all static addresses.)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure static bindings for IP Source Guard:

1. Click Security, IP Source Guard, Static Configuration.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Enter the required bindings for each port.
4. Click Apply

Figure 218: Configuring Static Bindings for IPv4 Source Guard


Security > IP Source Guard > Static Binding
Apply
Revert

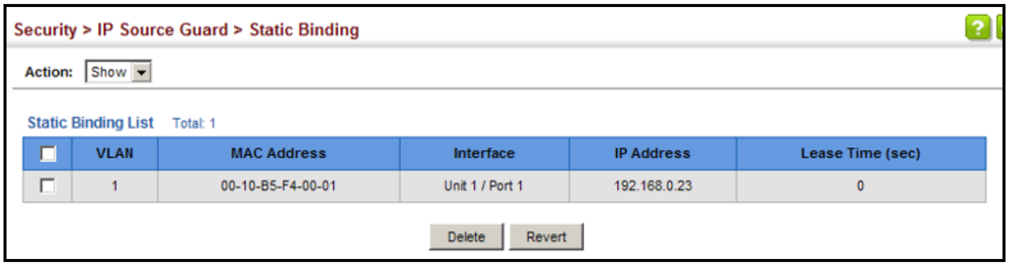
Action: Add

Port: 1
VLAN: 1
MAC Address: 00-10-B5-F4-00-01
IP Address: 10.2.44.96

To display static bindings for IP Source Guard:

1. Click Security, IP Source Guard, Static Binding.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 219: Displaying Static Bindings for IPv4 Source Guard


Security > IP Source Guard > Static Binding
Delete
Revert

Action: Show

Static Binding List Total: 1

☐	VLAN	MAC Address	Interface	IP Address	Lease Time (sec)
☐	1	00-10-B5-F4-00-01	Unit 1 / Port 1	192.168.0.23	0

DISPLAYING INFORMATION FOR DYNAMIC IPV4 SOURCE GUARD BINDINGS

Use the Security > IP Source Guard > Dynamic Binding page to display the source-guard binding table for a selected interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ip source-guard binding" on page 918

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Query by

- **Port** – A port on this switch.
- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)
- **MAC Address** – A valid unicast MAC address.
- **IP Address** – A valid unicast IP address, including classful types A, B or C.

Dynamic Binding List

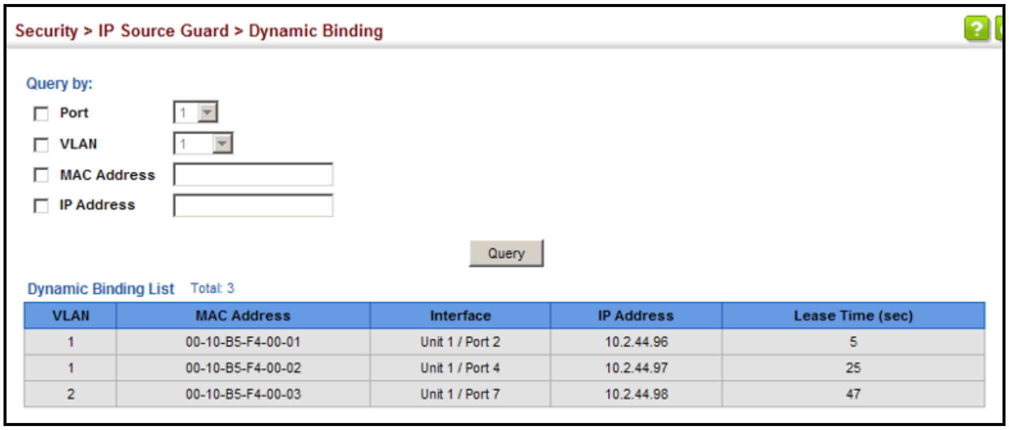
- **VLAN** – VLAN to which this entry is bound.
- **MAC Address** – Physical address associated with the entry.
- **Interface** – Port to which this entry is bound.
- **IP Address** – IP address corresponding to the client.
- **Lease Time** – The time for which this IP address is leased to the client.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the binding table for IP Source Guard:

1. Click Security, IP Source Guard, Dynamic Binding.
2. Mark the search criteria, and enter the required values.
3. Click Query

Figure 220: Showing the IPv4 Source Guard Binding Table



Dynamic Binding List Total: 3

VLAN	MAC Address	Interface	IP Address	Lease Time (sec)
1	00-10-B5-F4-00-01	Unit 1 / Port 2	10.2.44.96	5
1	00-10-B5-F4-00-02	Unit 1 / Port 4	10.2.44.97	25
2	00-10-B5-F4-00-03	Unit 1 / Port 7	10.2.44.98	47

IPV6 SOURCE GUARD

IPv6 Source Guard is a security feature that filters IPv6 traffic on non-routed, Layer 2 network interfaces based on manually configured entries in the IPv6 Source Guard table, or dynamic entries in the Neighbor Discovery Snooping table or DHCPv6 Snooping table when either snooping protocol is enabled (see the DHCPv6 Snooping commands). IPv6 source guard can be used to prevent traffic attacks caused when a host tries to use the IPv6 address of a neighbor to access the network. This section describes how to configure IPv6 Source Guard.

CONFIGURING PORTS FOR IPV6 SOURCE GUARD

Use the Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Port Configuration page to filter inbound traffic based on the source IPv6 address stored in the binding table.

IPv6 Source Guard is used to filter traffic on an insecure port which receives messages from outside the network or fire wall, and therefore may be subject to traffic attacks caused by a host trying to use the IPv6 address of a neighbor.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ipv6 source-guard" on page 921

COMMAND USAGE

- Setting source guard mode to SIP (Source IP) enables this function on the selected port. Use the SIP option to check the VLAN ID, IPv6 global unicast source IP address, and port number against all entries in the binding table.

- After IPv6 source guard is enabled on an interface, the switch initially blocks all IPv6 traffic received on that interface, except for ND packets allowed by ND snooping and DHCPv6 packets allowed by DHCPv6 snooping. A port access control list (ACL) is applied to the interface. Traffic is then filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via ND snooping or DHCPv6 snooping, or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table. The port allows only IPv6 traffic with a matching entry in the binding table and denies all other IPv6 traffic.

- Table entries include a MAC address, IPv6 global unicast address, entry type (Static-IPv6-SG-Binding, Dynamic-ND-Binding, Dynamic-DHCPv6-Binding), VLAN identifier, and port identifier.
- Static addresses entered in the source guard binding table (using the Static Binding page) are automatically configured with an infinite lease time. Dynamic entries learned via DHCPv6 snooping are configured by the DHCPv6 server itself.
- If IPv6 source guard is enabled, an inbound packet's source IPv6 address will be checked against the binding table. If no matching entry is found, the packet will be dropped.
- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:
  - If ND snooping and DHCPv6 snooping are disabled, IPv6 source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IPv6 address, and port number. If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IPv6 source guard binding, the packet will be forwarded.
  - If ND snooping or DHCP snooping is enabled, IPv6 source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IP address, and port number. If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IPv6 source guard binding, dynamic ND snooping binding, or dynamic DHCPv6 snooping binding, the packet will be forwarded.
  - If IP source guard if enabled on an interface for which IPv6 source bindings (dynamically learned via ND snooping or DHCPv6 snooping, or manually configured) are not yet configured, the switch will drop all IPv6 traffic on that port, except for ND packets and DHCPv6 packets.
  - Only IPv6 global unicast addresses are accepted for static bindings.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Filter Type** – Configures the switch to filter inbound traffic based on the following options. (Default: Disabled)
  - **Disabled** – Disables IPv6 source guard filtering on the port.
  - **SIP** – Enables traffic filtering based on IPv6 global unicast source IPv6 addresses stored in the binding table.
- **Max Binding Entry** – The maximum number of entries that can be bound to an interface. (Range: 1-5; Default: 5)

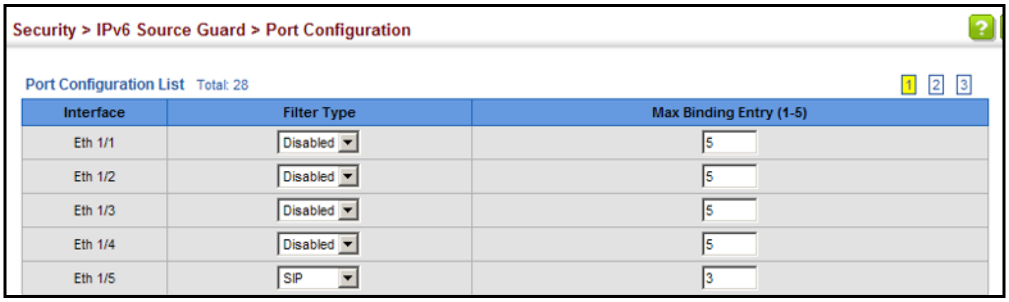
- This parameter sets the maximum number of IPv6 global unicast source IPv6 address entries that can be mapped to an interface in the binding table, including both dynamic entries discovered by ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping (see the DHCPv6 Snooping commands), and static entries set by IPv6 Source Guard (see "Configuring Static Bindings for IPv6 Source Guard" on page 405).
- IPv6 source guard maximum bindings must be set to a value higher than DHCPv6 snooping maximum bindings and ND snooping maximum bindings.
- If IPv6 source guard, ND snooping, and DHCPv6 snooping are enabled on a port, the dynamic bindings used by ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, and IPv6 source guard static bindings cannot exceed the maximum allowed bindings set by this parameter. In other words, no new entries will be added to the IPv6 source guard binding table.
- If IPv6 source guard is enabled on a port, and the maximum number of allowed bindings is changed to a lower value, precedence is given to deleting entries learned through DHCPv6 snooping, ND snooping, and then manually configured IPv6 source guard static bindings, until the number of entries in the binding table reaches the newly configured maximum number of allowed bindings.

WEB INTERFACE

To set the IPv6 Source Guard filter for ports:

1. Click Security, IPv6 Source Guard, Port Configuration.
2. Set the required filtering type for each port.
3. Click Apply

Figure 221: Setting the Filter Type for IPv6 Source Guard



Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Port Configuration

Port Configuration List Total: 28

Interface	Filter Type	Max Binding Entry (1-5)
Eth 1/1	Disabled	5
Eth 1/2	Disabled	5
Eth 1/3	Disabled	5
Eth 1/4	Disabled	5
Eth 1/5	SIP	3

CONFIGURING STATIC BINDINGS FOR IPV6 SOURCE GUARD

Use the Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Static Configuration page to bind a static address to a port. Table entries include a MAC address, IPv6 global unicast address, entry type (Static-IPv6-SG-Binding, Dynamic-ND-Binding, Dynamic-DHCPv6-Binding), VLAN identifier, and port identifier.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ipv6 source-guard binding" on page 919

COMMAND USAGE

- Traffic filtering is based only on the source IPv6 address, VLAN ID, and port number.
- Static addresses entered in the source guard binding table are automatically configured with an infinite lease time.
- When source guard is enabled, traffic is filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table.
- Static bindings are processed as follows:
    - If there is no entry with same and MAC address and IPv6 address, a new entry is added to binding table using static IPv6 source guard binding.
    - If there is an entry with same MAC address and IPv6 address, and the type of entry is static IPv6 source guard binding, then the new entry will replace the old one.
    - If there is an entry with same MAC address and IPv6 address, and the type of the entry is either a dynamic ND snooping binding or DHCPv6 snooping binding, then the new entry will replace the old one and the entry type will be changed to static IPv6 source guard binding.
    - Only unicast addresses are accepted for static bindings.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **Port** – The port to which a static entry is bound.
- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)
- **MAC Address** – A valid unicast MAC address.
- **IPv6 Address** – A valid global unicast IPv6 address. This address must be entered according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

Show

- **VLAN** – VLAN to which this entry is bound.
- **MAC Address** – Physical address associated with the entry.
- **Interface** – The port to which this entry is bound.

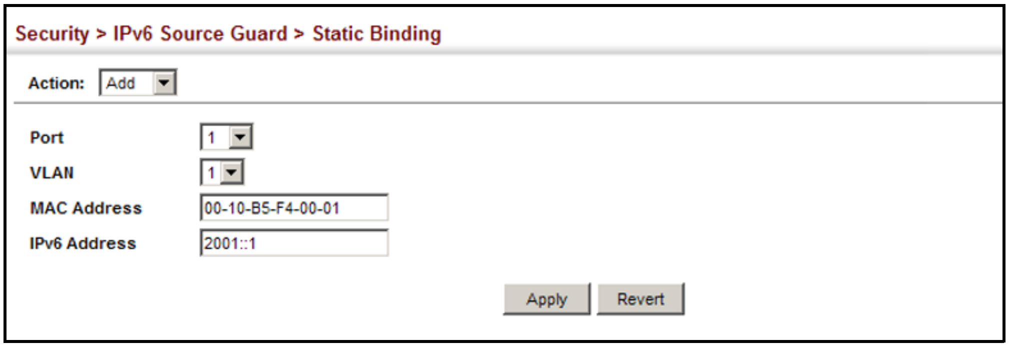
- **IPv6 Address** – IPv6 address corresponding to the client.
- **Type** – Shows the entry type:
  - **DHCP** – Dynamic DHCPv6 binding, stateful address.
  - **ND** – Dynamic Neighbor Discovery binding, stateless address.
  - **STA** – Static IPv6 Source Guard binding.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure static bindings for IPv6 Source Guard:

1. Click Security, IPv6 Source Guard, Static Configuration.
2. Select Add from the Action list.
3. Enter the required bindings for each port.
4. Click Apply

Figure 222: Configuring Static Bindings for IPv6 Source Guard



Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Static Binding

Action: Add

Port: 1

VLAN: 1

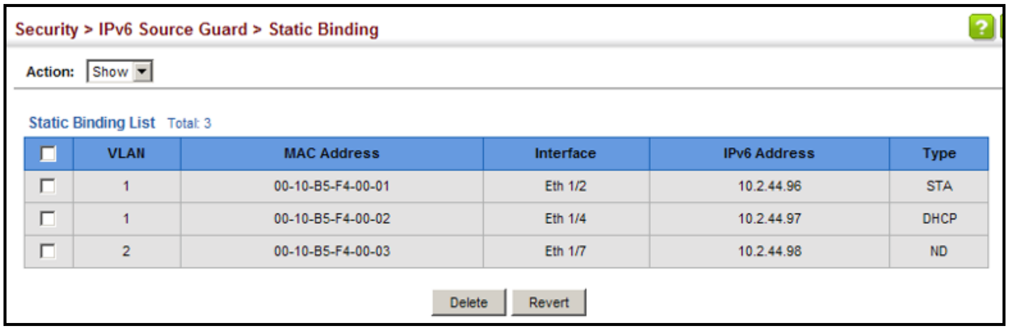
MAC Address: 00-10-B5-F4-00-01

IPv6 Address: 2001::1

To display static bindings for Iv6 Source Guard:

1. Click Security, IPv6 Source Guard, Static Configuration.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 223: Displaying Static Bindings for IPv6 Source Guard



Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Static Binding

Action: Show

Static Binding List Total: 3

☐	VLAN	MAC Address	Interface	IPv6 Address	Type
☐	1	00-10-B5-F4-00-01	Eth 1/2	10.2.44.96	STA
☐	1	00-10-B5-F4-00-02	Eth 1/4	10.2.44.97	DHCP
☐	2	00-10-B5-F4-00-03	Eth 1/7	10.2.44.98	ND

DISPLAYING INFORMATION FOR DYNAMIC IPV6 SOURCE GUARD BINDINGS

Use the Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Dynamic Binding page to display the source-guard binding table for a selected interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ipv6 source-guard binding" on page 924

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Query by

- **Port** – A port on this switch.
- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)
- **MAC Address** – A valid unicast MAC address.
- **IPv6 Address** – A valid global unicast IPv6 address.

Dynamic Binding List

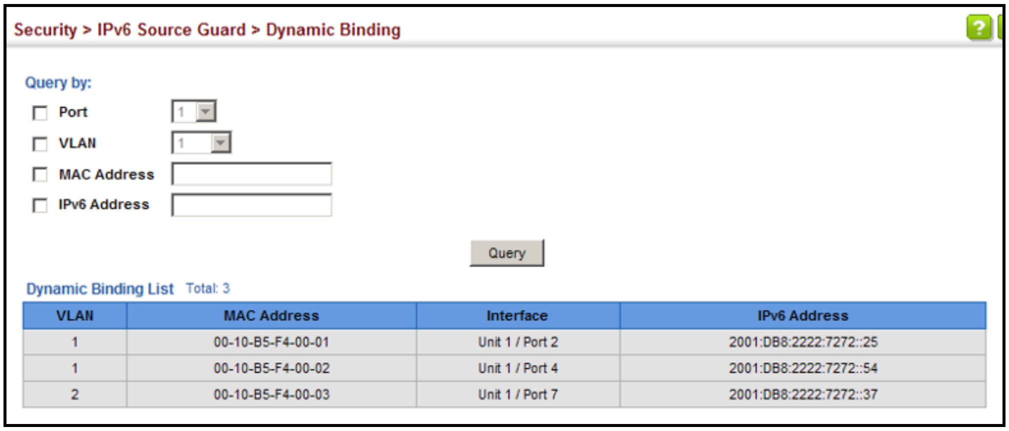
- **VLAN** – VLAN to which this entry is bound.
- **MAC Address** – Physical address associated with the entry.
- **Interface** – Port to which this entry is bound.
- **IPv6 Address** – IPv6 address corresponding to the client.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the binding table for IPv6 Source Guard:

1. Click Security, IPv6 Source Guard, Dynamic Binding.
2. Mark the search criteria, and enter the required values.
3. Click Query

Figure 224: Showing the IPv6 Source Guard Binding Table



Security > IPv6 Source Guard > Dynamic Binding

Query by:

☐ Port 1
☐ VLAN 1
☐ MAC Address
☐ IPv6 Address

Dynamic Binding List Total: 3

VLAN	MAC Address	Interface	IPv6 Address
1	00-10-B5-F4-00-01	Unit 1 / Port 2	2001:DB8:2222:7272::25
1	00-10-B5-F4-00-02	Unit 1 / Port 4	2001:DB8:2222:7272::54
2	00-10-B5-F4-00-03	Unit 1 / Port 7	2001:DB8:2222:7272::37

DHCP SNOOPING

The addresses assigned to DHCP clients on insecure ports can be carefully controlled using the dynamic bindings registered with DHCP Snooping (or using the static bindings configured with IP Source Guard). DHCP snooping allows a switch to protect a network from rogue DHCP servers or other devices which send port-related information to a DHCP server. This information can be useful in tracking an IP address back to a physical port.

COMMAND USAGE

DHCP Snooping Process

- Network traffic may be disrupted when malicious DHCP messages are received from an outside source. DHCP snooping is used to filter DHCP messages received on a non-secure interface from outside the network or fire wall. When DHCP snooping is enabled globally and enabled on a VLAN interface, DHCP messages received on an untrusted interface from a device not listed in the DHCP snooping table will be dropped.

- Table entries are only learned for trusted interfaces. An entry is added or removed dynamically to the DHCP snooping table when a client receives or releases an IP address from a DHCP server. Each entry includes a MAC address, IP address, lease time, VLAN identifier, and port identifier.

- The rate limit for the number of DHCP messages that can be processed by the switch is 100 packets per second. Any DHCP packets in excess of this limit are dropped.

- When DHCP snooping is enabled, DHCP messages entering an untrusted interface are filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping.

- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:

  - If the global DHCP snooping is disabled, all DHCP packets are forwarded.

  - If DHCP snooping is enabled globally, and also enabled on the VLAN where the DHCP packet is received, all DHCP packets are forwarded for a *trusted* port. If the received packet is a DHCP ACK message, a dynamic DHCP snooping entry is also added to the binding table.

  - If DHCP snooping is enabled globally, and also enabled on the VLAN where the DHCP packet is received, but the port is *not trusted*, it is processed as follows:
    - If the DHCP packet is a reply packet from a DHCP server (including OFFER, ACK or NAK messages), the packet is dropped.

    - If the DHCP packet is from a client, such as a DECLINE or RELEASE message, the switch forwards the packet only if the corresponding entry is found in the binding table.
    - If the DHCP packet is from a client, such as a DISCOVER, REQUEST, INFORM, DECLINE or RELEASE message, the packet is forwarded if MAC address verification is disabled. However, if MAC address verification is enabled, then the packet will only be forwarded if the client's hardware address stored in the DHCP packet is the same as the source MAC address in the Ethernet header.
    - If the DHCP packet is not a recognizable type, it is dropped.

  - If a DHCP packet from a client passes the filtering criteria above, it will only be forwarded to trusted ports in the same VLAN.

  - If a DHCP packet is from server is received on a trusted port, it will be forwarded to both trusted and untrusted ports in the same VLAN.

  - If the DHCP snooping is globally disabled, all dynamic bindings are removed from the binding table.

  - *Additional considerations when the switch itself is a DHCP client* – The port(s) through which the switch submits a client request to the DHCP server must be configured as trusted. Note that the switch will not add a dynamic entry for itself to the binding table when it receives an ACK message from a DHCP server. Also, when the switch sends out DHCP client packets for itself, no filtering takes place. However, when the switch receives any messages from a DHCP server, any packets received from untrusted ports are dropped.

DHCP Snooping Option 82

- DHCP provides a relay mechanism for sending information about its DHCP clients or the relay agent itself to the DHCP server. Also known as DHCP Option 82, it allows compatible DHCP servers to use the information when assigning IP addresses, or to set other services or policies for clients. It is also an effective tool in preventing malicious network attacks from attached clients on DHCP services, such as IP Spoofing, Client Identifier Spoofing, MAC Address Spoofing, and Address Exhaustion.

- DHCP Snooping must be enabled for Option 82 information to be inserted into request packets.

- When the DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 is enabled, the requesting client (or an intermediate relay agent that has used the information fields to describe itself) can be identified in the DHCP request packets forwarded by the switch and in reply packets sent back from the DHCP server. This information may specify the MAC address or IP address of the requesting device (that is, the switch in this context).

  By default, the switch also fills in the Option 82 circuit-id field with information indicating the local interface over which the switch received the DHCP client request, including the port and VLAN ID. This allows DHCP client-server exchange messages to be forwarded between the server and client without having to flood them to the entire VLAN.

- If DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 is enabled on the switch, information may be inserted into a DHCP request packet received over any VLAN (depending on DHCP snooping filtering rules). The information inserted into the relayed packets includes the circuit-id and remote-id, as well as the gateway Internet address.
- When the switch receives DHCP packets from clients that already include DHCP Option 82 information, the switch can be configured to set the action policy for these packets. The switch can either drop the DHCP packets, keep the existing information, or replace it with the switch's relay information.
- DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 and DHCP Relay Information Option 82 (see page 594) cannot both be enabled at the same time.

DHCP SNOOPING CONFIGURATION

Use the IP Service > DHCP > Snooping (Configure Global) page to enable DHCP Snooping globally on the switch, or to configure MAC Address Verification.

CLI REFERENCES

- "DHCPv4 Snooping" on page 891

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **DHCP Snooping Status –** Enables DHCP snooping globally. (Default: Disabled)
- **DHCP Snooping MAC-Address Verification** – Enables or disables MAC address verification. If the source MAC address in the Ethernet header of the packet is not same as the client's hardware address in the DHCP packet, the packet is dropped. (Default: Enabled)
- **DHCP Snooping Information Option Status** – Enables or disables DHCP Option 82 information relay. (Default: Disabled)
- **DHCP Snooping Information Option Sub-option Format** – Enables or disables use of sub-type and sub-length fields in circuit-ID (CID) and remote-ID (RID) in Option 82 information.
- **DHCP Snooping Information Option Remote ID** – Specifies the MAC address, IP address, or arbitrary identifier of the requesting device (i.e., the switch in this context).
    - **MAC Address** – Inserts a MAC address in the remote ID sub-option for the DHCP snooping agent (i.e., the MAC address of the switch's CPU). This attribute can be encoded in Hexadecimal or ASCII.

  - **IP Address** – Inserts an IP address in the remote ID sub-option for the DHCP snooping agent (i.e., the IP address of the management interface). This attribute can be encoded in Hexadecimal or ASCII.
  - *string* - An arbitrary string inserted into the remote identifier field. (Range: 1-32 characters)

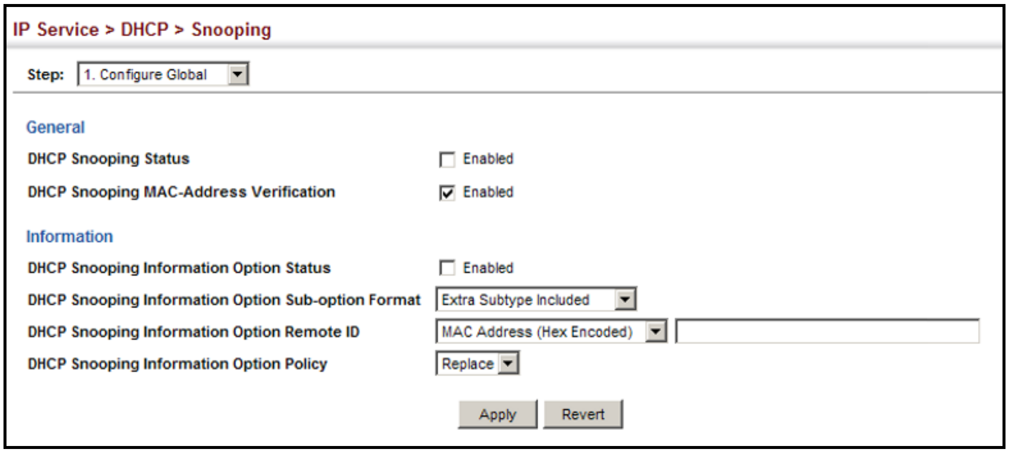
- **DHCP Snooping Information Option Policy** – Specifies how to handle DHCP client request packets which already contain Option 82 information.
  - **Drop** – Drops the client's request packet instead of relaying it.
  - **Keep** – Retains the Option 82 information in the client request, and forwards the packets to trusted ports.
  - **Replace** – Replaces the Option 82 information circuit-id and remote-id fields in the client's request with information about the relay agent itself, inserts the relay agent's address (when DHCP snooping is enabled), and forwards the packets to trusted ports. (This is the default policy.)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for DHCP Snooping:

1. Click IP Service, DHCP, Snooping.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select the required options for the general DHCP snooping process and for the DHCP snooping information policy.
4. Click Apply

Figure 225: Configuring Global Settings for DHCP Snooping



IP Service > DHCP > Snooping

Step: 1. Configure Global

General

DHCP Snooping Status ☐ Enabled

DHCP Snooping MAC-Address Verification ☑ Enabled

Information

DHCP Snooping Information Option Status ☐ Enabled

DHCP Snooping Information Option Sub-option Format: Extra Subtype Included

DHCP Snooping Information Option Remote ID: MAC Address (Hex Encoded)

DHCP Snooping Information Option Policy: Replace

DHCP SNOOPING VLAN CONFIGURATION

Use the IP Service > DHCP > Snooping (Configure VLAN) page to enable or disable DHCP snooping on specific VLANs.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip dhcp snooping vlan" on page 897

COMMAND USAGE

- When DHCP snooping is enabled globally on the switch, and enabled on the specified VLAN, DHCP packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted ports within the VLAN.

- When the DHCP snooping is globally disabled, DHCP snooping can still be configured for specific VLANs, but the changes will not take effect until DHCP snooping is globally re-enabled.

- When DHCP snooping is globally enabled, and DHCP snooping is then disabled on a VLAN, all dynamic bindings learned for this VLAN are removed from the binding table.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN. (Range: 1-4094)

- **DHCP Snooping Status** – Enables or disables DHCP snooping for the selected VLAN. When DHCP snooping is enabled globally on the switch, and enabled on the specified VLAN, DHCP packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted ports within the VLAN. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for DHCP Snooping:

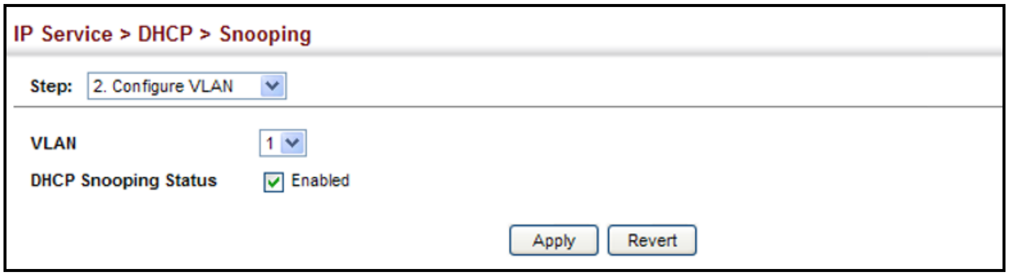
1. Click IP Service, DHCP, Snooping.

2. Select Configure VLAN from the Step list.

3. Enable DHCP Snooping on any existing VLAN.

4. Click Apply

Figure 226: Configuring DHCP Snooping on a VLAN



IP Service > DHCP > Snooping

Step: 2. Configure VLAN

VLAN: 1

DHCP Snooping Status: ☑ Enabled

CONFIGURING PORTS FOR DHCP SNOOPING

Use the IP Service > DHCP > Snooping (Configure Interface) page to configure switch ports as trusted or untrusted.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip dhcp snooping trust" on page 899

COMMAND USAGE

- A trusted interface is an interface that is configured to receive only messages from within the network. An untrusted interface is an interface that is configured to receive messages from outside the network or fire wall.
- When DHCP snooping is enabled both globally and on a VLAN, DHCP packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted ports within the VLAN.
- When an untrusted port is changed to a trusted port, all the dynamic DHCP snooping bindings associated with this port are removed.
- Set all ports connected to DHCP servers within the local network or fire wall to trusted state. Set all other ports outside the local network or fire wall to untrusted state.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

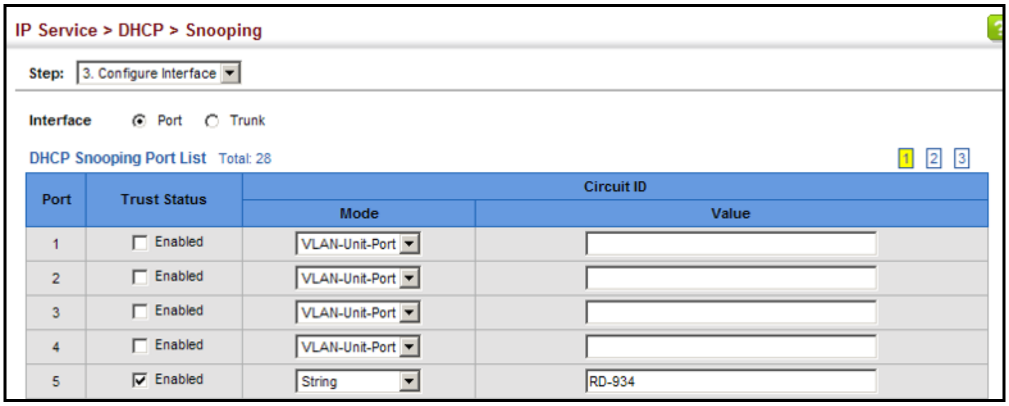
- **Trust Status** – Enables or disables a port as trusted. (Default: Disabled)
- **Circuit ID** – Specifies DHCP Option 82 circuit ID suboption information.
  - **Mode** – Specifies the default string “VLAN-Unit-Port” or an arbitrary string. (Default: VLAN-Unit-Port)
  - **Value** – An arbitrary string inserted into the circuit identifier field. (Range: 1-32 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for DHCP Snooping:

1. Click IP Service, DHCP, Snooping.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Set any ports within the local network or firewall to trusted.
4. Specify the mode used for sending circuit ID information, and an arbitrary string if required.
5. Click Apply

Figure 227: Configuring the Port Mode for DHCP Snooping



IP Service > DHCP > Snooping

Step: 3. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

DHCP Snooping Port List Total: 28

Port	Trust Status	Circuit ID	
		Mode	Value
1	☐ Enabled	VLAN-Unit-Port	
2	☐ Enabled	VLAN-Unit-Port	
3	☐ Enabled	VLAN-Unit-Port	
4	☐ Enabled	VLAN-Unit-Port	
5	☑ Enabled	String	RD-934

DISPLAYING DHCP SNOOPING BINDING INFORMATION

Use the IP Service > DHCP > Snooping (Show Information) page to display entries in the binding table.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ip dhcp snooping binding" on page 902

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

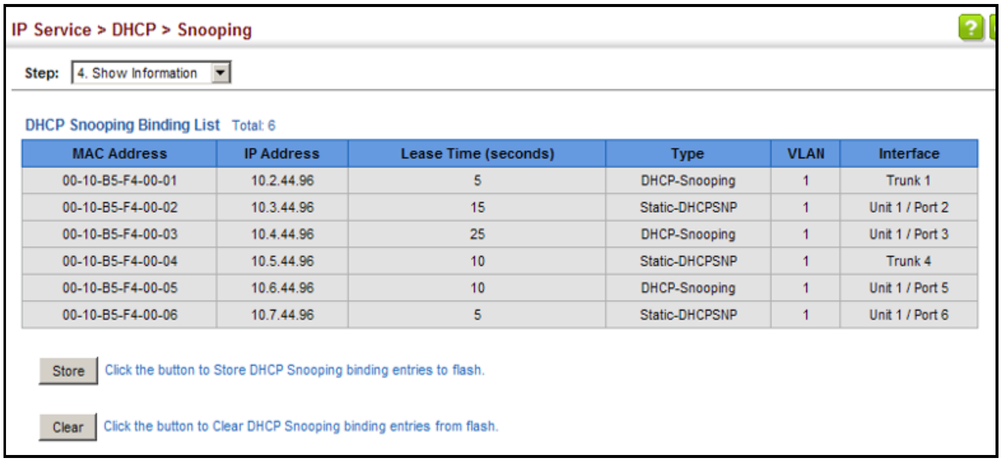
- **MAC Address** – Physical address associated with the entry.
- **IP Address** – IP address corresponding to the client.
- **Lease Time** – The time for which this IP address is leased to the client.
- **Type** – Entry types include:
    - **DHCP-Snooping** – Dynamically snooped.
    - **Static-DHCPSNP** – Statically configured.
- **VLAN** – VLAN to which this entry is bound.
- **Interface** – Port or trunk to which this entry is bound.
- **Store** – Writes all dynamically learned snooping entries to flash memory. This function can be used to store the currently learned dynamic DHCP snooping entries to flash memory. These entries will be restored to the snooping table when the switch is reset. However, note that the lease time shown for a dynamic entry that has been restored from flash memory will no longer be valid.
- **Clear** – Removes all dynamically learned snooping entries from flash memory.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the binding table for DHCP Snooping:

1. Click IP Service, DHCP, Snooping.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Use the Store or Clear function if required.

Figure 228: Displaying the Binding Table for DHCP Snooping



Step: 4. Show Information

DHCP Snooping Binding List Total: 6

MAC Address	IP Address	Lease Time (seconds)	Type	VLAN	Interface
00-10-B5-F4-00-01	10.2.44.96	5	DHCP-Snooping	1	Trunk 1
00-10-B5-F4-00-02	10.3.44.96	15	Static-DHCPSNP	1	Unit 1 / Port 2
00-10-B5-F4-00-03	10.4.44.96	25	DHCP-Snooping	1	Unit 1 / Port 3
00-10-B5-F4-00-04	10.5.44.96	10	Static-DHCPSNP	1	Trunk 4
00-10-B5-F4-00-05	10.6.44.96	10	DHCP-Snooping	1	Unit 1 / Port 5
00-10-B5-F4-00-06	10.7.44.96	5	Static-DHCPSNP	1	Unit 1 / Port 6

Click the button to Store DHCP Snooping binding entries to flash.

Click the button to Clear DHCP Snooping binding entries from flash.

14

BASIC ADMINISTRATION PROTOCOLS

This chapter describes basic administration tasks including:

- Event Logging – Sets conditions for logging event messages to system memory or flash memory, configures conditions for sending trap messages to remote log servers, and configures trap reporting to remote hosts using Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).
- Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) – Configures advertisement of basic information about the local switch, or discovery of information about neighboring devices on the local broadcast domain.
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) – Configures switch management through SNMPv1, SNMPv2c or SNMPv3.
- Remote Monitoring (RMON) – Configures local collection of detailed statistics or events which can be subsequently retrieved through SNMP.
- Switch Clustering – Configures centralized management by a single unit over a group of switches connected to the same local network.
- Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) – Configures a protection switching mechanism and protocol for Ethernet layer network rings.
- Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) – This protocol provides proactive connectivity monitoring using continuity check messages, fault verification through loop back messages, and fault isolation by examining end-to-end connections between provider edge devices or between customer edge devices.
- Operation, Administration and Maintenance (OAM) – Provides remote management tools required to monitor and maintain the links to subscriber CPEs (Customer Premise Equipment).

CONFIGURING EVENT LOGGING

The switch allows you to control the logging of error messages, including the type of events that are recorded in switch memory, logging to a remote System Log (syslog) server, and displays a list of recent event messages.

SYSTEM LOG CONFIGURATION

Use the Administration > Log > System (Configure Global) page to enable or disable event logging, and specify which levels are logged to RAM or flash memory.

Severe error messages that are logged to flash memory are permanently stored in the switch to assist in troubleshooting network problems. Up to 4096 log entries can be stored in the flash memory, with the oldest entries being overwritten first when the available log memory (256 kilobytes) has been exceeded.

The System Logs page allows you to configure and limit system messages that are logged to flash or RAM memory. The default is for event levels 0 to 3 to be logged to flash and levels 0 to 7 to be logged to RAM.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Event Logging" on page 739

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **System Log Status** – Enables/disables the logging of debug or error messages to the logging process. (Default: Enabled)

- **Flash Level** – Limits log messages saved to the switch's permanent flash memory for all levels up to the specified level. For example, if level 3 is specified, all messages from level 0 to level 3 will be logged to flash. (Range: 0-7, Default: 3)

Table 24: Logging Levels

Level	Severity Name	Description
7	Debug	Debugging messages
6	Informational	Informational messages only
5	Notice	Normal but significant condition, such as cold start
4	Warning	Warning conditions (e.g., return false, unexpected return)
3	Error	Error conditions (e.g., invalid input, default used)
2	Critical	Critical conditions (e.g., memory allocation, or free memory error - resource exhausted)

* There are only Level 2, 5 and 6 error messages for the current firmware release.

Table 24: Logging Levels (Continued)

Level	Severity Name	Description
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
0	Emergency	System unusable

* There are only Level 2, 5 and 6 error messages for the current firmware release.

- **RAM Level** – Limits log messages saved to the switch's temporary RAM memory for all levels up to the specified level. For example, if level 7 is specified, all messages from level 0 to level 7 will be logged to RAM. (Range: 0-7, Default: 7)

NOTE: The Flash Level must be equal to or less than the RAM Level.

NOTE: All log messages are retained in RAM and Flash after a warm restart (i.e., power is reset through the command interface).

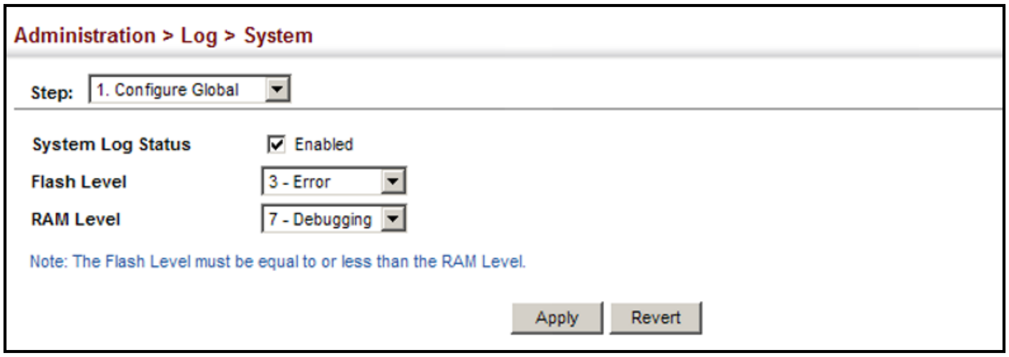
NOTE: All log messages are retained in Flash and purged from RAM after a cold restart (i.e., power is turned off and then on through the power source).

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the logging of error messages to system memory:

1. Click Administration, Log, System.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable or disable system logging, set the level of event messages to be logged to flash memory and RAM.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 229: Configuring Settings for System Memory Logs



Administration > Log > System

Step: 1. Configure Global

System Log Status ☑ Enabled

Flash Level 3 - Error

RAM Level 7 - Debugging

Note: The Flash Level must be equal to or less than the RAM Level.

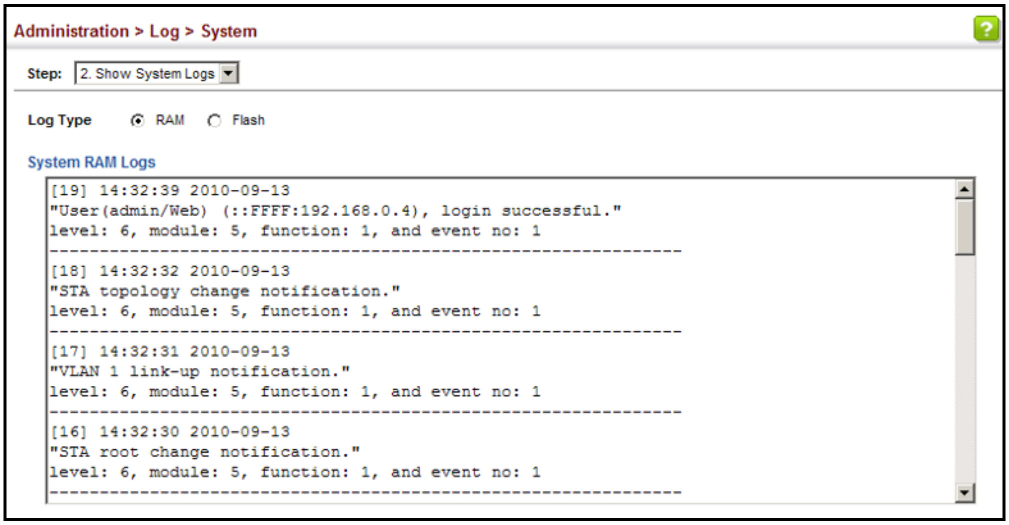
To show the error messages logged to system or flash memory:

1. Click Administration, Log, System.
2. Select Show System Logs from the Step list.

3. Click RAM to display log messages stored in system memory, or Flash to display messages stored in flash memory.

   This page allows you to scroll through the logged system and event messages. The switch can store up to 2048 log entries in temporary random access memory (RAM; i.e., memory flushed on power reset) and up to 4096 entries in permanent flash memory.

Figure 230: Showing Error Messages Logged to System Memory



Step: 2. Show System Logs

Log Type ● RAM ○ Flash

```
[19] 14:32:39 2010-09-13
"User(admin/Web) (::FFFF:192.168.0.4), login successful."
level: 6, module: 5, function: 1, and event no: 1
----------------------------------------------------------------
[18] 14:32:32 2010-09-13
"STA topology change notification."
level: 6, module: 5, function: 1, and event no: 1
----------------------------------------------------------------
[17] 14:32:31 2010-09-13
"VLAN 1 link-up notification."
level: 6, module: 5, function: 1, and event no: 1
----------------------------------------------------------------
[16] 14:32:30 2010-09-13
"STA root change notification."
level: 6, module: 5, function: 1, and event no: 1
----------------------------------------------------------------
```

REMOTE LOG CONFIGURATION

Use the Administration > Log > Remote page to send log messages to syslog servers or other management stations. You can also limit the event messages sent to only those messages below a specified level.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Event Logging" on page 739

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Remote Log Status** – Enables/disables the logging of debug or error messages to the remote logging process. (Default: Disabled)

- **Logging Facility** – Sets the facility type for remote logging of syslog messages. There are eight facility types specified by values of 16 to 23. The facility type is used by the syslog server to dispatch log messages to an appropriate service.

  The attribute specifies the facility type tag sent in syslog messages (see RFC 3164). This type has no effect on the kind of messages reported by the switch. However, it may be used by the syslog server to process messages, such as sorting or storing messages in the corresponding database. (Range: 16-23, Default: 23)

- **Logging Trap Level** – Limits log messages that are sent to the remote syslog server for all levels up to the specified level. For example, if level

3 is specified, all messages from level 0 to level 3 will be sent to the remote server. (Range: 0-7, Default: 7)

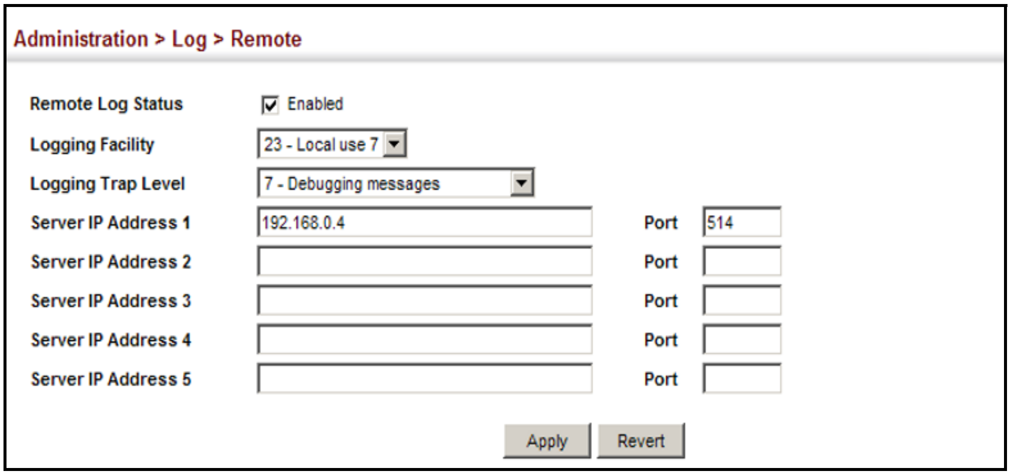
- **Server IP Address** – Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address of a remote server which will be sent syslog messages.
- **UDP Port** – Specifies the UDP port number used by the remote server. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 514)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the logging of error messages to remote servers:

1. Click Administration, Log, Remote.
2. Enable remote logging, specify the facility type to use for the syslog messages. and enter the IP address of the remote servers.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 231: Configuring Settings for Remote Logging of Error Messages



Administration > Log > Remote

Remote Log Status ☑ Enabled
Logging Facility: 23 - Local use 7
Logging Trap Level: 7 - Debugging messages
Server IP Address 1: 192.168.0.4 Port: 514
Server IP Address 2: Port:
Server IP Address 3: Port:
Server IP Address 4: Port:
Server IP Address 5: Port:

SENDING SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL ALERTS

Use the Administration > Log > SMTP page to alert system administrators of problems by sending SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) email messages when triggered by logging events of a specified level. The messages are sent to specified SMTP servers on the network and can be retrieved using POP or IMAP clients.

CLI REFERENCES

- "SMTP Alerts" on page 745

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **SMTP Status** – Enables/disables the SMTP function. (Default: Enabled)
- **Severity** – Sets the syslog severity threshold level (see table on page 418) used to trigger alert messages. All events at this level or

higher will be sent to the configured email recipients. For example, using Level 7 will report all events from level 7 to level 0. (Default: Level 7)

- **Email Source Address** – Sets the email address used for the “From” field in alert messages. You may use a symbolic email address that identifies the switch, or the address of an administrator responsible for the switch.

- **Email Destination Address** – Specifies the email recipients of alert messages. You can specify up to five recipients.

- **Server IP Address** – Specifies a list of up to three recipient SMTP servers. IPv4 or IPv6 addresses may be specified. The switch attempts to connect to the listed servers in sequential order if the first server fails to respond.

WEB INTERFACE

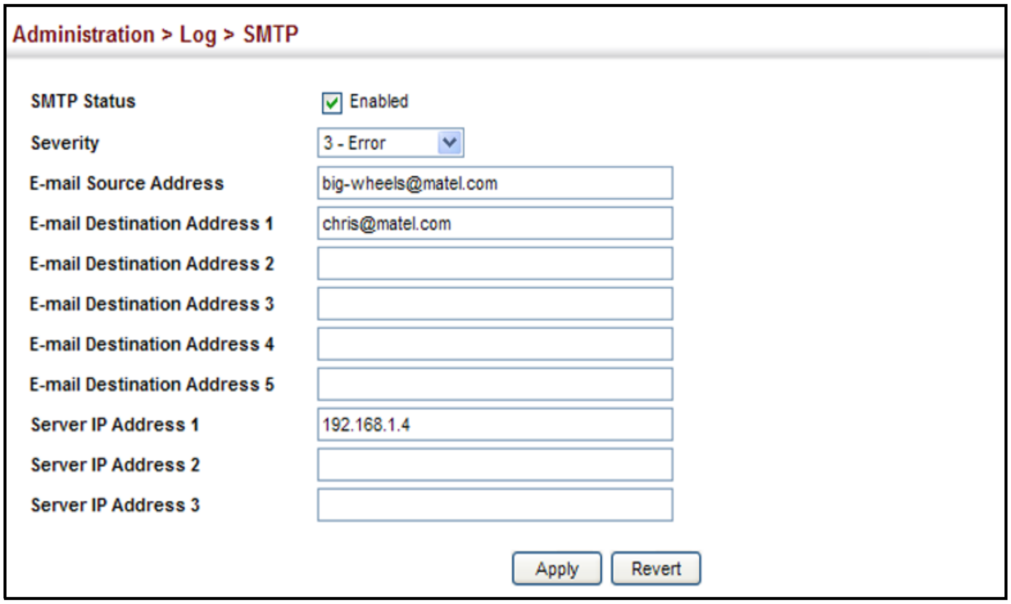
To configure SMTP alert messages:

1. Click Administration, Log, SMTP.

2. Enable SMTP, specify a source email address, and select the minimum severity level. Specify the source and destination email addresses, and one or more SMTP servers.

3. Click Apply.

Figure 232: Configuring SMTP Alert Messages



Administration > Log > SMTP

SMTP Status	☑ Enabled
Severity	3 - Error
E-mail Source Address	big-wheels@matel.com
E-mail Destination Address 1	chris@matel.com
E-mail Destination Address 2	
E-mail Destination Address 3	
E-mail Destination Address 4	
E-mail Destination Address 5	
Server IP Address 1	192.168.1.4
Server IP Address 2	
Server IP Address 3	

LINK LAYER DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is used to discover basic information about neighboring devices on the local broadcast domain. LLDP is a Layer 2 protocol that uses periodic broadcasts to advertise information about the sending device. Advertised information is represented in Type Length Value (TLV) format according to the IEEE 802.1ab standard, and can include details such as device identification, capabilities and configuration settings. LLDP also defines how to store and maintain information gathered about the neighboring network nodes it discovers.

Link Layer Discovery Protocol - Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) is an extension of LLDP intended for managing endpoint devices such as Voice over IP phones and network switches. The LLDP-MED TLVs advertise information such as network policy, power, inventory, and device location details. LLDP and LLDP-MED information can be used by SNMP applications to simplify troubleshooting, enhance network management, and maintain an accurate network topology.

SETTING LLDP TIMING ATTRIBUTES

Use the Administration > LLDP (Configure Global) page to set attributes for general functions such as globally enabling LLDP on the switch, setting the message ageout time, and setting the frequency for broadcasting general advertisements or reports about changes in the LLDP MIB.

CLI REFERENCES

- "LLDP Commands" on page 1287

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **LLDP** – Enables LLDP globally on the switch. (Default: Enabled)

- **Transmission Interval** – Configures the periodic transmit interval for LLDP advertisements. (Range: 5-32768 seconds; Default: 30 seconds)

- **Hold Time Multiplier** – Configures the time-to-live (TTL) value sent in LLDP advertisements as shown in the formula below. (Range: 2-10; Default: 4)

  The time-to-live tells the receiving LLDP agent how long to retain all information pertaining to the sending LLDP agent if it does not transmit updates in a timely manner.

  TTL in seconds is based on the following rule:
  minimum value ((Transmission Interval * Holdtime Multiplier), or 65535)

  Therefore, the default TTL is 4*30 = 120 seconds.

- **Delay Interval** – Configures a delay between the successive transmission of advertisements initiated by a change in local LLDP MIB variables. (Range: 1-8192 seconds; Default: 2 seconds)

The transmit delay is used to prevent a series of successive LLDP transmissions during a short period of rapid changes in local LLDP MIB objects, and to increase the probability that multiple, rather than single changes, are reported in each transmission.

This attribute must comply with the rule:
(4 * Delay Interval) ≤ Transmission Interval

- **Reinitialization Delay** – Configures the delay before attempting to re-initialize after LLDP ports are disabled or the link goes down. (Range: 1-10 seconds; Default: 2 seconds)

  When LLDP is re-initialized on a port, all information in the remote systems LLDP MIB associated with this port is deleted.

- **Notification Interval** – Configures the allowed interval for sending SNMP notifications about LLDP MIB changes. (Range: 5-3600 seconds; Default: 5 seconds)

  This parameter only applies to SNMP applications which use data stored in the LLDP MIB for network monitoring or management.

  Information about changes in LLDP neighbors that occur between SNMP notifications is not transmitted. Only state changes that exist at the time of a notification are included in the transmission. An SNMP agent should therefore periodically check the value of lldpStatsRemTableLastChangeTime to detect any lldpRemTablesChange notification-events missed due to throttling or transmission loss.

- **MED Fast Start Count** – Configures the amount of LLDP MED Fast Start LLDPDUs to transmit during the activation process of the LLDP-MED Fast Start mechanism. (Range: 1-10 packets; Default: 4 packets)

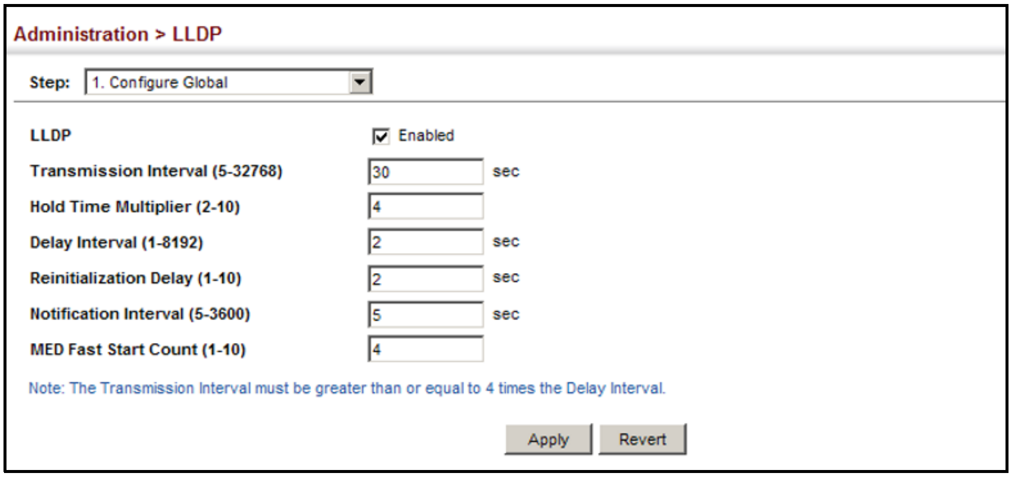
  The MED Fast Start Count parameter is part of the timer which ensures that the LLDP-MED Fast Start mechanism is active for the port. LLDP-MED Fast Start is critical to the timely startup of LLDP, and therefore integral to the rapid availability of Emergency Call Service.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure LLDP timing attributes:

1. Click Administration, LLDP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable LLDP, and modify any of the timing parameters as required.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 233: Configuring LLDP Timing Attributes



Step: 1. Configure Global

LLDP ☑ Enabled

Transmission Interval (5-32768) 30 sec

Hold Time Multiplier (2-10) 4

Delay Interval (1-8192) 2 sec

Reinitialization Delay (1-10) 2 sec

Notification Interval (5-3600) 5 sec

MED Fast Start Count (1-10) 4

Note: The Transmission Interval must be greater than or equal to 4 times the Delay Interval.

CONFIGURING LLDP INTERFACE ATTRIBUTES

Use the Administration > LLDP (Configure Interface - Configure General) page to specify the message attributes for individual interfaces, including whether messages are transmitted, received, or both transmitted and received, whether SNMP notifications are sent, and the type of information advertised.

CLI REFERENCES

- "LLDP Commands" on page 1287

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Admin Status** – Enables LLDP message transmit and receive modes for LLDP Protocol Data Units. (Options: Tx only, Rx only, TxRx, Disabled; Default: TxRx)

- **SNMP Notification** – Enables the transmission of SNMP trap notifications about LLDP and LLDP-MED changes. (Default: Enabled)

  This option sends out SNMP trap notifications to designated target stations at the interval specified by the Notification Interval in the preceding section. Trap notifications include information about state changes in the LLDP MIB (IEEE 802.1AB), the LLDP-MED MIB (ANSI/TIA-1057), or vendor-specific LLDP-EXT-DOT1 and LLDP-EXT-DOT3 MIBs.

  For information on defining SNMP trap destinations, see "Specifying Trap Managers" on page 463.

  Information about additional changes in LLDP neighbors that occur between SNMP notifications is not transmitted. Only state changes that exist at the time of a trap notification are included in the transmission. An SNMP agent should therefore periodically check the value of lldpStatsRemTableLastChangeTime to detect any lldpRemTablesChange notification-events missed due to throttling or transmission loss.

- **MED Notification** – Enables the transmission of SNMP trap notifications about LLDP-MED changes. (Default: Disabled)

- **Basic Optional TLVs** – Configures basic information included in the TLV field of advertised messages.

  - **Management Address** – The management address protocol packet includes the IPv4 address of the switch. If no management address is available, the address should be the MAC address for the CPU or for the port sending this advertisement.

    The management address TLV may also include information about the specific interface associated with this address, and an object identifier indicating the type of hardware component or protocol entity associated with this address. The interface number and OID are included to assist SNMP applications in the performance of network discovery by indicating enterprise specific or other starting points for the search, such as the Interface or Entity MIB.

    Since there are typically a number of different addresses associated with a Layer 3 device, an individual LLDP PDU may contain more than one management address TLV.

    Every management address TLV that reports an address that is accessible on a port and protocol VLAN through the particular port should be accompanied by a port and protocol VLAN TLV that indicates the VLAN identifier (VID) associated with the management address reported by this TLV.

  - **Port Description** – The port description is taken from the ifDescr object in RFC 2863, which includes information about the manufacturer, the product name, and the version of the interface hardware/software.

  - **System Capabilities** – The system capabilities identifies the primary function(s) of the system and whether or not these primary functions are enabled. The information advertised by this TLV is described in IEEE 802.1AB.

  - **System Description** – The system description is taken from the sysDescr object in RFC 3418, which includes the full name and version identification of the system's hardware type, software operating system, and networking software.

  - **System Name** – The system name is taken from the sysName object in RFC 3418, which contains the system’s administratively assigned name. To configure the system name, see "Displaying System Information" on page 119.

- **802.1 Organizationally Specific TLVs** – Configures IEEE 802.1 information included in the TLV field of advertised messages.

  - **Protocol Identity** – The protocols that are accessible through this interface (see "Protocol VLANs" on page 216).

  - **VLAN ID** – The port's default VLAN identifier (PVID) indicates the VLAN with which untagged or priority-tagged frames are associated (see "IEEE 802.1Q VLANs" on page 195).
  - **VLAN Name** – The name of all VLANs to which this interface has been assigned (see "IEEE 802.1Q VLANs" on page 195.
  - **Port and Protocol VLAN ID** – The port-based protocol VLANs configured on this interface (see "Protocol VLANs" on page 216).
- **802.3 Organizationally Specific TLVs** – Configures IEEE 802.3 information included in the TLV field of advertised messages.
  - **Link Aggregation** – The link aggregation capabilities, aggregation status of the link, and the IEEE 802.3 aggregated port identifier if this interface is currently a link aggregation member.
  - **Max Frame Size** – The maximum frame size. (See "Configuring Support for Jumbo Frames" on page 122 for information on configuring the maximum frame size for this switch
  - **MAC/PHY Configuration/Status** – The MAC/PHY configuration and status which includes information about auto-negotiation support/capabilities, and operational Multistation Access Unit (MAU) type.
- **MED TLVs** – Configures general information included in the MED TLV field of advertised messages.
  - **Capabilities** – This option advertises LLDP-MED TLV capabilities, allowing Media Endpoint and Connectivity Devices to efficiently discover which LLDP-MED related TLVs are supported on the switch.
  - **Inventory** – This option advertises device details useful for inventory management, such as manufacturer, model, software version and other pertinent information.
  - **Location** – This option advertises location identification details.
  - **Network Policy** – This option advertises network policy configuration information, aiding in the discovery and diagnosis of VLAN configuration mismatches on a port. Improper network policy configurations frequently result in voice quality degradation or complete service disruption.
- **MED-Location Civic Address** – Configures information for the location of the attached device included in the MED TLV field of advertised messages, including the country and the device type.
  - **Country** – The two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters. (Example: DK, DE or US)

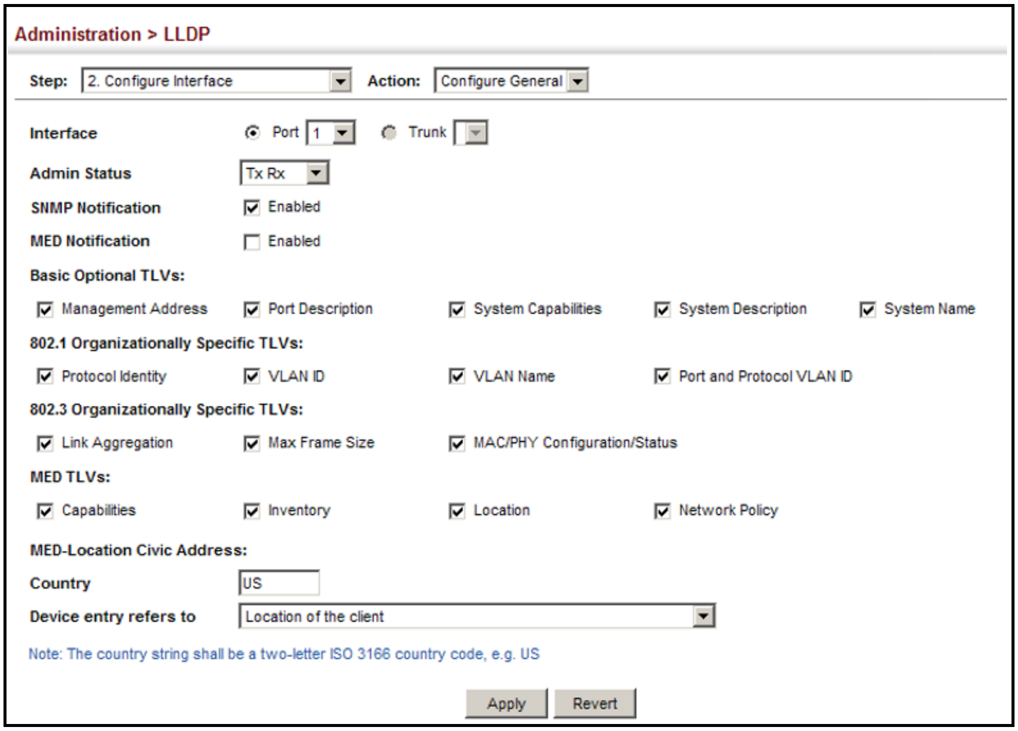
- **Device entry refers to** – The type of device to which the location applies:
  - Location of DHCP server.
  - Location of network element closest to client.
  - Location of client. (This is the default.)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure LLDP interface attributes:

1. Click Administration, LLDP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Configure General from the Action list.
4. Set the LLDP transmit/receive mode, specify whether or not to send SNMP trap messages, and select the information to advertise in LLDP messages.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 234: Configuring LLDP Interface Attributes



Step: 2. Configure Interface
Action: Configure General

Interface ● Port 1 ○ Trunk
Admin Status Tx Rx
SNMP Notification ☑ Enabled
MED Notification ☐ Enabled

Basic Optional TLVs:
☑ Management Address ☑ Port Description ☑ System Capabilities ☑ System Description ☑ System Name

802.1 Organizationally Specific TLVs:
☑ Protocol Identity ☑ VLAN ID ☑ VLAN Name ☑ Port and Protocol VLAN ID

802.3 Organizationally Specific TLVs:
☑ Link Aggregation ☑ Max Frame Size ☑ MAC/PHY Configuration/Status

MED TLVs:
☑ Capabilities ☑ Inventory ☑ Location ☑ Network Policy

MED-Location Civic Address:
Country US
Device entry refers to Location of the client

Note: The country string shall be a two-letter ISO 3166 country code, e.g. US

CONFIGURING LLDP INTERFACE CIVIC-ADDRESS

Use the Administration > LLDP (Configure Interface – Add CA-Type) page to specify the physical location of the device attached to an interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "lldp med-location civic-addr" on page 1300

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the Civic Address type (CA-Type) to advertise the physical location of the device attached to an interface, including items such as the city, street number, building and room information. The address location is specified as a type and value pair, with the civic address type defined in RFC 4776. The following table describes some of the CA type numbers and provides examples.

Table 25: LLDP MED Location CA Types

CA Type	Description	CA Value Example
1	National subdivisions (state, canton, province)	California
2	County, parish	Orange
3	City, township	Irvine
4	City division, borough, city district	West Irvine
5	Neighborhood, block	Riverside
6	Group of streets below the neighborhood level	Exchange
18	Street suffix or type	Avenue
19	House number	320
20	House number suffix	A
21	Landmark or vanity address	Tech Center
26	Unit (apartment, suite)	Apt 519
27	Floor	5
28	Room	509B

- Any number of CA type and value pairs can be specified for the civic address location, as long as the total does not exceed 250 characters.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed in the web interface:

- **CA-Type** – Descriptor of the data civic address value. (Range: 0-255)
- **CA-Value** – Description of a location. (Range: 1-32 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To specify the physical location of the attached device:

1. Click Administration, LLDP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.

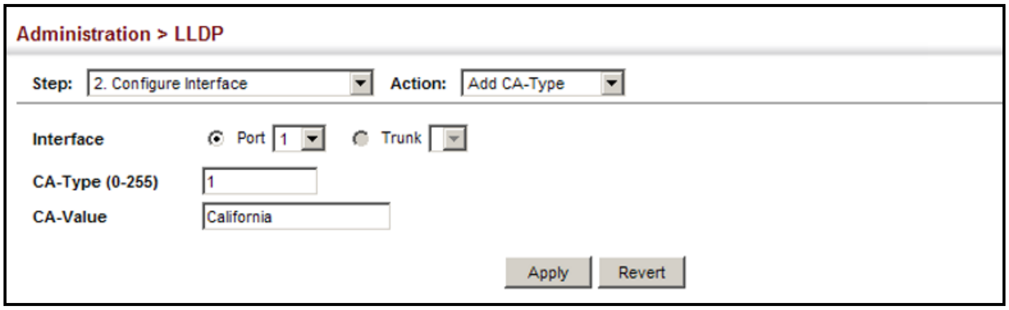
3. Select Add CA-Type from the Action list.

4. Select an interface from the Port or Trunk list.

5. Specify a CA-Type and CA-Value pair.

6. Click Apply.

Figure 235: Configuring the Civic Address for an LLDP Interface



Administration > LLDP

Step: 2. Configure Interface
Action: Add CA-Type

Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk
CA-Type (0-255): 1
CA-Value: California

Displaying LLDP Local Device Information

Use the Administration > LLDP (Show Local Device Information) page to display information about the switch, such as its MAC address, chassis ID, management IP address, and port information.

CLI References

- "show lldp info local-device" on page 1306

Parameters

These parameters are displayed:

Global Settings

- **Chassis Type** – Identifies the chassis containing the IEEE 802 LAN entity associated with the transmitting LLDP agent. There are several ways in which a chassis may be identified and a chassis ID subtype is used to indicate the type of component being referenced by the chassis ID field.

Table 26: Chassis ID Subtype

ID Basis	Reference
Chassis component	EntPhysicalAlias when entPhysClass has a value of ‘chassis(3)’ (IETF RFC 2737)
Interface alias	IfAlias (IETF RFC 2863)
Port component	EntPhysicalAlias when entPhysicalClass has a value ‘port(10)’ or ‘backplane(4)’ (IETF RFC 2737)
MAC address	MAC address (IEEE Std 802-2001)
Network address	networkAddress
Interface name	ifName (IETF RFC 2863)
Locally assigned	locally assigned

- **Chassis ID** – An octet string indicating the specific identifier for the particular chassis in this system.
- **System Name** – A string that indicates the system's administratively assigned name (see "Displaying System Information" on page 119).
- **System Description** – A textual description of the network entity. This field is also displayed by the **show system** command.
- **System Capabilities Supported** – The capabilities that define the primary function(s) of the system.

Table 27: System Capabilities

ID Basis	Reference
Other	—
Repeater	IETF RFC 2108
Bridge	IETF RFC 2674
WLAN Access Point	IEEE 802.11 MIB
Router	IETF RFC 1812
Telephone	IETF RFC 2011
DOCSIS cable device	IETF RFC 2669 and IETF RFC 2670
End Station Only	IETF RFC 2011

- **System Capabilities Enabled** – The primary function(s) of the system which are currently enabled. Refer to the preceding table.
- **Management Address** – The management address associated with the local system. If no management address is available, the address should be the MAC address for the CPU or for the port sending this advertisement.

Interface Settings

The attributes listed below apply to both port and trunk interface types. When a trunk is listed, the descriptions apply to the first port of the trunk.

- **Port/Trunk Description** – A string that indicates the port or trunk description. If RFC 2863 is implemented, the ifDescr object should be used for this field.
- **Port/Trunk ID** – A string that contains the specific identifier for the port or trunk from which this LLDPDU was transmitted.

Interface Details

The attributes listed below apply to both port and trunk interface types. When a trunk is listed, the descriptions apply to the first port of the trunk.

- **Local Port/Trunk** – Local interface on this switch.

- **Port/Trunk ID Type** – There are several ways in which a port may be identified. A port ID subtype is used to indicate how the port is being referenced in the Port ID TLV.

Table 28: Port ID Subtype

ID Basis	Reference
Interface alias	IfAlias (IETF RFC 2863)
Port component	EntPhysicalAlias when entPhysicalClass has a value ‘port(10)’ or ‘backplane(4)’ (IETF RFC 4133)
MAC address	MAC address (IEEE Std 802-2001)
Network address	networkAddress
Interface name	ifName (IETF RFC 2863)
Agent circuit ID	agent circuit ID (IETF RFC 3046)
Locally assigned	locally assigned

- **Port/Trunk ID** – A string that contains the specific identifier for the local interface based on interface subtype used by this switch.

- **Port/Trunk Description** – A string that indicates the port or trunk description. If RFC 2863 is implemented, the ifDescr object should be used for this field.

- **MED Capability** – The supported set of capabilities that define the primary function(s) of the interface:
  - LLDP-MED Capabilities
  - Network Policy
  - Location Identification
  - Extended Power via MDI – PSE
  - Extended Power via MDI – PD
  - Inventory

WEB INTERFACE

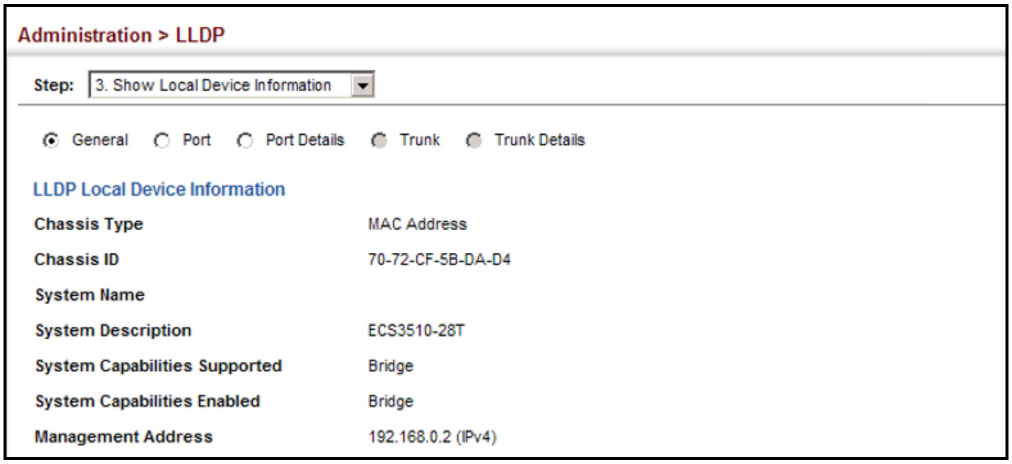
To display LLDP information for the local device:

1. Click Administration, LLDP.

2. Select Show Local Device Information from the Step list.

3. Select General, Port, Port Details, Trunk, or Trunk Details.

Figure 236: Displaying Local Device Information for LLDP (General)



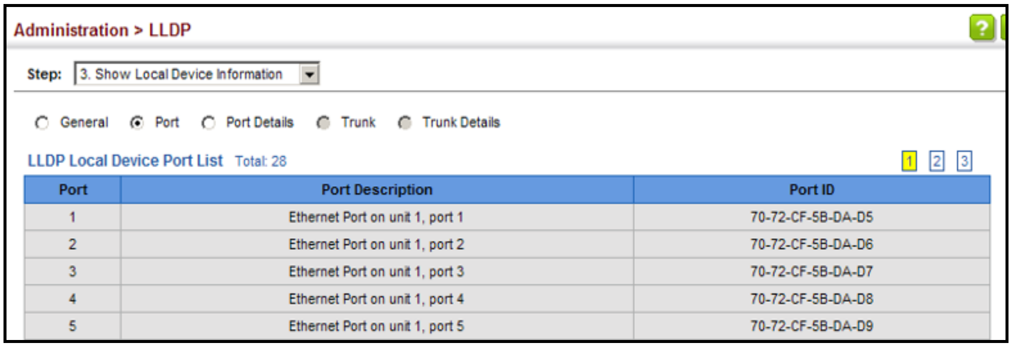
Step: 3. Show Local Device Information

● General ○ Port ○ Port Details ○ Trunk ○ Trunk Details

LLDP Local Device Information

Chassis Type	MAC Address
Chassis ID	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D4
System Name	
System Description	ECS3510-28T
System Capabilities Supported	Bridge
System Capabilities Enabled	Bridge
Management Address	192.168.0.2 (IPv4)

Figure 237: Displaying Local Device Information for LLDP (Port)



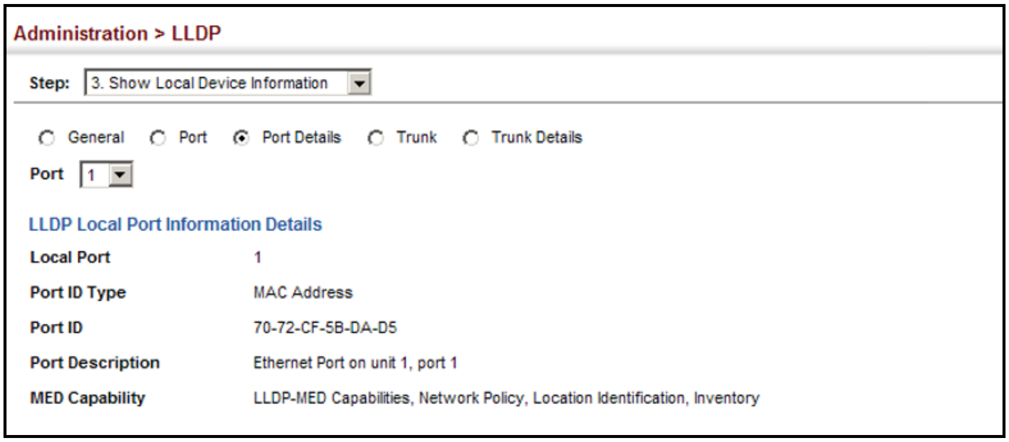
Step: 3. Show Local Device Information

○ General ● Port ○ Port Details ○ Trunk ○ Trunk Details

LLDP Local Device Port List Total: 28

Port	Port Description	Port ID
1	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 1	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D5
2	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 2	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D6
3	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 3	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D7
4	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 4	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D8
5	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 5	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D9

Figure 238: Displaying Local Device Information for LLDP (Port Details)



Step: 3. Show Local Device Information

○ General ○ Port ● Port Details ○ Trunk ○ Trunk Details

Port 1

LLDP Local Port Information Details

Local Port	1
Port ID Type	MAC Address
Port ID	70-72-CF-5B-DA-D5
Port Description	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 1
MED Capability	LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy, Location Identification, Inventory

DISPLAYING LLDP REMOTE DEVICE INFORMATION

Use the Administration > LLDP (Show Remote Device Information) page to display information about devices connected directly to the switch's ports which are advertising information through LLDP, or to display detailed information about an LLDP-enabled device connected to a specific port on the local switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show lldp info remote-device" on page 1307

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Port

- **Local Port** – The local port to which a remote LLDP-capable device is attached.
- **Chassis ID** – An octet string indicating the specific identifier for the particular chassis in this system.
- **Port ID** – A string that contains the specific identifier for the port from which this LLDPDU was transmitted.
- **System Name** – A string that indicates the system's administratively assigned name.

Port Details

- **Port** – Port identifier on local switch.
- **Remote Index** – Index of remote device attached to this port.
- **Local Port** – The local port to which a remote LLDP-capable device is attached.
- **Chassis Type** – Identifies the chassis containing the IEEE 802 LAN entity associated with the transmitting LLDP agent. There are several ways in which a chassis may be identified and a chassis ID subtype is used to indicate the type of component being referenced by the chassis ID field. (See Table 26, "Chassis ID Subtype," on page 430.)
- **Chassis ID** – An octet string indicating the specific identifier for the particular chassis in this system.
- **System Name** – A string that indicates the system's assigned name.
- **System Description** – A textual description of the network entity.
- **Port Type** – Indicates the basis for the identifier that is listed in the Port ID field. See Table 28, "Port ID Subtype," on page 432.
- **Port Description** – A string that indicates the port's description. If RFC 2863 is implemented, the ifDescr object should be used for this field.

- **Port ID** – A string that contains the specific identifier for the port from which this LLDPDU was transmitted.

- **System Capabilities Supported** – The capabilities that define the primary function(s) of the system. (See Table 27, "System Capabilities," on page 431.)

- **System Capabilities Enabled** – The primary function(s) of the system which are currently enabled. (See Table 27, "System Capabilities," on page 431.)

- **Management Address List** – The management addresses for this device. Since there are typically a number of different addresses associated with a Layer 3 device, an individual LLDP PDU may contain more than one management address TLV.

  If no management address is available, the address should be the MAC address for the CPU or for the port sending this advertisement.

Port Details – 802.1 Extension Information

- **Remote Port VID** – The port's default VLAN identifier (PVID) indicates the VLAN with which untagged or priority-tagged frames are associated.

- **Remote Port-Protocol VLAN List** – The port-based protocol VLANs configured on this interface, whether the given port (associated with the remote system) supports port-based protocol VLANs, and whether the port-based protocol VLANs are enabled on the given port associated with the remote system.

- **Remote VLAN Name List** – VLAN names associated with a port.

- **Remote Protocol Identity List** – Information about particular protocols that are accessible through a port. This object represents an arbitrary local integer value used by this agent to identify a particular protocol identity, and an octet string used to identify the protocols associated with a port of the remote system.

Port Details – 802.3 Extension Port Information

- **Remote Port Auto-Neg Supported** – Shows whether the given port (associated with remote system) supports auto-negotiation.

- **Remote Port Auto-Neg Adv-Capability** – The value (bitmap) of the ifMauAutoNegCapAdvertisedBits object (defined in IETF RFC 3636) which is associated with a port on the remote system.

Table 29: Remote Port Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capability

Bit	Capability
0	other or unknown
1	10BASE-T half duplex mode
2	10BASE-T full duplex mode

Table 29: Remote Port Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capability

Bit	Capability
3	100BASE-T4
4	100BASE-TX half duplex mode
5	100BASE-TX full duplex mode
6	100BASE-T2 half duplex mode
7	100BASE-T2 full duplex mode
8	PAUSE for full-duplex links
9	Asymmetric PAUSE for full-duplex links
10	Symmetric PAUSE for full-duplex links
11	Asymmetric and Symmetric PAUSE for full-duplex links
12	1000BASE-X, -LX, -SX, -CX half duplex mode
13	1000BASE-X, -LX, -SX, -CX full duplex mode
14	1000BASE-T half duplex mode
15	1000BASE-T full duplex mode

- **Remote Port Auto-Neg Status** – Shows whether port auto-negotiation is enabled on a port associated with the remote system.

- **Remote Port MAU Type** – An integer value that indicates the operational MAU type of the sending device. This object contains the integer value derived from the list position of the corresponding dot3MauType as listed in IETF RFC 3636 and is equal to the last number in the respective dot3MauType OID.

Port Details – 802.3 Extension Power Information

- **Remote Power Class** – The port Class of the given port associated with the remote system (PSE – Power Sourcing Equipment or PD – Powered Device).

- **Remote Power MDI Status** – Shows whether MDI power is enabled on the given port associated with the remote system.

- **Remote Power Pairs** – “Signal” means that the signal pairs only are in use, and “Spare” means that the spare pairs only are in use.

- **Remote Power MDI Supported** – Shows whether MDI power is supported on the given port associated with the remote system.

- **Remote Power Pair Controllable** – Indicates whether the pair selection can be controlled for sourcing power on the given port associated with the remote system.

- **Remote Power Classification** – This classification is used to tag different terminals on the Power over LAN network according to their power consumption. Devices such as IP telephones, WLAN access points and others, will be classified according to their power requirements.

Port Details – 802.3 Extension Trunk Information

- **Remote Link Aggregation Capable** – Shows if the remote port is not in link aggregation state and/or it does not support link aggregation.
- **Remote Link Aggregation Status** – The current aggregation status of the link.
- **Remote Link Port ID** – This object contains the IEEE 802.3 aggregated port identifier, aAggPortID (IEEE 802.3-2002, 30.7.2.1.1), derived from the ifNumber of the ifIndex for the port component associated with the remote system. If the remote port is not in link aggregation state and/or it does not support link aggregation, this value should be zero.

Port Details – 802.3 Extension Frame Information

- **Remote Max Frame Size** – An integer value indicating the maximum supported frame size in octets on the port component associated with the remote system.

Port Details – LLDP-MED Capability [7]

- **Device Class** – Any of the following categories of endpoint devices:
    - Class 1 – The most basic class of endpoint devices.
    - Class 2 – Endpoint devices that supports media stream capabilities.
    - Class 3 – Endpoint devices that directly supports end users of the IP communication systems.
    - Network Connectivity Device – Devices that provide access to the IEEE 802 based LAN infrastructure for LLDP-MED endpoint devices. These may be any LAN access device including LAN switch/router, IEEE 802.1 bridge, IEEE 802.3 repeater, IEEE 802.11 wireless access point, or any device that supports the IEEE 802.1AB and MED extensions defined by this Standard and can relay IEEE 802 frames via any method.
- **Supported Capabilities** – The supported set of capabilities that define the primary function(s) of the port:
    - LLDP-MED Capabilities
    - Network Policy
    - Location Identification
    - Extended Power via MDI – PSE
    - Extended Power via MDI – PD
    - Inventory

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[7] These fields are only displayed for end-node devices advertising LLDP-MED TLVs.

- **Current Capabilities** – The set of capabilities that define the primary function(s) of the port which are currently enabled.

Port Details – Network Policy[7]

- **Application Type** – The primary application(s) defined for this network policy:
  - Voice
  - Voice Signaling
  - Guest Signaling
  - Guest Voice Signaling
  - Softphone Voice
  - Video Conferencing
  - Streaming Video
  - Video Signaling
- **Tagged Flag** – Indicates whether the specified application type is using a tagged or untagged VLAN.
- **Layer 2 Priority** – The Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type. This field may specify one of eight priority levels (0-7), where a value of 0 represents use of the default priority.
- **Unknown Policy Flag** – Indicates that an endpoint device wants to explicitly advertise that this policy is required by the device, but is currently unknown.
- **VLAN ID** – The VLAN identifier (VID) for the port as defined in IEEE 802.1Q. A value of zero indicates that the port is using priority tagged frames, meaning that only the IEEE 802.1D priority level is significant and the default PVID of the ingress port is used instead.
- **DSCP Value** – The DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type. This field may contain one of 64 code point values (0-63). A value of 0 represents use of the default DSCP value as defined in RFC 2475.

Port Details – Location Identification[7]

- **Location Data Format** – Any of these location ID data formats:
  - Coordinate-based LCI[8] – Defined in RFC 3825, includes latitude resolution, latitude, longitude resolution, longitude, altitude type, altitude resolution, altitude, and datum.
  - Civic Address LCI[8] – Includes What, Country code, CA type, CA length and CA value. "What" is described as the field entry "Device entry refers to" under "Configuring LLDP Interface Attributes." The

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[8] Location Configuration Information

the other items and described under "Configuring LLDP Interface Civic-Address."

- ECS ELIN – Emergency Call Service Emergency Location Identification Number supports traditional PSAP-based Emergency Call Service in North America.

- **Country Code** – The two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters. (Example: DK, DE or US)

- **What** – The type of device to which the location applies as described for the field entry "Device entry refers to" under "Configuring LLDP Interface Attributes."

Port Details – Inventory[7]

- **Hardware Revision** – The hardware revision of the end-point device.

- **Software Revision** – The software revision of the end-point device.

- **Manufacture Name** – The manufacturer of the end-point device.

- **Asset ID** – The asset identifier of the end-point device. End-point devices are typically assigned asset identifiers to facilitate inventory management and assets tracking.

- **Firmware Revision** – The firmware revision of the end-point device.

- **Serial Number** – The serial number of the end-point device.

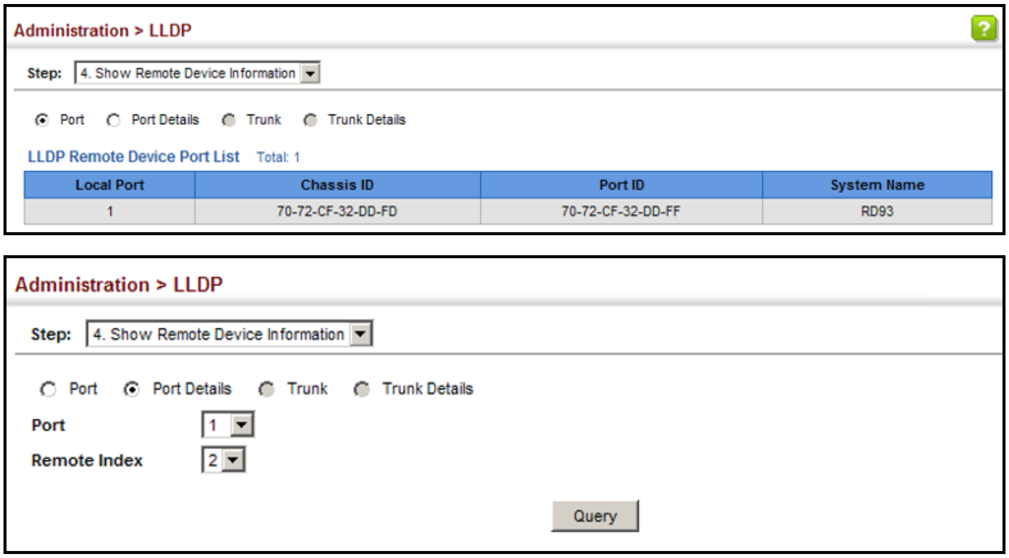
- **Model Name** – The model name of the end-point device.

WEB INTERFACE

To display LLDP information for a remote port:

1. Click Administration, LLDP.
2. Select Show Remote Device Information from the Step list.
3. Select Port, Port Details, Trunk, or Trunk Details.
4. When the next page opens, select a port on this switch and the index for a remote device attached to this port.
5. Click Query.

Figure 239: Displaying Remote Device Information for LLDP (Port)



Administration > LLDP

Step: 4. Show Remote Device Information

● Port ○ Port Details ○ Trunk ○ Trunk Details

LLDP Remote Device Port List Total: 1

Local Port	Chassis ID	Port ID	System Name
1	70-72-CF-32-DD-FD	70-72-CF-32-DD-FF	RD93

Administration > LLDP

Step: 4. Show Remote Device Information

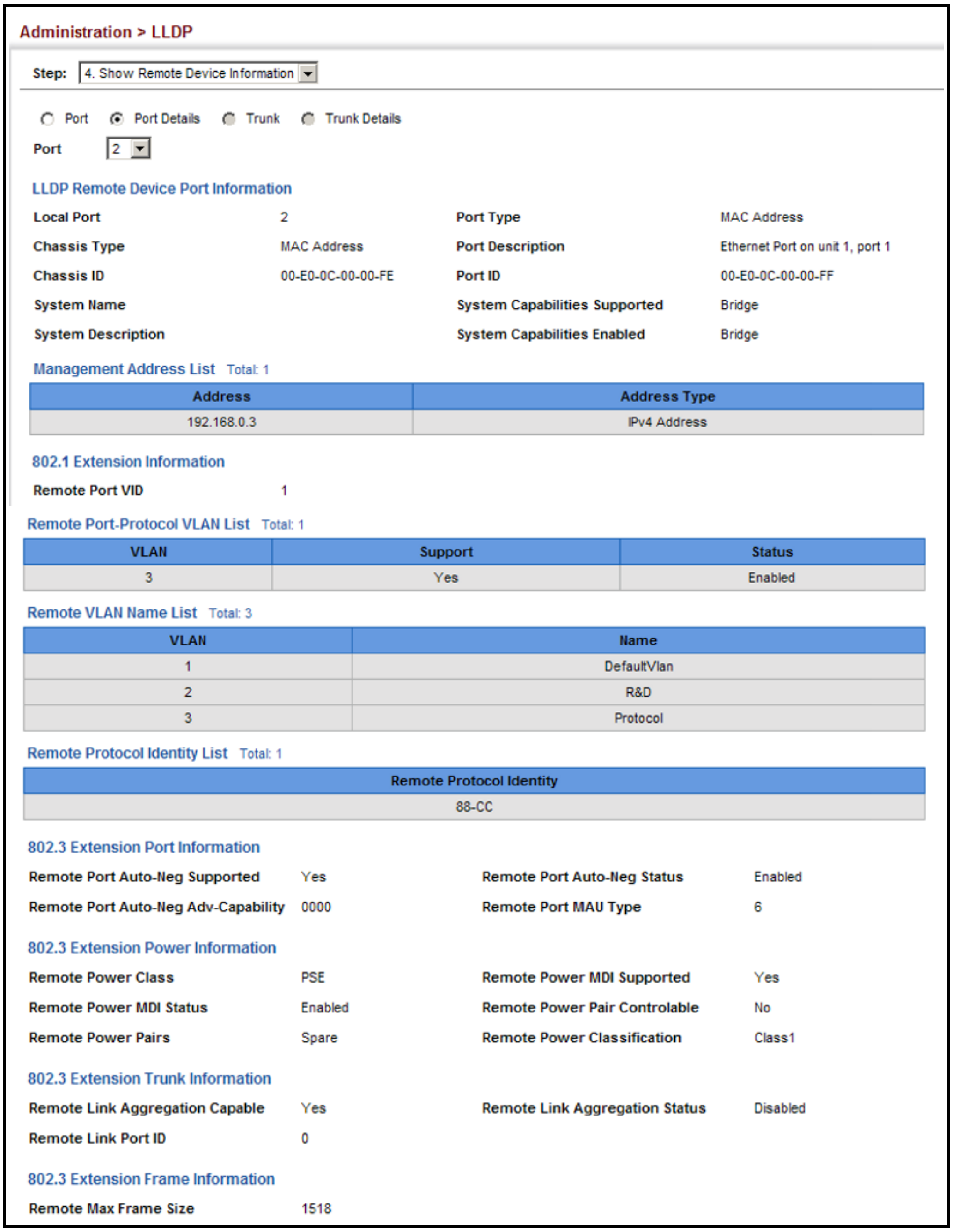
○ Port ● Port Details ○ Trunk ○ Trunk Details

Port: 1

Remote Index: 2

Query

Figure 240: Displaying Remote Device Information for LLDP (Port Details)



Step: 4. Show Remote Device Information

○ Port ● Port Details ○ Trunk ○ Trunk Details

Port 2

LLDP Remote Device Port Information

Local Port	2	Port Type	MAC Address
Chassis Type	MAC Address	Port Description	Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 1
Chassis ID	00-E0-0C-00-00-FE	Port ID	00-E0-0C-00-00-FF
System Name		System Capabilities Supported	Bridge
System Description		System Capabilities Enabled	Bridge

Management Address List Total: 1

Address	Address Type
192.168.0.3	IPv4 Address

802.1 Extension Information

Remote Port VID 1

Remote Port-Protocol VLAN List Total: 1

VLAN	Support	Status
3	Yes	Enabled

Remote VLAN Name List Total: 3

VLAN	Name
1	DefaultVlan
2	R&D
3	Protocol

Remote Protocol Identity List Total: 1

Remote Protocol Identity
88-CC

802.3 Extension Port Information

Remote Port Auto-Neg Supported	Yes	Remote Port Auto-Neg Status	Enabled
Remote Port Auto-Neg Adv-Capability	0000	Remote Port MAU Type	6

802.3 Extension Power Information

Remote Power Class	PSE	Remote Power MDI Supported	Yes
Remote Power MDI Status	Enabled	Remote Power Pair Controlable	No
Remote Power Pairs	Spare	Remote Power Classification	Class1

802.3 Extension Trunk Information

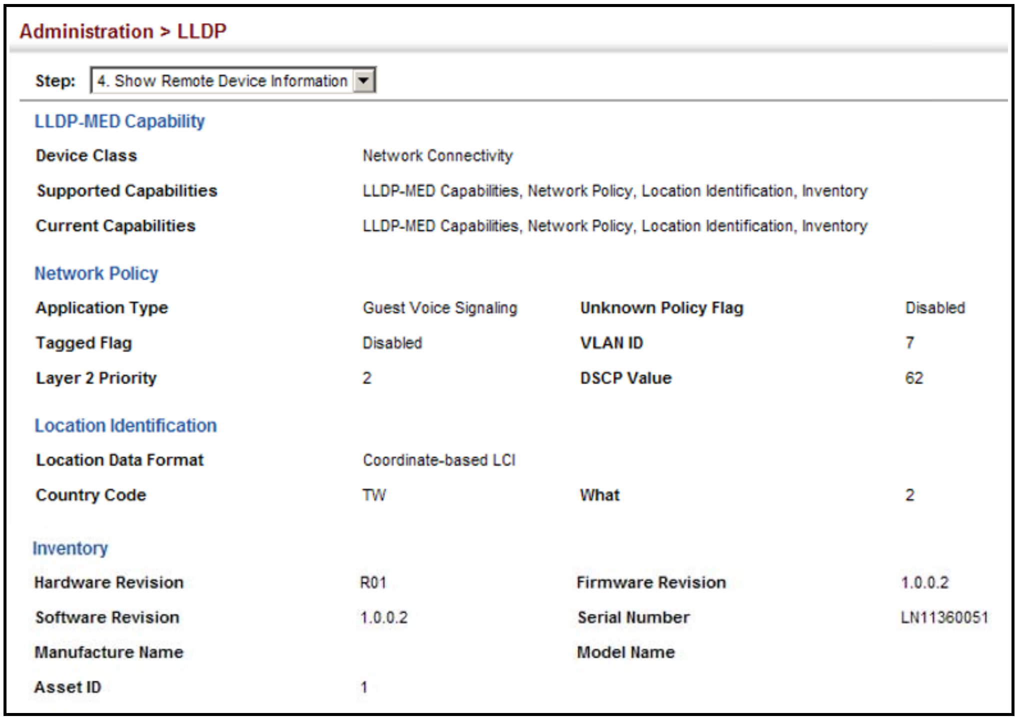
Remote Link Aggregation Capable	Yes	Remote Link Aggregation Status	Disabled
Remote Link Port ID	0		

802.3 Extension Frame Information

Remote Max Frame Size 1518

Additional information displayed by an end-point device which advertises LLDP-MED TLVs is shown in the following figure.

Figure 241: Displaying Remote Device Information for LLDP (End Node)



Step: 4. Show Remote Device Information

LLDP-MED Capability

Device Class	Network Connectivity
Supported Capabilities	LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy, Location Identification, Inventory
Current Capabilities	LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy, Location Identification, Inventory

Network Policy

Application Type	Guest Voice Signaling	Unknown Policy Flag	Disabled
Tagged Flag	Disabled	VLAN ID	7
Layer 2 Priority	2	DSCP Value	62

Location Identification

Location Data Format	Coordinate-based LCI		
Country Code	TW	What	2

Inventory

Hardware Revision	R01	Firmware Revision	1.0.0.2
Software Revision	1.0.0.2	Serial Number	LN11360051
Manufacture Name		Model Name	
Asset ID	1		

DISPLAYING DEVICE STATISTICS

Use the Administration > LLDP (Show Device Statistics) page to display statistics for LLDP-capable devices attached to the switch, and for LLDP protocol messages transmitted or received on all local interfaces.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show lldp info statistics" on page 1309

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

General Statistics on Remote Devices

- **Neighbor Entries List Last Updated** – The time the LLDP neighbor entry list was last updated.
- **New Neighbor Entries Count** – The number of LLDP neighbors for which the remote TTL has not yet expired.
- **Neighbor Entries Deleted Count** – The number of LLDP neighbors which have been removed from the LLDP remote systems MIB for any reason.
- **Neighbor Entries Dropped Count** – The number of times which the remote database on this switch dropped an LLDPDU because of insufficient resources.

- **Neighbor Entries Age-out Count** – The number of times that a neighbor's information has been deleted from the LLDP remote systems MIB because the remote TTL timer has expired.

Port/Trunk

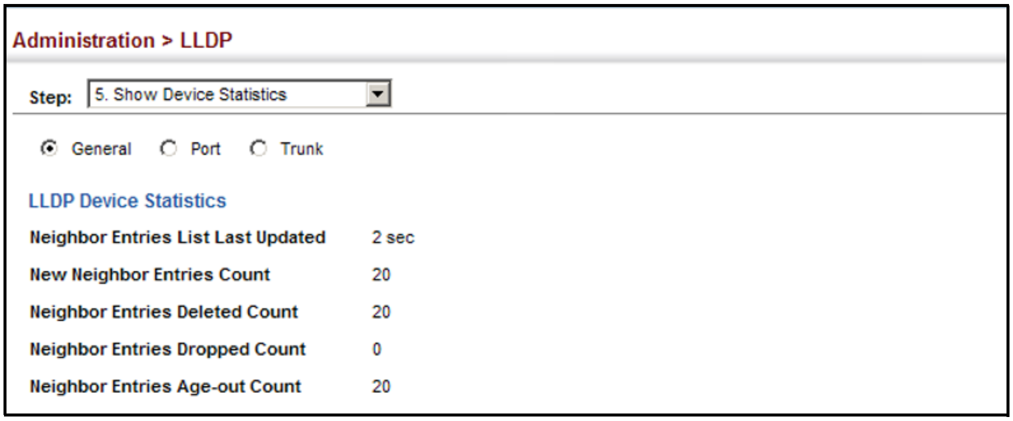
- **Frames Discarded** – Number of frames discarded because they did not conform to the general validation rules as well as any specific usage rules defined for the particular TLV.
- **Frames Invalid** – A count of all LLDPDUs received with one or more detectable errors.
- **Frames Received** – Number of LLDP PDUs received.
- **Frames Sent** – Number of LLDP PDUs transmitted.
- **TLVs Unrecognized** – A count of all TLVs not recognized by the receiving LLDP local agent.
- **TLVs Discarded** – A count of all LLDPDUs received and then discarded due to insufficient memory space, missing or out-of-sequence attributes, or any other reason.
- **Neighbor Ageouts** – A count of the times that a neighbor's information has been deleted from the LLDP remote systems MIB because the remote TTL timer has expired.

WEB INTERFACE

To display statistics for LLDP-capable devices attached to the switch:

1. Click Administration, LLDP.
2. Select Show Device Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select General, Port, or Trunk.

Figure 242: Displaying LLDP Device Statistics (General)



Administration > LLDP

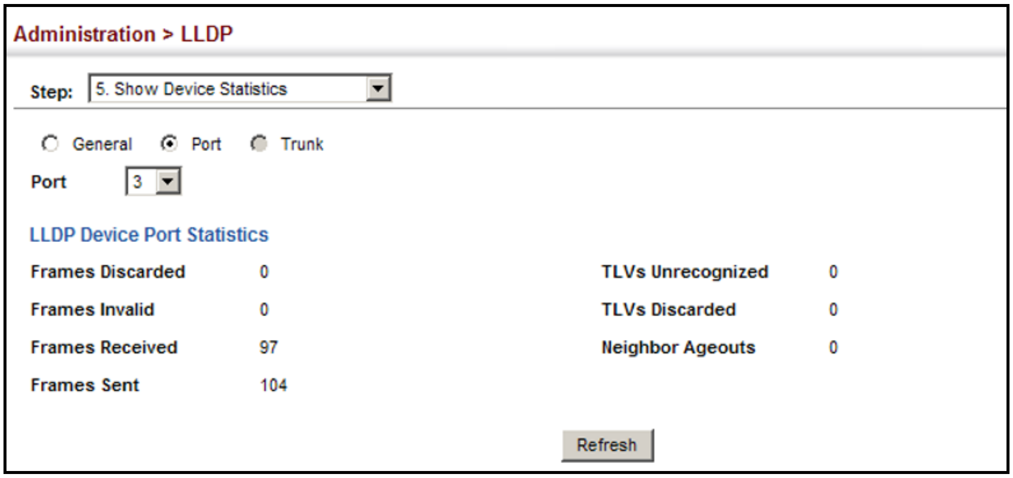
Step: 5. Show Device Statistics

● General ○ Port ○ Trunk

LLDP Device Statistics

Neighbor Entries List Last Updated	2 sec
New Neighbor Entries Count	20
Neighbor Entries Deleted Count	20
Neighbor Entries Dropped Count	0
Neighbor Entries Age-out Count	20

Figure 243: Displaying LLDP Device Statistics (Port)



Frames Discarded	0	TLVs Unrecognized	0
Frames Invalid	0	TLVs Discarded	0
Frames Received	97	Neighbor Ageouts	0
Frames Sent	104		

SIMPLE NETWORK MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a communication protocol designed specifically for managing devices on a network. Equipment commonly managed with SNMP includes switches, routers and host computers. SNMP is typically used to configure these devices for proper operation in a network environment, as well as to monitor them to evaluate performance or detect potential problems.

Managed devices supporting SNMP contain software, which runs locally on the device and is referred to as an agent. A defined set of variables, known as managed objects, is maintained by the SNMP agent and used to manage the device. These objects are defined in a Management Information Base (MIB) that provides a standard presentation of the information controlled by the agent. SNMP defines both the format of the MIB specifications and the protocol used to access this information over the network.

The switch includes an onboard agent that supports SNMP versions 1, 2c, and 3. This agent continuously monitors the status of the switch hardware, as well as the traffic passing through its ports. A network management station can access this information using network management software. Access to the onboard agent from clients using SNMP v1 and v2c is controlled by community strings. To communicate with the switch, the management station must first submit a valid community string for authentication.

Access to the switch from clients using SNMPv3 provides additional security features that cover message integrity, authentication, and encryption; as well as controlling user access to specific areas of the MIB tree.

The SNMPv3 security structure consists of security models, with each model having it’s own security levels. There are three security models defined, SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3. Users are assigned to “groups” that are defined by a security model and specified security levels. Each group also has a defined security access to set of MIB objects for reading and writing, which are known as "views." The switch has a default view (all MIB objects) and default groups defined for security models v1 and v2c. The following table shows the security models and levels available and the system default settings.

Table 30: SNMPv3 Security Models and Levels

Model	Level	Group	Read View	Write View	Notify View	Security
v1	noAuthNoPriv	public (read only)	defaultview	none	none	Community string only
v1	noAuthNoPriv	private (read/write)	defaultview	defaultview	none	Community string only
v1	noAuthNoPriv	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	Community string only
v2c	noAuthNoPriv	public (read only)	defaultview	none	none	Community string only
v2c	noAuthNoPriv	private (read/write)	defaultview	defaultview	none	Community string only
v2c	noAuthNoPriv	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	Community string only
v3	noAuthNoPriv	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	A user name match only
v3	AuthNoPriv	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	Provides user authentication via MD5 or SHA algorithms
v3	AuthPriv	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	*user defined*	Provides user authentication via MD5 or SHA algorithms and data privacy using DES 56-bit encryption

NOTE: The predefined default groups and view can be deleted from the system. You can then define customized groups and views for the SNMP clients that require access.

COMMAND USAGE

Configuring SNMPv1/2c Management Access

To configure SNMPv1 or v2c management access to the switch, follow these steps:

1. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Global) page to enable SNMP on the switch, and to enable trap messages.
2. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure User - Add Community) page to configure the community strings authorized for management access.
3. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Trap) page to specify trap managers so that key events are reported by this switch to your management station.

Configuring SNMPv3 Management Access

1. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Global) page to enable SNMP on the switch, and to enable trap messages.
2. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Trap) page to specify trap managers so that key events are reported by this switch to your management station.
3. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Engine) page to change the local engine ID. If you want to change the default engine ID, it must be changed before configuring other parameters.
4. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure View) page to specify read and write access views for the switch MIB tree.
5. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure User) page to configure SNMP user groups with the required security model (i.e., SNMP v1, v2c or v3) and security level (i.e., authentication and privacy).
6. Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Group) page to assign SNMP users to groups, along with their specific authentication and privacy passwords.

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR SNMP

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Global) page to enable SNMPv3 service for all management clients (i.e., versions 1, 2c, 3), and to enable trap messages.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server" on page 773
- "snmp-server enable traps" on page 776

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Agent Status** – Enables SNMP on the switch. (Default: Enabled)
- **Authentication Traps**[9] – Issues a notification message to specified IP trap managers whenever an invalid community string is submitted during the SNMP access authentication process. (Default: Enabled)
- **Link-up and Link-down Traps**[9] – Issues a notification message whenever a port link is established or broken. (Default: Enabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for SNMP:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.

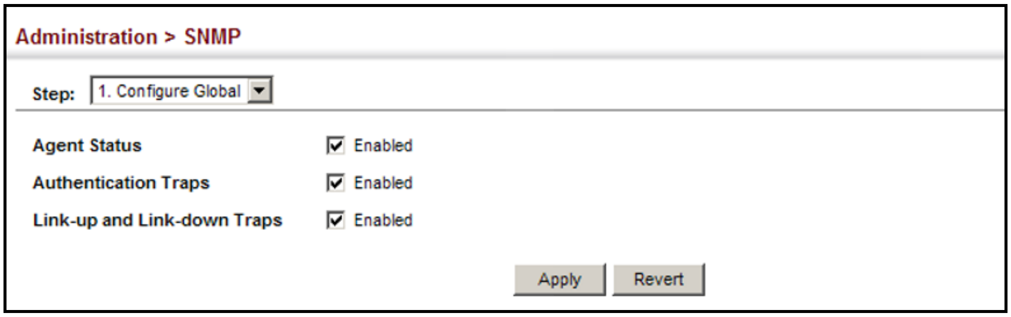
---

[9] These are legacy notifications and therefore when used for SNMPv3 hosts, they must be enabled in conjunction with the corresponding entries in the Notification View (page 449).

3. Enable SNMP and the required trap types.

4. Click Apply

Figure 244: Configuring Global Settings for SNMP



Administration > SNMP

Step: 1. Configure Global

Agent Status ☑ Enabled

Authentication Traps ☑ Enabled

Link-up and Link-down Traps ☑ Enabled

SETTING THE LOCAL ENGINE ID

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Engine - Set Engine ID) page to change the local engine ID. An SNMPv3 engine is an independent SNMP agent that resides on the switch. This engine protects against message replay, delay, and redirection. The engine ID is also used in combination with user passwords to generate the security keys for authenticating and encrypting SNMPv3 packets.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server engine-id" on page 780

COMMAND USAGE

- A local engine ID is automatically generated that is unique to the switch. This is referred to as the default engine ID. If the local engine ID is deleted or changed, all SNMP users will be cleared. You will need to reconfigure all existing users.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Engine ID** – A new engine ID can be specified by entering 9 to 64 hexadecimal characters (5 to 32 octets in hexadecimal format). If an odd number of characters are specified, a trailing zero is added to the value to fill in the last octet. For example, the value “123456789” is equivalent to “1234567890”.

- **Engine Boots** – The number of times that the engine has (re-)initialized since the SNMP EngineID was last configured.

WEB INTERFACE

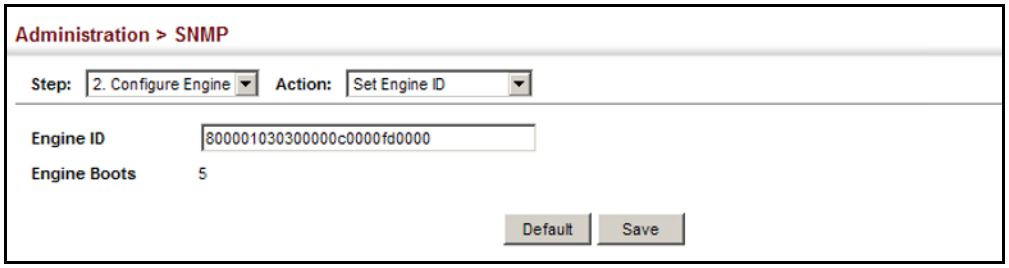
To configure the local SNMP engine ID:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.

2. Select Configure Engine from the Step list.

3. Select Set Engine ID from the Action list.
4. Enter an ID of a least 9 hexadecimal characters.
5. Click Apply

Figure 245: Configuring the Local Engine ID for SNMP



Step: 2. Configure Engine
Action: Set Engine ID
Engine ID: 800001030300000c0000fd0000
Engine Boots: 5

SPECIFYING A REMOTE ENGINE ID

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Engine - Add Remote Engine) page to configure a engine ID for a remote management station. To allow management access from an SNMPv3 user on a remote device, you must first specify the engine identifier for the SNMP agent on the remote device where the user resides. The remote engine ID is used to compute the security digest for authentication and encryption of packets passed between the switch and a user on the remote host.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server engine-id" on page 780

COMMAND USAGE

- SNMP passwords are localized using the engine ID of the authoritative agent. For informs, the authoritative SNMP agent is the remote agent. You therefore need to configure the remote agent's SNMP engine ID before you can send proxy requests or informs to it. (See "Configuring Remote SNMPv3 Users" on page 460.)

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Remote Engine ID** – The engine ID can be specified by entering 9 to 64 hexadecimal characters (5 to 32 octets in hexadecimal format). If an odd number of characters are specified, a trailing zero is added to the value to fill in the last octet. For example, the value “123456789” is equivalent to “1234567890”.

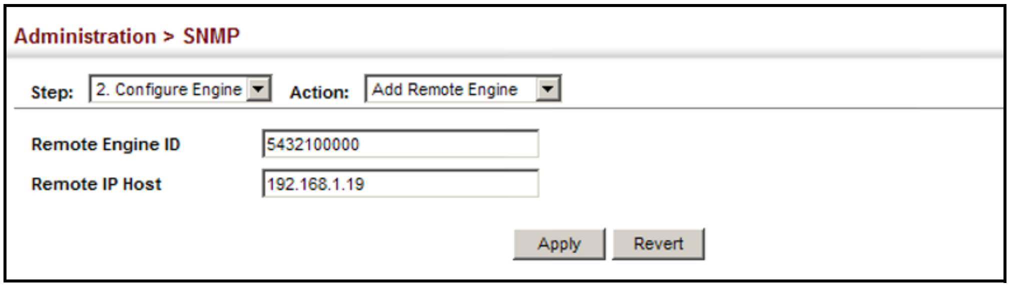
- **Remote IP Host** – The IPv4 or IPv6 address of a remote management station which is using the specified engine ID.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a remote SNMP engine ID:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Engine from the Step list.
3. Select Add Remote Engine from the Action list.
4. Enter an ID of a least 9 hexadecimal characters, and the IP address of the remote host.
5. Click Apply

Figure 246: Configuring a Remote Engine ID for SNMP

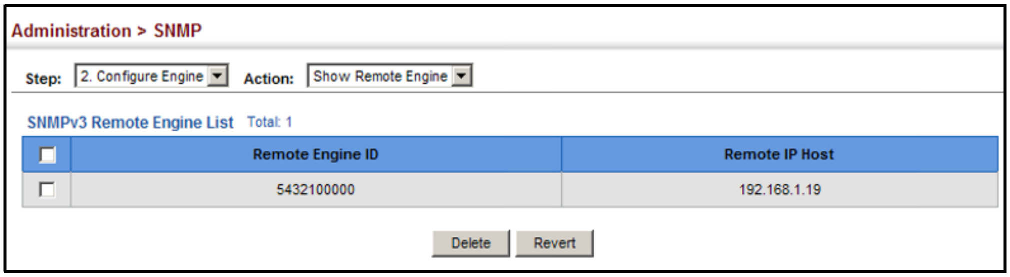


Step: 2. Configure Engine
Action: Add Remote Engine
Remote Engine ID: 5432100000
Remote IP Host: 192.168.1.19

To show the remote SNMP engine IDs:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Engine from the Step list.
3. Select Show Remote Engine from the Action list.

Figure 247: Showing Remote Engine IDs for SNMP



Step: 2. Configure Engine
Action: Show Remote Engine

SNMPv3 Remote Engine List Total: 1

☐	Remote Engine ID	Remote IP Host
☐	5432100000	192.168.1.19

SETTING SNMPV3 VIEWS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure View) page to configure SNMPv3 views which are used to restrict user access to specified portions of the MIB tree. The predefined view “defaultview” includes access to the entire MIB tree.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server view" on page 784

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add View

- **View Name** – The name of the SNMP view. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **OID Subtree** – Specifies the initial object identifier of a branch within the MIB tree. Wild cards can be used to mask a specific portion of the OID string. Use the Add OID Subtree page to configure additional object identifiers. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **Type** – Indicates if the object identifier of a branch within the MIB tree is included or excluded from the SNMP view.

Add OID Subtree

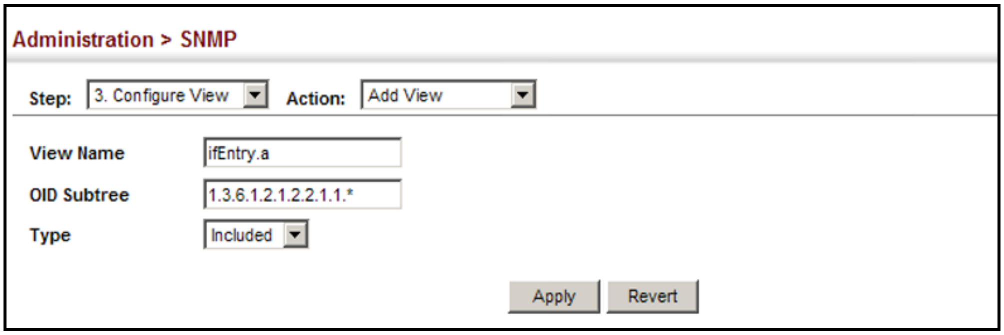
- **View Name** – Lists the SNMP views configured in the Add View page. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **OID Subtree** – Adds an additional object identifier of a branch within the MIB tree to the selected View. Wild cards can be used to mask a specific portion of the OID string. (Range: 1-64 characters)
- **Type** – Indicates if the object identifier of a branch within the MIB tree is included or excluded from the SNMP view.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an SNMP view of the switch's MIB database:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure View from the Step list.
3. Select Add View from the Action list.
4. Enter a view name and specify the initial OID subtree in the switch's MIB database to be included or excluded in the view. Use the Add OID Subtree page to add additional object identifiers branches to the view.
5. Click Apply

Figure 248: Creating an SNMP View



Administration > SNMP

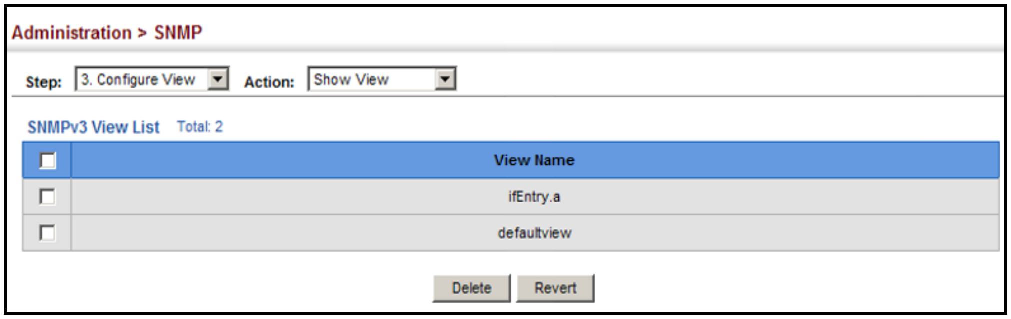
Step: 3. Configure View
Action: Add View

View Name: ifEntry.a
OID Subtree: 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.*
Type: Included

To show the SNMP views of the switch's MIB database:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure View from the Step list.
3. Select Show View from the Action list.

Figure 249: Showing SNMP Views


Administration > SNMP

Step: 3. Configure View Action: Show View

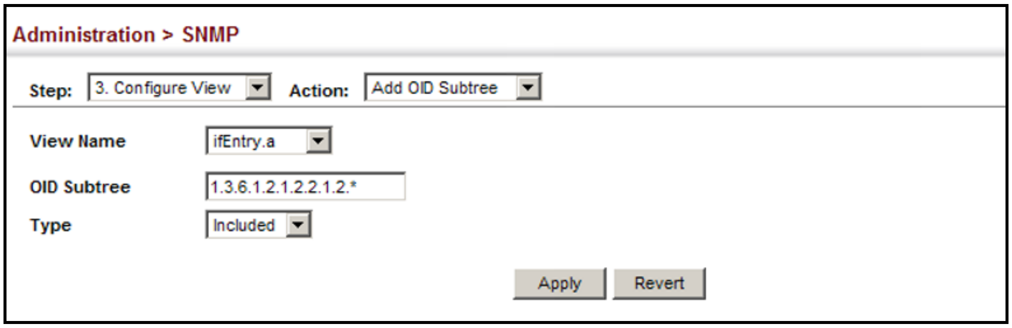
SNMPv3 View List Total: 2

☐	View Name
☐	ifEntry.a
☐	defaultview

To add an object identifier to an existing SNMP view of the switch's MIB database:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure View from the Step list.
3. Select Add OID Subtree from the Action list.
4. Select a view name from the list of existing views, and specify an additional OID subtree in the switch's MIB database to be included or excluded in the view.
5. Click Apply

Figure 250: Adding an OID Subtree to an SNMP View


Administration > SNMP

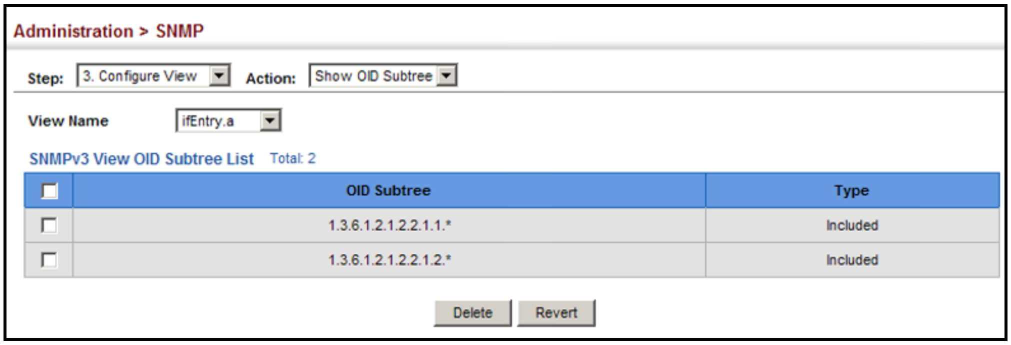
Step: 3. Configure View Action: Add OID Subtree

View Name: ifEntry.a
OID Subtree: 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2.*
Type: Included

To show the OID branches configured for the SNMP views of the switch's MIB database:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure View from the Step list.
3. Select Show OID Subtree from the Action list.
4. Select a view name from the list of existing views.

Figure 251: Showing the OID Subtree Configured for SNMP Views



Administration > SNMP

Step: 3. Configure View
Action: Show OID Subtree

View Name: ifEntry.a

SNMPv3 View OID Subtree List Total: 2

☐	OID Subtree	Type
☐	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.*	Included
☐	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2.*	Included

CONFIGURING SNMPV3 GROUPS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Group) page to add an SNMPv3 group which can be used to set the access policy for its assigned users, restricting them to specific read, write, and notify views. You can use the pre-defined default groups or create new groups to map a set of SNMP users to SNMP views.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show snmp group" on page 786

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Group Name** – The name of the SNMP group to which the user is assigned. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Security Model** – The user security model; SNMP v1, v2c or v3.
- **Security Level** – The following security levels are only used for the groups assigned to the SNMP security model:
    - **noAuthNoPriv** – There is no authentication or encryption used in SNMP communications. (This is the default security level.)
    - **AuthNoPriv** – SNMP communications use authentication, but the data is not encrypted.
    - **AuthPriv** – SNMP communications use both authentication and encryption.

- **Read View** – The configured view for read access. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Write View** – The configured view for write access. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Notify View** – The configured view for notifications. (Range: 1-32 characters)

Table 31: Supported Notification Messages

Model	Level	Group
RFC 1493 Traps		
newRoot	1.3.6.1.2.1.17.0.1	The newRoot trap indicates that the sending agent has become the new root of the Spanning Tree; the trap is sent by a bridge soon after its election as the new root, e.g., upon expiration of the Topology Change Timer immediately subsequent to its election.
topologyChange	1.3.6.1.2.1.17.0.2	A topologyChange trap is sent by a bridge when any of its configured ports transitions from the Learning state to the Forwarding state, or from the Forwarding state to the Discarding state. The trap is not sent if a newRoot trap is sent for the same transition.
SNMPv2 Traps		
coldStart	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1	A coldStart trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, is reinitializing itself and that its configuration may have been altered.
warmStart	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.2	A warmStart trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, is reinitializing itself such that its configuration is unaltered.
linkDown*	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.3	A linkDown trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for one of its communication links is about to enter the down state from some other state (but not from the notPresent state). This other state is indicated by the included value of ifOperStatus.
linkUp*	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.4	A linkUp trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for one of its communication links left the down state and transitioned into some other state (but not into the notPresent state). This other state is indicated by the included value of ifOperStatus.
authenticationFailure*	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.5	An authenticationFailure trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, has received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. While all implementations of the SNMPv2 must be capable of generating this trap, the snmpEnableAuthenTraps object indicates whether this trap will be generated.
RMON Events (V2)		
risingAlarm	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.0.1	The SNMP trap that is generated when an alarm entry crosses its rising threshold and generates an event that is configured for sending SNMP traps.
fallingAlarm	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.0.2	The SNMP trap that is generated when an alarm entry crosses its falling threshold and generates an event that is configured for sending SNMP traps.

Table 31: Supported Notification Messages (Continued)

Model	Level	Group
Private Traps		
swPowerStatus ChangeTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.1	This trap is sent when the power state changes.
swPortSecurityTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.36	This trap is sent when the port is being intruded. This trap will only be sent when the portSecActionTrap is enabled.
swIpFilterRejectTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.40	This trap is sent when an incorrect IP address is rejected by the IP Filter.
swAtcBcastStormAlarmFireTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.70	When broadcast traffic is detected as a storm, this trap is fired.
swAtcBcastStormAlarmClearTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.71	When a broadcast storm is detected as normal traffic, this trap is fired.
swAtcBcastStormTcApplyTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.72	When ATC is activated, this trap is fired.
swAtcBcastStormTcReleaseTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.73	When ATC is released, this trap is fired.
swAtcMcastStormAlarmFireTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.74	When multicast traffic is detected as the storm, this trap is fired.
swAtcMcastStormAlarmClearTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.75	When multicast storm is detected as normal traffic, this trap is fired.
swAtcMcastStormTcApplyTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.76	When ATC is activated, this trap is fired.
swAtcMcastStormTcReleaseTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.77	When ATC is released, this trap is fired.
stpBpduGuardPortShutdownTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.91	This trap will be sent when an interface is shut down by BPDU guard.
swLoopbackDetectionTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.95	This trap is sent when loopback BPDUs have been detected.
networkAccessPortLinkDetectionTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.96	This trap is sent when a networkAccessPortLinkDetection event is triggered.
dot1agCfmMepUpTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.97	This trap is sent when a new remote MEP is discovered.
dot1agCfmMepDownTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.98	This trap is sent when port status or interface status TLV received from remote MEP indicates it is not up.
dot1agCfmConfigFailTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.99	This trap is sent when a MEP receives a CCM with MPID which already exists on the same MA in this switch.
dot1agCfmLoopFindTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.100	This trap is sent when a MEP receives its own CCMs.
dot1agCfmMepUnknownTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.101	This trap is sent when a CCM is received from an unexpected MEP.
dot1agCfmMepMissingTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.102	This trap is sent when the cross-check enable timer expires and no CCMs were received from an expected (configured) MEP.
dot1agCfmMaUpTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.103	This trap is sent when all expected remote MEPs are up.
autoUpgradeTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.104	This trap is sent when auto upgrade is executed.
swCpuUtiRisingNotification	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.107	This notification indicates that the CPU utilization has risen from cpuUtiFallingThreshold to cpuUtiRisingThreshold.
swCpuUtiFallingNotification	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.108	This notification indicates that the CPU utilization has fallen from cpuUtiRisingThreshold to cpuUtiFallingThreshold.

Table 31: Supported Notification Messages (Continued)

Model	Level	Group
swMemoryUtiRisingThreshold Notification	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.109	This notification indicates that the memory utilization has risen from memoryUtiFallingThreshold to memoryUtiRisingThreshold.
swMemoryUtiFallingThreshold Notification	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.110	This notification indicates that the memory utilization has fallen from memoryUtiRisingThreshold to memoryUtiFallingThreshold.
dhcpRougeServerAttackTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.114	This trap is sent when receiving a DHCP packet from a rouge server.
macNotificationTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.138	This trap is sent when there are changes of the dynamic MAC addresses on the switch.
lbdDetectionTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.141	This trap is sent when a loopback condition is detected by LBD.
lbdRecoveryTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.142	This trap is sent when a recovery is done by LBD.
sfpThresholdAlarmWarnTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.189	This trap is sent when the SFP's A/D quantity is not within alarm/warning thresholds.
userAuthenticationFailureTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.199	This trap will be triggered if authentication fails.
userAuthenticationSuccessTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.200	This trap will be triggered if authentication is successful.
loginTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.201	This trap is sent when user logs in.
logoutTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.202	This trap is sent when user logs out.
fileCopyTrap	1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.2.1.0.208	This trap is sent when file copy is executed. If the copy action is triggered by the system, the login user information (trapVarLoginUserName/ trapVarSessionType/ trapVarLoginInetAddressTypes/ trapVarLoginInetAddres) will be null values.

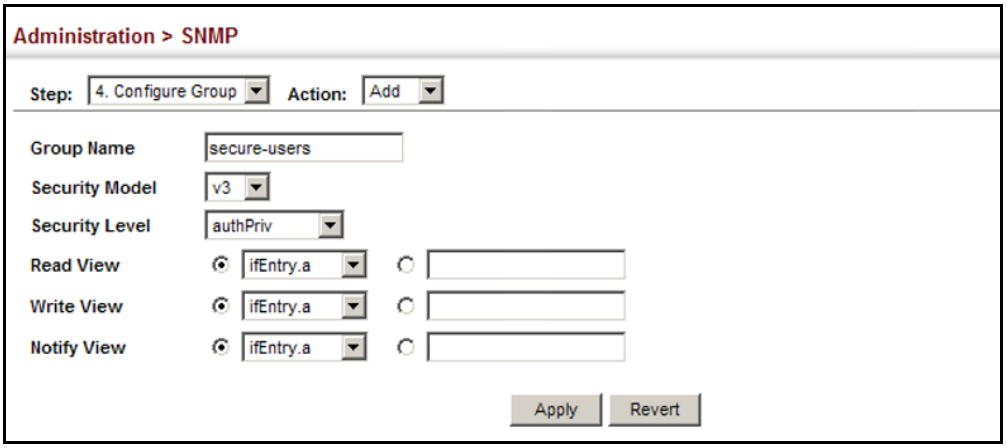
* These are legacy notifications and therefore must be enabled in conjunction with the corresponding traps on the SNMP Configuration menu.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an SNMP group:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Group from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter a group name, assign a security model and level, and then select read, write, and notify views.
5. Click Apply

Figure 252: Creating an SNMP Group



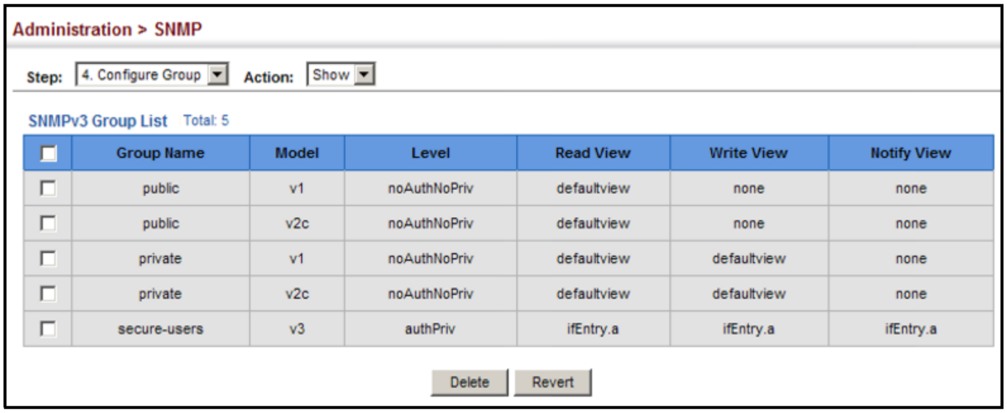
Step: 4. Configure Group Action: Add

Group Name: secure-users
Security Model: v3
Security Level: authPriv
Read View: ● ifEntry.a ○
Write View: ● ifEntry.a ○
Notify View: ● ifEntry.a ○

To show SNMP groups:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Group from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 253: Showing SNMP Groups



Step: 4. Configure Group Action: Show

SNMPv3 Group List Total: 5

☐	Group Name	Model	Level	Read View	Write View	Notify View
☐	public	v1	noAuthNoPriv	defaultview	none	none
☐	public	v2c	noAuthNoPriv	defaultview	none	none
☐	private	v1	noAuthNoPriv	defaultview	defaultview	none
☐	private	v2c	noAuthNoPriv	defaultview	defaultview	none
☐	secure-users	v3	authPriv	ifEntry.a	ifEntry.a	ifEntry.a

SETTING COMMUNITY ACCESS STRINGS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure User - Add Community) page to configure up to five community strings authorized for management access by clients using SNMP v1 and v2c. For security reasons, you should consider removing the default strings.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server community" on page 773

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Community String** – A community string that acts like a password and permits access to the SNMP protocol.

  Range: 1-32 characters, case sensitive
  Default strings: “public” (Read-Only), “private” (Read/Write)

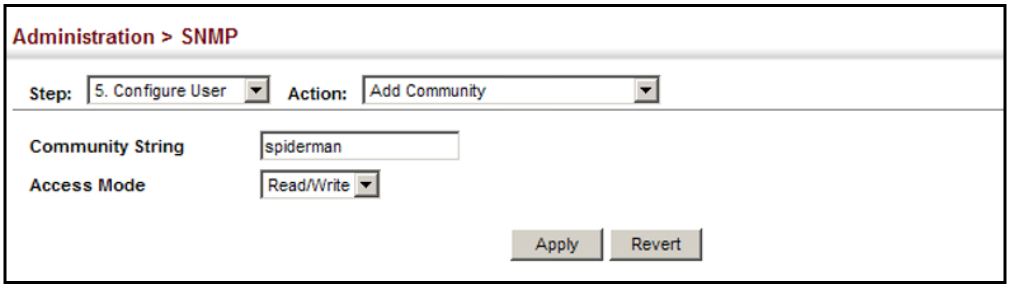
- **Access Mode** – Specifies the access rights for the community string:
  - **Read-Only** – Authorized management stations are only able to retrieve MIB objects.
  - **Read/Write** – Authorized management stations are able to both retrieve and modify MIB objects.

WEB INTERFACE

To set a community access string:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure User from the Step list.
3. Select Add Community from the Action list.
4. Add new community strings as required, and select the corresponding access rights from the Access Mode list.
5. Click Apply

Figure 254: Setting Community Access Strings



Administration > SNMP

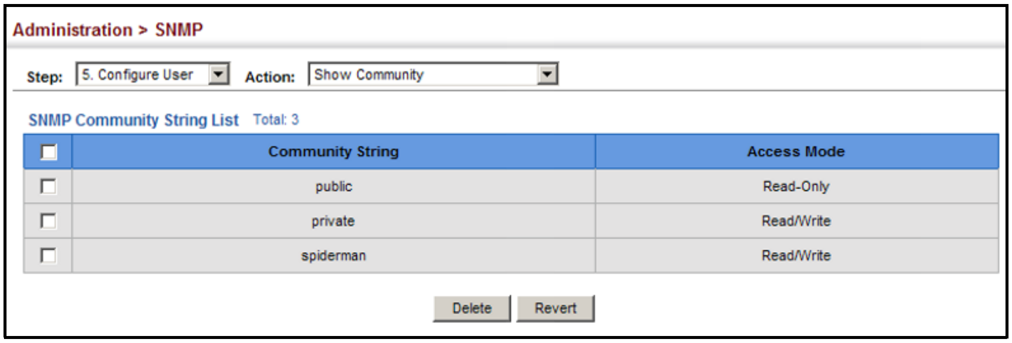
Step: 5. Configure User
Action: Add Community

Community String: spiderman
Access Mode: Read/Write

To show the community access strings:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure User from the Step list.
3. Select Show Community from the Action list.

Figure 255: Showing Community Access Strings



Administration > SNMP

Step: 5. Configure User Action: Show Community

SNMP Community String List Total: 3

☐	Community String	Access Mode
☐	public	Read-Only
☐	private	Read/Write
☐	spiderman	Read/Write

CONFIGURING LOCAL SNMPV3 USERS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure User - Add SNMPv3 Local User) page to authorize management access for SNMPv3 clients, or to identify the source of SNMPv3 trap messages sent from the local switch. Each SNMPv3 user is defined by a unique name. Users must be configured with a specific security level and assigned to a group. The SNMPv3 group restricts users to a specific read, write, and notify view.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server user" on page 783

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **User Name** – The name of user connecting to the SNMP agent. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Group Name** – The name of the SNMP group to which the user is assigned. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Security Model** – The user security model; SNMP v1, v2c or v3.
- **Security Level** – The following security levels are only used for the groups assigned to the SNMP security model:
    - **noAuthNoPriv** – There is no authentication or encryption used in SNMP communications. (This is the default security level.)
    - **AuthNoPriv** – SNMP communications use authentication, but the data is not encrypted.

  - **AuthPriv** – SNMP communications use both authentication and encryption.

- **Authentication Protocol** – The method used for user authentication. (Options: MD5, SHA; Default: MD5)

- **Authentication Password** – A minimum of eight plain text characters is required.

- **Privacy Protocol** – The encryption algorithm use for data privacy; only 56-bit DES is currently available.

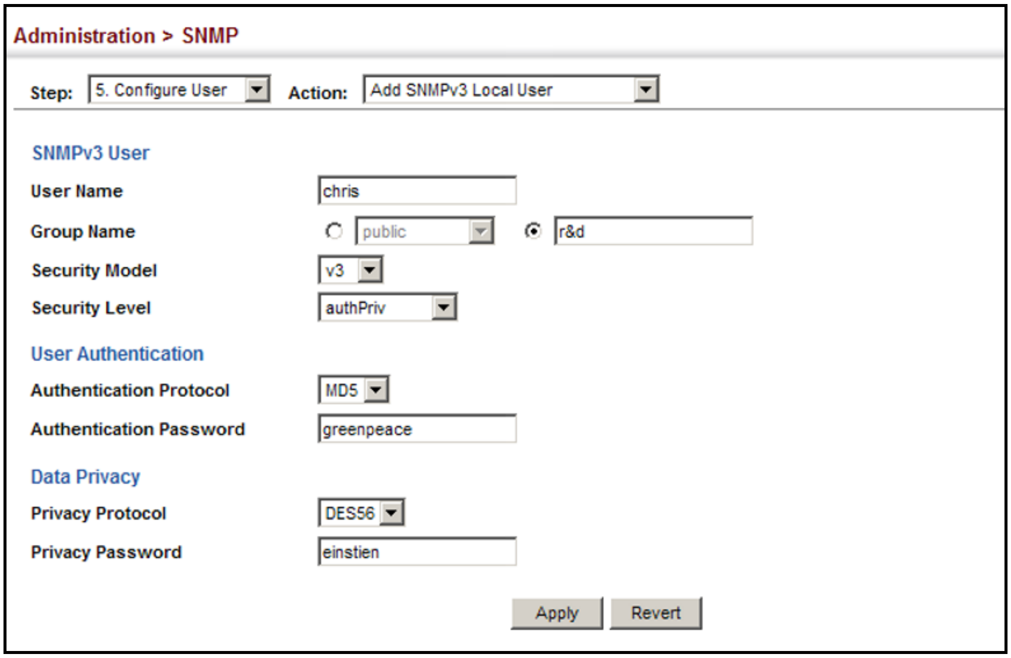
- **Privacy Password** – A minimum of eight plain text characters is required.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a local SNMPv3 user:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure User from the Step list.
3. Select Add SNMPv3 Local User from the Action list.
4. Enter a name and assign it to a group. If the security model is set to SNMPv3 and the security level is authNoPriv or authPriv, then an authentication protocol and password must be specified. If the security level is authPriv, a privacy password must also be specified.
5. Click Apply

Figure 256: Configuring Local SNMPv3 Users



Administration > SNMP

Step: 5. Configure User Action: Add SNMPv3 Local User

SNMPv3 User

User Name: chris

Group Name: ○ public ● r&d

Security Model: v3

Security Level: authPriv

User Authentication

Authentication Protocol: MD5

Authentication Password: greenpeace

Data Privacy

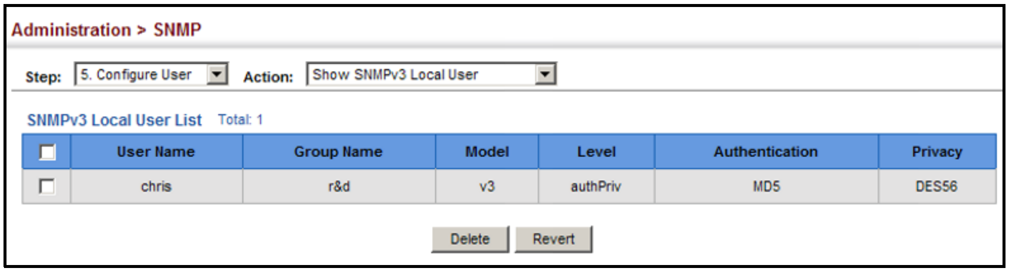
Privacy Protocol: DES56

Privacy Password: einstien

To show local SNMPv3 users:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure User from the Step list.
3. Select Show SNMPv3 Local User from the Action list.

Figure 257: Showing Local SNMPv3 Users



Step: 5. Configure User
Action: Show SNMPv3 Local User

SNMPv3 Local User List Total: 1

☐	User Name	Group Name	Model	Level	Authentication	Privacy
☐	chris	r&d	v3	authPriv	MD5	DES56

CONFIGURING REMOTE SNMPV3 USERS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure User - Add SNMPv3 Remote User) page to identify the source of SNMPv3 inform messages sent from the local switch. Each SNMPv3 user is defined by a unique name. Users must be configured with a specific security level and assigned to a group. The SNMPv3 group restricts users to a specific read, write, and notify view.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server user" on page 783

COMMAND USAGE

- To grant management access to an SNMPv3 user on a remote device, you must first specify the engine identifier for the SNMP agent on the remote device where the user resides. The remote engine ID is used to compute the security digest for authentication and encryption of packets passed between the switch and the remote user. (See "Specifying Trap Managers" on page 463 and "Specifying a Remote Engine ID" on page 448.)

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **User Name** – The name of user connecting to the SNMP agent. (Range: 1-32 characters)

- **Group Name** – The name of the SNMP group to which the user is assigned. (Range: 1-32 characters)

- **Remote IP** – The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the remote device where the user resides.

- **Security Model** – The user security model; SNMP v1, v2c or v3. (Default: v3)

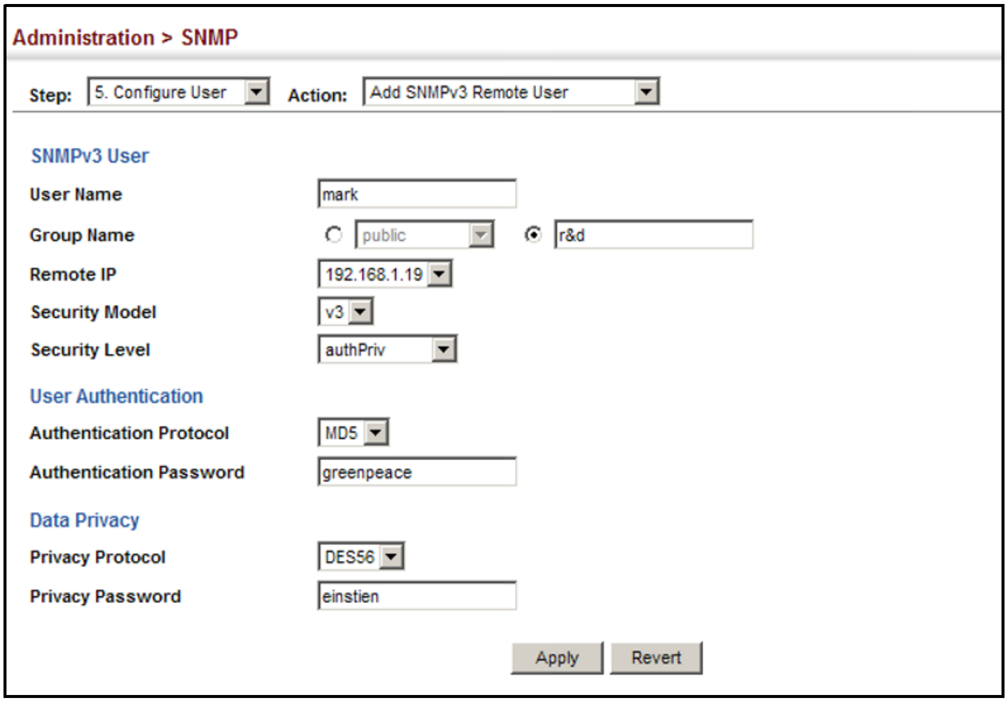
- **Security Level** – The following security levels are only used for the groups assigned to the SNMP security model:
  - **noAuthNoPriv** – There is no authentication or encryption used in SNMP communications. (This is the default security level.)
  - **AuthNoPriv** – SNMP communications use authentication, but the data is not encrypted.
  - **AuthPriv** – SNMP communications use both authentication and encryption.
- **Authentication Protocol** – The method used for user authentication. (Options: MD5, SHA; Default: MD5)
- **Authentication Password** – A minimum of eight plain text characters is required.
- **Privacy Protocol** – The encryption algorithm use for data privacy; only 56-bit DES is currently available.
- **Privacy Password** – A minimum of eight plain text characters is required.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a remote SNMPv3 user:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure User from the Step list.
3. Select Add SNMPv3 Remote User from the Action list.
4. Enter a name and assign it to a group. Enter the IP address to identify the source of SNMPv3 inform messages sent from the local switch. If the security model is set to SNMPv3 and the security level is authNoPriv or authPriv, then an authentication protocol and password must be specified. If the security level is authPriv, a privacy password must also be specified.
5. Click Apply

Figure 258: Configuring Remote SNMPv3 Users



Administration > SNMP

Step: 5. Configure User Action: Add SNMPv3 Remote User

SNMPv3 User

User Name: mark

Group Name: ○ public ● r&d

Remote IP: 192.168.1.19

Security Model: v3

Security Level: authPriv

User Authentication

Authentication Protocol: MD5

Authentication Password: greenpeace

Data Privacy

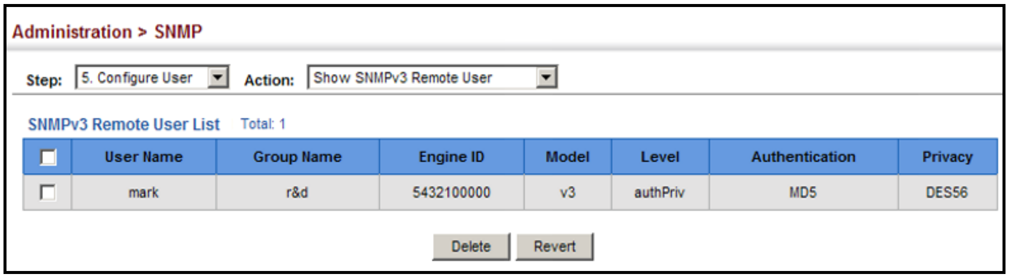
Privacy Protocol: DES56

Privacy Password: einstien

To show remote SNMPv3 users:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure User from the Step list.
3. Select Show SNMPv3 Remote User from the Action list.

Figure 259: Showing Remote SNMPv3 Users



Administration > SNMP

Step: 5. Configure User Action: Show SNMPv3 Remote User

SNMPv3 Remote User List Total: 1

☐	User Name	Group Name	Engine ID	Model	Level	Authentication	Privacy
☐	mark	r&d	5432100000	v3	authPriv	MD5	DES56

SPECIFYING TRAP MANAGERS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Trap) page to specify the host devices to be sent traps and the types of traps to send. Traps indicating status changes are issued by the switch to the specified trap managers. You must specify trap managers so that key events are reported by this switch to your management station (using network management software). You can specify up to five management stations that will receive authentication failure messages and other trap messages from the switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "snmp-server host" on page 777
- "snmp-server enable traps" on page 776

COMMAND USAGE

- Notifications are issued by the switch as trap messages by default. The recipient of a trap message does not send a response to the switch. Traps are therefore not as reliable as inform messages, which include a request for acknowledgement of receipt. Informs can be used to ensure that critical information is received by the host. However, note that informs consume more system resources because they must be kept in memory until a response is received. Informs also add to network traffic. You should consider these effects when deciding whether to issue notifications as traps or informs.

  To send an inform to a SNMPv2c host, complete these steps:

  1. Enable the SNMP agent (page 446).
  2. Create a view with the required notification messages (page 449).
  3. Configure the group (matching the community string specified on the Configure Trap - Add page) to include the required notify view (page 452).
  4. Enable trap informs as described in the following pages.

  To send an inform to a SNMPv3 host, complete these steps:

  1. Enable the SNMP agent (page 446).
  2. Create a local SNMPv3 user to use in the message exchange process (page 458). If the user specified in the trap configuration page does not exist, an SNMPv3 group will be automatically created using the name of the specified local user, and default settings for the read, write, and notify view.
  3. Create a view with the required notification messages (page 449).
  4. Create a group that includes the required notify view (page 452).
  5. Enable trap informs as described in the following pages.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

SNMP Version 1

- **IP Address** – IPv4 or IPv6 address of a new management station to receive notification message (i.e., the targeted recipient).
- **Version** – Specifies whether to send notifications as SNMP v1, v2c, or v3 traps. (Default: v1)
- **Community String** – Specifies a valid community string for the new trap manager entry. (Range: 1-32 characters, case sensitive)

  Although you can set this string in the Configure Trap – Add page, we recommend defining it in the Configure User – Add Community page.
- **UDP Port** – Specifies the UDP port number used by the trap manager. (Default: 162)

SNMP Version 2c

- **IP Address** – IPv4 or IPv6 address of a new management station to receive notification message (i.e., the targeted recipient).
- **Version** – Specifies whether to send notifications as SNMP v1, v2c, or v3 traps.
- **Notification Type**
  - **Traps** – Notifications are sent as trap messages.
  - **Inform** – Notifications are sent as inform messages. Note that this option is only available for version 2c and 3 hosts. (Default: traps are used)
    - **Timeout** – The number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment before resending an inform message. (Range: 0-2147483647 centiseconds; Default: 1500 centiseconds)
    - **Retry times** – The maximum number of times to resend an inform message if the recipient does not acknowledge receipt. (Range: 0-255; Default: 3)
- **Community String** – Specifies a valid community string for the new trap manager entry. (Range: 1-32 characters, case sensitive)

  Although you can set this string in the Configure Trap – Add page, we recommend defining it in the Configure User – Add Community page.
- **UDP Port** – Specifies the UDP port number used by the trap manager. (Default: 162)

SNMP Version 3

- **IP Address** – IPv4 or IPv6 address of a new management station to receive notification message (i.e., the targeted recipient).
- **Version** – Specifies whether to send notifications as SNMP v1, v2c, or v3 traps.
- **Notification Type**
  - **Traps** – Notifications are sent as trap messages.
  - **Inform** – Notifications are sent as inform messages. Note that this option is only available for version 2c and 3 hosts. (Default: traps are used)
    - **Timeout** – The number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment before resending an inform message. (Range: 0-2147483647 centiseconds; Default: 1500 centiseconds)
    - **Retry times** – The maximum number of times to resend an inform message if the recipient does not acknowledge receipt. (Range: 0-255; Default: 3)
- **Local User Name** – The name of a local user which is used to identify the source of SNMPv3 trap messages sent from the local switch. (Range: 1-32 characters)

  If an account for the specified user has not been created (page 458), one will be automatically generated.
- **Remote User Name** – The name of a remote user which is used to identify the source of SNMPv3 inform messages sent from the local switch. (Range: 1-32 characters)

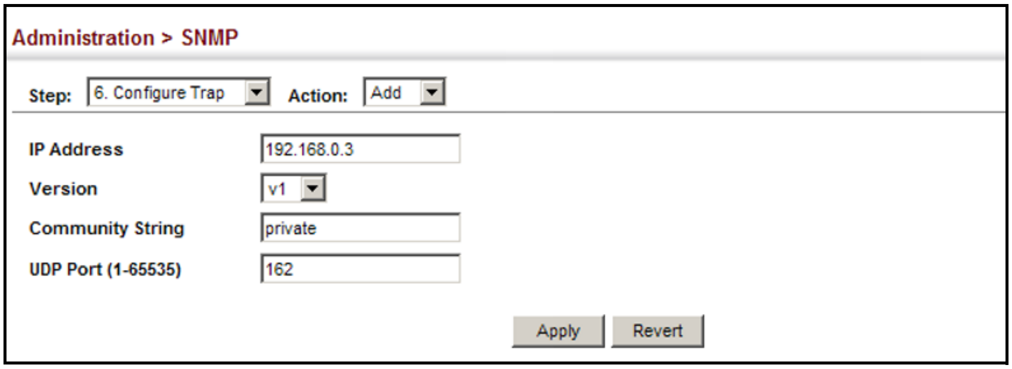
  If an account for the specified user has not been created (page 460), one will be automatically generated.
- **UDP Port** – Specifies the UDP port number used by the trap manager. (Default: 162)
- **Security Level** – When trap version 3 is selected, you must specify one of the following security levels. (Default: noAuthNoPriv)
  - **noAuthNoPriv** – There is no authentication or encryption used in SNMP communications.
  - **AuthNoPriv** – SNMP communications use authentication, but the data is not encrypted.
  - **AuthPriv** – SNMP communications use both authentication and encryption.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure trap managers:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Trap from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Fill in the required parameters based on the selected SNMP version.
5. Click Apply

Figure 260: Configuring Trap Managers (SNMPv1)



Administration > SNMP

Step: 6. Configure Trap Action: Add

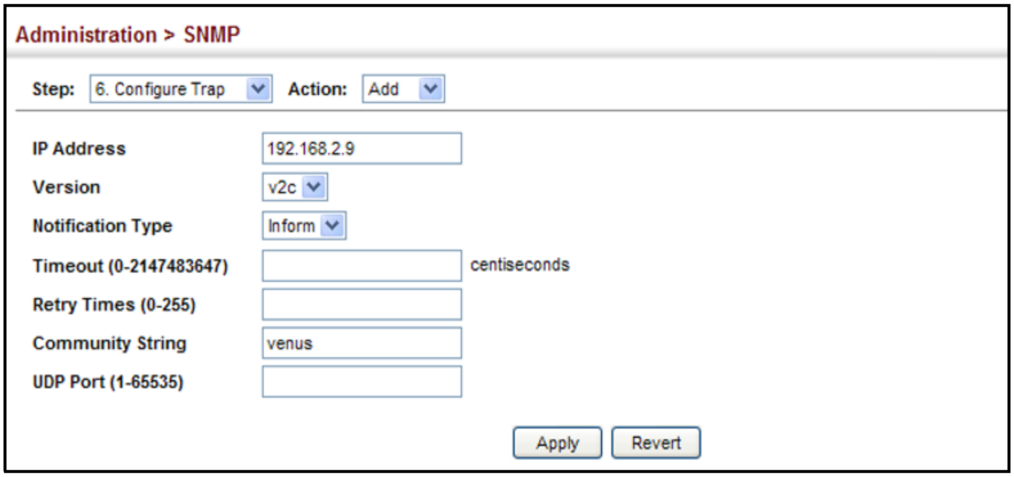
IP Address 192.168.0.3

Version v1

Community String private

UDP Port (1-65535) 162

Figure 261: Configuring Trap Managers (SNMPv2c)



Administration > SNMP

Step: 6. Configure Trap Action: Add

IP Address 192.168.2.9

Version v2c

Notification Type Inform

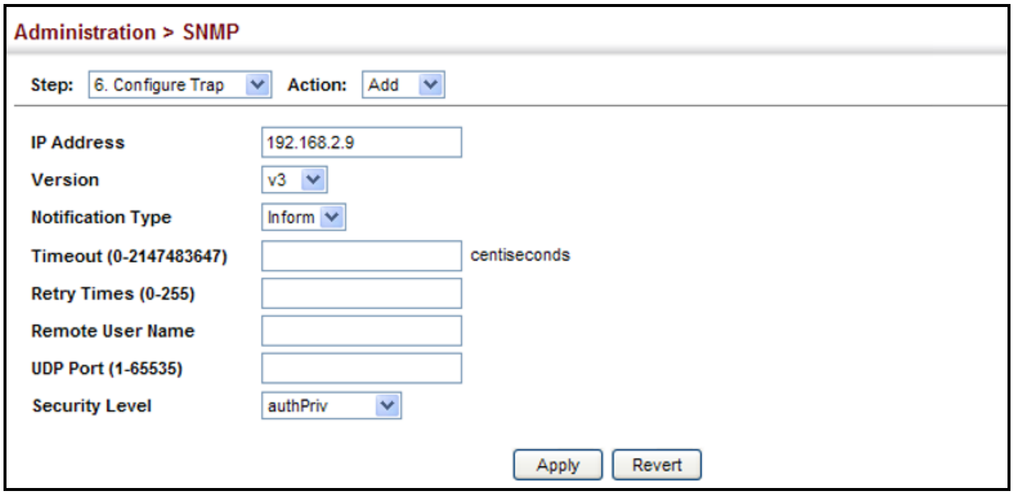
Timeout (0-2147483647) centiseconds

Retry Times (0-255)

Community String venus

UDP Port (1-65535)

Figure 262: Configuring Trap Managers (SNMPv3)



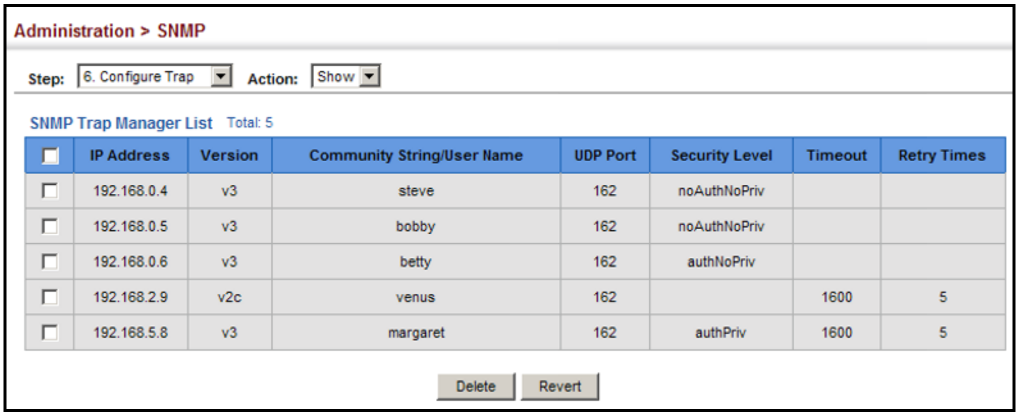
Step: 6. Configure Trap
Action: Add

IP Address	192.168.2.9
Version	v3
Notification Type	Inform
Timeout (0-2147483647)	centiseconds
Retry Times (0-255)	
Remote User Name	
UDP Port (1-65535)	
Security Level	authPriv

To show configured trap managers:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Configure Trap from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 263: Showing Trap Managers



Step: 6. Configure Trap
Action: Show

SNMP Trap Manager List Total: 5

☐	IP Address	Version	Community String/User Name	UDP Port	Security Level	Timeout	Retry Times
☐	192.168.0.4	v3	steve	162	noAuthNoPriv		
☐	192.168.0.5	v3	bobby	162	noAuthNoPriv		
☐	192.168.0.6	v3	betty	162	authNoPriv		
☐	192.168.2.9	v2c	venus	162		1600	5
☐	192.168.5.8	v3	margaret	162	authPriv	1600	5

CREATING SNMP NOTIFICATION LOGS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Configure Notify Filter - Add) page to create an SNMP notification log.

CLI REFERENCES

- "nlm" on page 788
- "snmp-server notify-filter" on page 789
- "show nlm oper-status" on page 790
- "show snmp notify-filter" on page 791

COMMAND USAGE

- Systems that support SNMP often need a mechanism for recording Notification information as a hedge against lost notifications, whether there are Traps or Informs that may be exceeding retransmission limits. The Notification Log MIB (NLM, RFC 3014) provides an infrastructure in which information from other MIBs may be logged.

- Given the service provided by the NLM, individual MIBs can now bear less responsibility to record transient information associated with an event against the possibility that the Notification message is lost, and applications can poll the log to verify that they have not missed any important Notifications.

- If notification logging is not configured, when the switch reboots, some SNMP traps (such as warm start) cannot be logged.

- To avoid this problem, notification logging should be configured as described in this section, and these commands stored in the startup configuration file using the System > File (Copy – Running-Config) page as described on page 126. Then when the switch reboots, SNMP traps (such as warm start) can now be logged.

- Based on the default settings used in RFC 3014, a notification log can contain up to 256 entries, and the entry aging time is 1440 minutes. Information recorded in a notification log, and the entry aging time can only be configured using SNMP from a network management station.

- When a trap host is created using the Administration > SNMP (Configure Trap – Add) page described on page 463, a default notify filter will be created.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **IP Address** – The IPv4 or IPv6 address of a remote device. The specified target host must already have been configured using the Administration > SNMP (Configure Trap – Add) page.

  The notification log is stored locally. It is not sent to a remote device. This remote host parameter is only required to complete mandatory fields in the SNMP Notification MIB.

- **Filter Profile Name** – Notification log profile name. (Range: 1-32 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To create an SNMP notification log:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.

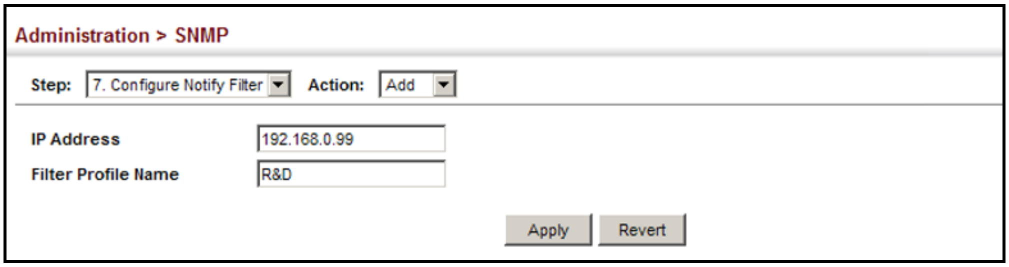
2. Select Configure Notify Filter from the Step list.

3. Select Add from the Action list.

4. Fill in the IP address of a configured trap manager and the filter profile name.

5. Click Apply

Figure 264: Creating SNMP Notification Logs



Step: 7. Configure Notify Filter
Action: Add
IP Address: 192.168.0.99
Filter Profile Name: R&D

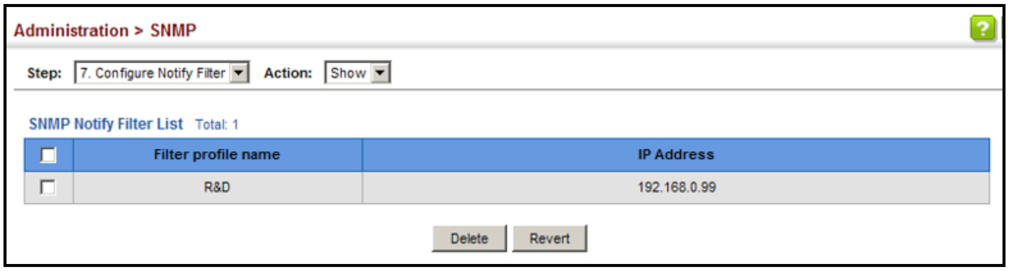
To show configured SNMP notification logs:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.

2. Select Configure Notify Filter from the Step list.

3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 265: Showing SNMP Notification Logs



Step: 7. Configure Notify Filter
Action: Show

SNMP Notify Filter List Total: 1

☐	Filter profile name	IP Address
☐	R&D	192.168.0.99

SHOWING SNMP STATISTICS

Use the Administration > SNMP (Show Statistics) page to show counters for SNMP input and output protocol data units.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show snmp" on page 775

PARAMETERS

The following counters are displayed:

- **SNMP packets input** – The total number of messages delivered to the SNMP entity from the transport service.

- **Bad SNMP version errors** – The total number of SNMP messages which were delivered to the SNMP entity and were for an unsupported SNMP version.

- **Unknown community name** – The total number of SNMP messages delivered to the SNMP entity which used a SNMP community name not known to said entity.
- **Illegal operation for community name supplied** – The total number of SNMP messages delivered to the SNMP entity which represented an SNMP operation which was not allowed by the SNMP community named in the message.
- **Encoding errors** – The total number of ASN.1 or BER errors encountered by the SNMP entity when decoding received SNMP messages.
- **Number of requested variables** – The total number of MIB objects which have been retrieved successfully by the SNMP protocol entity as the result of receiving valid SNMP Get-Request and Get-Next PDUs.
- **Number of altered variables** – The total number of MIB objects which have been altered successfully by the SNMP protocol entity as the result of receiving valid SNMP Set-Request PDUs.
- **Get-request PDUs** – The total number of SNMP Get-Request PDUs which have been accepted and processed, or generated, by the SNMP protocol entity.
- **Get-next PDUs** – The total number of SNMP Get-Next PDUs which have been accepted and processed, or generated, by the SNMP protocol entity.
- **Set-request PDUs** – The total number of SNMP Set-Request PDUs which have been accepted and processed, or generated, by the SNMP protocol entity.
- **SNMP packets output** – The total number of SNMP Messages which were passed from the SNMP protocol entity to the transport service.
- **Too big errors** – The total number of SNMP PDUs which were generated by the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is “tooBig.”
- **No such name errors** – The total number of SNMP PDUs which were delivered to, or generated by, the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is “noSuchName.”
- **Bad values errors** – The total number of SNMP PDUs which were delivered to, or generated by, the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is “badValue.”
- **General errors** – The total number of SNMP PDUs which were delivered to, or generated by, the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is “genErr.”

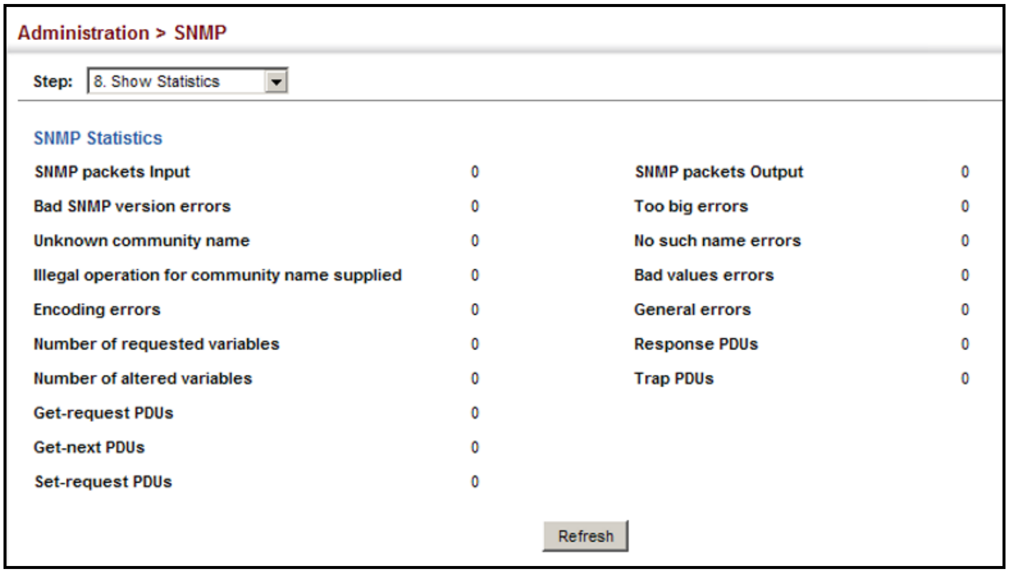
- **Response PDUs** – The total number of SNMP Get-Response PDUs which have been accepted and processed by, or generated by, the SNMP protocol entity.
- **Trap PDUs** – The total number of SNMP Trap PDUs which have been accepted and processed by, or generated by, the SNMP protocol entity.

WEB INTERFACE

To show SNMP statistics:

1. Click Administration, SNMP.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.

Figure 266: Showing SNMP Statistics



Step: 8. Show Statistics

SNMP Statistics

SNMP packets Input	0	SNMP packets Output	0
Bad SNMP version errors	0	Too big errors	0
Unknown community name	0	No such name errors	0
Illegal operation for community name supplied	0	Bad values errors	0
Encoding errors	0	General errors	0
Number of requested variables	0	Response PDUs	0
Number of altered variables	0	Trap PDUs	0
Get-request PDUs	0		
Get-next PDUs	0		
Set-request PDUs	0		

REMOTE MONITORING

Remote Monitoring allows a remote device to collect information or respond to specified events on an independent basis. This switch is an RMON-capable device which can independently perform a wide range of tasks, significantly reducing network management traffic. It can continuously run diagnostics and log information on network performance. If an event is triggered, it can automatically notify the network administrator of a failure and provide historical information about the event. If it cannot connect to the management agent, it will continue to perform any specified tasks and pass data back to the management station the next time it is contacted.

The switch supports mini-RMON, which consists of the Statistics, History, Event and Alarm groups. When RMON is enabled, the system gradually builds up information about its physical interfaces, storing this information in the relevant RMON database group. A management agent then periodically communicates with the switch using the SNMP protocol.

However, if the switch encounters a critical event, it can automatically send a trap message to the management agent which can then respond to the event if so configured.

CONFIGURING RMON ALARMS

Use the Administration > RMON (Configure Global - Add - Alarm) page to define specific criteria that will generate response events. Alarms can be set to test data over any specified time interval, and can monitor absolute or changing values (such as a statistical counter reaching a specific value, or a statistic changing by a certain amount over the set interval). Alarms can be set to respond to rising or falling thresholds. (However, note that after an alarm is triggered it will not be triggered again until the statistical value crosses the opposite bounding threshold and then back across the trigger threshold.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Remote Monitoring Commands" on page 793

COMMAND USAGE

- If an alarm is already defined for an index, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Index** – Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)
- **Variable** – The object identifier of the MIB variable to be sampled. Only variables of the type etherStatsEntry.n.n may be sampled.

  Note that etherStatsEntry.n uniquely defines the MIB variable, and etherStatsEntry.n.n defines the MIB variable, plus the etherStatsIndex. For example, 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1 denotes etherStatsBroadcastPkts, plus the etherStatsIndex of 1.
- **Interval** – The polling interval. (Range: 1-31622400 seconds)
- **Sample Type** – Tests for absolute or relative changes in the specified variable.
  - **Absolute** – The variable is compared directly to the thresholds at the end of the sampling period.
  - **Delta** – The last sample is subtracted from the current value and the difference is then compared to the thresholds.
- **Rising Threshold** – If the current value is greater than or equal to the rising threshold, and the last sample value was less than this threshold, then an alarm will be generated. After a rising event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has fallen below the rising threshold, reaches the falling threshold, and again moves back up to the rising threshold. (Range: 0-2147483647)

- **Rising Event Index** – The index of the event to use if an alarm is triggered by monitored variables reaching or crossing above the rising threshold. If there is no corresponding entry in the event control table, then no event will be generated. (Range: 0-65535)

- **Falling Threshold** – If the current value is less than or equal to the falling threshold, and the last sample value was greater than this threshold, then an alarm will be generated. After a falling event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has risen above the falling threshold, reaches the rising threshold, and again moves back down to the failing threshold. (Range: 0-2147483647)

- **Falling Event Index** – The index of the event to use if an alarm is triggered by monitored variables reaching or crossing below the falling threshold. If there is no corresponding entry in the event control table, then no event will be generated. (Range: 0-65535)

- **Owner** – Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an RMON alarm:

1. Click Administration, RMON.

2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.

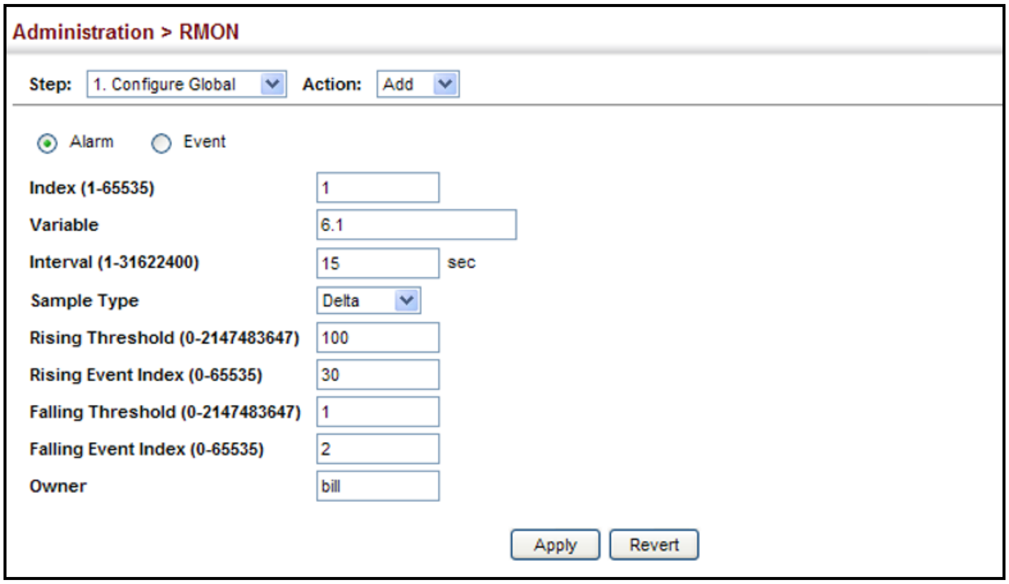
3. Select Add from the Action list.

4. Click Alarm.

5. Enter an index number, the MIB object to be polled (etherStatsEntry.n.n), the polling interval, the sample type, the thresholds, and the event to trigger.

6. Click Apply

Figure 267: Configuring an RMON Alarm



Administration > RMON

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Add

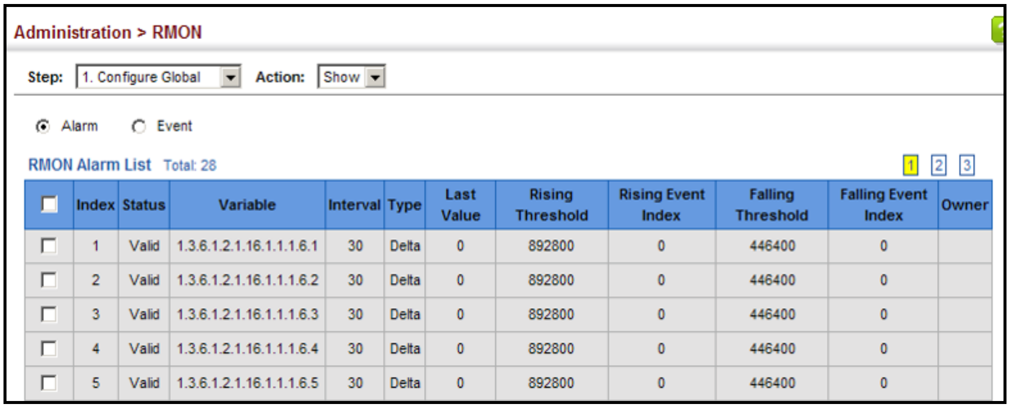
● Alarm ○ Event

Index (1-65535)	1
Variable	6.1
Interval (1-31622400)	15 sec
Sample Type	Delta
Rising Threshold (0-2147483647)	100
Rising Event Index (0-65535)	30
Falling Threshold (0-2147483647)	1
Falling Event Index (0-65535)	2
Owner	bill

To show configured RMON alarms:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Click Alarm.

Figure 268: Showing Configured RMON Alarms



Administration > RMON

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Show

● Alarm ○ Event

RMON Alarm List Total: 28

☐	Index	Status	Variable	Interval	Type	Last Value	Rising Threshold	Rising Event Index	Falling Threshold	Falling Event Index	Owner
☐	1	Valid	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1	30	Delta	0	892800	0	446400	0	
☐	2	Valid	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.2	30	Delta	0	892800	0	446400	0	
☐	3	Valid	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.3	30	Delta	0	892800	0	446400	0	
☐	4	Valid	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.4	30	Delta	0	892800	0	446400	0	
☐	5	Valid	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.5	30	Delta	0	892800	0	446400	0	

CONFIGURING RMON EVENTS

Use the Administration > RMON (Configure Global - Add - Event) page to set the action to take when an alarm is triggered. The response can include logging the alarm or sending a message to a trap manager. Alarms and corresponding events provide a way of immediately responding to critical network problems.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Remote Monitoring Commands" on page 793

COMMAND USAGE

- If an alarm is already defined for an index, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made.
- One default event is configured as follows:

  event Index = 1
      Description: RMON_TRAP_LOG
      Event type: log & trap
      Event community name is public
      Owner is RMON_SNMP

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Index** – Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)
- **Type** – Specifies the type of event to initiate:
  - **None** – No event is generated.
  - **Log** – Generates an RMON log entry when the event is triggered. Log messages are processed based on the current configuration settings for event logging (see "System Log Configuration" on page 418).
  - **Trap** – Sends a trap message to all configured trap managers (see "Specifying Trap Managers" on page 463).
  - **Log and Trap** – Logs the event and sends a trap message.
- **Community** – A password-like community string sent with the trap operation to SNMP v1 and v2c hosts.

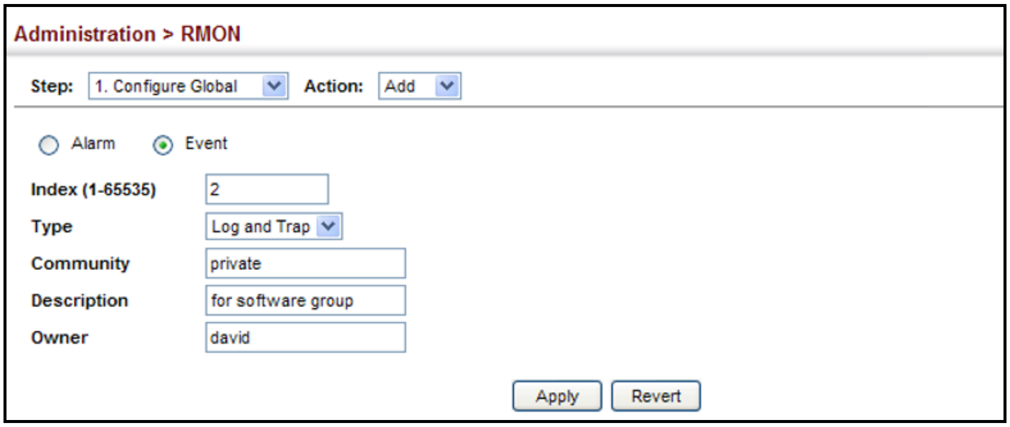
  Although the community string can be set on this configuration page, it is recommended that it be defined on the SNMP trap configuration page (see "Setting Community Access Strings" on page 457) prior to configuring it here. (Range: 1-127 characters)
- **Description** – A comment that describes this event. (Range: 1-127 characters)
- **Owner** – Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an RMON event:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Click Event.
5. Enter an index number, the type of event to initiate, the community string to send with trap messages, the name of the person who created this event, and a brief description of the event.
6. Click Apply

Figure 269: Configuring an RMON Event



Step: 1. Configure Global
Action: Add

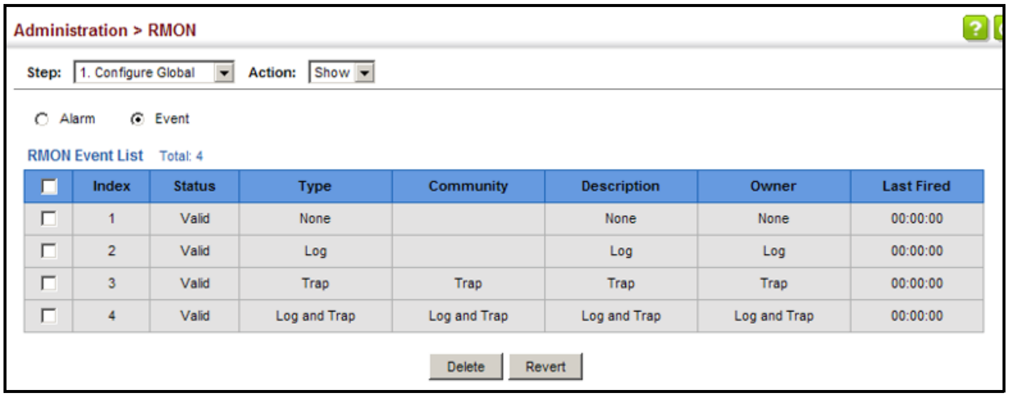
○ Alarm ● Event

Index (1-65535)	2
Type	Log and Trap
Community	private
Description	for software group
Owner	david

To show configured RMON events:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Click Event.

Figure 270: Showing Configured RMON Events



Administration > RMON

Step: 1. Configure Global Action: Show

○ Alarm ● Event

RMON Event List Total: 4

☐	Index	Status	Type	Community	Description	Owner	Last Fired
☐	1	Valid	None		None	None	00:00:00
☐	2	Valid	Log		Log	Log	00:00:00
☐	3	Valid	Trap	Trap	Trap	Trap	00:00:00
☐	4	Valid	Log and Trap	Log and Trap	Log and Trap	Log and Trap	00:00:00

CONFIGURING RMON HISTORY SAMPLES

Use the Administration > RMON (Configure Interface - Add - History) page to collect statistics on a physical interface to monitor network utilization, packet types, and errors. A historical record of activity can be used to track down intermittent problems. The record can be used to establish normal baseline activity, which may reveal problems associated with high traffic levels, broadcast storms, or other unusual events. It can also be used to predict network growth and plan for expansion before your network becomes too overloaded.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Remote Monitoring Commands" on page 793

COMMAND USAGE

- Each index number equates to a port on the switch.
- If history collection is already enabled on an interface, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made.
- The information collected for each sample includes:

  input octets, packets, broadcast packets, multicast packets, undersize packets, oversize packets, fragments, jabbers, CRC alignment errors, collisions, drop events, and network utilization.

  For a description of the statistics displayed on the Show Details page, refer to "Showing Port or Trunk Statistics" on page 162.
- The switch reserves two index entries for each port. If a default index entry is re-assigned to another port using the Add page, this index will not appear in the Show nor Show Details page for the port to which is normally assigned. For example, if control entry 15 is assigned to port 5, this index entry will be removed from the Show and Show Details page for port 8.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – The port number on the switch.
- **Index** - Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)
- **Interval** - The polling interval. (Range: 1-3600 seconds; Default: 1800 seconds)
- **Buckets** - The number of buckets requested for this entry. (Range: 1-65536; Default: 50)

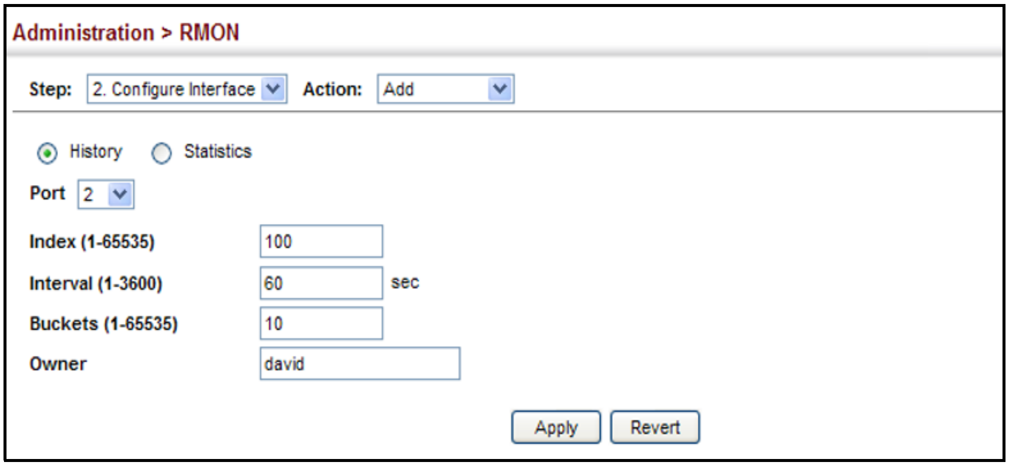
  The number of buckets granted are displayed on the Show page.
- **Owner** - Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To periodically sample statistics on a port:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Click History.
5. Select a port from the list as the data source.
6. Enter an index number, the sampling interval, the number of buckets to use, and the name of the owner for this entry.
7. Click Apply

Figure 271: Configuring an RMON History Sample



Administration > RMON

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Add

● History ○ Statistics

Port 2

Index (1-65535) 100

Interval (1-3600) 60 sec

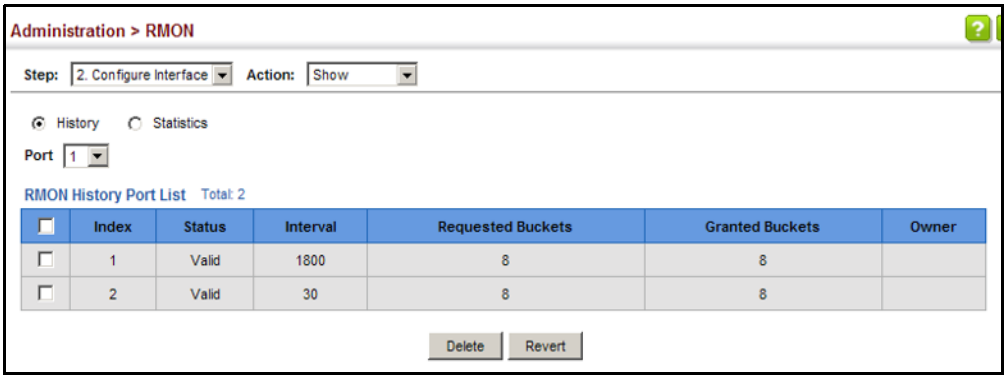
Buckets (1-65535) 10

Owner david

To show configured RMON history samples:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select a port from the list.
5. Click History.

Figure 272: Showing Configured RMON History Samples



Administration > RMON

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show

● History ○ Statistics

Port 1

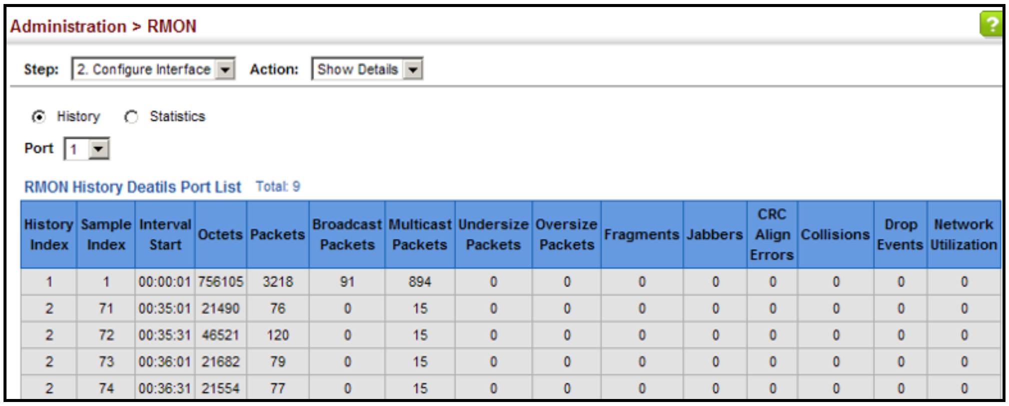
RMON History Port List Total: 2

☐	Index	Status	Interval	Requested Buckets	Granted Buckets	Owner
☐	1	Valid	1800	8	8	
☐	2	Valid	30	8	8	

To show collected RMON history samples:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show Details from the Action list.
4. Select a port from the list.
5. Click History.

Figure 273: Showing Collected RMON History Samples



Administration > RMON

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show Details

● History ○ Statistics

Port 1

RMON History Deatils Port List Total: 9

History Index	Sample Index	Interval Start	Octets	Packets	Broadcast Packets	Multicast Packets	Undersize Packets	Oversize Packets	Fragments	Jabbers	CRC Align Errors	Collisions	Drop Events	Network Utilization
1	1	00:00:01	756105	3218	91	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	71	00:35:01	21490	76	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	72	00:35:31	46521	120	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	73	00:36:01	21682	79	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	74	00:36:31	21554	77	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONFIGURING RMON STATISTICAL SAMPLES

Use the Administration > RMON (Configure Interface - Add - Statistics) page to collect statistics on a port, which can subsequently be used to monitor the network for common errors and overall traffic rates.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Remote Monitoring Commands" on page 793

COMMAND USAGE

- If statistics collection is already enabled on an interface, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made.
- The information collected for each entry includes:

  input octets, packets, broadcast packets, multicast packets, undersize packets, oversize packets, CRC alignment errors, jabbers, fragments, collisions, drop events, and frames of various sizes.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

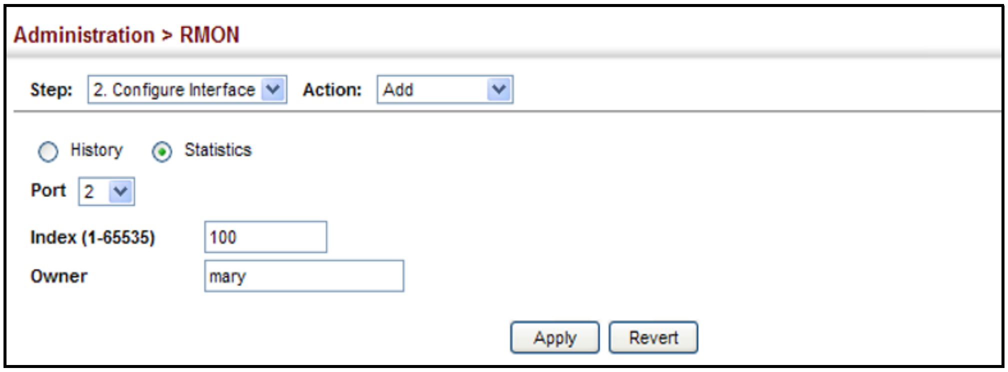
- **Port** – The port number on the switch.
- **Index** - Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)
- **Owner** - Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To enable regular sampling of statistics on a port:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Click Statistics.
5. Select a port from the list as the data source.
6. Enter an index number, and the name of the owner for this entry
7. Click Apply

Figure 274: Configuring an RMON Statistical Sample



Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Add

○ History ● Statistics

Port 2

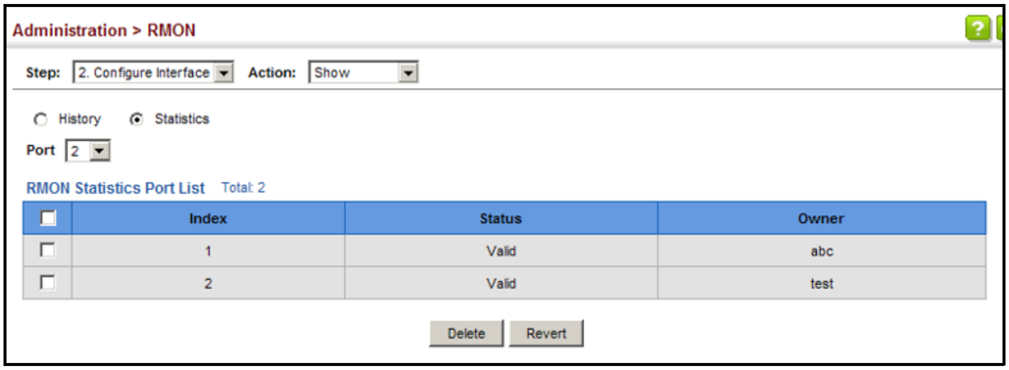
Index (1-65535) 100

Owner mary

To show configured RMON statistical samples:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select a port from the list.
5. Click Statistics.

Figure 275: Showing Configured RMON Statistical Samples



Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show

○ History ● Statistics

Port 2

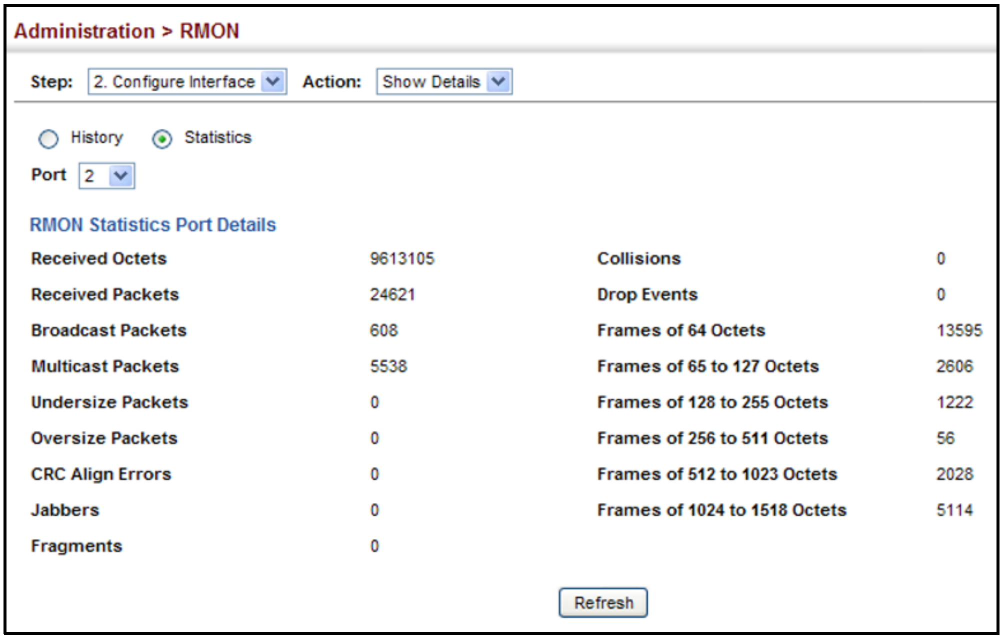
RMON Statistics Port List Total: 2

☐	Index	Status	Owner
☐	1	Valid	abc
☐	2	Valid	test

To show collected RMON statistical samples:

1. Click Administration, RMON.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show Details from the Action list.
4. Select a port from the list.
5. Click Statistics.

Figure 276: Showing Collected RMON Statistical Samples



Administration > RMON

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show Details

○ History ● Statistics

Port 2

RMON Statistics Port Details

Received Octets	9613105	Collisions	0
Received Packets	24621	Drop Events	0
Broadcast Packets	608	Frames of 64 Octets	13595
Multicast Packets	5538	Frames of 65 to 127 Octets	2606
Undersize Packets	0	Frames of 128 to 255 Octets	1222
Oversize Packets	0	Frames of 256 to 511 Octets	56
CRC Align Errors	0	Frames of 512 to 1023 Octets	2028
Jabbers	0	Frames of 1024 to 1518 Octets	5114
Fragments	0		

SWITCH CLUSTERING

Switch clustering is a method of grouping switches together to enable centralized management through a single unit. Switches that support clustering can be grouped together regardless of physical location or switch type, as long as they are connected to the same local network.

COMMAND USAGE

- A switch cluster has a primary unit called the “Commander” which is used to manage all other “Member” switches in the cluster. The management station can use either Telnet or the web interface to communicate directly with the Commander through its IP address, and then use the Commander to manage Member switches through the cluster’s “internal” IP addresses.

- Clustered switches must be in the same Ethernet broadcast domain. In other words, clustering only functions for switches which can pass information between the Commander and potential Candidates or active Members through VLAN 4093.

- Once a switch has been configured to be a cluster Commander, it automatically discovers other cluster-enabled switches in the network. These “Candidate” switches only become cluster Members when manually selected by the administrator through the management station.

- There can be up to 100 candidates and 36 member switches in one cluster.

- A switch can only be a member of one cluster.
- The cluster VLAN 4093 is not configured by default. Before using clustering, take the following actions to set up this VLAN:
  1. Create VLAN 4093 (see "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198).
  2. Add the participating ports to this VLAN (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200), and set them to hybrid mode, tagged members, PVID = 1, and acceptable frame type = all.
- After the Commander and Members have been configured, any switch in the cluster can be managed from the web agent by choosing the desired Member ID from the Show Member page.

CONFIGURING GENERAL SETTINGS FOR CLUSTERS

Use the Administration > Cluster (Configure Global) page to create a switch cluster.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Switch Clustering" on page 765

COMMAND USAGE

First be sure that clustering is enabled on the switch (the default is disabled), then set the switch as a Cluster Commander. Set a Cluster IP Pool that does not conflict with the network IP subnet. Cluster IP addresses are assigned to switches when they become Members and are used for communication between Member switches and the Commander.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

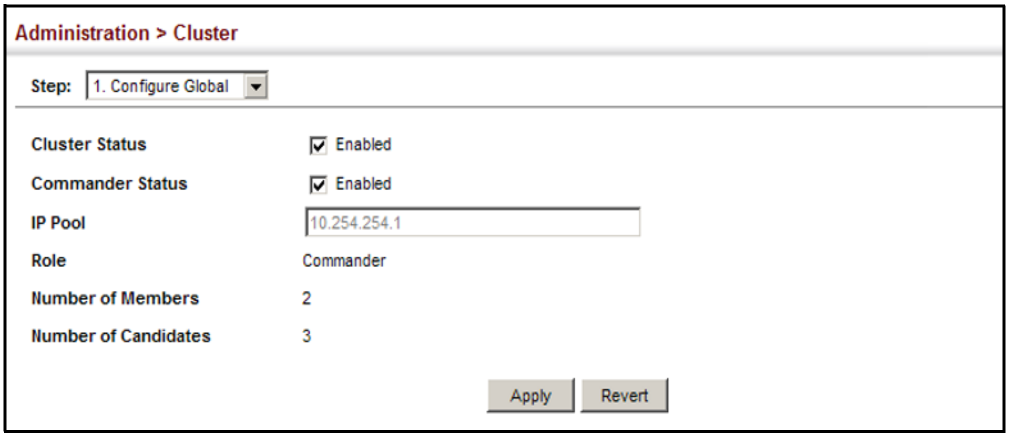
- **Cluster Status** – Enables or disables clustering on the switch. (Default: Disabled)
- **Commander Status** – Enables or disables the switch as a cluster Commander. (Default: Disabled)
- **IP Pool** – An “internal” IP address pool that is used to assign IP addresses to Member switches in the cluster. Internal cluster IP addresses are in the form 10.x.x.member-ID. Only the base IP address of the pool needs to be set since Member IDs can only be between 1 and 36. Note that you cannot change the cluster IP pool when the switch is currently in Commander mode. Commander mode must first be disabled. (Default: 10.254.254.1)
- **Role** – Indicates the current role of the switch in the cluster; either Commander, Member, or Candidate. (Default: Candidate)
- **Number of Members** – The current number of Member switches in the cluster.
- **Number of Candidates** – The current number of Candidate switches discovered in the network that are available to become Members.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a switch cluster:

1. Click Administration, Cluster.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Set the required attributes for a Commander or a managed candidate.
4. Click Apply

Figure 277: Configuring a Switch Cluster



Step: 1. Configure Global

Cluster Status ☑ Enabled

Commander Status ☑ Enabled

IP Pool 10.254.254.1

Role Commander

Number of Members 2

Number of Candidates 3

CLUSTER MEMBER CONFIGURATION

Use the Administration > Cluster (Configure Member - Add) page to add Candidate switches to the cluster as Members.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Switch Clustering" on page 765

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

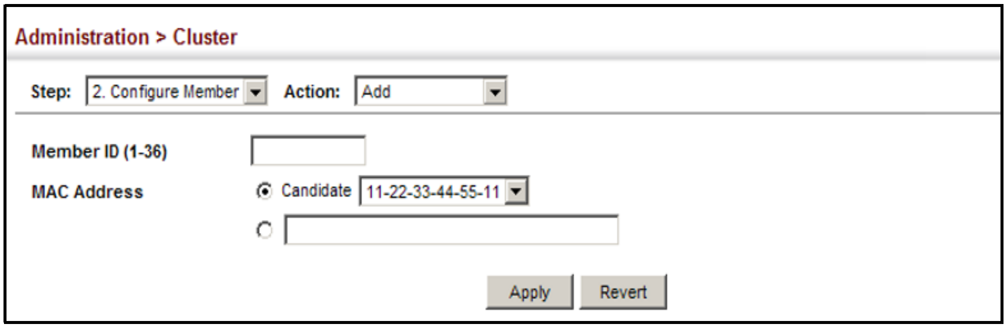
- **Member ID** – Specify a Member ID number for the selected Candidate switch. (Range: 1-36)
- **MAC Address** – Select a discovered switch MAC address from the Candidate Table, or enter a specific MAC address of a known switch.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure cluster members:

1. Click Administration, Cluster.
2. Select Configure Member from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select one of the cluster candidates discovered by this switch, or enter the MAC address of a candidate.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 278: Configuring a Cluster Members



Administration > Cluster

Step: 2. Configure Member Action: Add

Member ID (1-36)

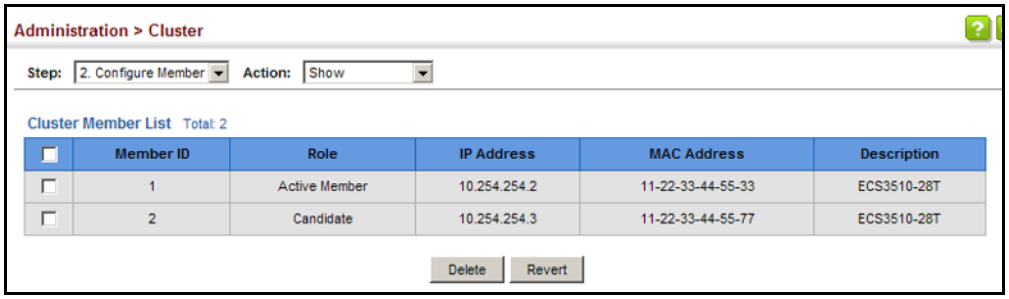
MAC Address ● Candidate 11-22-33-44-55-11

○

To show the cluster members:

1. Click Administration, Cluster.
2. Select Configure Member from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 279: Showing Cluster Members



Administration > Cluster

Step: 2. Configure Member Action: Show

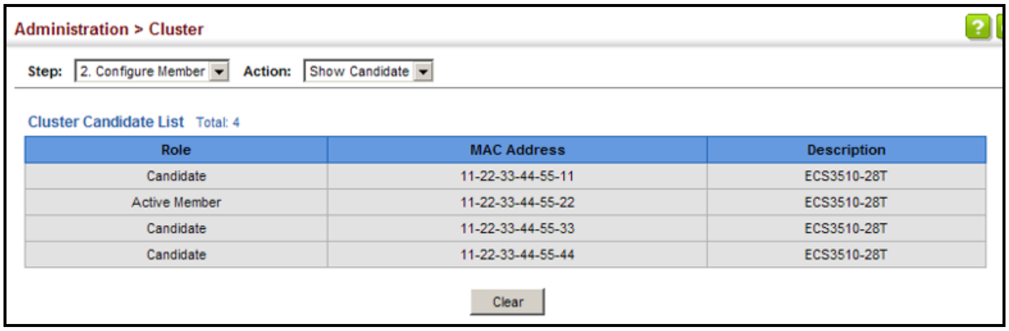
Cluster Member List Total: 2

☐	Member ID	Role	IP Address	MAC Address	Description
☐	1	Active Member	10.254.254.2	11-22-33-44-55-33	ECS3510-28T
☐	2	Candidate	10.254.254.3	11-22-33-44-55-77	ECS3510-28T

To show cluster candidates:

1. Click Administration, Cluster.
2. Select Configure Member from the Step list.
3. Select Show Candidate from the Action list.

Figure 280: Showing Cluster Candidates



Step: 2. Configure Member Action: Show Candidate

Cluster Candidate List Total: 4

Role	MAC Address	Description
Candidate	11-22-33-44-55-11	ECS3510-28T
Active Member	11-22-33-44-55-22	ECS3510-28T
Candidate	11-22-33-44-55-33	ECS3510-28T
Candidate	11-22-33-44-55-44	ECS3510-28T

MANAGING CLUSTER MEMBERS

Use the Administration > Cluster (Show Member) page to manage another switch in the cluster.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Switch Clustering" on page 765

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

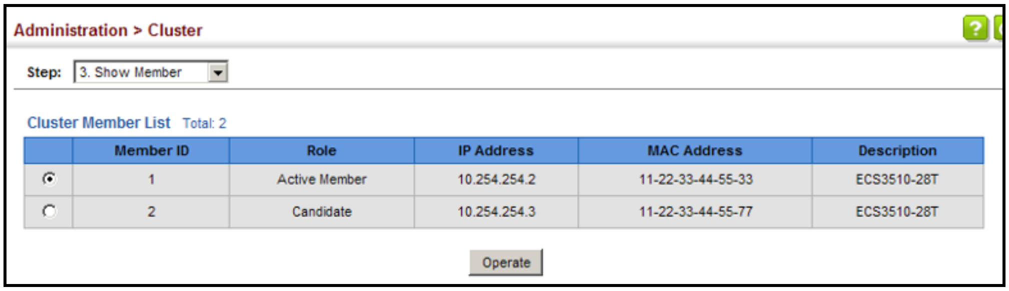
- **Member ID** – The ID number of the Member switch. (Range: 1-36)
- **Role** – Indicates the current status of the switch in the cluster.
- **IP Address** – The internal cluster IP address assigned to the Member switch.
- **MAC Address** – The MAC address of the Member switch.
- **Description** – The system description string of the Member switch.
- **Operate** – Remotely manage a cluster member.

WEB INTERFACE

To manage a cluster member:

1. Click Administration, Cluster.
2. Select Show Member from the Step list.
3. Select an entry from the Cluster Member List.
4. Click Operate.

Figure 281: Managing a Cluster Member



Administration > Cluster

Step: 3. Show Member

Cluster Member List Total: 2

	Member ID	Role	IP Address	MAC Address	Description
●	1	Active Member	10.254.254.2	11-22-33-44-55-33	ECS3510-28T
○	2	Candidate	10.254.254.3	11-22-33-44-55-77	ECS3510-28T

ETHERNET RING PROTECTION SWITCHING

NOTE: Information in this section is based on ITU-T G.8032/Y.1344.

The ITU G.8032 recommendation specifies a protection switching mechanism and protocol for Ethernet layer network rings. Ethernet rings can provide wide-area multipoint connectivity more economically due to their reduced number of links. The mechanisms and protocol defined in G.8032 achieve highly reliable and stable protection; and never form loops, which would fatally affect network operation and service availability.

The G.8032 recommendation, also referred to as Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS), can be used to increase the availability and robustness of Ethernet rings. An Ethernet ring built using ERPS can provide resilience at a lower cost and than that provided by SONET or EAPS rings.

ERPS is more economical than EAPS in that only one physical link is required between each node in the ring. However, since it can tolerate only one break in the ring, it is not as robust as EAPS. ERPS supports up to 255 nodes in the ring structure. ERPS requires a higher convergence time when more that 16 nodes are used, but should always run under than 500 ms.

Operational Concept

Loop avoidance in the ring is achieved by guaranteeing that, at any time, traffic may flow on all but one of the ring links. This particular link is called the ring protection link (RPL), and under normal conditions this link is blocked to traffic. One designated node, the RPL owner, is responsible for blocking traffic over the RPL. When a ring failure occurs, the RPL owner is responsible for unblocking the RPL, allowing this link to be used for traffic.

Ring nodes may be in one of two states:

Idle – normal operation, no link/node faults detected in ring
Protection – Protection switching in effect after identifying a signal fault

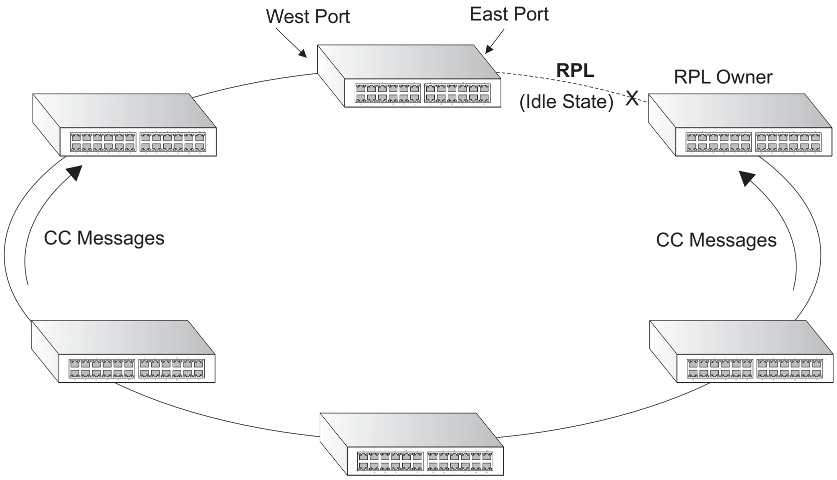
In Idle state, the physical topology has all nodes connected in a ring. The logical topology guarantees that all nodes are connected without a loop by blocking the RPL. Each link is monitored by its two adjacent nodes using Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) protocol messages.

Protection switching (opening the RPL to traffic) occurs when a signal failure message generated by the Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) protocol is declared on one of the ring links, and the detected failure has a higher priority than any other request; or a Ring – Automatic Protection Switching protocol request (R-APS, as defined in Y.1731) is received which has a higher priority than any other local request.

A link/node failure is detected by the nodes adjacent to the failure. These nodes block the failed link and report the failure to the ring using R-APS (SF) messages. This message triggers the RPL owner to unblock the RPL, and all nodes to flush their forwarding database. The ring is now in protection state, but it remains connected in a logical topology.

When the failed link recovers, the traffic is kept blocked on the nodes adjacent to the recovered link. The nodes adjacent to the recovered link transmit R-APS (NR - no request) message indicating they have no local request. When the RPL owner receives an R-APS (NR) message it starts the Wait-To-Recover (WTR) timer. Once WTR timer expires, the RPL owner blocks the RPL and transmits an R-APS (NR, RB - ring blocked) message. Nodes receiving this message flush the forwarding database and unblock their previously blocked ports. The ring is now returned to Idle state.

Figure 282: ERPS Ring Components



Multi-ring/Ladder Network – ERPSv2 also supports multipoint-to-multipoint connectivity within interconnected rings, called a “multi-ring/ladder network” topology. This arrangement consists of conjoined rings connected by one or more interconnection points, and is based on the following criteria:

- The R-APS channels are not shared across Ethernet Ring interconnections.
- On each ring port, each traffic channel and each R-APS channel are controlled (e.g., for blocking or flushing) by the Ethernet Ring Protection Control Process (ERP Control Process) of only one ring.
- Each Major Ring or Sub-Ring must have its own RPL.

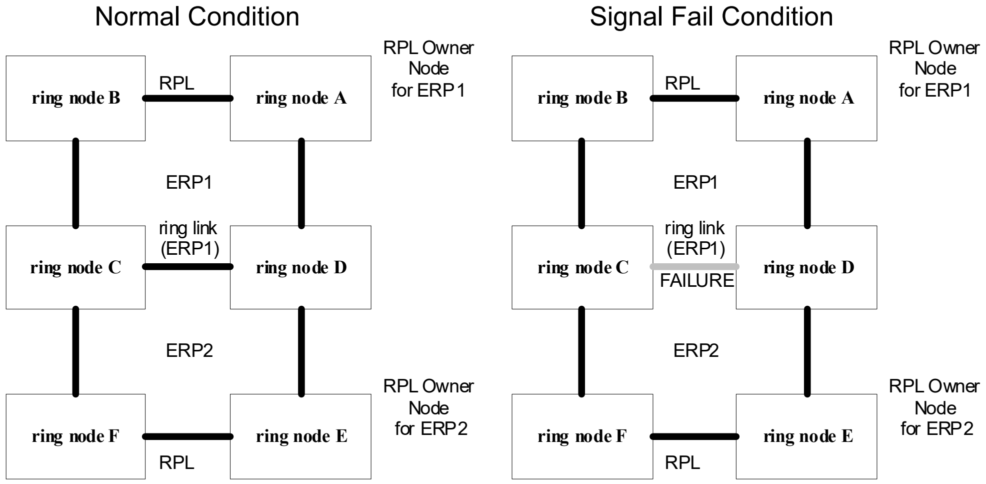
Figure 283 on page 490 (Normal Condition) depicts an example of a multi-ring/ladder network. If the network is in normal operating condition, the RPL owner node of each ring blocks the transmission and reception of traffic over the RPL for that ring. This figure presents the configuration when no failure exists on any ring link.

In the figure for the Normal Condition there are two interconnected rings. Ring ERP1 is composed of ring nodes A, B, C and D and the ring links between these nodes. Ring ERP2 is composed of ring nodes C, D, E and F and the ring links C-to-F, F-to-E, E-to-D. The ring link between D and C is used for traffic on rings ERP1 and ERP2. On their own ERP2 ring links do not form a closed loop. A closed loop may be formed by the ring links of ERP2 and the ring link between the interconnection nodes that is controlled by ERP1. ERP2 is a sub-ring. Ring node A is the RPL owner node for ERP1, and ring node E is the RPL owner node for ERP2. These ring nodes (A and E) are responsible for blocking the traffic channel on the RPL for ERP1 and ERP2 respectively. There is no restriction on which ring link on an ring may be set as the RPL. For example the RPL of ERP1 could be set as the link between ring node C and D.

Ring nodes C and D, that are common to both ERP1 and ERP2, are called interconnection nodes. The ring link between the interconnection nodes are controlled and protected by the ring it belongs to. In the example for the Normal Condition, the ring link between ring nodes C and D is part of ERP1, and, as such, are controlled and protected by ERP1. Ethernet characteristic information traffic corresponding to the traffic channel may be transferred over a common Ethernet connection for ERP1 and ERP2 through the interconnection nodes C and D. Interconnection nodes C and D have separate ERP Control Processes for each Ethernet Ring.

Figure 283 on page 490 (Signal Fail Condition) illustrates a situation where protection switching has occurred due to an SF condition on the ring link between interconnection nodes C and D. The failure of this ring link triggers protection only on the ring to which it belongs, in this case ERP1. The traffic and R-APS channels are blocked bi-directionally on the ports where the failure is detected and bi-directionally unblocked at the RPL connection point on ERP1. The traffic channels remain bi-directionally blocked at the RPL connection point on ERP2. This prevents the formation of a loop.

Figure 283: Ring Interconnection Architecture (Multi-ring/Ladder Network)



Configuration Guidelines for ERPS

1. Create an ERPS ring (Configure Domain – Add): The ring name is used as an index in the G.8032 database.

2. Configure the east and west interfaces (Configure Domain – Configure Details): Each node on the ring connects to it through two ring ports. Configure one port connected to the next node in the ring to the east (or clockwise direction) and another port facing west in the ring.

3. Configure the RPL owner (Configure Domain – Configure Details): Configure one node in the ring as the Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner. When this switch is configured as the RPL owner, the west ring port is set as being connected to the RPL. Under normal operations (Idle state), the RPL is blocked to ensure that a loop cannot form in the ring. If a signal failure brings down any other link in the ring, the RPL will be unblocked (Protection state) to ensure proper connectivity among all ring nodes until the failure is recovered.

4. Configure ERPS timers (Configure Domain – Configure Details): Set the Guard timer to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages, the Hold-off timer to filter out intermittent link faults, and the WTR timer to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure.

5. Configure the ERPS Control VLAN (Configure Domain – Configure Details): Specify the Control VLAN (CVLAN) used to pass R-APS ring maintenance commands. The CVLAN must NOT be configured with an IP address. In addition, only ring ports may be added to the CVLAN (prior to configuring the VLAN as a CVLAN). No other ports can be members of this VLAN (once set as a CVLAN). Also, the ring ports of the CVLAN must be tagged. Failure to observe these restrictions can result in a loop in the network.

6. Enable ERPS (Configure Global): Before enabling a ring as described in the next step, first globally enable ERPS on the switch. If ERPS has not yet been enabled or has been disabled, no ERPS rings will work.

7. Enable an ERPS ring (Configure Domain – Configure Details): Before an ERPS ring can work, it must be enabled. When configuration is completed and the ring enabled, R-APS messages will start flowing in the control VLAN, and normal traffic will begin to flow in the data VLANs. A ring can be stopped by disabling the Admin Status on any node.

8. Display ERPS status information (Configure Domain – Show): Display ERPS status information for all configured rings.

Configuration Limitations for ERPS

The following configuration limitations apply to ERPS:

- One switch supports up to six ERPS rings – each ring must have one Control VLAN, and at most 255 Data VLANs.
- Ring ports can not be a member of a trunk, nor an LACP-enabled port.
- Dynamic VLANs are not supported as protected data ports.
- Exclusive use of STP or ERPS on any port.
- The switch takes about 350 ms to detect link-up on 1000Base-T copper ports, so the convergence time on this port type is more than 50 ms.
- One VLAN must be added to an ERPS domain as the CVLAN. This can be designated as any VLAN, other than the management VLAN. The CVLAN should only contain ring ports, and must not be configured with an IP address.

ERPS GLOBAL CONFIGURATION

Use the Administration > ERPS (Configure Global) page to globally enable or disable ERPS on the switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "erps" on page 1087

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **ERPS Status** – Enables ERPS on the switch. (Default: Disabled)

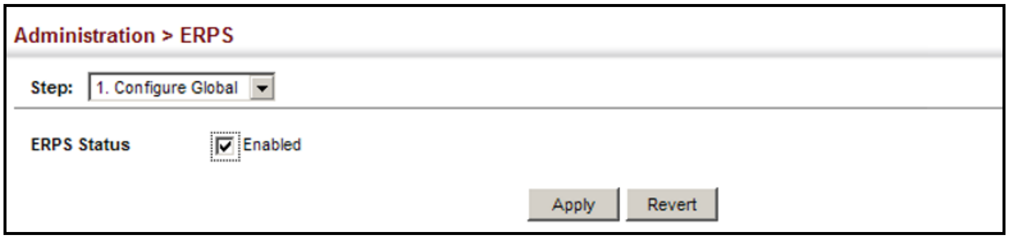
  ERPS must be enabled globally on the switch before it can enabled on an ERPS ring (by setting the Admin Status on the Configure Domain – Configure Details page).

WEB INTERFACE

To globally enable ERPS on the switch:

1. Click Administration, ERPS.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Mark the ERPS Status check box.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 284: Setting ERPS Global Status



ERPS Status ☑ Enabled

ERPS RING CONFIGURATION

Use the Administration > ERPS (Configure Domain) pages to configure ERPS rings.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ERPS Commands" on page 1085

COMMAND USAGE

Ring Initialization

An ERPS ring containing one Control VLAN and one or more protected Data VLANs must be configured, and the global ERPS function enabled on the switch (see "ERPS Global Configuration" on page 491) before a ring can start running. Once enabled, the RPL owner node and non-owner node state machines will start, and the ring will enter the active state.

Limitations

When configuring a ring port, note that these ports cannot be part of a spanning tree, nor can they be members of a static or dynamic trunk.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **Domain Name** – Name of an ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)
- **Domain ID** – ERPS ring identifier used in R-APS messages. (Range: 1-255)

Show

- **Domain Name** – Name of a configured ERPS ring.
- **ID** – ERPS ring identifier used in R-APS messages.
- **Admin Status** – Shows whether ERPS is enabled on the switch.
- **Ver** – Shows the ERPS version.
- **MEG Level** – The maintenance entity group (MEG) level providing a communication channel for ring automatic protection switching (R-APS) information.
- **Control VLAN** – Shows the Control VLAN ID.
- **Node State** – Shows the following ERPS states:
  - Init – The ERPS ring has started but has not yet determined the status of the ring.
  - Idle – If all nodes in a ring are in this state, it means that all the links in the ring are up. This state will switch to protection state if a link failure occurs.
  - Protection – If a node in this state, it means that a link failure has occurred. This state will switch to idle state if all the failed links recover.
- **Type** – Shows node type as None, RPL Owner or RPL Neighbor.
- **Revertive** – Shows if revertive or non-revertive recovery is selected.
- **W/E** – Shows information on the west and east ring port for this node.
- **West Port** – Shows the west ring port for this node.
- **East Port** – Shows the east ring port for this node.
- **Interface** – The port or trunk which is configured as a ring port.
- **Port State** – The operational state:
  - Blocking – The transmission and reception of traffic is blocked and the forwarding of R-APS messages is blocked, but the transmission of locally generated R-APS messages is allowed and the reception of all R-APS messages is allowed.
  - Forwarding – The transmission and reception of traffic is allowed; transmission, reception and forwarding of R-APS messages is allowed.
  - Unknown – The interface is not in a known state (includes the domain being disabled).
- **Local SF** – A signal fault generated on a link to the local node.

- **Local FS** – Shows if a forced switch command was issued on this interface.
- **Local MS** – Shows if a manual switch command was issued on this interface.
- **MEP** – The CFM MEP used to monitor the status on this link.
- **RPL** – Shows if this node is connected to the RPL.

Configure Details

- **Domain Name** – Name of a configured ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)

  Service Instances within each ring are based on a unique maintenance association for the specific users, distinguished by the ring name, maintenance level, maintenance association's name, and assigned VLAN. Up to 6 ERPS rings can be configured on the switch.

- **Domain ID** – ERPS ring identifier used in R-APS messages. (Range: 1-255; Default: None)

  R-APS information is carried in an R-APS PDUs. The last octet of the MAC address is designated as the Ring ID (01-19-A7-00-00-[Ring ID]). If use of the default MAC address is disabled for the R-APS Def MAC parameter, then the Domain ID will be used in R-APS PDUs.

- **Admin Status** – Activates the current ERPS ring. (Default: Disabled)

  Before enabling a ring, the global ERPS function should be enabled see ("ERPS Global Configuration" on page 491), the east and west ring ports configured on each node, the RPL owner specified, and the control VLAN configured.

  Once enabled, the RPL owner node and non-owner node state machines will start, and the ring will enter idle state if no signal failures are detected.

- **Version** – Specifies compatibility with the following ERPS versions:
  - 1 - ERPS version 1 based on ITU-T G.8032/Y.1344.
  - 2 - ERPS version 2 based on ITU-T G.8032/Y.1344 Version 2. (This is the default setting.)

  In addition to the basic features provided by version 1, version 2 also supports:

  - Multi-ring/ladder network support
  - Revertive/Non-revertive recovery
  - Forced Switch (FS) and Manual Switch (MS) commands for manually blocking a particular ring port
  - Flush FDB (forwarding database) logic which reduces amount of flush FDB operations in the ring
  - Support of multiple ERP instances on a single ring

Version 2 is backward compatible with Version 1. If version 2 is specified, the inputs and commands are forwarded transparently. If set to version 1, MS and FS operator commands are filtered, and the switch set to revertive mode.

The version number is automatically set to “1” when a ring node, supporting only the functionalities of G.8032v1, exists on the same ring with other nodes that support G.8032v2.

When ring nodes running G.8032v1 and G.8032v2 co-exist on a ring, the ring ID of each node is configured as “1”.

In version 1, the MAC address 01-19-A7-00-00-01 is used for the node identifier. The R-APS Def MAC parameter has no effect.

- **MEG Level** – The maintenance entity group (MEG) level which provides a communication channel for ring automatic protection switching (R-APS) information. (Range: 0-7)

  This parameter is used to ensure that received R-APS PDUs are directed for this ring. A unique level should be configured for each local ring if there are many R-APS PDUs passing through this switch.

- **Control VLAN** – A dedicated VLAN used for sending and receiving E-APS protocol messages. (Range: 1-4094)

  Configure one control VLAN for each ERPS ring. First create the VLAN to be used as the control VLAN (see "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198), add the ring ports for the east and west interface as tagged members to this VLAN (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200), and then use this parameter to add it to the ring.

  The following restrictions are recommended to avoid creating a loop in the network or other problems which may occur under some situations:

  - The Control VLAN must not be configured as a Layer 3 interface (with an IP address), a dynamic VLAN (with GVRP enabled), nor as a private VLAN.
  - In addition, only ring ports may be added to the Control VLAN. No other ports can be members of this VLAN.
  - Also, the ring ports of the Control VLAN must be tagged.

  Once the ring has been activated, the configuration of the control VLAN cannot be modified. Use the Admin Status parameter to stop the ERPS ring before making any configuration changes to the control VLAN.

- **Node State** – Refer to the parameters for the Show page.

- **Node Type** – Shows ERPS node type as one of the following:

  - **None** – Node is neither Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner nor neighbor. (This is the default setting.)

  - **RPL Owner** – Specifies a ring node to be the RPL owner.
    - Only one RPL owner can be configured on a ring. The owner blocks traffic on the RPL during Idle state, and unblocks it during Protection state (that is, when a signal fault is detected on the ring or the protection state is enabled with the Forced Switch or Manual Switch commands on the Configure Operation page).
    - The east and west connections to the ring must be specified for all ring nodes. When this switch is configured as the RPL owner, the west ring port is automatically set as being connected to the RPL.
  - **RPL Neighbor** – Specifies a ring node to be the RPL neighbor.
    - The RPL neighbor node, when configured, is a ring node adjacent to the RPL that is responsible for blocking its end of the RPL under normal conditions (i.e., the ring is established and no requests are present in the ring) in addition to the block at the other end by the RPL Owner Node. The RPL neighbor node may participate in blocking or unblocking its end of the RPL, but is not responsible for activating the reversion behavior.
    - Only one RPL owner can be configured on a ring. If the switch is set as the RPL owner for an ERPS domain, the west ring port is set as one end of the RPL. If the switch is set as the RPL neighbor for an ERPS domain, the east ring port is set as the other end of the RPL.
    - The east and west connections to the ring must be specified for all ring nodes. When this switch is configured as the RPL neighbor, the east ring port is set as being connected to the RPL.
    - Note that is not mandatory to declare a RPL neighbor.

- **Revertive** – Sets the method of recovery to Idle State through revertive or non-revertive mode. (Default: Enabled)
  - Revertive behavior allows the switch to automatically return the RPL from Protection state to Idle state through the exchange of protocol messages.

    Non-revertive behavior for Protection, Forced Switch (FS), and Manual Switch (MS) states are basically the same. Non-revertive behavior requires the RPL to be restored from Protection state to Idle state using the Clear command (Configure Operation page).
  - Recovery for Protection Switching – A ring node that has one or more ring ports in an SF (Signal Fail) condition, upon detecting the SF condition cleared, keeps at least one of its ring ports blocked for the traffic channel and for the R-APS channel, until the RPL is blocked as a result of ring protection reversion, or until there is another higher priority request (e.g., an SF condition) in the ring.

A ring node that has one ring port in an SF condition and detects the SF condition cleared, continuously transmits the R-APS (NR – no request) message with its own Node ID as the priority information over both ring ports, informing that no request is present at this ring node and initiates a guard timer. When another recovered ring node (or nodes) holding the link block receives this message, it compares the Node ID information with its own Node ID. If the received R-APS (NR) message has the higher priority, this ring node unblocks its ring ports. Otherwise, the block remains unchanged. As a result, there is only one link with one end blocked.

The ring nodes stop transmitting R-APS (NR) messages when they accept an R-APS (NR, RB – RPL Blocked), or when another higher priority request is received.

- Recovery with Revertive Mode – When all ring links and ring nodes have recovered and no external requests are active, reversion is handled in the following way:
  - **a.** The reception of an R-APS (NR) message causes the RPL Owner Node to start the WTR (Wait-to-Restore) timer.
  - **b.** The WTR timer is cancelled if during the WTR period a higher priority request than NR is accepted by the RPL Owner Node or is declared locally at the RPL Owner Node.
  - **c.** When the WTR timer expires, without the presence of any other higher priority request, the RPL Owner Node initiates reversion by blocking its traffic channel over the RPL, transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and performing a flush FDB action.
  - **d.** The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message causes all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL link that does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF (do not flush) indication, all ring nodes flush the FDB.
- Recovery with Non-revertive Mode – In non-revertive operation, the ring does not automatically revert when all ring links and ring nodes have recovered and no external requests are active. Non-revertive operation is handled in the following way:
  - **a.** The RPL Owner Node does not generate a response on reception of an R-APS (NR) messages.
  - **b.** When other healthy ring nodes receive the NR (Node ID) message, no action is taken in response to the message.
  - **c.** When the operator issues the Clear command (Configure Operation page) for non-revertive mode at the RPL Owner Node, the non-revertive operation is cleared, the RPL Owner Node blocks its RPL port, and transmits an R-APS (NR, RB) message in both directions, repeatedly.
  - **d.** Upon receiving an R-APS (NR, RB) message, any blocking node should unblock its non-failed ring port. If it is an R-APS

(NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush the FDB.

- Recovery for Forced Switching – A Forced Switch command is removed by issuing the Clear command (Configure Operation page) to the same ring node where Forced Switch mode is in effect. The clear command removes any existing local operator commands, and triggers reversion if the ring is in revertive behavior mode.

  The ring node where the Forced Switch was cleared continuously transmits the R-APS (NR) message on both ring ports, informing other nodes that no request is present at this ring node. The ring nodes stop transmitting R-APS (NR) messages when they accept an RAPS (NR, RB) message, or when another higher priority request is received.

  If the ring node where the Forced Switch was cleared receives an R-APS (NR) message with a Node ID higher than its own Node ID, it unblocks any ring port which does not have an SF condition and stops transmitting R-APS (NR) message over both ring ports.

  - Recovery with revertive mode is handled as follows:

    a. The reception of an R-APS (NR) message causes the RPL Owner Node to start the WTB timer.

    b. The WTB timer is cancelled if during the WTB period a higher priority request than NR is accepted by the RPL Owner Node or is declared locally at the RPL Owner Node.

    c. When the WTB timer expires, in the absence of any other higher priority request, the RPL Owner Node initiates reversion by blocking the traffic channel over the RPL, transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes the FDB.

    d. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message causes all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL that does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as a result of an operator command.

  - Recovery with non-revertive mode is handled as follows:

    a. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of an R-APS(NR) message and in the absence of any other higher priority request does not perform any action.

    b. Then, after the operator issues the Clear command (Configure Operation page) at the RPL Owner Node, this ring node blocks the ring port attached to the RPL, transmits an R-APS (NR, RB) message on both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes its FDB.

    c. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message triggers all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL which does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as result of an operator command.

- Recovery for Manual Switching – A Manual Switch command is removed by issuing the Clear command (Configure Operation page) at the same ring node where the Manual Switch is in effect. The clear command removes any existing local operator commands, and triggers reversion if the ring is in revertive behavior mode.

  The ring node where the Manual Switch was cleared keeps the ring port blocked for the traffic channel and for the R-APS channel, due to the previous Manual Switch command. This ring port is kept blocked until the RPL is blocked as a result of ring protection reversion, or until there is another higher priority request (e.g., an SF condition) in the ring.

  The Ethernet Ring Node where the Manual Switch was cleared continuously transmits the R-APS (NR) message on both ring ports, informing that no request is present at this ring node. The ring nodes stop transmitting R-APS (NR) messages when they accept an RAPS (NR, RB) message, or when another higher priority request is received.

  If the ring node where the Manual Switch was cleared receives an R-APS (NR) message with a Node ID higher than its own Node ID, it unblocks any ring port which does not have an SF condition and stops transmitting R-APS (NR) message on both ring ports.

  - Recovery with revertive mode is handled as follows:

    a. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of an R-APS (NR) message and in the absence of any other higher priority request, starts the WTB timer and waits for it to expire. While the WTB timer is running, any latent R-APS (MS) message is ignored due to the higher priority of the WTB running signal.

    b. When the WTB timer expires, it generates the WTB expire signal. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of this signal, initiates reversion by blocking the traffic channel on the RPL, transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes its FDB.

    c. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message causes all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL that does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all Ethernet Ring

Nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as a result of an operator command.

- Recovery with non-revertive mode is handled as follows:
  a. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of an R-APS (NR) message and in the absence of any other higher priority request does not perform any action.
  b. Then, after the operator issues the Clear command (Configure Operation page) at the RPL Owner Node, this ring node blocks the ring port attached to the RPL, transmits an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes its FDB.
  c. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message triggers all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL which does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as result of an operator command.

◆ **Major Domain** – The ERPS ring used for sending control packets.

This switch can support up to six rings. However, ERPS control packets can only be sent on one ring. This parameter is used to indicate that the current ring is a secondary ring, and to specify the major ring which will be used to send ERPS control packets.

The Ring Protection Link (RPL) is always the west port. So the physical port on a secondary ring must be the west port. In other words, if a domain has two physical ring ports, this ring can only be a major ring, not a secondary ring (or sub-domain) which can have only one physical ring port. The major domain therefore cannot be set if the east port is already configured.

◆ **Node ID** – A MAC address unique to the ring node. The MAC address must be specified in the format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx. (Default: CPU MAC address)

The ring node identifier is used to identify a node in R-APS messages for both automatic and manual switching recovery operations.

For example, a node that has one ring port in SF condition and detects that the condition has been cleared, will continuously transmit R-APS (NR) messages with its own Node ID as priority information over both ring ports, informing its neighbors that no request is present at this node. When another recovered node holding the link blocked receives this message, it compares the Node ID information with its own. If the received R-APS (NR) message has a higher priority, this unblocks its ring ports. Otherwise, the block remains unchanged.

The node identifier may also be used for debugging, such as to distinguish messages when a node is connected to more than one ring.

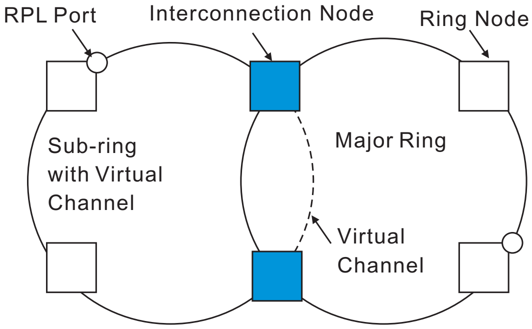
- **R-APS with VC** – Configures an R-APS virtual channel to connect two interconnection points on a sub-ring, allowing ERPS protocol traffic to be tunneled across an arbitrary Ethernet network. (Default: Enabled)

  - A sub-ring may be attached to a primary ring with or without a virtual channel. A virtual channel is used to connect two interconnection points on the sub-ring, tunneling R-APS control messages across an arbitrary Ethernet network topology. If a virtual channel is not used to cross the intermediate Ethernet network, data in the traffic channel will still flow across the network, but the all R-APS messages will be terminated at the interconnection points.

  - Sub-ring with R-APS Virtual Channel – When using a virtual channel to tunnel R-APS messages between interconnection points on a sub-ring, the R-APS virtual channel may or may not follow the same path as the traffic channel over the network. R-APS messages that are forwarded over the sub-ring's virtual channel are broadcast or multicast over the interconnected network. For this reason the broadcast/multicast domain of the virtual channel should be limited to the necessary links and nodes. For example, the virtual channel could span only the interconnecting rings or sub-rings that are necessary for forwarding R-APS messages of this sub-ring. Care must also be taken to ensure that the local RAPS messages of the sub-ring being transported over the virtual channel into the interconnected network can be uniquely distinguished from those of other interconnected ring R-APS messages. This can be achieved by, for example, by using separate VIDs for the virtual channels of different sub-rings.

    Note that the R-APS virtual channel requires a certain amount of bandwidth to forward R-APS messages on the interconnected Ethernet network where a sub-ring is attached. Also note that the protection switching time of the sub-ring may be affected if R-APS messages traverse a long distance over an R-APS virtual channel.

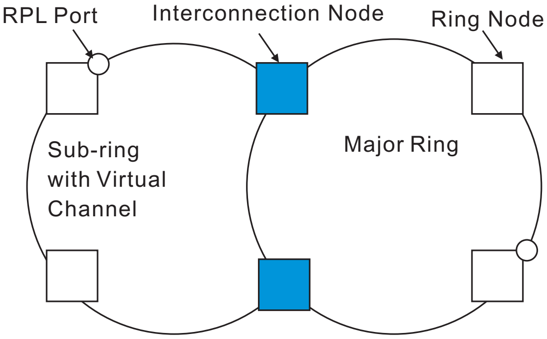
    Figure 285: Sub-ring with Virtual Channel



  - Sub-ring without R-APS Virtual Channel – Under certain circumstances it may not be desirable to use a virtual channel to interconnect the sub-ring over an arbitrary Ethernet network. In this situation, the R-APS messages are terminated on the interconnection points. Since the sub-ring does not provide an R-APS channel nor R-APS virtual channel beyond the interconnection points, R-APS channel blocking is not employed on the normal ring links to avoid channel segmentation. As a result, a failure at any ring link in the sub-ring will cause the R-APS channel of the sub-ring to be segmented, thus preventing R-APS message exchange between some of the sub-ring's ring nodes.

No R-APS messages are inserted or extracted by other rings or sub-rings at the interconnection nodes where a sub-ring is attached. Hence there is no need for either additional bandwidth or for different VIDs/Ring IDs for the ring interconnection. Furthermore, protection switching time for a sub-ring is independent from the configuration or topology of the interconnected rings. In addition, this option always ensures that an interconnected network forms a tree topology regardless of its interconnection configuration. This means that it is not necessary to take precautions against forming a loop which is potentially composed of a whole interconnected network.

Figure 286: Sub-ring without Virtual Channel



- **R-APS Def MAC** – Sets the switch's MAC address to be used as the node identifier in R-APS messages. (Default: Enabled)

  When ring nodes running ERPSv1 and ERPSv2 co-exist on the same ring, the Ring ID of each ring node must be configured as "1".

  If this command is disabled, the following strings are used as the node identifier:

  - ERPSv1: 01-19-A7-00-00-01
  - ERPSv2: 01-19-A7-00-00-[Ring ID]

- **Propagate TC** – Enables propagation of topology change messages from a secondary ring to the primary ring. (Default: Disabled)

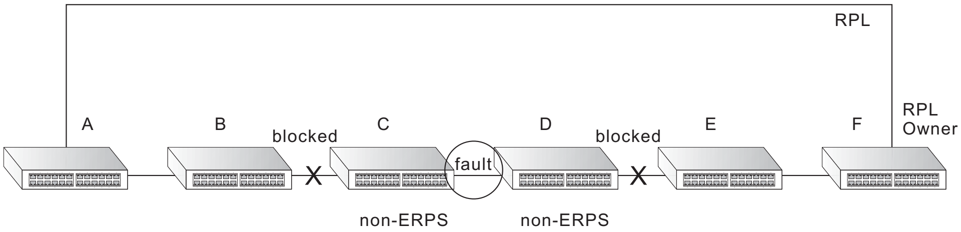
  When a secondary ring detects a topology change, it can pass a message about this event to the major ring. When the major ring receives this kind of message from a secondary ring, it can clear the MAC addresses on its ring ports to help the second ay ring restore its connections more quickly through protection switching.

  When the MAC addresses are cleared, data traffic may flood onto the major ring. The data traffic will become stable after the MAC addresses are learned again. The major ring will not be broken, but the bandwidth of data traffic on the major ring may suffer for a short period of time due to this flooding behavior.

- **Non-ERPS Device Protection** – Sends non-standard health-check packets when an owner node enters protection state without any link down event having been detected through Signal Fault messages. (Default: Disabled)

  - The RPL owner node detects a failed link when it receives R-APS (SF - signal fault) messages from nodes adjacent to the failed link. The owner then enters protection state by unblocking the RPL. However, using this standard recovery procedure may cause a non-EPRS device to become isolated when the ERPS device adjacent to it detects a continuity check message (CCM) loss event and blocks the link between the non-ERPS device and ERPS device.

    CCMs are propagated by the Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) protocol as described under "Connectivity Fault Management" on page 512. If the standard recovery procedure were used as shown in the following figure, and node E detected CCM loss, it would send an R-APS (SF) message to the RPL owner and block the link to node D, isolating that non-ERPS device.



    When non-ERPS device protection is enabled on the ring, the ring ports on the RPL owner node and non-owner nodes will not be blocked when signal loss is detected by CCM loss events.

  - When non-ERPS device protection is enabled on an RPL owner node, it will send non-standard health-check packets to poll the ring health when it enters the protection state. It does not use the normal procedure of waiting to receive an R-APS (NR - no request) message from nodes adjacent to the recovered link. Instead, it waits to see if the non-standard health-check packets loop back. If they do, indicating that the fault has been resolved, the RPL will be blocked.

    After blocking the RPL, the owner node will still transmit an R-APS (NR, RB - ring blocked) message. ERPS-compliant nodes receiving this message flush their forwarding database and unblock previously blocked ports. The ring is now returned to Idle state.

- **Holdoff Timer** – The hold-off timer is used to filter out intermittent link faults. Faults will only be reported to the ring protection mechanism if this timer expires. (Range: 0-10000 milliseconds, in steps of 100 milliseconds)

  In order to coordinate timing of protection switches at multiple layers, a hold-off timer may be required. Its purpose is to allow, for example, a server layer protection switch to have a chance to fix the problem before switching at a client layer.

When a new defect or more severe defect occurs (new Signal Failure), this event will not be reported immediately to the protection switching mechanism if the provisioned hold-off timer value is non-zero. Instead, the hold-off timer will be started. When the timer expires, whether a defect still exists or not, the timer will be checked. If one does exist, that defect will be reported to the protection switching mechanism. The reported defect need not be the same one that started the timer.

- **Guard Timer** – The guard timer is used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages. During the duration of the guard timer, all received R-APS messages are ignored by the ring protection control process, giving time for old messages still circulating on the ring to expire. (Range: 10-2000 milliseconds, in steps of 10 milliseconds)

  The guard timer duration should be greater than the maximum expected forwarding delay for an R-APS message to pass around the ring. A side-effect of the guard timer is that during its duration, a node will be unaware of new or existing ring requests transmitted from other nodes.

- **WTB Timer** – The Wait to Block (WTB) timer is used when clearing Forced Switch (FS) and Manual Switch (MS) commands. As multiple FS commands are allowed to co-exist in a ring, the WTB timer ensures that clearing of a single FS command does not trigger re-blocking of the RPL. When clearing an MS command, the WTB timer prevents the formation of a closed loop due to possible a timing anomaly where the RPL owner node receives an outdated remote MS request during the recovery process.

  When recovering from an FS or MS command, the delay timer must be long enough to receive any latent remote FS or MS commands. This delay timer called the WTB timer is defined to be 5 seconds longer than the guard timer. This is enough time to allow a reporting ring node to transmit two R-APS messages and allow the ring to identify the latent condition.

  This delay timer is activated on the RPL owner node. When the relevant delay timer expires, the RPL owner node initiates the reversion process by transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message. The delay timer, (i.e., WTR or WTB) is deactivated when any higher priority request preempts this delay timer.

  The delay timers (i.e. WTR and WTB) may be started and stopped by the system. A request to start running the delay timer does not restart the delay timer. A request to stop the delay timer stops the delay timer and resets its value. The Clear command (Configure Operation page) can be used to stop the delay timer.

- **WTR Timer** – The wait-to-restore timer is used to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure. (Range: 5-12 minutes)

  If the switch goes into ring protection state due to a signal failure, after the failure condition is cleared, the RPL owner will start the wait-to-restore timer and wait until it expires to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL and returning to the Idle (normal operating) state.

- **WTB Expire** – The time before the wait-to-block timer expires.
- **WTR Expire** – The time before the wait-to-restore timer expires.
- **West/East** – Connects to next ring node to the west/east.

  Each node must be connected to two neighbors on the ring. For convenience, the ports connected are referred to as east and west ports. Alternatively, the closest neighbor to the east should be the next node in the ring in a clockwise direction, and the closest neighbor to the west should be the next node in the ring in a counter-clockwise direction.
- **Interface** – The port or trunk attached to the west or east ring port.

  Note that a ring port cannot be configured as a member of a spanning tree, a dynamic trunk, or a static trunk.
- **Port State** – Once configured, this field shows the operational state of the ring ports for this node:
  - Blocking – The transmission and reception of traffic is blocked and the forwarding of R-APS messages is blocked, but the transmission of locally generated R-APS messages is allowed and the reception of all R-APS messages is allowed.
  - Forwarding – The transmission and reception of traffic is allowed; transmission, reception and forwarding of R-APS messages is allowed.
  - Unknown – The interface is not in a known state.
- **Local SF** – Shows if a signal fault exists on a link to the local node.
- **Local FS** – Shows if a forced switch command was issued on this interface.
- **Local MS** – Shows if a manual switch command was issued on this interface.
- **MEP** – Specifies the CCM MEPs used to monitor the link on a ring node.

  If a MEP is used to monitor the link status of an ERPS node with CFM continuity check messages, then the MEG Level parameter on this configuration page must match the authorized maintenance level of the CFM domain to which the specified MEP belongs. (See "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains" on page 519.)

  To ensure complete monitoring of a ring node, specify the CFM MEPs used to monitor both the east and west ports of the ring node.

  If CFM determines that a MEP node which has been configured to monitor a ring port with this command has gone down, this information is passed to ERPS, which in turn processes it as a ring node failure. For more information on how ERPS recovers from a node failure, refer to the description of the Revertive parameter on this configuration page.

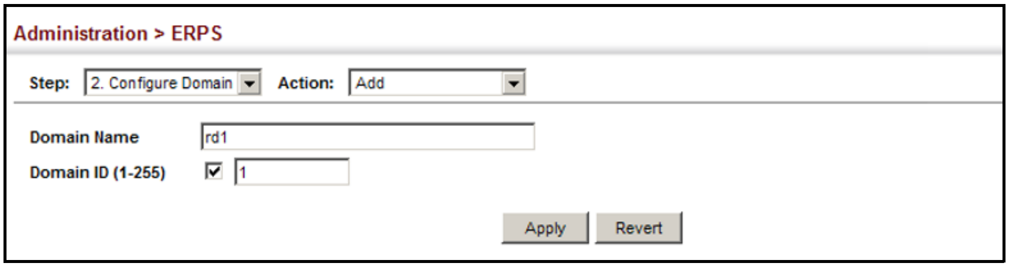
- **RPL** – If node is connected to the RPL, this shows by which interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To create an ERPS ring:

1. Click Administration, ERPS.
2. Select Configure Domain from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter a name and optional identifier for the ring.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 287: Creating an ERPS Ring



Administration > ERPS

Step: 2. Configure Domain Action: Add

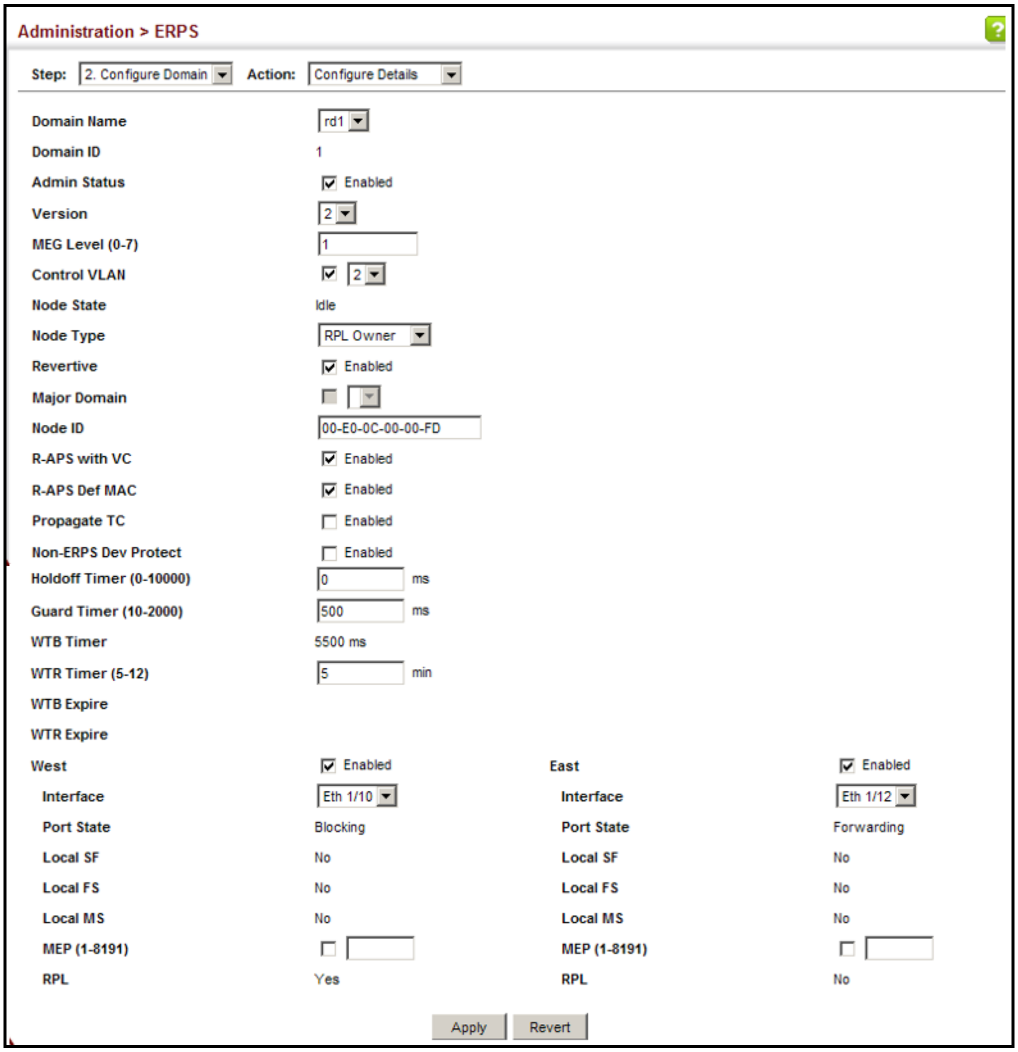
Domain Name: rd1

Domain ID (1-255): ☑ 1

To configure the ERPS parameters for a ring:

1. Click Administration, ERPS.
2. Select Configure Domain from the Step list.
3. Select Configure Details from the Action list.
4. Configure the ERPS parameters for this node. Note that spanning tree protocol cannot be configured on the ring ports, nor can these ports be members of a static or dynamic trunk. And the control VLAN must be unique for each ring. Adjust the protocol timers as required. The RPL owner must be set on one of the rings. And the administrative status enabled once all of the other settings have been entered.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 288: Creating an ERPS Ring



Step: 2. Configure Domain
Action: Configure Details

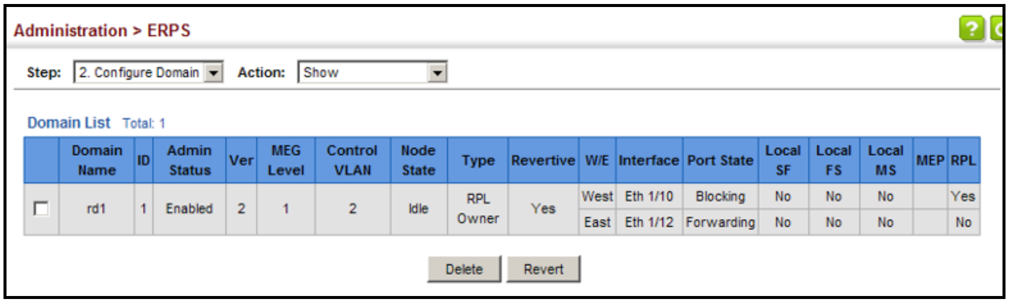
Domain Name	rd1
Domain ID	1
Admin Status	☑ Enabled
Version	2
MEG Level (0-7)	1
Control VLAN	☑ 2
Node State	Idle
Node Type	RPL Owner
Revertive	☑ Enabled
Major Domain	☐
Node ID	00-E0-0C-00-00-FD
R-APS with VC	☑ Enabled
R-APS Def MAC	☑ Enabled
Propagate TC	☐ Enabled
Non-ERPS Dev Protect	☐ Enabled
Holdoff Timer (0-10000)	0 ms
Guard Timer (10-2000)	500 ms
WTB Timer	5500 ms
WTR Timer (5-12)	5 min
WTB Expire	
WTR Expire	

West	☑ Enabled	East	☑ Enabled
Interface	Eth 1/10	Interface	Eth 1/12
Port State	Blocking	Port State	Forwarding
Local SF	No	Local SF	No
Local FS	No	Local FS	No
Local MS	No	Local MS	No
MEP (1-8191)	☐	MEP (1-8191)	☐
RPL	Yes	RPL	No

To show the configured ERPS rings:

1. Click Administration, ERPS.
2. Select Configure Domain from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 289: Showing Configured ERPS Rings



Step: 2. Configure Domain
Action: Show

Domain List Total: 1

	Domain Name	ID	Admin Status	Ver	MEG Level	Control VLAN	Node State	Type	Revertive	W/E	Interface	Port State	Local SF	Local FS	Local MS	MEP	RPL
☐	rd1	1	Enabled	2	1	2	Idle	RPL Owner	Yes	West	Eth 1/10	Blocking	No	No	No		Yes
										East	Eth 1/12	Forwarding	No	No	No		No

ERPS FORCED AND MANUAL MODE OPERATIONS

Use the Administration > ERPS (Configure Operation) page to block a ring port using Forced Switch or Manual Switch commands.

CLI REFERENCES

- "erps forced-switch" on page 1107
- "erps manual-switch" on page 1109
- "erps clear" on page 1107

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Domain Name** – Name of a configured ERPS ring.
- **Operation** – Specifies a Forced Switch (FS) or Manual Switch (MS) operation on the east or west ring port.
  - **Forced Switch** – Blocks specified ring port. (Options: West or East)
    - A ring with no pending request has a logical topology with the traffic channel blocked at the RPL and unblocked on all other ring links. In this situation, the FS command triggers protection switching as follows:
      a. The ring node where an FS command was issued blocks the traffic channel and R-APS channel on the ring port to which the command was issued, and unblocks the other ring port.
      b. The ring node where the FS command was issued transmits R-APS messages indicating FS over both ring ports. R-APS (FS) messages are continuously transmitted by this ring node while the local FS command is the ring node's highest priority command (see Table 32 on page 509). The R-APS (FS) message informs other ring nodes of the FS command and that the traffic channel is blocked on one ring port.
      c. A ring node accepting an R-APS (FS) message, without any local higher priority requests unblocks any blocked ring port. This action subsequently unblocks the traffic channel over the RPL.
      d. The ring node accepting an R-APS (FS) message, without any local higher priority requests stops transmission of R-APS messages.
      e. The ring node receiving an R-APS (FS) message flushes its FDB.
    - Protection switching on a forced switch request is completed when the above actions are performed by each ring node. At this point, traffic flows around the ring are resumed. From this point on the following rules apply regarding processing of further forced switch commands:
      - While an existing forced switch request is present in a ring, any new forced switch request is accepted, except on a ring node having a prior local forced switch request. The ring

nodes where further forced switch commands are issued block the traffic channel and R-APS channel on the ring port at which the forced switch was issued. The ring node where the forced switch command was issued transmits an R-APS message over both ring ports indicating FS. R-APS (FS) messages are continuously transmitted by this ring node while the local FS command is the ring node's highest priority command. As such, two or more forced switches are allowed in the ring, which may inadvertently cause the segmentation of an ring. It is the responsibility of the operator to prevent this effect if it is undesirable.

Ring protection requests, commands and R-APS signals have the priorities as specified in the following table.

Table 32: ERPS Request/State Priority

Request / State and Status	Type	Priority
Clear	local	highest
FS	local	|
R-APS (FS)	remote	|
local SF*	local	|
local clear SF	local	|
R-APS (SF)	remote	|
R-APS (MS)	remote	|
MS	local	|
WTR Expires	local	|
WTR Running	local	|
WTB Expires	local	|
WTB Running	local	|
R-APS (NR, RB)	remote	|
R-APS (NR)	remote	lowest

* If an Ethernet Ring Node is in the Forced Switch state, local SF is ignored.

- Recovery for forced switching under revertive and non-revertive mode is described under the Revertive parameter.
- When a ring is under an FS condition, and the node at which an FS command was issued is removed or fails, the ring remains in FS state because the FS command can only be cleared at node where the FS command was issued. This results in an unrecoverable FS condition.

  When performing a maintenance procedure (e.g., replacing, upgrading) on a ring node (or a ring link), it is recommended that FS commands be issued at the two adjacent ring nodes instead of directly issuing a FS command at the ring node under maintenance in order to avoid falling into the above mentioned unrecoverable situation.

- **Manual Switch** – Blocks specified ring port, in the absence of a failure or an FS command. (Options: West or East)
  - A ring with no request has a logical topology with the traffic channel blocked at the RPL and unblocked on all other ring links. In this situation, the Manual Switch command triggers protection switching as follows:
    a. If no other higher priority commands exist, the ring node, where a manual switch command was issued, blocks the traffic channel and R-APS channel on the ring port to which the command was issued, and unblocks the other ring port.
    b. If no other higher priority commands exist, the ring node where the manual switch command was issued transmits R-APS messages over both ring ports indicating MS. R-APS (MS) message are continuously transmitted by this ring node while the local MS command is the ring node's highest priority command (see Table 32 on page 509). The R-APS (MS) message informs other ring nodes of the MS command and that the traffic channel is blocked on one ring port.
    c. If no other higher priority commands exist and assuming the ring node was in Idle state before the manual switch command was issued, the ring node flushes its local FDB.
    d. A ring node accepting an R-APS (MS) message, without any local higher priority requests unblocks any blocked ring port which does not have an SF condition. This action subsequently unblocks the traffic channel over the RPL.
    e. A ring node accepting an R-APS (MS) message, without any local higher priority requests stops transmitting R-APS messages.
    f. A ring node receiving an R-APS (MS) message flushes its FDB.
  - Protection switching on a manual switch request is completed when the above actions are performed by each ring node. At this point, traffic flows around the ring are resumed. From this point on, the following rules apply regarding processing of further manual switch commands:
    a. While an existing manual switch request is present in the ring, any new manual switch request is rejected. The request is rejected at the ring node where the new request is issued and a notification is generated to inform the operator that the new MS request was not accepted.
    b. A ring node with a local manual switch command which receives an R-APS (MS) message with a different Node ID clears its manual switch request and starts transmitting R-APS (NR) messages. The ring node keeps the ring port blocked due to the previous manual switch command.

        c. An ring node with a local manual switch command that receives an R-APS message or a local request of higher priority than R-APS (MS) clear its manual switch request. The ring node then processes the new higher priority request.

  - Recovery for manual switching under revertive and non-revertive mode is described under the Revertive parameter.

- **Clear** – Manually clears the protection state which has been invoked by a forced switch or manual switch command, and the node is operating under non-revertive mode; or before the WTR or WTB timer expires when the node is operating in revertive mode.

  - Two steps are required to make a ring operating in non-revertive mode return to Idle state from forced switch or manual switch state:

    1. Issue a Clear command to remove the forced switch command on the node where a local forced switch command is active.

    2. Issue a Clear command on the RPL owner node to trigger the reversion.

  - The Clear command will also stop the WTR and WTB delay timers and reset their values.

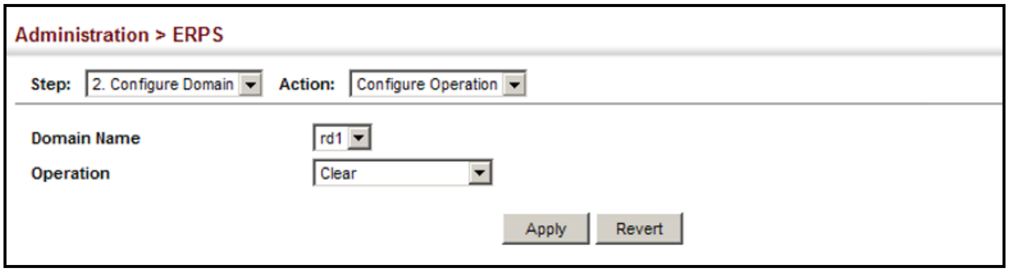
  - More detailed information about using this command for non-revertive mode is included under the Revertive parameter. (See the Command Usage section under "ERPS Ring Configuration" on page 492.)

WEB INTERFACE

To block a ring port:

1. Click Administration, ERPS.
2. Select Configure Domain from the Step list.
3. Select Configure Operation from the Action list.
4. Select the domain name from the drop-down list.
5. Specify a Forced Switch, Manual Switch, or Clear operation.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 290: Blocking an ERPS Ring Port



Domain Name: rd1
Operation: Clear

CONNECTIVITY FAULT MANAGEMENT

Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) is an OAM protocol that includes proactive connectivity monitoring using continuity check messages, fault verification through loop back messages, and fault isolation by examining end-to-end connections between provider edge devices or between customer edge devices.

CFM is implemented as a service level protocol based on service instances which encompass only that portion of the metropolitan area network supporting a specific customer. CFM can also provide controlled management access to a hierarchy of maintenance domains (such as the customer, service provider, and equipment operator).

This switch supports functions for defining the CFM structure, including domains, maintenance associations, and maintenance access points. It also supports fault detection through continuity check messages for all known maintenance points, and cross-check messages which are used to verify a static list of remote maintenance points located on other devices (in the same maintenance association) against those found through continuity check messages. Fault verification is supported using loop back messages, and fault isolation with link trace messages. Fault notification is also provided by SNMP alarms which are automatically generated by maintenance points when connectivity faults or configuration errors are detected in the local maintenance domain.

Key Components of CFM

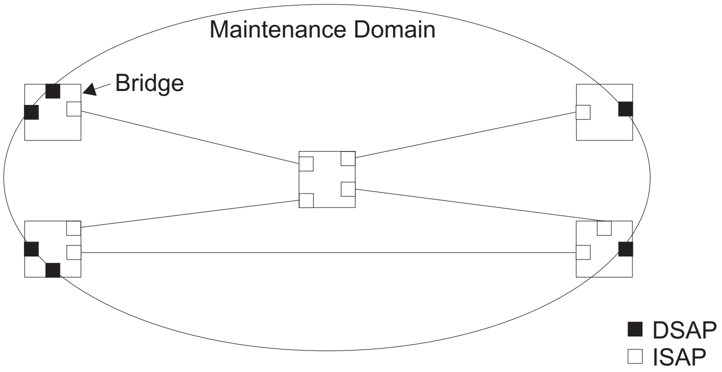
CFM provides restricted management access to each Service Instance using a structured conceptual network based on these components:

- A Maintenance Domain defines a part of the network controlled by a single operator, and supports management access to the domain through Domain Service Access Points (DSAPs) configured on the domain boundary, as well as connectivity testing between these DSAPs.
- A Maintenance Association (MA) contains the DSAPs for an individual Service Instance. DSAPs are the primary maintenance points used to monitor connectivity across a maintenance domain, and are the entry points to the paths which interconnect the access points allocated to a service instance.

- A Maintenance Level allows maintenance domains to be nested in a hierarchical fashion, providing access to the specific network portions required by each operator. Domains at lower levels may be either hidden or exposed to operators managing domains at a higher level, allowing either course or fine fault resolution.
- Maintenance End Points (MEPs) which provide full CFM access to a Service Instance (i.e., a specific MA), and Maintenance Intermediate Points (MIPs) which are passive entities that merely validate received CFM messages, or respond to link trace and loop back requests. MIPs are the interconnection points that make up all possible paths between the DSAPs within an MA, and may also include interconnection points in lower-level domains if exposed by CFM settings.

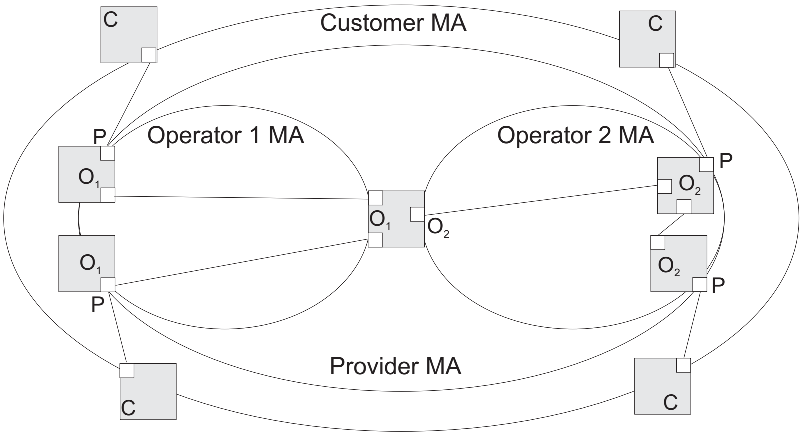
The following figure shows a single Maintenance Domain, with DSAPs located on the domain boundary, and Internal Service Access Points (ISAPs) inside the domain through which frames may pass between the DSAPs.

Figure 291: Single CFM Maintenance Domain



The figure below shows four maintenance associations contained within a hierarchical structure of maintenance domains. At the innermost level, there are two operator domains which include access points marked "O_1" and "O_2" respectively. The users of these domains can see their respective MEPs as well as all the MIPs within their domains. There is a service provider domain at the second level in the hierarchy. From the service provider's view, the access points marked "P" are visible, and all access points within the operator domains have also been made visible as MIPs according to common practice. And finally, there is a customer domain at the top of the hierarchy. Users at this level can only see the access points marked "C" on the outer domain boundary. Again, normal practice is to hide the internal structure of the network from outsiders to reduce security risks.

Figure 292: Multiple CFM Maintenance Domains



Note that the Service Instances within each domain shown above are based on a unique maintenance association for the specific users, distinguished by the domain name, maintenance level, maintenance association's name, and assigned VLAN.

Basic CFM Operations

CFM uses standard Ethernet frames for sending protocol messages. Both the source and destination address for these messages are based on unicast or multicast MAC addresses, and therefore confined to a single Layer 2 CFM service VLAN. For this reason, the transmission, forwarding, and processing of CFM frames is performed by bridges, not routers. Bridges that do not recognize CFM messages forward them as normal data. There are three basic types of CFM messages, including continuity check, link trace, and loop back.

Continuity check messages (CCMs) are multicast within a single Service Instance (i.e., a specific MA), allowing MEPs to discover other MEPs within the same MA, and MIPs to discover MEPs. Connectivity faults are indicated when a known MEP stops sending CCMs, or a remote MEP configured in a static list does not come up. Configuration errors, such as a cross-connect between different MAs, are indicated when a CCM is received with an incorrect MA identifier or maintenance level.

Loop back messages are used for fault verification. These messages can be sent using the MAC address of any destination MEP within the same MA. If the target MEP's identifier has been discovered through CCM messages, then a loop back message can also be sent using the MEPs identifier. A reply indicates that the destination is reachable.

Link trace messages are used for fault verification. These messages are multicast frames sent out to track the hop-by-hop path to a target MEP within the same MA. Responses provide information on the ingress, egress, and relay action taken at each hop along the path, providing vital information about connectivity problems. Responses allow the sender to discover all of the maintenance points that would be traversed by a data frame sent to the target MAC address.

SNMP traps can also be configured to provide an automated method of fault notification. If the fault notification generator detects one or more defects within the configured time period, and fault alarms are enabled, a corresponding trap will be sent. No further fault alarms are sent until the fault notification generator has been reset by the passage of a configured time period without detecting any further faults. Upon receiving a fault alarm, you should inspect the related SNMP objects for the reporting MEP, diagnose the fault, correct it, and re-examine the MEP's SNMP objects to see whether the fault notification generator has been reset.

Configuration Guidelines

1. Configure the maintenance domains with the MD List (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains").
2. Configure the maintenance associations with MA List (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations").
3. Configure the local maintenance end points (MEPs) which will serve as the domain service access points for the specified maintenance association using the MEP List (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations").
4. Enter a static list of MEPs assigned to other devices within the same maintenance association using the Remote MEP List (see "Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points"). This allows CFM to automatically verify the functionality of these remote end points by cross-checking the static list configured on this device against information learned through continuity check messages.
5. Enable CFM globally on the switch using the Configure Global screen (see "Configuring Global Settings for CFM").
6. Enable CFM on the local MEPs using the Configure Interface screen (see "Configuring Interfaces for CFM").
7. Enable continuity check and cross-check operations, and configure AIS parameters using the Configure MA – Configure Details screen (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations").

Other configuration changes may be required for your particular environment, such as adjusting the interval at which continuity check messages are sent (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations"), or setting the start-up delay for the cross-check operation (see "Configuring Global Settings for CFM"). You can also enable SNMP traps for events discovered by continuity check messages or cross-check messages (see "Configuring Global Settings for CFM").

CONFIGURING GLOBAL SETTINGS FOR CFM

Use the Administration > CFM (Configure Global) page to configure global settings for CFM, such as enabling the CFM process on the switch, setting the start-up delay for cross-check operations, configuring parameters for the link trace cache, and enabling traps for events discovered by continuity check messages or cross-check messages.

CLI REFERENCES

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Global Configuration

- **CFM Status** – Enables CFM processing globally on the switch. (Default: Enabled)

  To avoid generating an excessive number of traps, the complete CFM maintenance structure and process parameters should be configured prior to enabling CFM processing globally on the switch. Specifically, the maintenance domains, maintenance associations, and maintenance end-points (MEPs) should be configured on each participating bridge using the Configure MD page (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains"), Configure MA page (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations"), and the Configure MEP page (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points").

  When CFM is enabled, hardware resources are allocated for CFM processing.

- **MEP Cross Check Start Delay** – Sets the maximum delay that a device waits for remote MEPs to come up before starting the cross-check operation. (Range: 1-65535 seconds; Default: 10 seconds)

  This parameter sets the time to wait for a remote MEP to come up, and the switch starts cross-checking the list of statically configured remote MEPs in the local maintenance domain (Configure Remote MEP page, see "Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points") against the MEPs learned through continuity check messages (CCMs).

  The cross-check start delay should be configured to a value greater than or equal to the continuity check message interval to avoid generating unnecessary traps (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations").

LInk Trace Cache Settings

- **Link Trace Cache** – Enables caching of CFM data learned through link trace messages. (Default: Enabled)

  A linktrace message is a multicast CFM frame initiated by a MEP, and forwarded from MIP to MIP, with each MIP generating a linktrace reply, up to the point at which the linktrace message reaches its destination or can no longer be forwarded.

  Use this command attribute to enable the link trace cache to store the results of link trace operations initiated on this device. Use the CFM Transmit Link Trace page (see "Transmitting Link Trace Messages") to transmit a linktrace message.

  Linktrace responses are returned from each MIP along the path and from the target MEP. Information stored in the cache includes the maintenance domain name, MA name, MEPID, sequence number, and TTL value (see "Displaying Fault Notification Settings").

- **Link Trace Cache Hold Time** – The hold time for CFM link trace cache entries. (Range: 1-65535 minutes; Default: 100 minutes)

  Before setting the aging time for cache entries, the cache must first be enabled in the Linktrace Cache attribute field.

- **Link Trace Cache Size** – The maximum size for the link trace cache. (Range: 1-4095 entries; Default: 100 entries)

  If the cache reaches the maximum number of specified entries, or the size is set to a value less than the current number of stored entries, no new entries are added. To add additional entries, the cache size must first be increased, or purged (see "Displaying Fault Notification Settings").

Continuity Check Errors

- **Connectivity Check Config** – Sends a trap if this device receives a continuity check message (CCM) with the same maintenance end point identifier (MPID) as its own but with a different source MAC address, indicating that a CFM configuration error exists.

- **Connectivity Check Loop** – Sends a trap if this device receives a CCM with the same source MAC address and MPID as its own, indicating that a forwarding loop exists.

- **Connectivity Check MEP Down** – Sends a trap if this device loses connectivity with a remote maintenance end point (MEP), or connectivity has been restored to a remote MEP which has recovered from an error condition.

- **Connectivity Check MEP Up** – Sends a trap if a remote MEP is discovered and added to the local database, the port state of a previously discovered remote MEP changes, or a CCM is received from a remote MEP which as an expired entry in the archived database.

  MEP Up traps are suppressed when cross-checking of MEPs is enabled[10] because cross-check traps include more detailed status information.

Cross-check Errors

- **Cross Check MA Up** – Sends a trap when all remote MEPs in an MA come up.

  An MA Up trap is sent if cross-checking is enabled[10], and a CCM is received from all remote MEPs configured in the static list for this maintenance association[11].

- **Cross Check MEP Missing** – Sends a trap if the cross-check timer expires and no CCMs have been received from a remote MEP configured in the static list.

  A MEP Missing trap is sent if cross-checking is enabled[10], and no CCM is received for a remote MEP configured in the static list[11].

---

[10] Cross-checking must be enabled for this type of trap to be reported (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations").

[11] See "Configuring Maintenance End Points".

- **Cross Check MEP Unknown** – Sends a trap if an unconfigured MEP comes up.

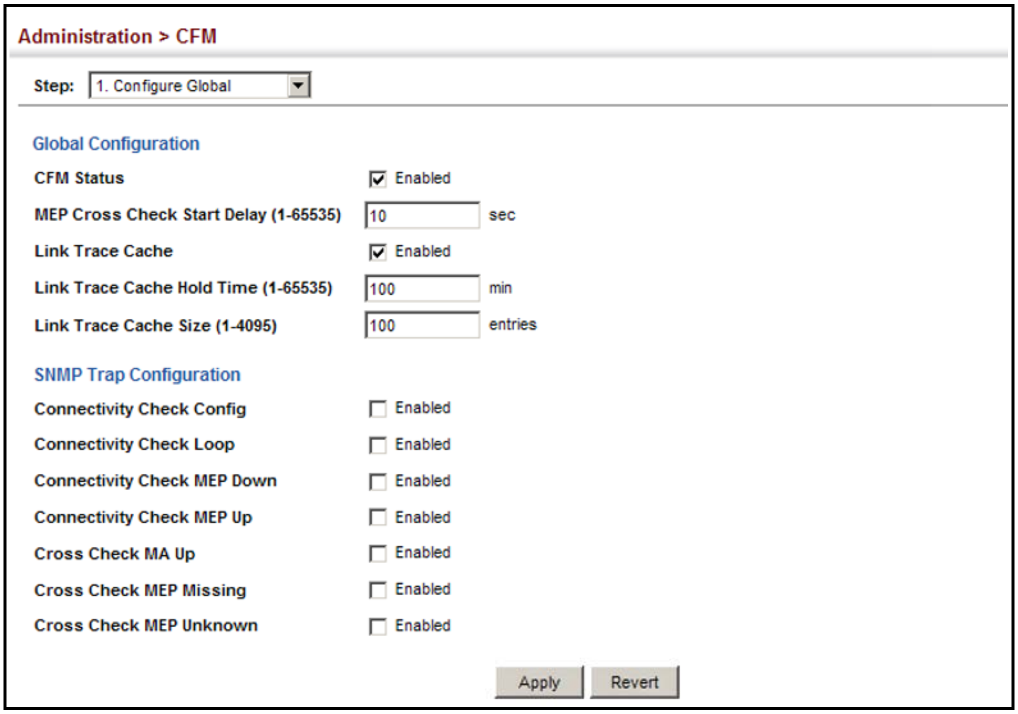
  A MEP Unknown trap is sent if cross-checking is enabled[10], and a CCM is received from a remote MEP that is not configured in the static list[11].

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for CFM:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Before enabling CFM processing on the switch, first configure the required CFM domains, maintenance associations, and static MEPs. Then set the delay time to wait for a remote MEP comes up before the switch starts cross-checking the end points learned through CCMs against those stored in the static list.
4. Adjust the parameters for the link trace cache as required.
5. Enable the required traps for continuity check and cross-check errors. Remember that the “Connectivity Check” and “Cross Check” fields on the MA Configuration page must be enabled before related errors can be generated.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 293: Configuring Global Settings for CFM



Administration > CFM

Step: 1. Configure Global

Global Configuration

CFM Status	☑ Enabled
MEP Cross Check Start Delay (1-65535)	10 sec
Link Trace Cache	☑ Enabled
Link Trace Cache Hold Time (1-65535)	100 min
Link Trace Cache Size (1-4095)	100 entries

SNMP Trap Configuration

Connectivity Check Config	☐ Enabled
Connectivity Check Loop	☐ Enabled
Connectivity Check MEP Down	☐ Enabled
Connectivity Check MEP Up	☐ Enabled
Cross Check MA Up	☐ Enabled
Cross Check MEP Missing	☐ Enabled
Cross Check MEP Unknown	☐ Enabled

CONFIGURING INTERFACES FOR CFM

CFM processes are enabled by default for all physical interfaces, both ports and trunks. You can use the Administration > CFM (Configure Interface) page to change these settings.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ethernet cfm port-enable" on page 1323

COMMAND USAGE

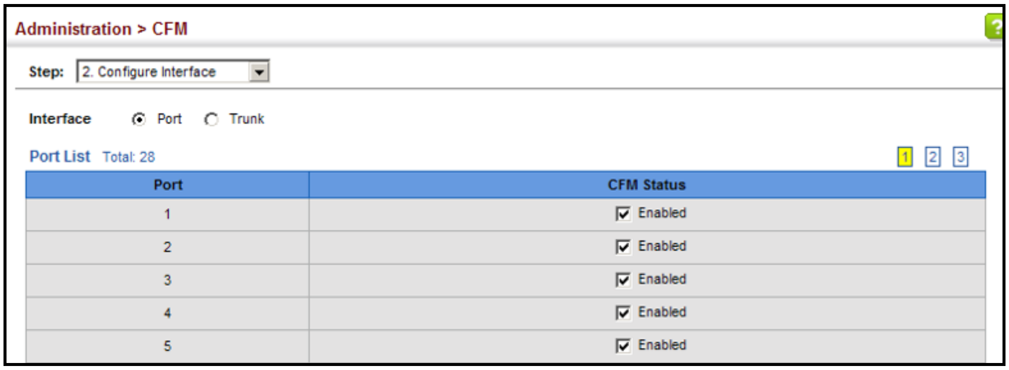
- An interface must be enabled before a MEP can be created (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points").
- If a MEP has been configured on an interface, it must first be deleted before CFM can be disabled on that interface.
- When CFM is disabled, hardware resources previously used for CFM processing on that interface are released, and all CFM frames entering that interface are forwarded as normal data traffic.

WEB INTERFACE

To enable CFM on an interface:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Port or Trunk.
4. Enable CFM on the required interface.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 294: Configuring Interfaces for CFM



Administration > CFM

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port List Total: 28

Port	CFM Status
1	☑ Enabled
2	☑ Enabled
3	☑ Enabled
4	☑ Enabled
5	☑ Enabled

CONFIGURING CFM MAINTENANCE DOMAINS

Use the Administration > CFM (Configure MD) pages to create and configure a Maintenance Domain (MD) which defines a portion of the network for which connectivity faults can be managed. Domain access points are set up on the boundary of a domain to provide end-to-end connectivity fault detection, analysis, and recovery. Domains can be configured in a hierarchy to provide management access to the same basic network resources for different user levels.

CLI REFERENCES

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

COMMAND USAGE

Configuring General Settings

- Where domains are nested, an upper-level hierarchical domain must have a higher maintenance level than the ones it encompasses. The higher to lower level domain types commonly include entities such as customer, service provider, and operator.

- More than one domain can be configured at the same maintenance level, but a single domain can only be configured with one maintenance level.

- If MEPs (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points") or MAs (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations") are configured for a domain, they must first be removed before you can remove the domain.

  Maintenance domains are designed to provide a transparent method of verifying and resolving connectivity problems for end-to-end connections. By default, these connections run between the domain service access points (DSAPs) within each MA defined for a domain, and are manually configured (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points").

  In contrast, MIPs are interconnection points that make up all possible paths between the DSAPs within an MA. MIPs are automatically generated by the CFM protocol when the MIP Creation Type is set to “Default” or “Explicit,” and the MIP creation state machine is invoked (as defined in IEEE 802.1ag). The default option allows MIPs to be created for all interconnection points within an MA, regardless of the domain’s level in the maintenance hierarchy (e.g., customer, provider, or operator). While the explicit option only generates MIPs within an MA if its associated domain is not at the bottom of the maintenance hierarchy. This option is used to hide the structure of network at the lowest domain level.

  The diagnostic functions provided by CFM can be used to detect connectivity failures between any pair of MEPs in an MA. Using MIPs allows these failures to be isolated to smaller segments of the network.

  Allowing the CFM to generate MIPs exposes more of the network structure to users at higher domain levels, but can speed up the process of fault detection and recovery. This trade-off should be carefully considered when designing a CFM maintenance structure.

  Also note that while MEPs are active agents which can initiate consistency check messages (CCMs), transmit loop back or link trace messages, and maintain the local CCM database, MIPs, on the other hand, are passive agents which can only validate received CFM messages, and respond to loop back and link trace messages.

  The MIP creation method defined for an MA (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations") takes precedence over the method defined on the CFM Domain List.

Configuring Fault Notification

- A fault alarm can generate an SNMP notification. It is issued when the MEP fault notification generator state machine detects that the configured time period (MEP Fault Notify Alarm Time) has passed with one or more defects indicated, and fault alarms are enabled at or above the specified priority level (MEP Fault Notify Lowest Priority). The state machine transmits no further fault alarms until it is reset by the passage of a configured time period (MEP Fault Notify Reset Time) without a defect indication. The normal procedure upon receiving a fault alarm is to inspect the reporting MEP's managed objects using an appropriate SNMP software tool, diagnose the fault, correct it, re-examine the MEP's managed objects to see whether the MEP fault notification generator state machine has been reset, and repeat those steps until the fault is resolved.

- Only the highest priority defect currently detected is reported in the fault alarm.

Priority levels include the following options:

Table 33: Remote MEP Priority Levels

Priority Level	Level Name	Description
1	allDef	All defects.
2	macRemErrXcon	DefMACstatus, DefRemoteCCM, DefErrorCCM, or DefXconCCM.
3	remErrXcon	DefErrorCCM, DefXconCCM or DefRemoteCCM.
4	errXcon	DefErrorCCM or DefXconCCM.
5	xcon	DefXconCCM
6	noXcon	No defects DefXconCCM or lower are to be reported.

Table 34: MEP Defect Descriptions

Defect	Description
DefMACstatus	Either some remote MEP is reporting its Interface Status TLV as not isUp, or all remote MEPs are reporting a Port Status TLV that contains some value other than psUp.
DefRemoteCCM	The MEP is not receiving valid CCMs from at least one of the remote MEPs.
DefErrorCCM	The MEP has received at least one invalid CCM whose CCM Interval has not yet timed out.
DefXconCCM	The MEP has received at least one CCM from either another MAID or a lower MD Level whose CCM Interval has not yet timed out.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Creating a Maintenance Domain

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)

- **MD Name** – Maintenance domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

- **MD Level** – Authorized maintenance level for this domain. (Range: 0-7)

- **MIP Creation Type** – Specifies the CFM protocol's creation method for maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) in this domain:
  - **Default** – MIPs can be created for any maintenance association (MA) configured in this domain on any bridge port through which the MA's VID can pass.
  - **Explicit** – MIPs can be created for any MA configured in this domain only on bridge ports through which the MA's VID can pass, and only if a maintenance end point (MEP) is created at some lower MA Level.
  - **None** – No MIP can be created for any MA configured in this domain.

Configuring Detailed Settings for a Maintenance Domain

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)

- **MEP Archive Hold Time** – The time that data from a missing MEP is retained in the continuity check message (CCM) database before being purged. (Range: 1-65535 minutes; Default: 100 minutes)

  A change to the hold time only applies to entries stored in the database after this attribute is changed.

- **MEP Fault Notify Lowest Priority** – The lowest priority defect that is allowed to generate a fault alarm. (Range: 1-6, Default: 2)

- **MEP Fault Notify Alarm Time** – The time that one or more defects must be present before a fault alarm is issued. (Range: 3-10 seconds; Default: 3 seconds)

- **MEP Fault Notify Reset Time** – The time after a fault alarm has been issued, and no defect exists, before another fault alarm can be issued. (Range: 3-10 seconds; Default: 10 seconds)

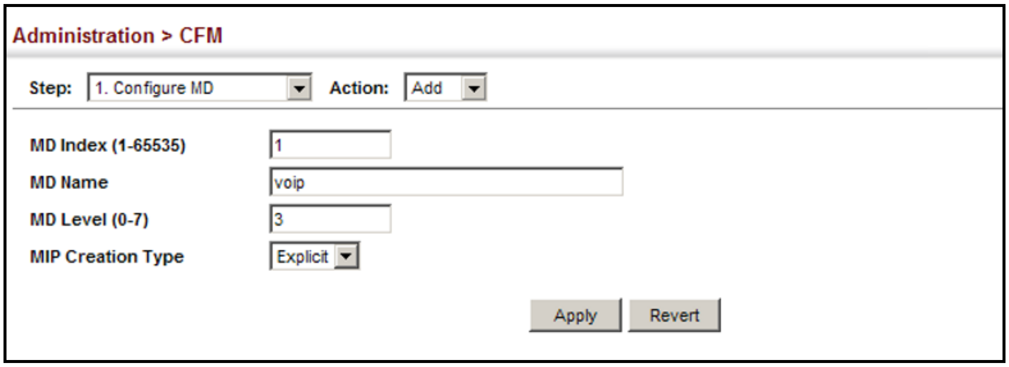
WEB INTERFACE

To create a maintenance domain:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MD from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Specify the maintenance domains and authorized maintenance levels (thereby setting the hierarchical relationship with other domains).
5. Specify the manner in which MIPs can be created within each domain.

6. Click Apply.

Figure 295: Configuring Maintenance Domains

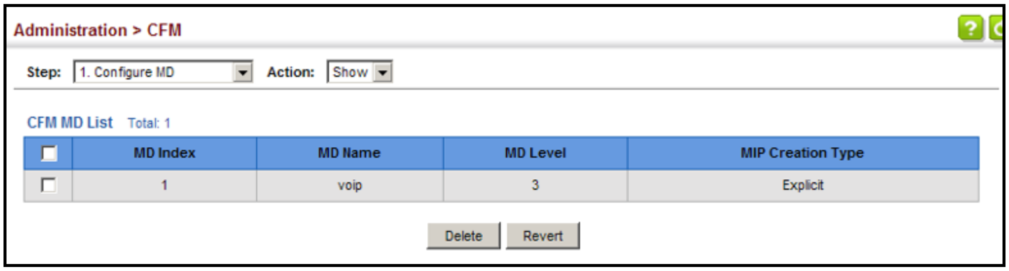

Administration > CFM
Step: 1. Configure MD
Action: Add
Apply
Revert

MD Index (1-65535)	1
MD Name	voip
MD Level (0-7)	3
MIP Creation Type	Explicit

To show the configured maintenance domains:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MD from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 296: Showing Maintenance Domains

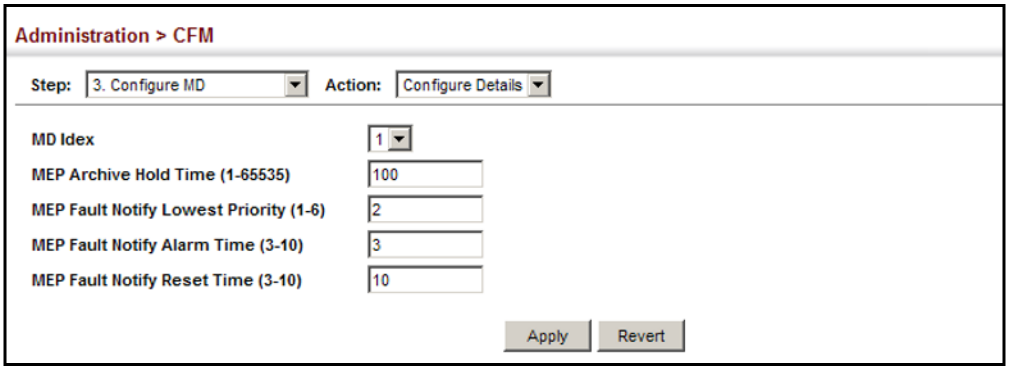

Administration > CFM
Step: 1. Configure MD
Action: Show
CFM MD List Total: 1
Delete
Revert

☐	MD Index	MD Name	MD Level	MIP Creation Type
☐	1	voip	3	Explicit

To configure detailed settings for maintenance domains:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MD from the Step list.
3. Select Configure Details from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from the MD Index.
5. Specify the MEP archive hold and MEP fault notification parameters.
6. Click Apply

Figure 297: Configuring Detailed Settings for Maintenance Domains



Step: 3. Configure MD
Action: Configure Details

MD Idex: 1
MEP Archive Hold Time (1-65535): 100
MEP Fault Notify Lowest Priority (1-6): 2
MEP Fault Notify Alarm Time (3-10): 3
MEP Fault Notify Reset Time (3-10): 10

CONFIGURING CFM MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Use the Administration > CFM (Configure MA) pages to create and configure the Maintenance Associations (MA) which define a unique CFM service instance. Each MA can be identified by its parent MD, the MD's maintenance level, the VLAN assigned to the MA, and the set of maintenance end points (MEPs) assigned to it.

CLI REFERENCES

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

COMMAND USAGE

Creating a Maintenance Association

- Use the Configure MA – Add screen to create an MA within the selected MD, map it to a customer service instance (S-VLAN), and set the manner in which MIPs are created for this service instance. Then use the MEP List to assign domain service access points (DSAPs) to this service instance (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points" on page 528).

- An MA must be defined before any associated DSAPs or remote MEPs can be assigned (see "Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points" on page 530).

- Multiple domains at the same maintenance level cannot have an MA on the same VLAN (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains" on page 519).

- Before removing an MA, first remove the MEPs assigned to it (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points" on page 528).

- For a detailed description of the MIP types, refer to the Command Usage section under "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains" on page 519.

Configuring Detailed Settings for a Maintenance Association

- CCMs are multicast periodically by a MEP in order to discover other MEPs in the same MA, and to assure connectivity to all other MEPs/MIPs in the MA.

- Each CCM received is checked to verify that the MEP identifier field sent in the message does not match its own MEP ID, which would indicate a duplicate MEP or network loop. If these error types are not found, the CCM is stored in the MEP's local database until aged out.
- If a maintenance point fails to receive three consecutive CCMs from any other MEP in the same MA, a connectivity failure is registered.
- If a maintenance point receives a CCM with an invalid MEPID or MA level or an MA level lower than its own, a failure is registered which indicates a configuration error or cross-connect error (i.e., overlapping MAs).
- The interval at which CCMs are issued should be configured to detect connectivity problems in a timely manner, as dictated by the nature and size of the MA.
- The maintenance of a MIP CCM database by a MIP presents some difficulty for bridges carrying a large number of Service Instances, and for whose MEPs are issuing CCMs at a high frequency. For this reason, slower CCM transmission rates may have to be used.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Creating a Maintenance Association

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **MA Name** – MA name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

  Each MA name must be unique within the CFM domain.
- **Primary VLAN** – Service VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

  This is the VLAN through which all CFM functions are executed for this MA.
- **MIP Creation Type** – Specifies the CFM protocol's creation method for maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) in this MA:
  - **Default** – MIPs can be created for this MA on any bridge port through which the MA's VID can pass.
  - **Explicit** – MIPs can be created for this MA only on bridge ports through which the MA's VID can pass, and only if a maintenance end point (MEP) is created at some lower MA Level.
  - **None** – No MIP can be created for this MA.

Configuring Detailed Settings for a Maintenance Association

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)

- **MA Name Format** – Specifies the name format for the maintenance association as IEEE 802.1ag character based, or ITU-T SG13/SG15 Y.1731 defined ICC-based format.
    - **Character String** – IEEE 802.1ag defined character string format. This is an IETF RFC 2579 DisplayString.
    - **ICC Based** – ITU-T SG13/SG15 Y.1731 defined ICC based format.
- **Interval Level** – The delay between sending CCMs. The setting for this parameter is expressed as levels 4 through 7, which in turn map to specific intervals of time. (Options: 4 - 1 second, 5 - 10 seconds, 6 - 1 minute, 7 - 10 minutes)
- **Connectivity Check** – Enables transmission of CCMs. (Default: Disabled)
- **Cross Check** – Enables cross-checking between a static list of MEPs assigned to other devices within the same maintenance association and the MEPs learned through CCMs.

  Before starting the cross-check process, first configure the remote MEPs that exist on other devices inside the maintenance association using the Remote MEP List (see "Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points"). These remote MEPs are used in the cross-check operation to verify that all endpoints in the specified MA are operational.

  The cross-check start delay, which sets the maximum delay this device waits for a remote MEP to come up before starting the cross-check operation, is a domain-level parameter. To set this parameter, use the CFM MD Configuration screen (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains").
- **AIS Status** – Enables/disables suppression of the Alarm Indication Signal (AIS). (Default: Disabled)
- **AIS Period** – Configures the period at which AIS is sent in an MA. (Range: 1 or 60 seconds; Default: 1 second)
- **AIS Transmit Level** – Configure the AIS maintenance level in an MA. (Range: 0-7; Default is 0)

  AIS Level must follow this rule: AIS Level >= Domain Level
- **AIS Suppress Alarm** – Enables/disables suppression of the AIS. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

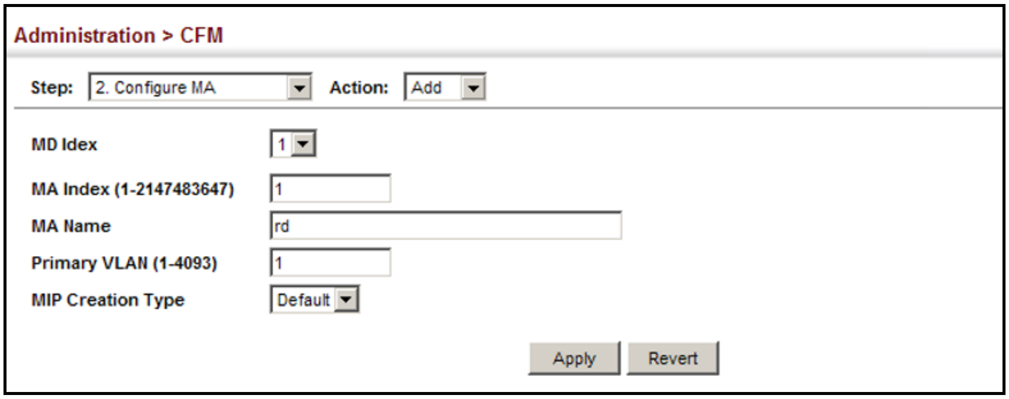
To create a maintenance association:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MA from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from the MD Index list.

5. Specify the MAs assigned to each domain, the VLAN through which CFM messages are passed, and the manner in which MIPs can be created within each MA.

6. Click Apply.

Figure 298: Creating Maintenance Associations



Administration > CFM

Step: 2. Configure MA Action: Add

MD Idex: 1

MA Index (1-2147483647): 1

MA Name: rd

Primary VLAN (1-4093): 1

MIP Creation Type: Default

To show the configured maintenance associations:

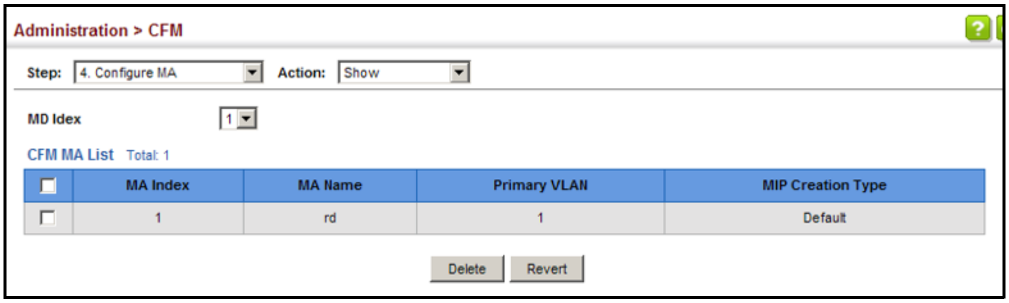
1. Click Administration, CFM.

2. Select Configure MA from the Step list.

3. Select Show from the Action list.

4. Select an entry from the MD Index list.

Figure 299: Showing Maintenance Associations



Administration > CFM

Step: 4. Configure MA Action: Show

MD Idex: 1

CFM MA List Total: 1

☐	MA Index	MA Name	Primary VLAN	MIP Creation Type
☐	1	rd	1	Default

To configure detailed settings for maintenance associations:

1. Click Administration, CFM.

2. Select Configure MA from the Step list.

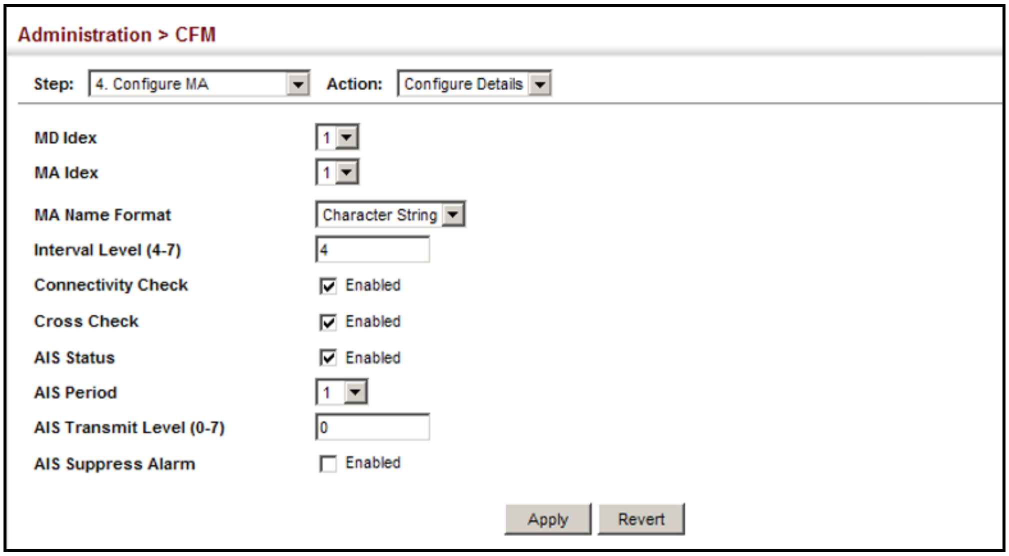
3. Select Configure Details from the Action list.

4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.

5. Specify the CCM interval, enable the transmission of connectivity check and cross check messages, and configure the required AIS parameters.

6. Click Apply

Figure 300: Configuring Detailed Settings for Maintenance Associations



Administration > CFM

Step: 4. Configure MA
Action: Configure Details

MD Idex: 1
MA Idex: 1
MA Name Format: Character String
Interval Level (4-7): 4
Connectivity Check: ☑ Enabled
Cross Check: ☑ Enabled
AIS Status: ☑ Enabled
AIS Period: 1
AIS Transmit Level (0-7): 0
AIS Suppress Alarm: ☐ Enabled

CONFIGURING MAINTENANCE END POINTS

Use the Administration > CFM (Configure MEP – Add) page to configure Maintenance End Points (MEPs). MEPs, also called Domain Service Access Points (DSAPs), must be configured at the domain boundary to provide management access for each maintenance association.

CLI REFERENCES

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

COMMAND USAGE

- CFM elements must be configured in the following order: (1) maintenance domain at the same level as the MEP to be configured (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains"), (2) maintenance association within the domain (see "Configuring CFM Maintenance Associations"), and (3) finally the MEPs using the MEP List.

- An interface may belong to more than one domain, or to different MAs in different domains.

- To change the MEP's MA or the direction it faces, first delete the MEP, and then create a new one.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)

- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)

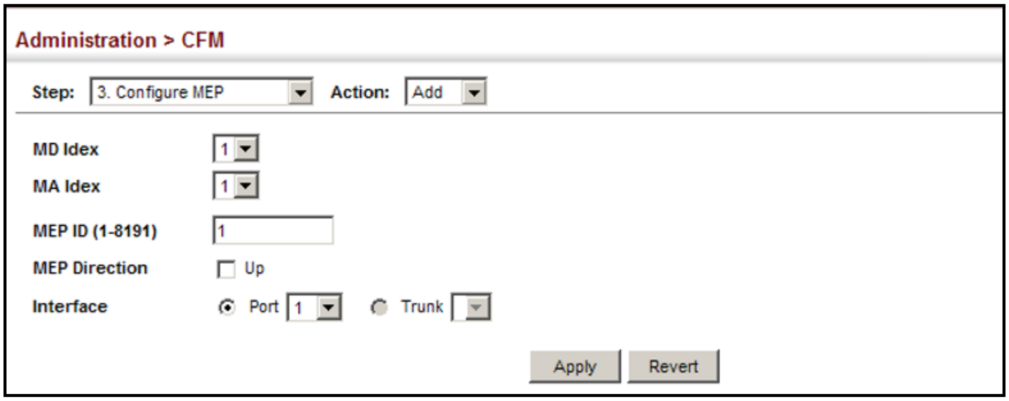
- **MEP ID** – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)
- **MEP Direction** – Up indicates that the MEP faces inward toward the switch cross-connect matrix, and transmits CFM messages towards, and receives them from, the direction of the internal bridge relay mechanism. If the **Up** option is not selected, then the MEP is facing away from the switch, and transmits CFM messages towards, and receives them from, the direction of the physical medium.
- **Interface** – Indicates a port or trunk.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a maintenance end point:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MEP from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.
5. Specify the MEPs assigned to each MA, set the MEP identifier, the direction in which the MEP faces, and the physical interface serving as the DSAP.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 301: Configuring Maintenance End Points



Administration > CFM

Step: 3. Configure MEP
Action: Add

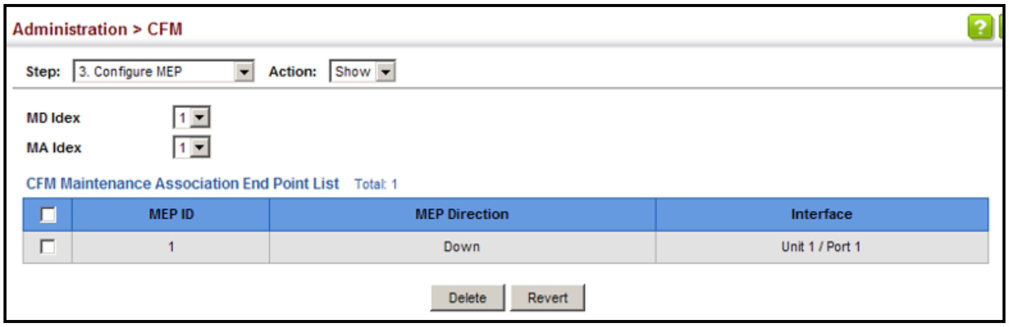
MD Idex: 1
MA Idex: 1
MEP ID (1-8191): 1
MEP Direction: ☐ Up
Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

To show the configured maintenance end points:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MEP from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.

Figure 302: Showing Maintenance End Points



Administration > CFM

Step: 3. Configure MEP Action: Show

MD Idex 1

MA Idex 1

CFM Maintenance Association End Point List Total: 1

☐	MEP ID	MEP Direction	Interface
☐	1	Down	Unit 1 / Port 1

Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points

Use the Administration > CFM (Configure Remote MEP – Add) page to specify remote maintenance end points (MEPs) set on other CFM-enabled devices within a common MA. Remote MEPs can be added to a static list in this manner to verify that each entry has been properly configured and is operational. When cross-checking is enabled, the list of statically configured remote MEPs is compared against the MEPs learned through continuity check messages (CCMs), and any discrepancies reported via SNMP traps.

CLI References

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

Command Usage

- All MEPs that exist on other devices inside a maintenance association should be statically configured to ensure full connectivity through the cross-check process.
- Remote MEPs can only be configured if local domain service access points (DSAPs) have already been created (see "Configuring Maintenance End Points") at the same maintenance level and in the same MA. DSAPs are MEPs that exist on the edge of the domain, and act as primary service access points for end-to-end cross-check, loop-back, and link-trace functions.
- The MEP cross-check start delay which sets the maximum delay that a device waits for remote MEPs to come up before starting the cross-check operation can be configured on the Configure Global page (see "Configuring Global Settings for CFM").
- SNMP traps for continuity check events discovered by cross-check operations can also be configured on the Configure Global page (see "Configuring Global Settings for CFM").

Parameters

These parameters are displayed:

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)

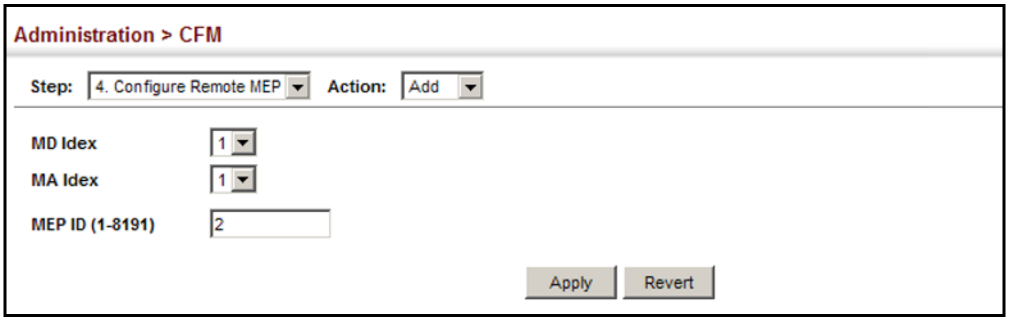
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **MEP ID** – Identifier for a maintenance end point which exists on another CFM-enabled device within the same MA. (Range: 1-8191)

Web Interface

To configure a remote maintenance end point:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure Remote MEP from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.
5. Specify the remote MEPs which exist on other devices within the same MA.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 303: Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points


Administration > CFM

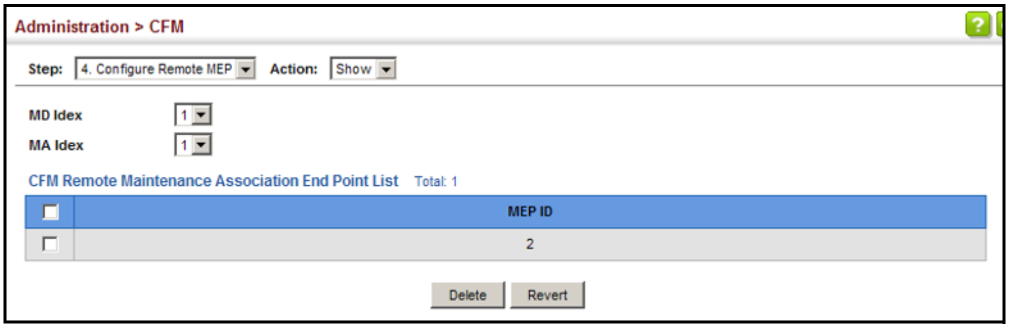
Step: 4. Configure Remote MEP
Action: Add

MD Idex: 1
MA Idex: 1
MEP ID (1-8191): 2

To show the configured remote maintenance end points:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Configure MEP from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.

Figure 304: Showing Remote Maintenance End Points



Step: 4. Configure Remote MEP
Action: Show

MD Idex: 1
MA Idex: 1

CFM Remote Maintenance Association End Point List Total: 1

☐	MEP ID
☐	2

TRANSMITTING LINK TRACE MESSAGES

Use the Administration > CFM (Transmit Link Trace) page to transmit link trace messages (LTMs). These messages can isolate connectivity faults by tracing the path through a network to the designated target node (i.e., a remote maintenance end point).

CLI REFERENCES

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

COMMAND USAGE

- LTMs can be targeted to MEPs, not MIPs. Before sending a link trace message, be sure you have configured the target MEP for the specified MA (see "Configuring Remote Maintenance End Points").

- If MAC address of target MEP has not been learned by any local MEP, then the linktrace may fail. Use the Show Remote MEP page (see "Displaying Remote MEPs") to verify that a MAC address has been learned for the target MEP.

- LTMs are sent as multicast CFM frames, and forwarded from MIP to MIP, with each MIP generating a link trace reply, up to the point at which the LTM reaches its destination or can no longer be forwarded.

- LTMs are used to isolate faults. However, this task can be difficult in an Ethernet environment, since each node is connected through multipoint links. Fault isolation is even more challenging since the MAC address of the target node can age out in several minutes. This can cause the traced path to vary over time, or connectivity lost if faults cause the target MEP to be isolated from other MEPs in an MA.

- When using the command line or web interface, the source MEP used by to send a link trace message is chosen by the CFM protocol. However, when using SNMP, the source MEP can be specified by the user.

- Parameters controlling the link trace cache, including operational state, entry hold time, and maximum size can be configured on the Configure Global page (see "Configuring Global Settings for CFM").

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

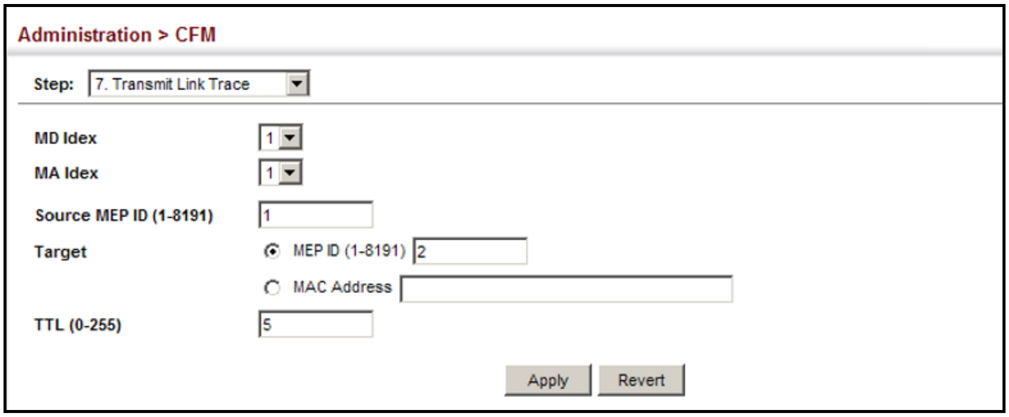
- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **Source MEP ID** – The identifier of a source MEP that will send the link trace message. (Range: 1-8191)
- **Target**
  - **MEP ID** – The identifier of a remote MEP that is the target of a link trace message. (Range: 1-8191)
  - **MAC Address** – MAC address of a remote MEP that is the target of a link trace message. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx
- **TTL** – The time to live of the link trace message. (Range: 0-255 hops)

WEB INTERFACE

To transmit link trace messages:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Transmit Link Trace from the Step list.
3. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.
4. Specify the source MEP, the target MEP using either its MEP identifier or MAC address, and set the maximum number of hops allowed in the TTL field.
5. Click Apply.
6. Check the results in the Link Trace cache (see "Displaying the Link Trace Cache").

Figure 305: Transmitting Link Trace Messages



Administration > CFM

Step: 7. Transmit Link Trace

MD Idex: 1

MA Idex: 1

Source MEP ID (1-8191): 1

Target: ● MEP ID (1-8191): 2 ○ MAC Address:

TTL (0-255): 5

TRANSMITTING LOOP BACK MESSAGES

Use the Administration > CFM (Transmit Loopback) page to transmit Loopback Messages (LBMs). These messages can be used to isolate or verify connectivity faults by submitting a request to a target node (i.e., a remote MEP or MIP) to echo the message back to the source.

CLI REFERENCES

- "CFM Commands" on page 1311

COMMAND USAGE

- Loopback messages can be used for fault verification and isolation after automatic detection of a fault or receipt of some other error report. Loopback messages can also used to confirm the successful restoration or initiation of connectivity. The receiving maintenance point should respond to the loop back message with a loopback reply.
- The point from which the loopback message is transmitted (i.e., a local DSAP) and the target maintenance point must be within the same MA.
- If the continuity check database does not have an entry for the specified maintenance point, an error message will be displayed.
- When using the command line or web interface, the source MEP used by to send a loopback message is chosen by the CFM protocol. However, when using SNMP, the source MEP can be specified by the user.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

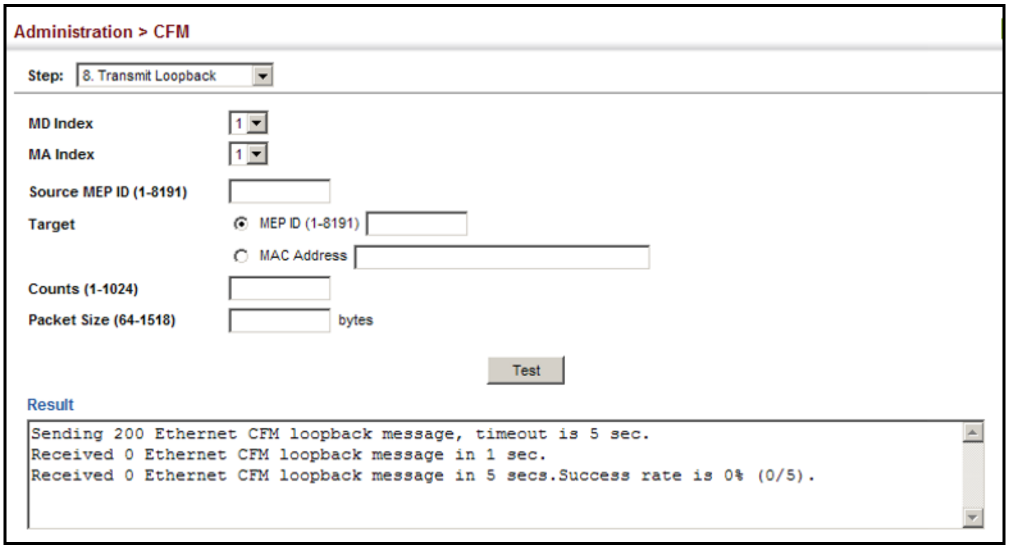
- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **Source MEP ID** – The identifier of a source MEP that will send the loopback message. (Range: 1-8191)
- **Target**
  - **MEP ID** – The identifier of a remote MEP that is the target of a loopback message. (Range: 1-8191)
  - **MAC Address** – MAC address of a remote MEP that is the target of a loopback message. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx
- **Count** – The number of times the loopback message is sent. (Range: 1-1024)
- **Packet Size** – The size of the loopback message. (Range: 64-1518 bytes; Default: 64 bytes)

WEB INTERFACE

To transmit loopback messages:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Transmit Loopback from the Step list.
3. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.
4. Specify the source MEP, the target MEP using either its MEP identifier or MAC address, set the number of times the loopback message is to be sent.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 306: Transmitting Loopback Messages



Step: 8. Transmit Loopback

MD Index: 1

MA Index: 1

Target: ● MEP ID (1-8191) ○ MAC Address

```
Sending 200 Ethernet CFM loopback message, timeout is 5 sec.
Received 0 Ethernet CFM loopback message in 1 sec.
Received 0 Ethernet CFM loopback message in 5 secs.Success rate is 0% (0/5).
```

TRANSMITTING DELAY-MEASURE REQUESTS

Use the Administration > CFM (Transmit Delay Measure) page to send periodic delay-measure requests to a specified MEP within a maintenance association.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ethernet cfm delay-measure two-way" on page 1350

COMMAND USAGE

- Delay measurement can be used to measure frame delay and frame delay variation between MEPs.
- A local MEP must be configured for the same MA before you can use this function.
- If a MEP is enabled to generate frames with delay measurement (DM) information, it periodically sends DM frames to its peer MEP in the same MA., and expects to receive DM frames back from it.

- Frame delay measurement can be made only for two-way measurements, where the MEP transmits a frame with DM request information with the TxTimeStampf (Timestamp at the time of sending a frame with DM request information), and the receiving MEP responds with a frame with DM reply information with TxTimeStampf copied from the DM request information, RxTimeStampf (Timestamp at the time of receiving a frame with DM request information), and TxTimeStampb (Timestamp at the time of transmitting a frame with DM reply information):

  Frame Delay = (RxTimeStampb-TxTimeStampf)-(TxTimeStampb-RxTimeStampf)

- The MEP can also make two-way frame delay variation measurements based on its ability to calculate the difference between two subsequent two-way frame delay measurements.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

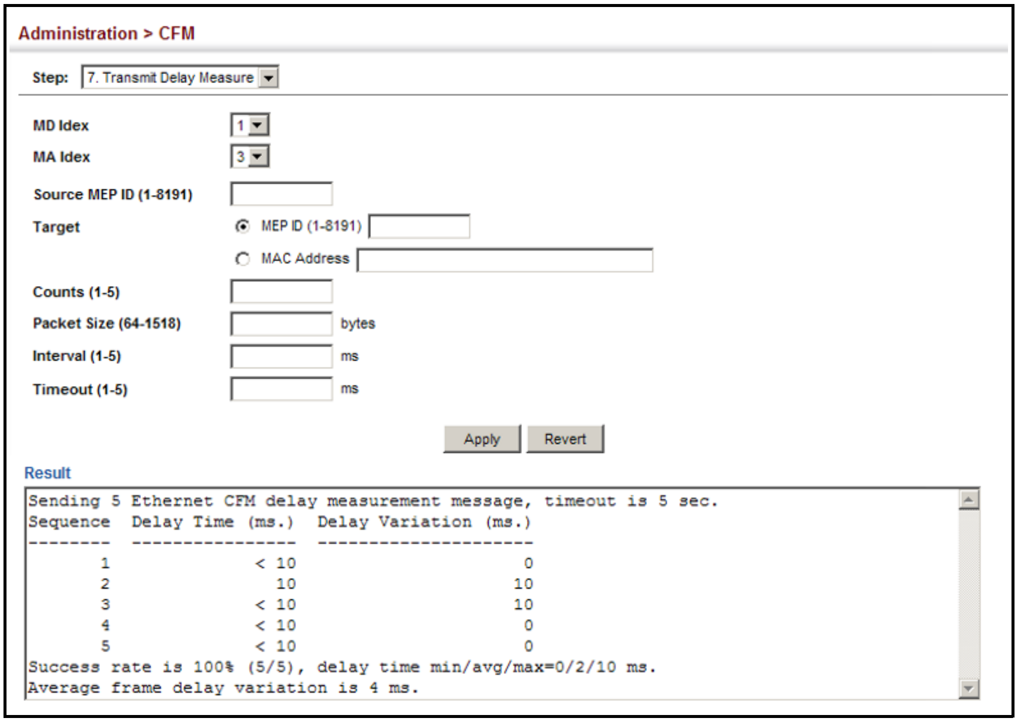
- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **Source MEP ID** – The identifier of a source MEP that will send the delay-measure message. (Range: 1-8191)
- **Target**
  - **MEP ID** – The identifier of a remote MEP that is the target of a delay-measure message. (Range: 1-8191)
  - **MAC Address** – MAC address of a remote MEP that is the target of a delay-measure message. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx
- **Count** – The number of times to retry sending the message if no response is received before the specified timeout. (Range: 1-5; Default: 5)
- **Packet Size** – The size of the delay-measure message. (Range: 64-1518 bytes; Default: 64 bytes)
- **Interval** – The transmission delay between delay-measure messages. (Range: 1-5 seconds; Default: 1 second)
- **Timeout** – The timeout to wait for a response. (Range: 1-5 seconds; Default: 5 seconds)

WEB INTERFACE

To transmit delay-measure messages:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Transmit Delay Measure from the Step list.
3. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.
4. Specify the source MEP, the target MEP using either its MEP identifier or MAC address, set the number of times the delay-measure message is to be sent, the interval, and the timeout.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 307: Transmitting Delay-Measure Messages



Step: 7. Transmit Delay Measure

MD Idex: 1

MA Idex: 3

Target: ● MEP ID (1-8191) ○ MAC Address

Result

```
Sending 5 Ethernet CFM delay measurement message, timeout is 5 sec.
Sequence  Delay Time (ms.)  Delay Variation (ms.)
--------  ----------------  ---------------------
       1              < 10                      0
       2                10                     10
       3              < 10                     10
       4              < 10                      0
       5              < 10                      0
Success rate is 100% (5/5), delay time min/avg/max=0/2/10 ms.
Average frame delay variation is 4 ms.
```

DISPLAYING LOCAL MEPS

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Local MEP) page to show information for the MEPs configured on this device.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local" on page 1327

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MEP ID** – Maintenance end point identifier.
- **MD Name** – Maintenance domain name.

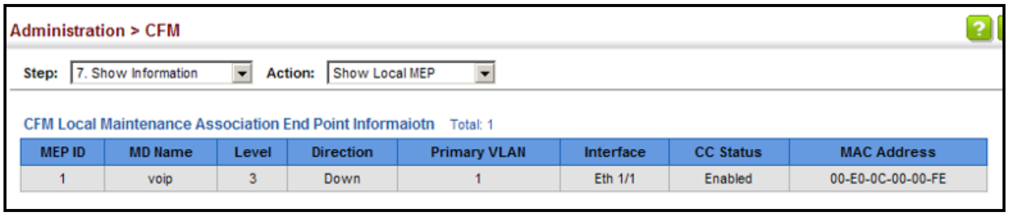
- **Level** – Authorized maintenance level for this domain.
- **Direction** – Direction in which the MEP communicates CFM messages:
  - Down indicates that the MEP is facing away from the switch, and transmits CFM messages towards, and receives them from, the direction of the physical medium.
  - Up indicates that the MEP faces inward toward the switch cross-connect matrix, and transmits CFM messages towards, and receives them from, the direction of the internal bridge relay mechanism.
- **Primary VLAN** – Service VLAN ID.
- **Interface** – Physical interface of this entry (either a port or trunk).
- **CC Status** – Shows administrative status of CCMs.
- **MAC Address** – MAC address of this MEP entry.

WEB INTERFACE

To show information for the MEPs configured on this device:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Local MEP from the Action list.

Figure 308: Showing Information on Local MEPs



Administration > CFM

Step: 7. Show Information
Action: Show Local MEP

CFM Local Maintenance Association End Point Informaiotn Total: 1

MEP ID	MD Name	Level	Direction	Primary VLAN	Interface	CC Status	MAC Address
1	voip	3	Down	1	Eth 1/1	Enabled	00-E0-0C-00-00-FE

DISPLAYING DETAILS FOR LOCAL MEPS

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Local MEP Details) page to show detailed CFM information about a local MEP in the continuity check database.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail mep" on page 1328

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **MEP ID** – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

- **MD Name** – The maintenance domain for this entry.
- **MA Name** – Maintenance association to which this remote MEP belongs.
- **MA Name Format** – The format of the Maintenance Association name, including primary VID, character string, unsigned Integer 16, or RFC 2865 VPN ID.
- **Level** – Maintenance level of the local maintenance point.
- **Direction** – The direction in which the MEP faces on the Bridge port (up or down).
- **Interface** – The port to which this MEP is attached.
- **CC Status** – Shows if the MEP will generate CCM messages.
- **MAC Address** – MAC address of the local maintenance point. (If a CCM for the specified remote MEP has never been received or the local MEP record times out, the address will be set to the initial value of all Fs.)
- **Defect Condition** – Shows the defect detected on the MEP.
- **Received RDI** – Receive status of remote defect indication (RDI) messages on the MEP.
- **AIS Status** – Shows if MEPs within the specified MA are enabled to send frames with AIS information following detection of defect conditions.
- **AIS Period** – The interval at which AIS information is sent.
- **AIS Transmit Level** – The maintenance level at which AIS information will be sent for the specified MEP.
- **Suppress Alarm** – Shows if the specified MEP is configured to suppress sending frames containing AIS information following the detection of defect conditions.
- **Suppressing Alarms** – Shows if the specified MEP is currently suppressing sending frames containing AIS information following the detection of defect conditions.

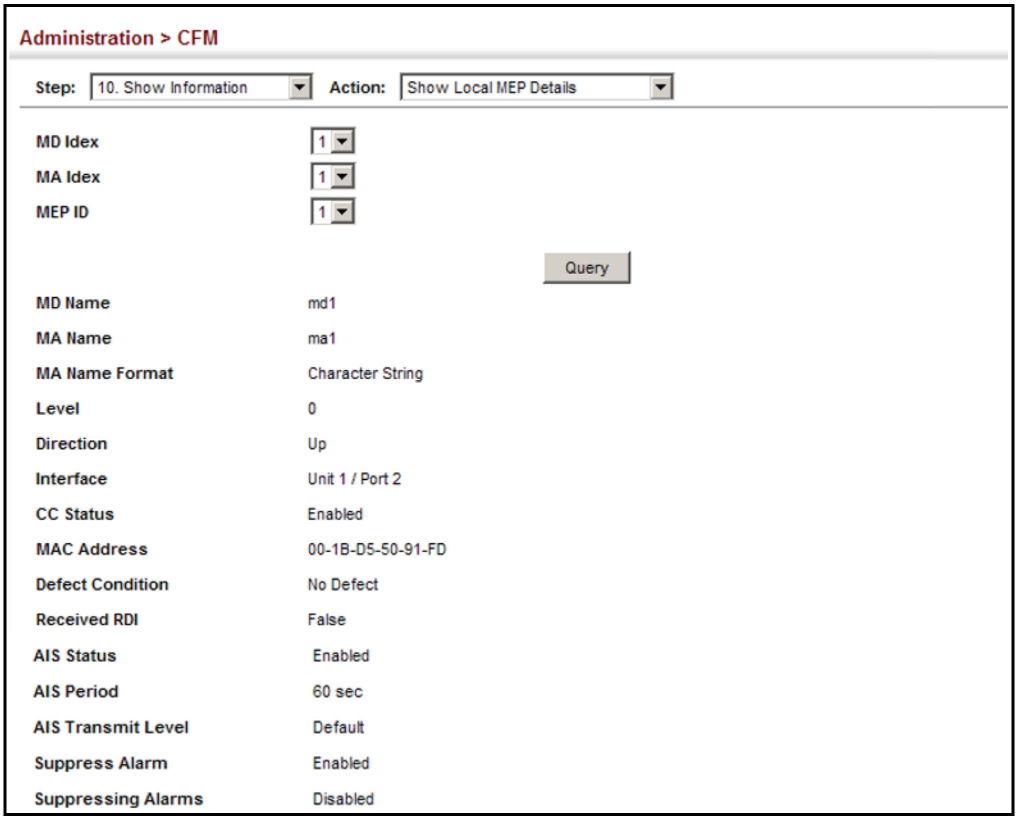
WEB INTERFACE

To show detailed information for the MEPs configured on this device:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Local MEP Details from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.

5. Select a MEP ID.

Figure 309: Showing Detailed Information on Local MEPs



Step: 10. Show Information
Action: Show Local MEP Details

MD Idex: 1
MA Idex: 1
MEP ID: 1

MD Name	md1
MA Name	ma1
MA Name Format	Character String
Level	0
Direction	Up
Interface	Unit 1 / Port 2
CC Status	Enabled
MAC Address	00-1B-D5-50-91-FD
Defect Condition	No Defect
Received RDI	False
AIS Status	Enabled
AIS Period	60 sec
AIS Transmit Level	Default
Suppress Alarm	Enabled
Suppressing Alarms	Disabled

DISPLAYING LOCAL MIPS

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Local MIP) page to show the MIPs on this device discovered by the CFM protocol. (For a description of MIPs, refer to the Command Usage section under "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains".)

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local" on page 1327

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

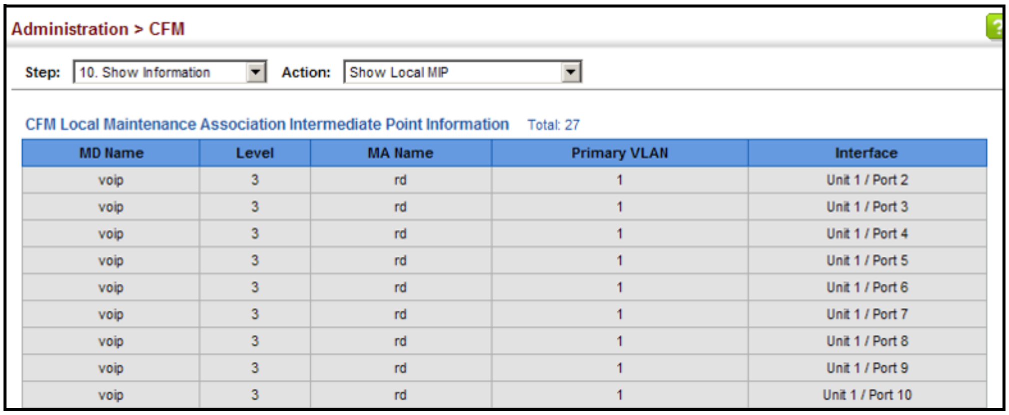
- **MD Name** – Maintenance domain name.
- **Level** – Authorized maintenance level for this domain.
- **MA Name** – Maintenance association name.
- **Primary VLAN** – Service VLAN ID.
- **Interface** – Physical interface of this entry (either a port or trunk).

Web Interface

To show information for the MIPs discovered by the CFM protocol:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Local MIP from the Action list.

Figure 310: Showing Information on Local MIPs



Administration > CFM

Step: 10. Show Information Action: Show Local MIP

CFM Local Maintenance Association Intermediate Point Information Total: 27

MD Name	Level	MA Name	Primary VLAN	Interface
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 2
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 3
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 4
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 5
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 6
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 7
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 8
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 9
voip	3	rd	1	Unit 1 / Port 10

Displaying Remote MEPs

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Remote MEP) page to show MEPs located on other devices which have been discovered through continuity check messages, or statically configured in the MEP database and verified through cross-check messages.

CLI References

- "show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail" on page 1329
- "clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote" on page 1334

Parameters

These parameters are displayed:

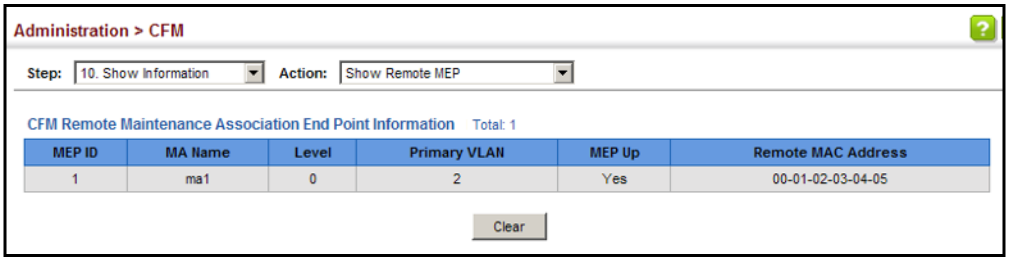
- **MEP ID** – Maintenance end point identifier.
- **MA Name** – Maintenance association name.
- **Level** – Authorized maintenance level for this domain.
- **Primary VLAN** – Service VLAN ID.
- **MEP Up** – Indicates whether or not this MEP is functioning normally.
- **Remote MAC Address** – MAC address of the remote maintenance point. (If a CCM for the specified remote MEP has never been received or the remote MEP record times out, the address will be set to the initial value of all Fs.)

WEB INTERFACE

To show information for remote MEPs:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Remote MEP from the Action list.

Figure 311: Showing Information on Remote MEPs



Step: 10. Show Information
Action: Show Remote MEP

CFM Remote Maintenance Association End Point Information Total: 1

MEP ID	MA Name	Level	Primary VLAN	MEP Up	Remote MAC Address
1	ma1	0	2	Yes	00-01-02-03-04-05

DISPLAYING DETAILS FOR REMOTE MEPS

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Remote MEP Details) page to show detailed information for MEPs located on other devices which have been discovered through continuity check messages, or statically configured in the MEP database and verified through cross-check messages.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail" on page 1329

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MD Index** – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)
- **MA Index** – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)
- **MEP ID** – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)
- **MD Name** – Maintenance domain name.
- **MA Name** – Maintenance association name.
- **Level** – Authorized maintenance level for this domain.
- **MAC Address** – MAC address of this MEP entry.
- **Primary VLAN** – Service VLAN ID.
- **Incoming Port** – Port to which this remote MEP is attached.
- **CC Lifetime** – Length of time to hold messages about this MEP in the CCM database.

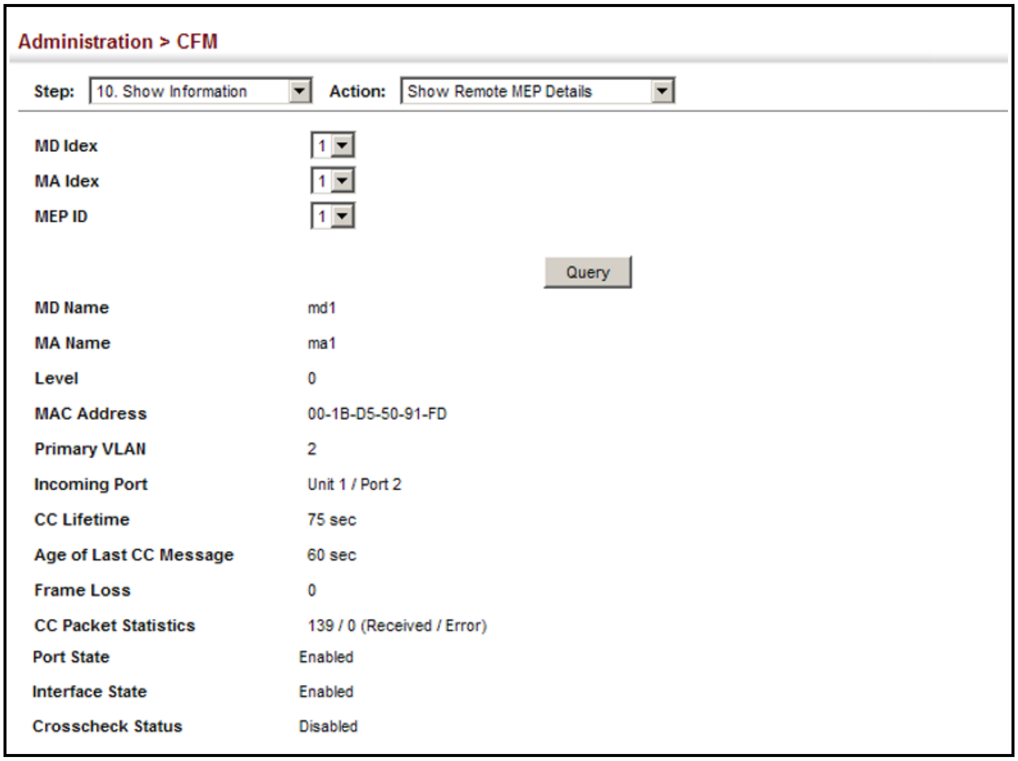
- **Age of Last CC Message** – Length of time the last CCM message about this MEP has been in the CCM database.
- **Frame Loss** – Percentage of transmitted frames lost.
- **CC Packet Statistics** – The number of CCM packets received successfully and those with errors.
- **Port State** – Port states include:
    - Up – The port is functioning normally.
    - Blocked – The port has been blocked by the Spanning Tree Protocol.
    - No port state – Either no CCM has been received, or nor port status TLV was received in the last CCM.
- **Interface State** – Interface states include:
    - No Status – Either no CCM has been received, or no interface status TLV was received in the last CCM.
    - Up – The interface is ready to pass packets.
    - Down – The interface cannot pass packets.
    - Testing – The interface is in some test mode.
    - Unknown – The interface status cannot be determined for some reason.
    - Dormant – The interface is not in a state to pass packets but is in a pending state, waiting for some external event.
    - Not Present – Some component of the interface is missing.
    - isLowerLayerDown – The interface is down due to state of the lower layer interfaces.
- **Crosscheck Status** – Shows if crosscheck function has been enabled.

WEB INTERFACE

To show detailed information for remote MEPs:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Remote MEP Details from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from MD Index and MA Index.
5. Select a MEP ID.

Figure 312: Showing Detailed Information on Remote MEPs



MD Name md1
MA Name ma1
Level 0
MAC Address 00-1B-D5-50-91-FD
Primary VLAN 2
Incoming Port Unit 1 / Port 2
CC Lifetime 75 sec
Age of Last CC Message 60 sec
Frame Loss 0
CC Packet Statistics 139 / 0 (Received / Error)
Port State Enabled
Interface State Enabled
Crosscheck Status Disabled

DISPLAYING THE LINK TRACE CACHE

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Link Trace Cache) page to show information about link trace operations launched from this device.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm linktrace-cache" on page 1344
- "clear ethernet cfm linktrace-cache" on page 1344

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Hops** – The number hops taken to reach the target MEP.
- **MA** – Maintenance association name.
- **IP/Alias** – IP address or DNS alias of the target device's CPU.
- **Forwarded** – Shows whether or not this link trace message was forwarded. A message is not forwarded if received by the target MEP.
- **Ingress MAC Address** – MAC address of the ingress port on the target device.
- **Egress MAC Address** – MAC address of the egress port on the target device.

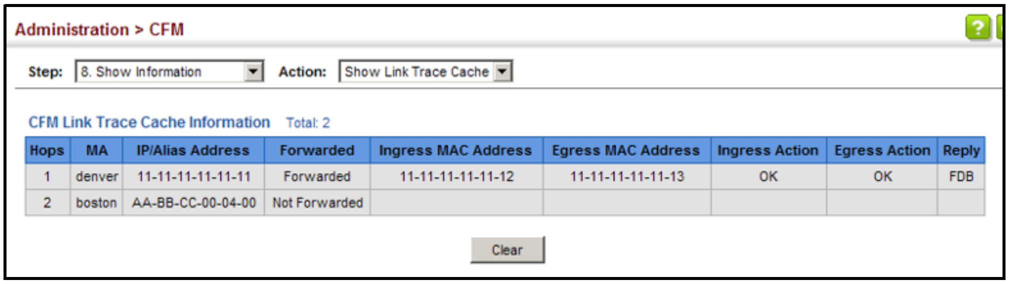
- **Ingress Action** – Action taken on the ingress port:
  - IngOk – The target data frame passed through to the MAC Relay Entity.
  - IngDown – The bridge port's MAC_Operational parameter is false. This value could be returned, for example, by an operationally Down MEP that has another Down MEP at a higher MD level on the same bridge port that is causing the bridge port's MAC_Operational parameter to be false.
  - IngBlocked – The ingress port can be identified, but the target data frame was not forwarded when received on this port due to active topology management, i.e., the bridge port is not in the forwarding state.
  - IngVid – The ingress port is not in the member set of the LTM's VIDs, and ingress filtering is enabled, so the target data frame was filtered by ingress filtering.
- **Egress Action** – Action taken on the egress port:
  - EgrOk – The targeted data frame was forwarded.
  - EgrDown – The Egress Port can be identified, but that bridge port's MAC_Operational parameter is false.
  - EgrBlocked – The egress port can be identified, but the data frame was not passed through the egress port due to active topology management, i.e., the bridge port is not in the forwarding state.
  - EgrVid – The Egress Port can be identified, but the bridge port is not in the LTM's VID member set, and was therefore filtered by egress filtering.
- **Reply** – Reply action:
  - FDB – Target address found in forwarding database.
  - MPDB – Target address found in the maintenance point database.
  - HIT – Target located on this device.

WEB INTERFACE

To show information about link trace operations launched from this device:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Link Trace Cache from the Action list.

Figure 313: Showing the Link Trace Cache



Step: 8. Show Information
Action: Show Link Trace Cache

CFM Link Trace Cache Information Total: 2

Hops	MA	IP/Alias Address	Forwarded	Ingress MAC Address	Egress MAC Address	Ingress Action	Egress Action	Reply
1	denver	11-11-11-11-11-11	Forwarded	11-11-11-11-11-12	11-11-11-11-11-13	OK	OK	FDB
2	boston	AA-BB-CC-00-04-00	Not Forwarded					

DISPLAYING FAULT NOTIFICATION SETTINGS

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Fault Notification Generator) page to display configuration settings for the fault notification generator.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm fault-notify-generator" on page 1349

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MEP ID** – Maintenance end point identifier.
- **MD Name** – Maintenance domain name.
- **MA Name** – Maintenance association name.
- **Highest Defect** – The highest defect that will generate a fault alarm. (This is disabled by default.)
- **Lowest Alarm** – The lowest defect that will generate a fault alarm[12].
- **Alarm Time** – The time a defect must exist before a fault alarm is issued[12].
- **Reset Time** – The time after a fault alarm has been issued, and no defect exists, before another fault alarm can be issued[12].

---

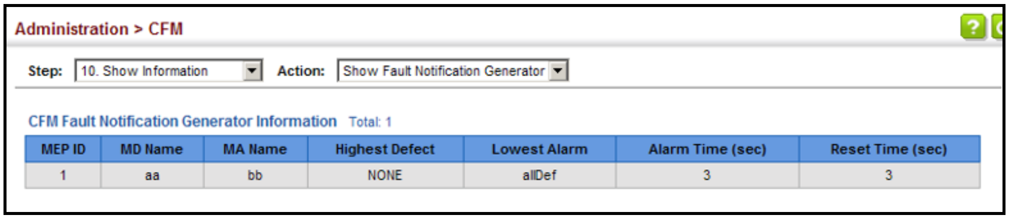
[12] See "Configuring CFM Maintenance Domains" on page 519.

WEB INTERFACE

To show configuration settings for the fault notification generator:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Fault Notification Generator from the Action list.

Figure 314: Showing Settings for the Fault Notification Generator



Step: 10. Show Information
Action: Show Fault Notification Generator

CFM Fault Notification Generator Information Total: 1

MEP ID	MD Name	MA Name	Highest Defect	Lowest Alarm	Alarm Time (sec)	Reset Time (sec)
1	aa	bb	NONE	allDef	3	3

DISPLAYING CONTINUITY CHECK ERRORS

Use the Administration > CFM > Show Information (Show Continuity Check Error) page to display the CFM continuity check errors logged on this device.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ethernet cfm errors" on page 1336
- "clear ethernet cfm errors" on page 1335

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Level** – Maintenance level associated with this entry.
- **Primary VLAN** – VLAN in which this error occurred.
- **MEP ID** – Identifier of remote MEP.
- **Interface** – Port at which the error was recorded.
- **Remote MAC** – MAC address of remote MEP.
- **Reason** – Error types include:
    - LEAK – MA *x* is associated with a specific VID list[13], one or more of the VIDs in this MA can pass through the bridge port, no MEP is configured facing outward (down) on any bridge port for this MA, and some other MA *y*, at a higher maintenance level, and associated with at least one of the VID(s) also in MA *x*, does have a MEP configured on the bridge port.

---

[13] This definition is based on the IEEE 802.1ag standard. Current software for this switch only supports a single VLAN per MA. However, since it may interact with other devices which support multiple VLAN assignments per MA, this error message may be reported.

- VIDS – MA *x* is associated with a specific VID list[13], an MEP is configured facing inward (up) on this MA on the bridge port, and some other MA *y*, associated with at least one of the VID(s) also in MA *x*, also has an Up MEP configured facing inward (up) on some bridge port.
- EXCESS_LEV – The number of different MD levels at which MIPs are to be created on this port exceeds the bridge's capabilities.
- OVERLAP_LEV – A MEP is created for one VID at one maintenance level, but a MEP is configured on another VID at an equivalent or higher level, exceeding the bridge's capabilities.

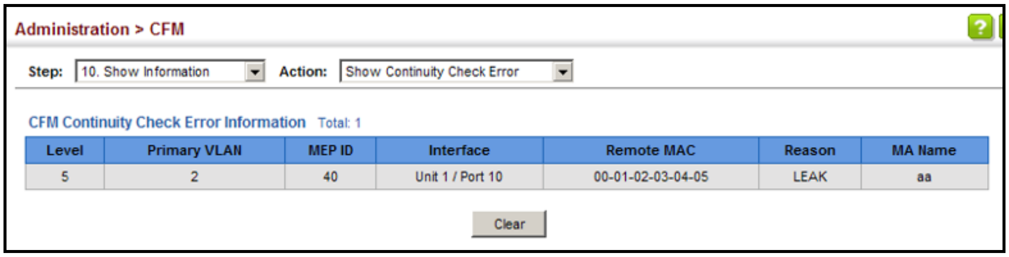
◆ **MA Name** – The maintenance association for this entry.

WEB INTERFACE

To show CFM continuity check errors:

1. Click Administration, CFM.
2. Select Show Information from the Step list.
3. Select Show Continuity Check Error from the Action list.

Figure 315: Showing Continuity Check Errors



Administration > CFM

Step: 10. Show Information
Action: Show Continuity Check Error

CFM Continuity Check Error Information Total: 1

Level	Primary VLAN	MEP ID	Interface	Remote MAC	Reason	MA Name
5	2	40	Unit 1 / Port 10	00-01-02-03-04-05	LEAK	aa

OAM CONFIGURATION

The switch provides OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance) remote management tools required to monitor and maintain the links to subscriber CPEs (Customer Premise Equipment). This section describes functions including enabling OAM for selected ports, loopback testing, and displaying remote device information.

ENABLING OAM ON LOCAL PORTS

Use the Administration > OAM > Interface page to enable OAM functionality on the selected port. Not all CPEs support operation and maintenance functions, so OAM is therefore disabled by default. If a CPE supports OAM, this functionality must first be enabled on the connected port to gain access to the configuration functions provided under the OAM menu.

CLI REFERENCES

- "OAM Commands" on page 1353

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Admin Status** – Enables or disables OAM functions. (Default: Disabled)
- **Operation State** – Shows the operational state between the local and remote OAM devices. This value is always “disabled” if OAM is disabled on the local interface.

Table 35: OAM Operation State

State	Description
Disabled	OAM is disabled on this interface via the OAM Admin Status.
Link Fault	The link has detected a fault or the interface is not operational.
Passive Wait	This value is returned only by OAM entities in passive mode and indicates the OAM entity is waiting to see if the peer device is OAM capable.
Active Send Local	This value is used by active mode devices and indicates the OAM entity is actively trying to discover whether the peer has OAM capability but has not yet made that determination.
Send Local And Remote	The local OAM entity has discovered the peer but has not yet accepted or rejected the configuration of the peer.
Send Local And Remote OK	OAM peering is allowed by the local device.
OAM Peering Locally Rejected	The local OAM entity rejects the peering.
OAM Peering Remotely Rejected	The remote OAM entity rejects the peering.
Operational	When the local OAM entity learns that both it and the remote OAM entity have accepted the peering, the state moves to this state.
Non Oper Half Duplex	This state is returned whenever Ethernet OAM is enabled but the interface is in half-duplex operation.

- **Mode** – Sets the OAM operation mode. (Default: Active)
  - **Active** – All OAM functions are enabled.
  - **Passive** – All OAM functions are enabled, except for OAM discovery, sending variable request OAMPDUs, and sending loopback control OAMPDUs.

- **Critical Link Event** – Controls reporting of critical link events to its OAM peer.
  - **Dying Gasp** – If an unrecoverable condition occurs, the local OAM entity (i.e., this switch) indicates this by immediately sending a trap message. (Default: Enabled)

    Dying gasp events are caused by an unrecoverable failure, such as a power failure or device reset.

NOTE: When system power fails, the switch will always send a dying gasp trap message prior to power down.

  - **Critical Event** – If a critical event occurs, the local OAM entity indicates this to its peer by setting the appropriate flag in the next OAMPDU to be sent and stores this information in its OAM event log. (Default: Enabled)

    Critical events include various failures, such as abnormal voltage fluctuations, out-of-range temperature detected, fan failure, CRC error in flash memory, insufficient memory, or other hardware faults.

- **Errored Frame** – Controls reporting of errored frame link events.

  An errored frame is a frame in which one or more bits are errored.

  An errored frame link event occurs if the threshold is reached or exceeded within the specified period.

  If reporting is enabled and an errored frame link event occurs, the local OAM entity (this switch) sends an Event Notification OAMPDU to the remote OAM entity. The Errored Frame Event TLV includes the number of errored frames detected during the specified period.

  - **Status** – Enables reporting of errored frame link events. (Default: Enabled)
  - **Window Size** – The period of time in which to check the reporting threshold for errored frame link events. (Range: 10-65535 in units of 10 milliseconds; Default: 10 units of 10 milliseconds, or the equivalent of 1 second)
  - **Threshold Count** – The threshold for errored frame link events. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 1)

WEB INTERFACE

To enable OAM functionality on the selected port:

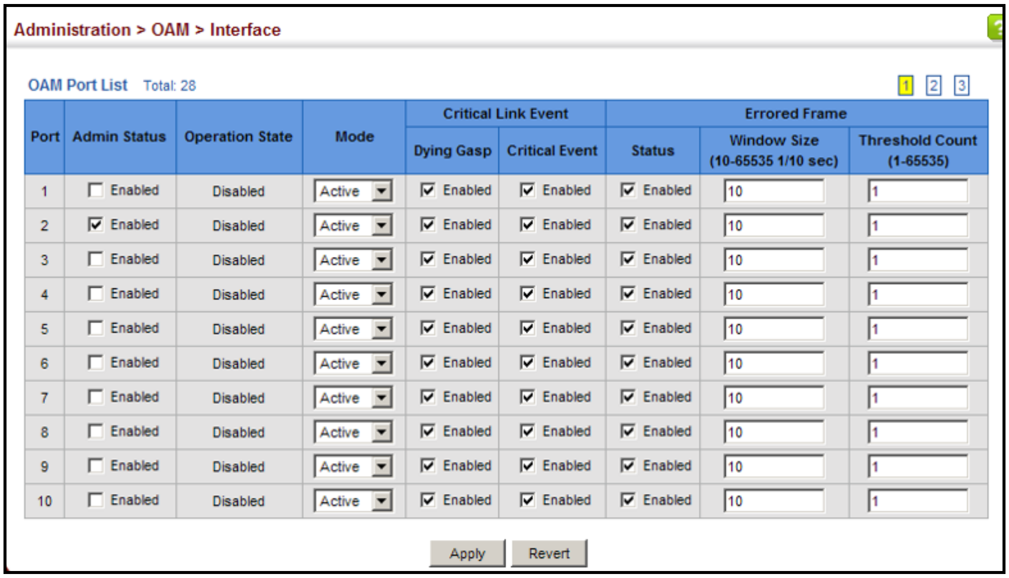
1. Click Administration, OAM, Interface.

2. Set the OAM administrative status and operational mode for the required ports. Specify whether or not critical link events will be

reported by the switch. Specify whether errored frame link events will be reported, as well as the required window size and threshold.

3. Click Apply.

Figure 316: Enabling OAM for Local Ports



Administration > OAM > Interface

OAM Port List Total: 28

Port	Admin Status	Operation State	Mode	Critical Link Event		Errored Frame		
				Dying Gasp	Critical Event	Status	Window Size (10-65535 1/10 sec)	Threshold Count (1-65535)
1	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
2	☑ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
3	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
4	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
5	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
6	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
7	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
8	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
9	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1
10	☐ Enabled	Disabled	Active	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	☑ Enabled	10	1

DISPLAYING STATISTICS FOR OAM MESSAGES

Use the Administration > OAM > Counters page to display statistics for the various types of OAM messages passed across each port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show efm oam counters interface" on page 1361
- "clear efm oam counters" on page 1358

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

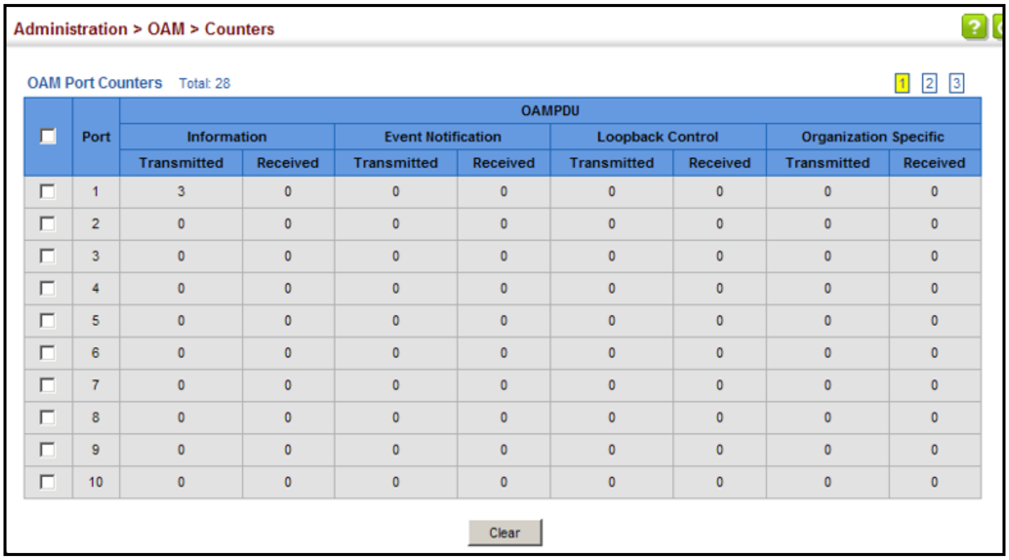
- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Clear** – Clears statistical counters for the selected ports.
- **OAMPDU** – Message types transmitted and received by the OAM protocol, including Information OAMPDUs, unique Event OAMPDUs, Loopback Control OAMPDUs, and Organization Specific OAMPDUs.

WEB INTERFACE

To display statistics for OAM messages:

1. Click Administration, OAM, Counters.

Figure 317: Displaying Statistics for OAM Messages



Administration > OAM > Counters

OAM Port Counters Total: 28

☐	Port	OAMPDU							
		Information		Event Notification		Loopback Control		Organization Specific	
		Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received	Transmitted	Received
☐	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISPLAYING THE OAM EVENT LOG

Use the Administration > OAM > Event Log page to display link events for the selected port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show efm oam event-log interface" on page 1361

COMMAND USAGE

- When a link event occurs, no matter whether the location is local or remote, this information is entered in OAM event log.

- When the log system becomes full, older events are automatically deleted to make room for new entries.

- The time of locally generated events can be accurately retrieved from the sysUpTime variable. For remotely generated events, the time of an event is indicated by the reception of an Event Notification OAMPDU from the peer.

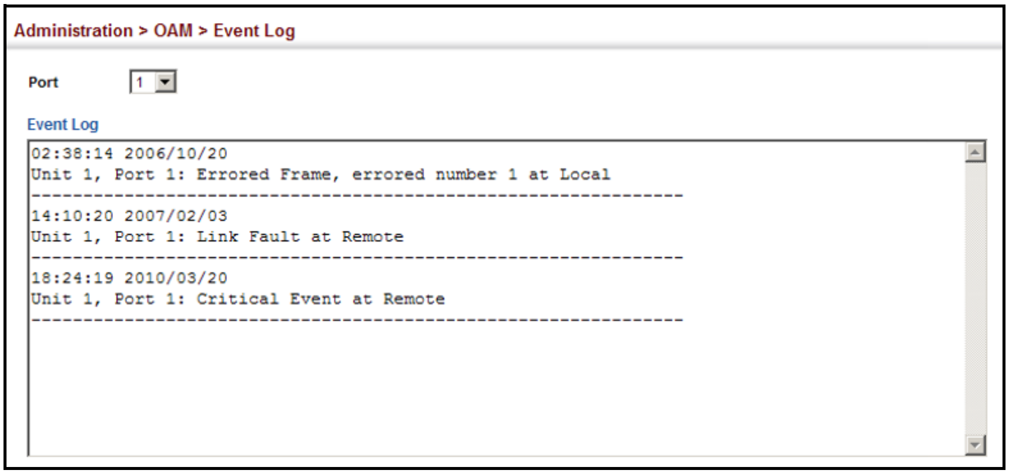
WEB INTERFACE

To display link events for the selected port:

1. Click Administration, OAM, Event Log.

2. Select a port from the drop-down list.

Figure 318: Displaying the OAM Event Log



Port 1

Event Log

```
02:38:14 2006/10/20
Unit 1, Port 1: Errored Frame, errored number 1 at Local
---------------------------------------------------------------
14:10:20 2007/02/03
Unit 1, Port 1: Link Fault at Remote
---------------------------------------------------------------
18:24:19 2010/03/20
Unit 1, Port 1: Critical Event at Remote
---------------------------------------------------------------
```

DISPLAYING THE STATUS OF REMOTE INTERFACES

Use the Administration > OAM > Remote Interface page to display information about attached OAM-enabled devices.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show efm oam status remote interface" on page 1364

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **MAC Address** – MAC address of the OAM peer.
- **OUI** – Organizational Unit Identifier of the OAM peer.
- **Remote Loopback** – Shows if remote loopback is supported by the OAM peer.
- **Unidirectional Function** – Shows if this function is supported by the OAM peer.

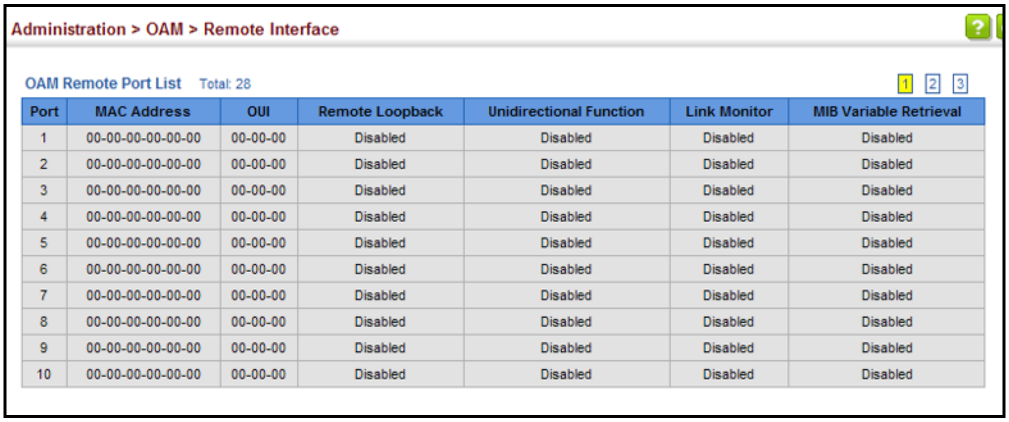
  If supported, this indicates that the OAM entity supports the transmission of OAMPDUs on links that are operating in unidirectional mode (where traffic flows in one direction only). Some newer physical layer devices support the optional ability to encode and transmit data while one direction of the link is non-operational. This function allows OAM remote fault indication during fault conditions. This switch does not support the unidirectional function, but can parse error messages sent from a peer with unidirectional capability.
- **Link Monitor** – Shows if the OAM entity can send and receive Event Notification OAMPDUs.
- **MIB Variable Retrieval** – Shows if the OAM entity can send and receive Variable Request and Response OAMPDUs.

WEB INTERFACE

To display information about attached OAM-enabled devices:

1. Click Administration, OAM, Remote Interface.

Figure 319: Displaying Status of Remote Interfaces



Administration > OAM > Remote Interface

OAM Remote Port List Total: 28

Port	MAC Address	OUI	Remote Loopback	Unidirectional Function	Link Monitor	MIB Variable Retrieval
1	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
2	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
3	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
4	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
5	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
6	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
7	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
8	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
9	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
10	00-00-00-00-00-00	00-00-00	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

CONFIGURING A REMOTE LOOP BACK TEST

Use the Administration > OAM > Remote Loopback (Remote Loopback Test) page to initiate a loop back test to the peer device attached to the selected port.

CLI REFERENCES

- "efm oam remote-loopback" on page 1359
- "efm oam remote-loopback test" on page 1360

COMMAND USAGE

- You can use this command to perform an OAM remote loop back test on the specified port. The port that you specify to run this test must be connected to a peer OAM device capable of entering into OAM remote loop back mode.
- During a remote loop back test, the remote OAM entity loops back every frame except for OAMPDUs and pause frames.
- OAM remote loopback can be used for fault localization and link performance testing. Statistics from both the local and remote DTE can be queried and compared at any time during loop back testing.
- To perform a loopback test, first enable Remote Loop Back Mode, click Test, and then click End. The number of packets transmitted and received will be displayed.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Loopback Mode of Remote Device

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)

- **Loopback Mode** – Shows if loop back mode is enabled on the peer. This attribute must be enabled before starting the loopback test.
- **Loopback Status** – Shows if loopback testing is currently running.

Loopback Test Parameters

- **Packets Number** – Number of packets to send. (Range: 1-99999999; Default: 10000)
- **Packet Size** – Size of packets to send. (Range: 64-1518 bytes; Default: 64 bytes)
- **Test** – Starts the loop back test.
- **End** – Stops the loop back test.

Loop Back Status of Remote Device

- **Result** – Shows the loop back status on the peer. The loop back states shown in this field are described below.

Table 36: OAM Operation State

State	Description
No Loopback	Operating in normal mode with no loopback in progress.
Initiating Loopback	The local OAM entity is starting the loopback process with its peer. It has yet to receive any acknowledgement that the remote OAM entity has received its loopback command request.
Remote Loopback	The local OAM client knows that the remote OAM entity is in loopback mode.
Terminating Loopback	The local OAM client is in the process of terminating the remote loopback.
Local Loopback	The remote OAM client has put the local OAM entity in loopback mode.
Unknown	This status may be returned if the OAM loopback is in a transition state but should not persist.

  - **Packets Transmitted** – The number of loop back frames transmitted during the last loopback test on this interface.
  - **Packets Received** – The number of loop back frames received during the last loopback test on this interface.
  - **Loss Rate** – The percentage of packets for which there was no response.

WEB INTERFACE

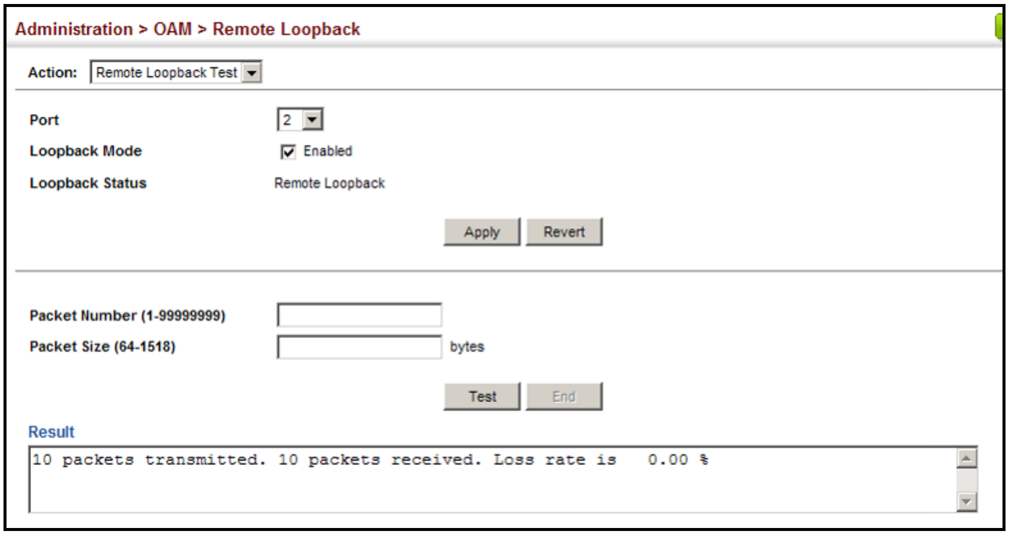
To initiate a loop back test to the peer device attached to the selected port:

1. Click Administration, OAM, Remote Loop Back.
2. Select Remote Loopback Test from the Action list.

3. Select the port on which to initiate remote loop back testing, enable the Loop Back Mode attribute, and click Apply.

4. Set the number of packets to send and the packet size, and then click Test.

Figure 320: Running a Remote Loop Back Test


Administration > OAM > Remote Loopback
Action: Remote Loopback Test
Port 2
Loopback Mode ☑ Enabled
Loopback Status Remote Loopback
Apply
Revert
Packet Number (1-99999999)
Packet Size (64-1518) bytes
Test
End
Result

```
10 packets transmitted. 10 packets received. Loss rate is   0.00 %
```

DISPLAYING RESULTS OF REMOTE LOOP BACK TESTING

Use the Administration > OAM > Remote Loop Back (Show Test Result) page to display the results of remote loop back testing for each port for which this information is available.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show efm oam remote-loopback interface" on page 1363

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-12/26)

- **Packets Transmitted** – The number of loop back frames transmitted during the last loop back test on this interface.

- **Packets Received** – The number of loop back frames received during the last loop back test on this interface.

- **Loss Rate** – The percentage of packets transmitted for which there was no response.

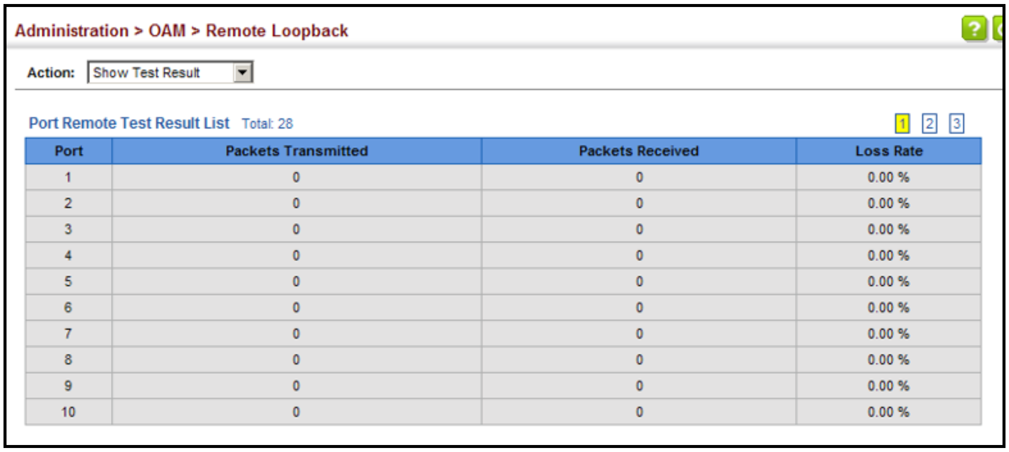
WEB INTERFACE

To display the results of remote loop back testing for each port for which this information is available:

1. Click Administration, OAM, Remote Loop Back.

2. Select Show Test Result from the Action list.

Figure 321: Displaying the Results of Remote Loop Back Testing



Administration > OAM > Remote Loopback

Action: Show Test Result

Port Remote Test Result List Total: 28

Port	Packets Transmitted	Packets Received	Loss Rate
1	0	0	0.00 %
2	0	0	0.00 %
3	0	0	0.00 %
4	0	0	0.00 %
5	0	0	0.00 %
6	0	0	0.00 %
7	0	0	0.00 %
8	0	0	0.00 %
9	0	0	0.00 %
10	0	0	0.00 %

15

IP CONFIGURATION

This chapter describes how to configure an IP interface for management access to the switch over the network. This switch supports both IP Version 4 and Version 6, and can be managed simultaneously through either of these address types. You can manually configure a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address or direct the switch to obtain an IPv4 address from a BOOTP or DHCP server when it is powered on. An IPv6 address can either be manually configured or dynamically generated.

This chapter provides information on network functions including:

- Ping – Sends ping message to another node on the network.
- Trace Route – Sends ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network.
- Address Resolution Protocol – Describes how to configure ARP aging time. Also shows how to display the ARP cache.
- IPv4 Configuration – Sets an IPv4 address for management access.
- IPv6 Configuration – Sets an IPv6 address for management access.

USING THE PING FUNCTION

Use the IP > General > Ping page to send ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ping" on page 1393

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Host Name / IP Address** – IPv4/IPv6 address or alias of the host.
- **Probe Count** – Number of packets to send. (Range: 1-16)
- **Packet Size** – Number of bytes in a packet. (IPv4: 32-512 bytes, IPv6: 0-1500 bytes)

  The actual packet size will be eight bytes larger than the size specified because the switch adds header information.

COMMAND USAGE

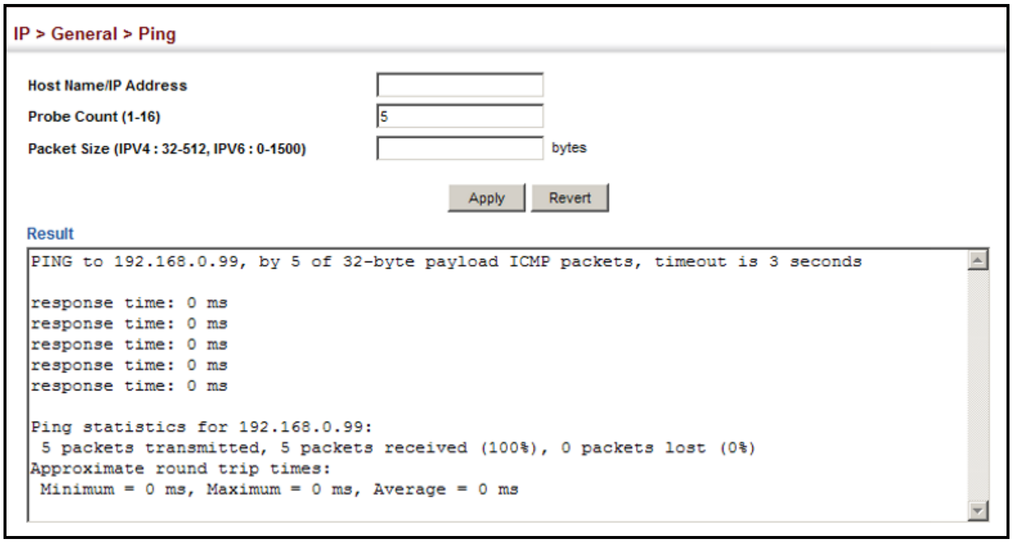
- Use the ping command to see if another site on the network can be reached.
- The following are some results of the **ping** command:
  - *Normal response* - The normal response occurs in one to ten seconds, depending on network traffic.
  - *Destination does not respond* - If the host does not respond, a “timeout” appears in ten seconds.
  - *Destination unreachable* - The gateway for this destination indicates that the destination is unreachable.
  - *Network or host unreachable* - The gateway found no corresponding entry in the route table.

WEB INTERFACE

To ping another device on the network:

1. Click IP, General, Ping.
2. Specify the target device and ping parameters.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 322: Pinging a Network Device



Host Name/IP Address
Probe Count (1-16) 5
Packet Size (IPV4 : 32-512, IPV6 : 0-1500) bytes

```
PING to 192.168.0.99, by 5 of 32-byte payload ICMP packets, timeout is 3 seconds

response time: 0 ms
response time: 0 ms
response time: 0 ms
response time: 0 ms
response time: 0 ms

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.99:
 5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received (100%), 0 packets lost (0%)
Approximate round trip times:
 Minimum = 0 ms, Maximum = 0 ms, Average = 0 ms
```

USING THE TRACE ROUTE FUNCTION

Use the IP > General > Trace Route page to show the route packets take to the specified destination.

CLI REFERENCES

- "traceroute" on page 1392

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Destination IP Address** – IPv4/IPv6 address of the host.
- **IPv4 Max Failures** – The maximum number of failures before which the trace route is terminated. (Fixed: 5)
- **IPv6 Max Failures** – The maximum number of failures before which the trace route is terminated. (Range: 1-255; Default: 5)

COMMAND USAGE

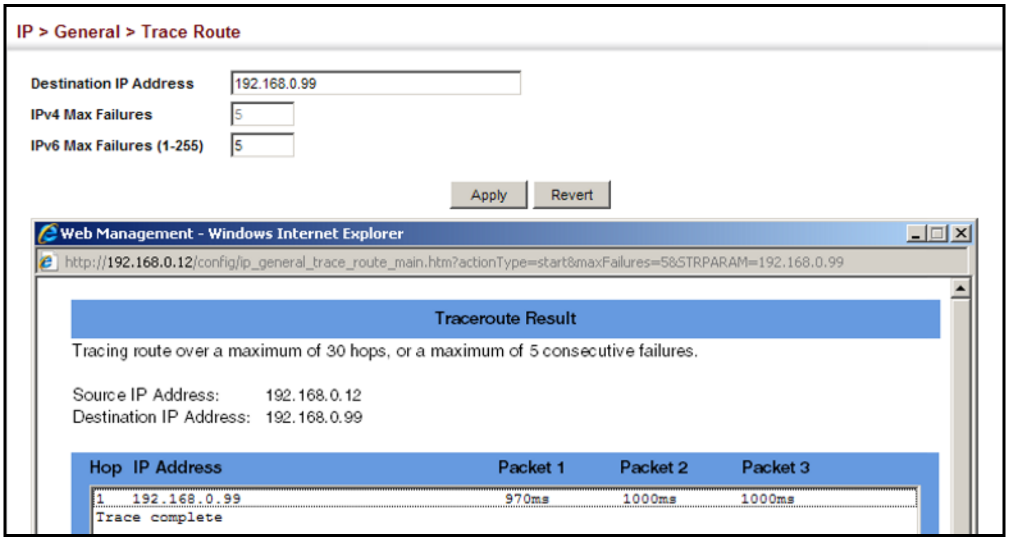
- Use the trace route function to determine the path taken to reach a specified destination.
- A trace terminates when the destination responds, when the maximum timeout (TTL) is exceeded, or the maximum number of hops is exceeded.
- The trace route function first sends probe datagrams with the TTL value set at one. This causes the first router to discard the datagram and return an error message. The trace function then sends several probe messages at each subsequent TTL level and displays the round-trip time for each message. Not all devices respond correctly to probes by returning an “ICMP port unreachable” message. If the timer goes off before a response is returned, the trace function prints a series of asterisks and the “Request Timed Out” message. A long sequence of these messages, terminating only when the maximum timeout has been reached, may indicate this problem with the target device.
- The same link-local address may be used by different interfaces/nodes in different zones (RFC 4007). Therefore, when specifying a link-local address, include zone-id information indicating the VLAN identifier after the % delimiter. For example, FE80::7272%1 identifies VLAN 1 as the interface from which the trace route is sent.

WEB INTERFACE

To trace the route to another device on the network:

1. Click IP, General, Trace Route.
2. Specify the target device.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 323: Tracing the Route to a Network Device


IP > General > Trace Route
Apply
Revert
Web Management - Windows Internet Explorer

Destination IP Address: 192.168.0.99
IPv4 Max Failures: 5
IPv6 Max Failures (1-255): 5

http://192.168.0.12/config/ip_general_trace_route_main.htm?actionType=start&maxFailures=5&STRPARAM=192.168.0.99

Traceroute Result

Tracing route over a maximum of 30 hops, or a maximum of 5 consecutive failures.

Source IP Address: 192.168.0.12
Destination IP Address: 192.168.0.99

```
Hop  IP Address                         Packet 1    Packet 2    Packet 3
1    192.168.0.99                       970ms       1000ms      1000ms
Trace complete
```

ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL

The switch uses Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to forward traffic from one hop to the next. ARP is used to map an IP address to a physical layer (i.e., MAC) address. When an IP frame is received by this switch (or any standards-based switch/router), it first looks up the MAC address corresponding to the destination IP address in the ARP cache. If the address is found, the switch writes the MAC address into the appropriate field in the frame header, and forwards the frame on to the next hop. IP traffic passes along the path to its final destination in this way, with each routing device mapping the destination IP address to the MAC address of the next hop toward the recipient, until the packet is delivered to the final destination.

If there is no entry for an IP address in the ARP cache, the switch will broadcast an ARP request packet to all devices on the network. The ARP request contains the following fields similar to that shown in this example:

Table 37: Address Resolution Protocol

destination IP address	10.1.0.19
destination MAC address	?
source IP address	10.1.0.253
source MAC address	00-00-ab-cd-00-00

When devices receive this request, they discard it if their address does not match the destination IP address in the message. However, if it does match, they write their own hardware address into the destination MAC address field and send the message back to the source hardware address. When the source device receives a reply, it writes the destination IP address and corresponding MAC address into its cache, and forwards the IP traffic on to the next hop. As long as this entry has not timed out, the switch will be able forward traffic directly to the next hop for this destination without having to broadcast another ARP request.

Also, if the switch receives a request for its own IP address, it will send back a response, and also cache the MAC of the source device's IP address.

SETTING THE ARP TIMEOUT

Use the IP > ARP (Configure General) page to specify the timeout for ARP cache entries.

CLI REFERENCES

- "arp timeout" on page 1395

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Timeout** – Sets the aging time for dynamic entries in the ARP cache. (Range: 300 - 86400 seconds; Default: 1200 seconds or 20 minutes)

  The ARP aging timeout can only be set globally for all VLANs.

  The aging time determines how long dynamic entries remain in the cache. If the timeout is too short, the switch may tie up resources by repeating ARP requests for addresses recently flushed from the table.

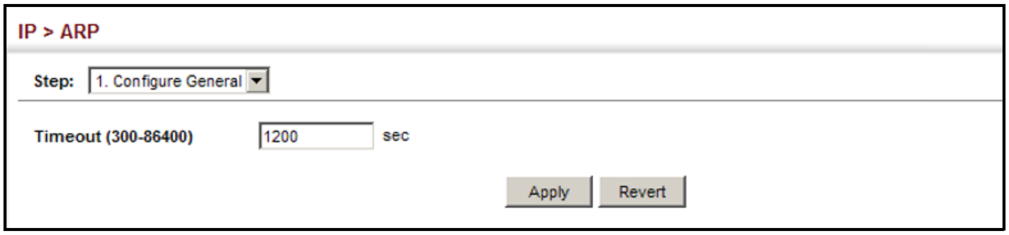
  When a ARP entry expires, it is deleted from the cache and an ARP request packet is sent to re-establish the MAC address.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure the timeout for the ARP cache:

1. Click IP, ARP.
2. Select Configure General from the Step List.
3. Set the timeout to a suitable value for the ARP cache.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 324: Setting the ARP Timeout



IP > ARP

Step: 1. Configure General

Timeout (300-86400) 1200 sec

DISPLAYING ARP ENTRIES

Use the IP > ARP (Show Information) page to display dynamic entries in the ARP cache. The ARP cache contains entries for local interfaces, including subnet, host, and broadcast addresses. These entries are dynamically learned through replies to broadcast messages.

CLI REFERENCES

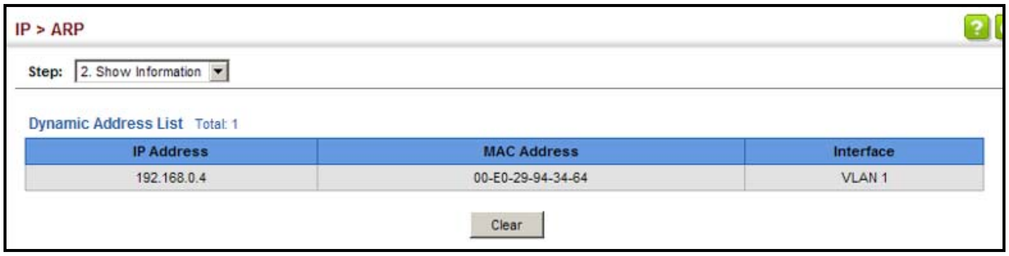
- "show arp" on page 1396
- "clear arp-cache" on page 1396

WEB INTERFACE

To display all entries in the ARP cache:

1. Click IP, ARP.
2. Select Show Information from the Step List.

Figure 325: Displaying ARP Entries



Step: 2. Show Information

Dynamic Address List Total: 1

IP Address	MAC Address	Interface
192.168.0.4	00-E0-29-94-34-64	VLAN 1

SETTING THE SWITCH'S IP ADDRESS (IP VERSION 4)

This section describes how to configure an IPv4 interface for management access over the network. This switch supports both IPv4 and IPv6, and can be managed through either of these address types. For information on configuring the switch with an IPv6 address, see "Setting the Switch's IP Address (IP Version 6)" on page 568.

CONFIGURING THE IPV4 DEFAULT GATEWAY

Use the System > IP (Configure Global) page to configure an IPv4 default gateway for the switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip default-gateway" on page 1390

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Gateway IP Address** – IP address of the gateway router between the switch and management stations that exist on other network segments. (Default: Not configured)

  An IPv6 address must be configured according to RFC 2373 "IPv6 Addressing Architecture," using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

  An IP default gateway must be defined if the management station is located in a different IP segment.

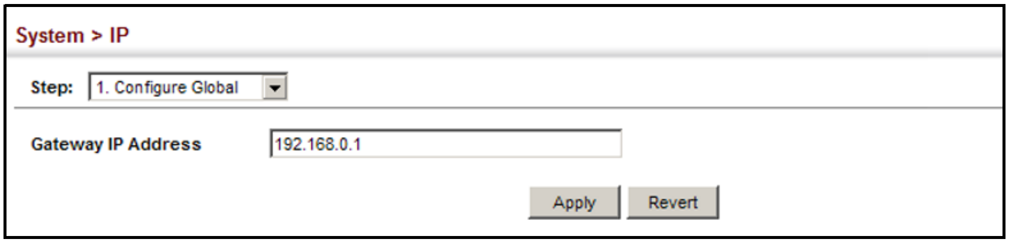
An IP default gateway can only be successfully set when a network interface that directly connects to the gateway has been configured on the switch.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an IPv4 default gateway for the switch:

1. Click System, IP.
2. Select Configure Global from the Action list.
3. Enter the IPv4 default gateway.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 326: Configuring the IPv4 Default Gateway



Step: 1. Configure Global

Gateway IP Address: 192.168.0.1

CONFIGURING IPV4 INTERFACE SETTINGS

Use the System > IP (Configure Interface – Add Address) page to configure an IPv4 address for the switch. An IPv4 address is obtained via DHCP by default for VLAN 1. To configure a static address, you need to change the switch's default settings to values that are compatible with your network. You may also need to a establish a default gateway between the switch and management stations that exist on another network segment.

You can direct the device to obtain an address from a BOOTP or DHCP server, or manually configure a static IP address. Valid IP addresses consist of four decimal numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. Anything other than this format will not be accepted.

CLI REFERENCES

- "DHCP Client" on page 1375
- "Basic IPv4 Configuration" on page 1388

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – ID of the configured VLAN (1-4094). By default, all ports on the switch are members of VLAN 1. However, the management station can be attached to a port belonging to any VLAN, as long as that VLAN has been assigned an IP address. (Default: VLAN 1)
- **IP Address Mode** – Specifies whether IP functionality is enabled via manual configuration (User Specified), Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), or Boot Protocol (BOOTP). If DHCP/BOOTP is enabled,

IP will not function until a reply has been received from the server. Requests will be broadcast periodically by the switch for an IP address. DHCP/BOOTP responses can include the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. (Default: DHCP)

- **IP Address Type** – Specifies a primary or secondary IP address. An interface can have only one primary IP address, but can have many secondary IP addresses. In other words, secondary addresses need to be specified if more than one IP subnet can be accessed through this interface. For initial configuration, set this parameter to Primary. (Options: Primary, Secondary; Default: Primary)

  Note that a secondary address cannot be configured prior to setting the primary IP address, and the primary address cannot be removed if a secondary address is still present. Also, if any router or switch in a network segment uses a secondary address, all other routers/switches in that segment must also use a secondary address from the same network or subnet address space.

- **IP Address** – Address of the VLAN to which the management station is attached. Valid IP addresses consist of four numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. (Default: None)

- **Subnet Mask** – This mask identifies the host address bits used for routing to specific subnets. (Default: None)

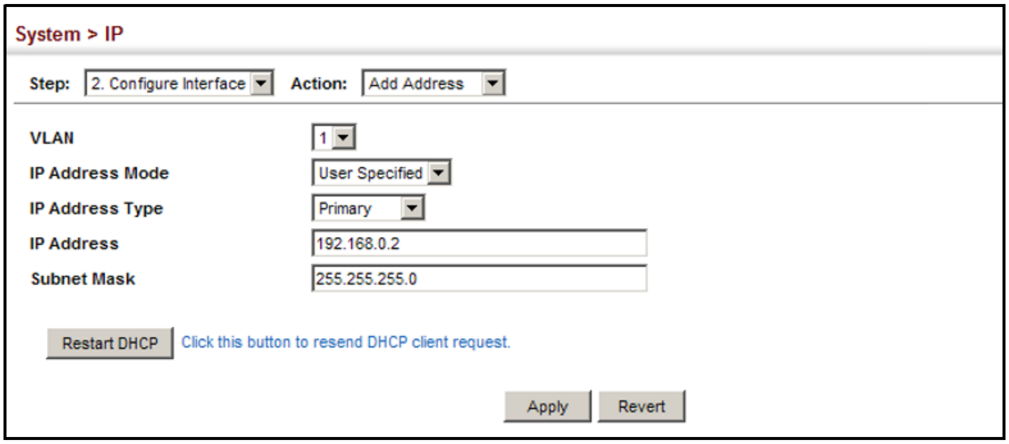
- **Restart DHCP** – Requests a new IP address from the DHCP server.

WEB INTERFACE

To set a static IPv4 address for the switch:

1. Click System, IP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Action list.
3. Select Add Address from the Step list.
4. Select the VLAN through which the management station is attached, set the IP Address Mode to "User Specified," specify a primary or secondary address type, then enter the IP address and subnet mask.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 327: Configuring a Static IPv4 Address



System > IP

Step: 2. Configure Interface
Action: Add Address

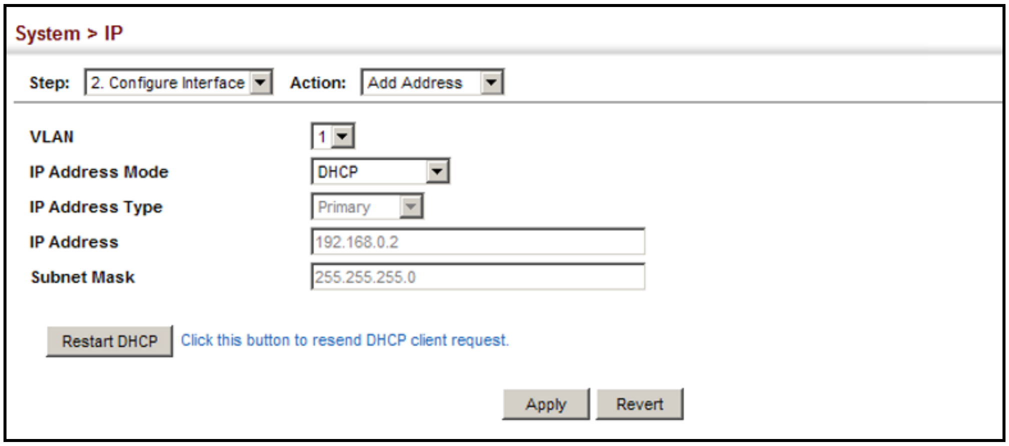
VLAN: 1
IP Address Mode: User Specified
IP Address Type: Primary
IP Address: 192.168.0.2
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Click this button to resend DHCP client request.

To obtain an dynamic IPv4 address through DHCP/BOOTP for the switch:

1. Click System, IP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Add Address from the Action list.
4. Select the VLAN through which the management station is attached, set the IP Address Mode to "DHCP" or "BOOTP."
5. Click Apply to save your changes.
6. Then click Restart DHCP to immediately request a new address.

Figure 328: Configuring a Dynamic IPv4 Address



System > IP

Step: 2. Configure Interface
Action: Add Address

VLAN: 1
IP Address Mode: DHCP
IP Address Type: Primary
IP Address: 192.168.0.2
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Click this button to resend DHCP client request.

NOTE: The switch will also broadcast a request for IP configuration settings on each power reset.

NOTE: If you lose the management connection, make a console connection to the switch and enter "show ip interface" to determine the new switch address.

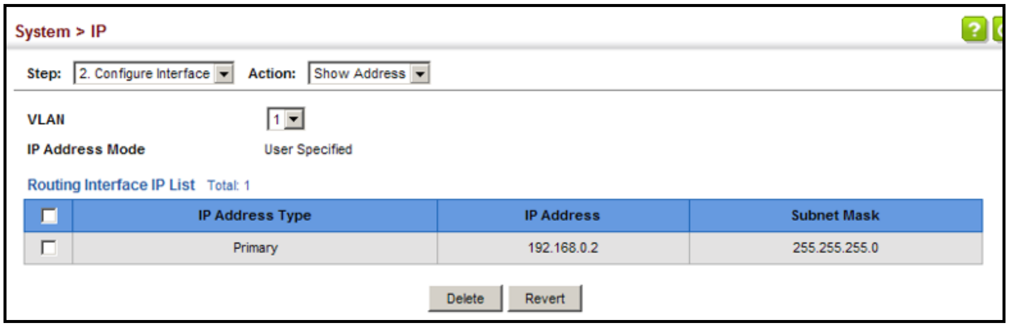
Renewing DCHP – DHCP may lease addresses to clients indefinitely or for a specific period of time. If the address expires or the switch is moved to another network segment, you will lose management access to the switch. In this case, you can reboot the switch or submit a client request to restart DHCP service via the CLI.

If the address assigned by DHCP is no longer functioning, you will not be able to renew the IP settings via the web interface. You can only restart DHCP service via the web interface if the current address is still available.

To show the IPv4 address configured for an interface:

1. Click System, IP.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Show Address from the Action list.
4. Select an entry from the VLAN list.

Figure 329: Showing the IPv4 Address Configured for an Interface



System > IP

Step: 2. Configure Interface Action: Show Address

VLAN 1

IP Address Mode User Specified

Routing Interface IP List Total: 1

☐	IP Address Type	IP Address	Subnet Mask
☐	Primary	192.168.0.2	255.255.255.0

SETTING THE SWITCH'S IP ADDRESS (IP VERSION 6)

This section describes how to configure an IPv6 interface for management access over the network. This switch supports both IPv4 and IPv6, and can be managed through either of these address types. For information on configuring the switch with an IPv4 address, see "Setting the Switch's IP Address (IP Version 4)" on page 564.

COMMAND USAGE

IPv6 includes two distinct address types – link-local unicast and global unicast. A link-local address makes the switch accessible over IPv6 for all devices attached to the same local subnet. Management traffic using this kind of address cannot be passed by any router outside of the subnet. A link-local address is easy to set up, and may be useful for simple networks or basic troubleshooting tasks. However, to connect to a larger network with multiple segments, the switch must be configured with a global unicast address. Both link-local and global unicast address types can either be dynamically assigned (using the Configure Interface page) or manually configured (using the Add IPv6 Address page).

CONFIGURING THE IPV6 DEFAULT GATEWAY

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Configure Global) page to configure an IPv6 default gateway for the switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ipv6 default-gateway" on page 1398

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

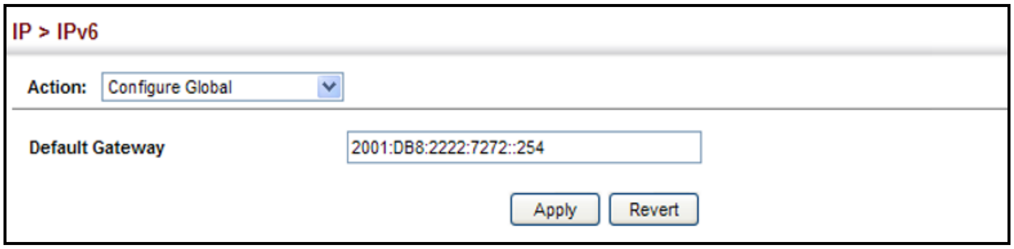
- **Default Gateway** – Sets the IPv6 address of the default next hop router.
    - An IPv6 default gateway must be defined if the management station is located in a different IPv6 segment.
    - An IPv6 default gateway can only be successfully set when a network interface that directly connects to the gateway has been configured on the switch.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an IPv6 default gateway for the switch:

1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.
2. Select Configure Global from the Action list.
3. Enter the IPv6 default gateway.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 330: Configuring the IPv6 Default Gateway



IP > IPv6

Action: Configure Global

Default Gateway 2001:DB8:2222:7272::254

CONFIGURING IPV6 INTERFACE SETTINGS

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Configure Interface - VLAN) page to configure general IPv6 settings for the selected VLAN, including auto-configuration of a global unicast interface address, explicit configuration of a link local interface address, the MTU size, and neighbor discovery protocol settings for duplicate address detection and the neighbor solicitation interval.

CLI REFERENCES

- "IPv6 Interface" on page 1397
- "DHCP Client" on page 1375

COMMAND USAGE

- The switch must always be configured with a link-local address. The switch's address auto-configuration function will automatically create a link-local address, as well as an IPv6 global address if router advertisements are detected on the local interface.
- The option to explicitly enable IPv6 will also create a link-local address, but will not generate a global IPv6 address if auto-configuration is not enabled. In this case, you must manually configure an address (see "Configuring an IPv6 Address" on page 574).
- IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol supersedes IPv4 Address Resolution Protocol in IPv6 networks. IPv6 nodes on the same network segment use Neighbor Discovery to discover each other's presence, to determine each other's link-layer addresses, to find routers and to maintain reachability information about the paths to active neighbors. The key parameters used to facilitate this process are the number of attempts made to verify whether or not a duplicate address exists on the same network segment, and the interval between neighbor solicitations used to verify reachability information.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

VLAN Mode

- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN which is to be used for management access. By default, all ports on the switch are members of VLAN 1. However, the management station can be attached to a port belonging to any VLAN, as long as that VLAN has been assigned an IP address. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Address Autoconfig** – Enables stateless autoconfiguration of an IPv6 address on an interface and enables IPv6 functionality on that interface. The network portion of the address is based on prefixes received in IPv6 router advertisement messages, and the host portion is automatically generated using the modified EUI-64 form of the interface identifier (i.e., the switch's MAC address).
  - If the router advertisements have the "other stateful configuration" flag set, the switch will attempt to acquire other non-address configuration information (such as a default gateway).
  - If auto-configuration is not selected, then an address must be manually configured using the Add Interface page described below.
- **Enable IPv6 Explicitly** – Enables IPv6 on an interface. Note that when an explicit address is assigned to an interface, IPv6 is automatically enabled, and cannot be disabled until all assigned addresses have been removed. (Default: Disabled)

  Disabling this parameter does not disable IPv6 for an interface that has been explicitly configured with an IPv6 address.

- **MTU** – Sets the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for IPv6 packets sent on an interface. (Range: 1280-65535 bytes; Default: 1500 bytes)
  - The maximum value set in this field cannot exceed the MTU of the physical interface, which is currently fixed at 1500 bytes.
  - IPv6 routers do not fragment IPv6 packets forwarded from other routers. However, traffic originating from an end-station connected to an IPv6 router may be fragmented.
  - All devices on the same physical medium must use the same MTU in order to operate correctly.
  - IPv6 must be enabled on an interface before the MTU can be set. If an IPv6 address has not been assigned to the switch, “N/A” is displayed in the MTU field.
- **ND DAD Attempts** – The number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages sent on an interface during duplicate address detection. (Range: 0-600, Default: 3)
  - Configuring a value of 0 disables duplicate address detection.
  - Duplicate address detection determines if a new unicast IPv6 address already exists on the network before it is assigned to an interface.
  - Duplicate address detection is stopped on any interface that has been suspended (see "Configuring VLAN Groups" on page 198). While an interface is suspended, all unicast IPv6 addresses assigned to that interface are placed in a “pending” state. Duplicate address detection is automatically restarted when the interface is administratively re-activated.
  - An interface that is re-activated restarts duplicate address detection for all unicast IPv6 addresses on the interface. While duplicate address detection is performed on the interface’s link-local address, the other IPv6 addresses remain in a “tentative” state. If no duplicate link-local address is found, duplicate address detection is started for the remaining IPv6 addresses.
  - If a duplicate address is detected, it is set to “duplicate” state, and a warning message is sent to the console. If a duplicate link-local address is detected, IPv6 processes are disabled on the interface. If a duplicate global unicast address is detected, it is not used. All configuration commands associated with a duplicate address remain configured while the address is in “duplicate” state.
  - If the link-local address for an interface is changed, duplicate address detection is performed on the new link-local address, but not for any of the IPv6 global unicast addresses already associated with the interface.

- **ND NS Interval** – The interval between transmitting IPv6 neighbor solicitation messages on an interface. (Range: 1000-3600000 milliseconds;

  Default: 1000 milliseconds is used for neighbor discovery operations,
  0 milliseconds is advertised in router advertisements.

  This attribute specifies the interval between transmitting neighbor solicitation messages when resolving an address, or when probing the reachability of a neighbor. Therefore, avoid using very short intervals for normal IPv6 operations.

- **ND Reachable-Time** – The amount of time that a remote IPv6 node is considered reachable after some reachability confirmation event has occurred. (Range: 0-3600000 milliseconds; Default: 30000 milliseconds)

- **Restart DHCPv6** – When DHCPv6 is restarted, the switch may attempt to acquire an IP address prefix through stateful address autoconfiguration. If the router advertisements have the "other stateful configuration" flag set, the switch may also attempt to acquire other non-address configuration information (such as a default gateway) when DHCPv6 is restarted.

  Prior to submitting a client request to a DHCPv6 server, the switch should be configured with a link-local address using the Address Autoconfig option. The state of the Managed Address Configuration flag (M flag) and Other Stateful Configuration flag (O flag) received in Router Advertisement messages will determine the information this switch should attempt to acquire from the DHCPv6 server as described below.

  - Both M and O flags are set to 1:

    DHCPv6 is used for both address and other configuration settings.

    This combination is known as DHCPv6 stateful autoconfiguration, in which a DHCPv6 server assigns stateful addresses to IPv6 hosts.

  - The M flag is set to 0, and the O flag is set to 1:

    DHCPv6 is used only for other configuration settings.

    Neighboring routers are configured to advertise non-link-local address prefixes from which IPv6 hosts derive stateless addresses.

    This combination is known as DHCPv6 stateless autoconfiguration, in which a DHCPv6 server does not assign stateful addresses to IPv6 hosts, but does assign stateless configuration settings.

RA Guard

- **Interface** – Shows port or trunk configuration page.

- **RA Guard** – Blocks incoming Router Advertisement and Router Redirect packets. (Default: Disabled)

  IPv6 Router Advertisements (RA) convey information that enables nodes to auto-configure on the network. This information may include the default router address taken from the observed source address of the RA message, as well as on-link prefix information. However, note that unintended misconfigurations, or possibly malicious attacks on the network, may lead to bogus RAs being sent, which in turn can cause operational problems for hosts on the network.

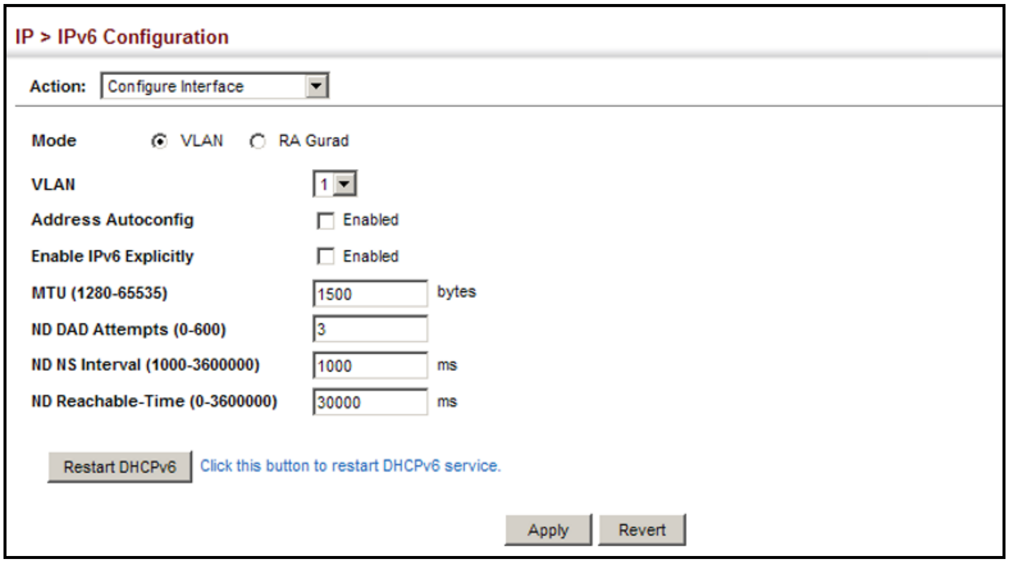
RA Guard can be used to block RAs and Router Redirect (RR) messages on the specified interface. Determine which interfaces are connected to known routers, and enable RA Guard on all other untrusted interfaces.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure general IPv6 settings for the switch:

1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Action list.
3. Select VLAN mode.
4. Specify the VLAN to configure, enable address auto-configuration, or enable IPv6 explicitly to automatically configure a link-local address and enable IPv6 on the selected interface. Set the MTU size, the maximum number of duplicate address detection messages, the neighbor solicitation message interval, and the remote node reachable time.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 331: Configuring General Settings for an IPv6 Interface



IP > IPv6 Configuration

Action: Configure Interface

Mode ● VLAN ○ RA Gurad

VLAN 1

Address Autoconfig ☐ Enabled

Enable IPv6 Explicitly ☐ Enabled

MTU (1280-65535) 1500 bytes

ND DAD Attempts (0-600) 3

ND NS Interval (1000-3600000) 1000 ms

ND Reachable-Time (0-3600000) 30000 ms

To configure RA Guard for the switch:

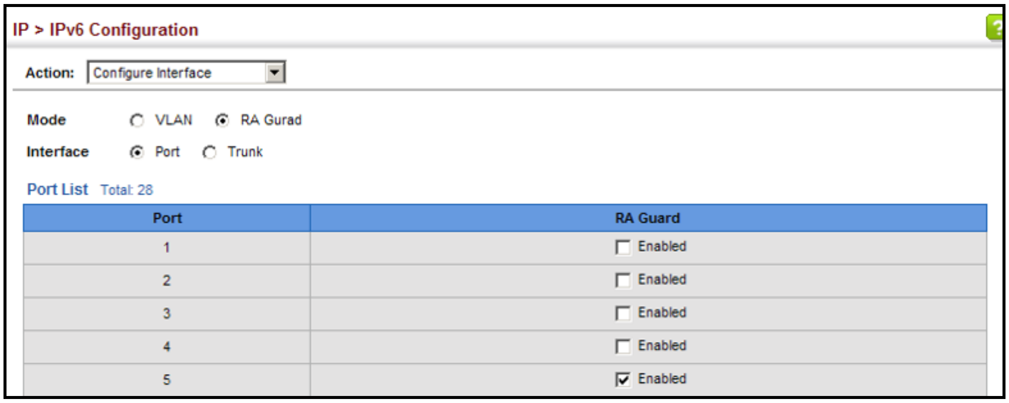
1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Action list.

3. Select RA Guard mode.

4. Enable RA Guard for untrusted interfaces.

5. Click Apply.

Figure 332: Configuring RA Guard for an IPv6 Interface



Action: Configure Interface

Mode ○ VLAN ● RA Gurad

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port List Total: 28

Port	RA Guard
1	☐ Enabled
2	☐ Enabled
3	☐ Enabled
4	☐ Enabled
5	☑ Enabled

CONFIGURING AN IPV6 ADDRESS

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Add IPv6 Address) page to configure an IPv6 interface for management access over the network.

CLI REFERENCES

- "IPv6 Interface" on page 1397

COMMAND USAGE

- All IPv6 addresses must be formatted according to RFC 2373 "IPv6 Addressing Architecture," using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

- The switch must always be configured with a link-local address. Therefore any configuration process that enables IPv6 functionality, or assigns a global unicast address to the switch, including address auto-configuration or explicitly enabling IPv6 (see "Configuring IPv6 Interface Settings" on page 569), will also automatically generate a link-local unicast address. The prefix length for a link-local address is fixed at 64 bits, and the host portion of the default address is based on the modified EUI-64 (Extended Universal Identifier) form of the interface identifier (i.e., the physical MAC address). Alternatively, you can manually configure the link-local address by entering the full address with the network prefix in the range of FE80~FEBF.

- To connect to a larger network with multiple subnets, you must configure a global unicast address. There are several alternatives to configuring this address type:
  - The global unicast address can be automatically configured by taking the network prefix from router advertisements observed on the local interface, and using the modified EUI-64 form of the interface identifier to automatically create the host portion of the

address (see "Configuring IPv6 Interface Settings" on page 569).

  - It can be manually configured by specifying the entire network prefix and prefix length, and using the EUI-64 form of the interface identifier to automatically create the low-order 64 bits in the host portion of the address.
  - You can also manually configure the global unicast address by entering the full address and prefix length.

- You can configure multiple IPv6 global unicast addresses per interface, but only one link-local address per interface.

- If a duplicate link-local address is detected on the local segment, this interface is disabled and a warning message displayed on the console. If a duplicate global unicast address is detected on the network, the address is disabled on this interface and a warning message displayed on the console.

- When an explicit address is assigned to an interface, IPv6 is automatically enabled, and cannot be disabled until all assigned addresses have been removed.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN which is to be used for management access. By default, all ports on the switch are members of VLAN 1. However, the management station can be attached to a port belonging to any VLAN, as long as that VLAN has been assigned an IP address. (Range: 1-4094)

- **Address Type** – Defines the address type configured for this interface.

  - **Global** – Configures an IPv6 global unicast address with a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits, followed by a forward slash, and a decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix (i.e., the network portion of the address).

  - **EUI-64** (Extended Universal Identifier) – Configures an IPv6 address for an interface using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits.

    - When using EUI-64 format for the low-order 64 bits in the host portion of the address, the value entered in the IPv6 Address field includes the network portion of the address, and the prefix length indicates how many contiguous bits (starting at the left) of the address comprise the prefix (i.e., the network portion of the address). Note that the value specified in the IPv6 Address field may include some of the high-order host bits if the specified prefix length is less than 64 bits. If the specified prefix length exceeds 64 bits, then the bits used in the network portion of the address will take precedence over the interface identifier.

    - IPv6 addresses are 16 bytes long, of which the bottom 8 bytes typically form a unique host identifier based on the device's MAC address. The EUI-64 specification is designed for devices that use an extended 8-byte MAC address. For devices that still use a 6-byte MAC address (also known as EUI-48 format), it must be converted into EUI-64 format by inverting the universal/local bit in the address and inserting the hexadecimal number FFFE between the upper and lower three bytes of the MAC address.

      For example, if a device had an EUI-48 address of 28-9F-18-1C-82-35, the global/local bit must first be inverted to meet EUI-64 requirements (i.e., 1 for globally defined addresses and 0 for locally defined addresses), changing 28 to 2A. Then the two bytes FFFE are inserted between the OUI (i.e., organizationally unique identifier, or company identifier) and the rest of the address, resulting in a modified EUI-64 interface identifier of 2A-9F-18-FF-FE-1C-82-35.

    - This host addressing method allows the same interface identifier to be used on multiple IP interfaces of a single device, as long as those interfaces are attached to different subnets.

  - **Link Local** – Configures an IPv6 link-local address.

    - The address prefix must be in the range of FE80~FEBF.

    - You can configure only one link-local address per interface.

    - The specified address replaces a link-local address that was automatically generated for the interface.

- **IPv6 Address** – IPv6 address assigned to this interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an IPv6 address:

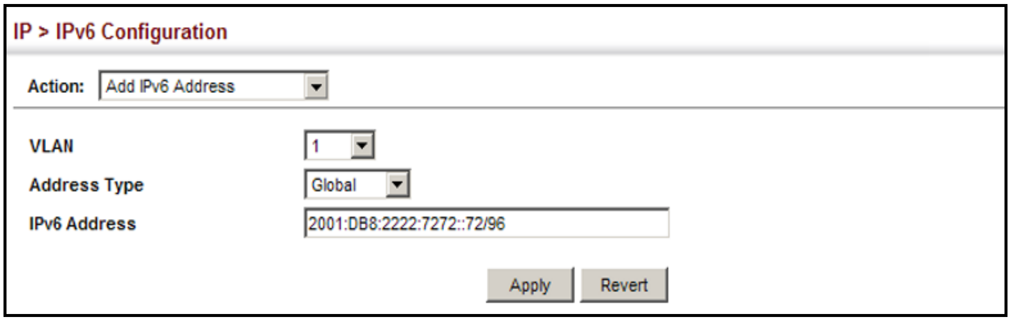
1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.

2. Select Add IPv6 Address from the Action list.

3. Specify the VLAN to configure, select the address type, and then enter an IPv6 address and prefix length.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 333: Configuring an IPv6 Address



IP > IPv6 Configuration

Action: Add IPv6 Address

VLAN: 1

Address Type: Global

IPv6 Address: 2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/96

SHOWING IPV6 ADDRESSES

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Show IPv6 Address) page to display the IPv6 addresses assigned to an interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ipv6 interface" on page 1407

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – ID of a configured VLAN which is to be used for management access. By default, all ports on the switch are members of VLAN 1. However, the management station can be attached to a port belonging to any VLAN, as long as that VLAN has been assigned an IP address. (Range: 1-4094)
- **IPv6 Address Type** – The address type (Global, EUI-64, Link Local).
- **IPv6 Address** – An IPv6 address assigned to this interface.

  In addition to the unicast addresses assigned to an interface, a node is also required to listen to the all-nodes multicast addresses FF01::1 (interface-local scope) and FF02::1 (link-local scope).

  FF01::1/16 is the transient interface-local multicast address for all attached IPv6 nodes, and FF02::1/16 is the link-local multicast address for all attached IPv6 nodes. The interface-local multicast address is only used for loopback transmission of multicast traffic. Link-local multicast addresses cover the same types as used by link-local unicast addresses, including all nodes (FF02::1), all routers (FF02::2), and solicited nodes (FF02::1:FFXX:XXXX) as described below.

  A node is also required to compute and join the associated solicited-node multicast addresses for every unicast and anycast address it is assigned. IPv6 addresses that differ only in the high-order bits, e.g. due to multiple high-order prefixes associated with different aggregations, will map to the same solicited-node address, thereby reducing the number of multicast addresses a node must join. In this example, FF02::1:FF90:0/104 is the solicited-node multicast address which is formed by taking the low-order 24 bits of the address and appending those bits to the prefix.

Note that the solicited-node multicast address (link-local scope FF02) is used to resolve the MAC addresses for neighbor nodes since IPv6 does not support the broadcast method used by the Address Resolution Protocol in IPv4.

These additional addresses are displayed by the CLI (see "show ip interface" on page 1391).

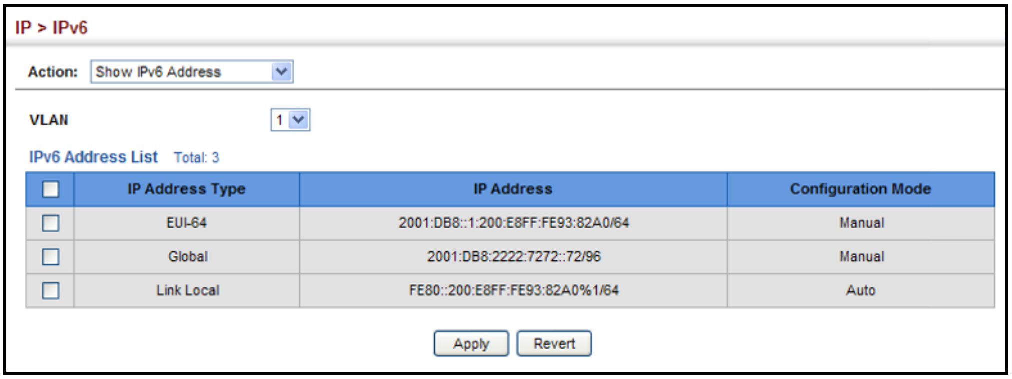
- **Configuration Mode** – Indicates if this address was automatically generated for manually configured.

WEB INTERFACE

To show the configured IPv6 addresses:

1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.
2. Select Show IPv6 Address from the Action list.
3. Select a VLAN from the list.

Figure 334: Showing Configured IPv6 Addresses



IP > IPv6

Action: Show IPv6 Address

VLAN 1

IPv6 Address List Total: 3

☐	IP Address Type	IP Address	Configuration Mode
☐	EUI-64	2001:DB8::1:200:E8FF:FE93:82A0/64	Manual
☐	Global	2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/96	Manual
☐	Link Local	FE80::200:E8FF:FE93:82A0%1/64	Auto

SHOWING THE IPV6 NEIGHBOR CACHE

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Show IPv6 Neighbor Cache) page to display the IPv6 addresses detected for neighbor devices.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ipv6 neighbors" on page 1421

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 38: Show IPv6 Neighbors - display description

Field	Description
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address of neighbor
Age	The time since the address was verified as reachable (in seconds). A static entry is indicated by the value "Permanent."
Link-layer Addr	Physical layer MAC address.

Table 38: Show IPv6 Neighbors - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
State	The following states are used for dynamic entries: ◆ Incomplete - Address resolution is being carried out on the entry. A neighbor solicitation message has been sent to the multicast address of the target, but it has not yet returned a neighbor advertisement message. ◆ Invalid - An invalidated mapping. Setting the state to invalid dis-associates the interface identified with this entry from the indicated mapping (RFC 4293). ◆ Reachable - Positive confirmation was received within the last ReachableTime interval that the forward path to the neighbor was functioning. While in REACH state, the device takes no special action when sending packets. ◆ Stale - More than the ReachableTime interval has elapsed since the last positive confirmation was received that the forward path was functioning. While in STALE state, the device takes no action until a packet is sent. ◆ Delay - More than the ReachableTime interval has elapsed since the last positive confirmation was received that the forward path was functioning. A packet was sent within the last DELAY_FIRST_PROBE_TIME interval. If no reachability confirmation is received within this interval after entering the DELAY state, the switch will send a neighbor solicitation message and change the state to PROBE. ◆ Probe - A reachability confirmation is actively sought by re-sending neighbor solicitation messages every RetransTimer interval until confirmation of reachability is received. ◆ Unknown - Unknown state. The following states are used for static entries: ◆ Incomplete -The interface for this entry is down. ◆ Permanent - Indicates a static entry. ◆ Reachable - The interface for this entry is up. Reachability detection is not applied to static entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.
VLAN	VLAN interface from which the address was reached.

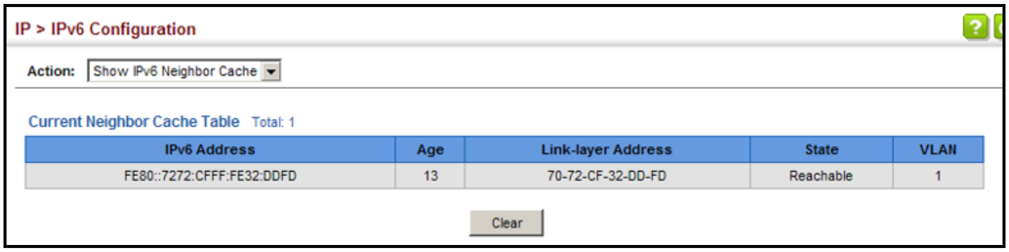
WEB INTERFACE

To show neighboring IPv6 devices:

1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.

2. Select Show IPv6 Neighbors from the Action list.

Figure 335: Showing IPv6 Neighbors



IP > IPv6 Configuration

Action: Show IPv6 Neighbor Cache

Current Neighbor Cache Table Total: 1

IPv6 Address	Age	Link-layer Address	State	VLAN
FE80::7272:CFFF:FE32:DDFD	13	70-72-CF-32-DD-FD	Reachable	1

SHOWING IPV6 STATISTICS

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Show Statistics) page to display statistics about IPv6 traffic passing through this switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ipv6 traffic" on page 1410

COMMAND USAGE

This switch provides statistics for the following traffic types:

- **IPv6** – The Internet Protocol for Version 6 addresses provides a mechanism for transmitting blocks of data (often called packets or frames) from a source to a destination, where these network devices (that is, hosts) are identified by fixed length addresses. The Internet Protocol also provides for fragmentation and reassembly of long packets, if necessary, for transmission through "small packet" networks.

- **ICMPv6** – Internet Control Message Protocol for Version 6 addresses is a network layer protocol that transmits message packets to report errors in processing IPv6 packets. ICMP is therefore an integral part of the Internet Protocol. ICMP messages may be used to report various situations, such as when a datagram cannot reach its destination, when the gateway does not have the buffering capacity to forward a datagram, and when the gateway can direct the host to send traffic on a shorter route. ICMP is also used by routers to feed back information about more suitable routes (that is, the next hop router) to use for a specific destination.

- **UDP** – User Datagram Protocol provides a datagram mode of packet switched communications. It uses IP as the underlying transport mechanism, providing access to IP-like services. UDP packets are delivered just like IP packets – connection-less datagrams that may be discarded before reaching their targets. UDP is useful when TCP would be too complex, too slow, or just unnecessary.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 39: Show IPv6 Statistics - display description

Field	Description
IPv6 Statistics	
IPv6 Received	
Total	The total number of input datagrams received by the interface, including those received in error.
Header Errors	The number of input datagrams discarded due to errors in their IPv6 headers, including version number mismatch, other format errors, hop count exceeded, IPv6 options, etc.
Too Big Errors	The number of input datagrams that could not be forwarded because their size exceeded the link MTU of outgoing interface.
No Routes	The number of input datagrams discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.

Table 39: Show IPv6 Statistics - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Address Errors	The number of input datagrams discarded because the IPv6 address in their IPv6 header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity. This count includes invalid addresses (e.g., ::0) and unsupported addresses (e.g., addresses with unallocated prefixes). For entities which are not IPv6 routers and therefore do not forward datagrams, this counter includes datagrams discarded because the destination address was not a local address.
Unknown Protocols	The number of locally-addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. This counter is incremented at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the datagrams.
Truncated Packets	The number of input datagrams discarded because datagram frame didn't carry enough data.
Discards	The number of input IPv6 datagrams for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting re-assembly.
Delivers	The total number of datagrams successfully delivered to IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP). This counter is incremented at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the datagrams.
Reassembly Request Datagrams	The number of IPv6 fragments received which needed to be reassembled at this interface. Note that this counter is incremented at the interface to which these fragments were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
Reassembly Succeeded	The number of IPv6 datagrams successfully reassembled. Note that this counter is incremented at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
Reassembly Failed	The number of failures detected by the IPv6 re-assembly algorithm (for whatever reason: timed out, errors, etc.). Note that this is not necessarily a count of discarded IPv6 fragments since some algorithms (notably the algorithm in RFC 815) can lose track of the number of fragments by combining them as they are received. This counter is incremented at the interface to which these fragments were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
IPv6 Transmitted	
Forwards Datagrams	The number of output datagrams which this entity received and forwarded to their final destinations. In entities which do not act as IPv6 routers, this counter will include only those packets which were Source-Routed via this entity, and the Source-Route processing was successful. Note that for a successfully forwarded datagram the counter of the outgoing interface is incremented."
Requests	The total number of IPv6 datagrams which local IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IPv6 in requests for transmission. Note that this counter does not include any datagrams counted in ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams.
Discards	The number of output IPv6 datagrams for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter would include datagrams counted in ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
No Routes	The number of input datagrams discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.

Table 39: Show IPv6 Statistics - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Generated Fragments	The number of output datagram fragments that have been generated as a result of fragmentation at this output interface.
Fragment Succeeded	The number of IPv6 datagrams that have been successfully fragmented at this output interface.
Fragment Failed	The number of IPv6 datagrams that have been discarded because they needed to be fragmented at this output interface but could not be.
ICMPv6 Statistics	
ICMPv6 received	
Input	The total number of ICMP messages received by the interface which includes all those counted by ipv6IfIcmpInErrors. Note that this interface is the interface to which the ICMP messages were addressed which may not be necessarily the input interface for the messages.
Errors	The number of ICMP messages which the interface received but determined as having ICMP-specific errors (bad ICMP check sums, bad length, etc.).
Destination Unreachable Messages	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages received by the interface.
Packet Too Big Messages	The number of ICMP Packet Too Big messages received by the interface.
Time Exceeded Messages	The number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages received by the interface.
Parameter Problem Messages	The number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages received by the interface.
Echo Request Messages	The number of ICMP Echo (request) messages received by the interface.
Echo Reply Messages	The number of ICMP Echo Reply messages received by the interface.
Router Solicit Messages	The number of ICMP Router Solicit messages received by the interface.
Router Advertisement Messages	The number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages received by the interface.
Neighbor Solicit Messages	The number of ICMP Neighbor Solicit messages received by the interface.
Neighbor Advertisement Messages	The number of ICMP Neighbor Advertisement messages received by the interface.
Redirect Messages	The number of Redirect messages received by the interface.
Group Membership Query Messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Query messages received by the interface.
Group Membership Response Messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Response messages received by the interface.
Group Membership Reduction Messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction messages received by the interface.
Multicast Listener Discovery Version 2 Reports	The number of MLDv2 reports received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Transmitted	
Output	The total number of ICMP messages which this interface attempted to send. Note that this counter includes all those counted by icmpOutErrors.

Table 39: Show IPv6 Statistics - display description (Continued)

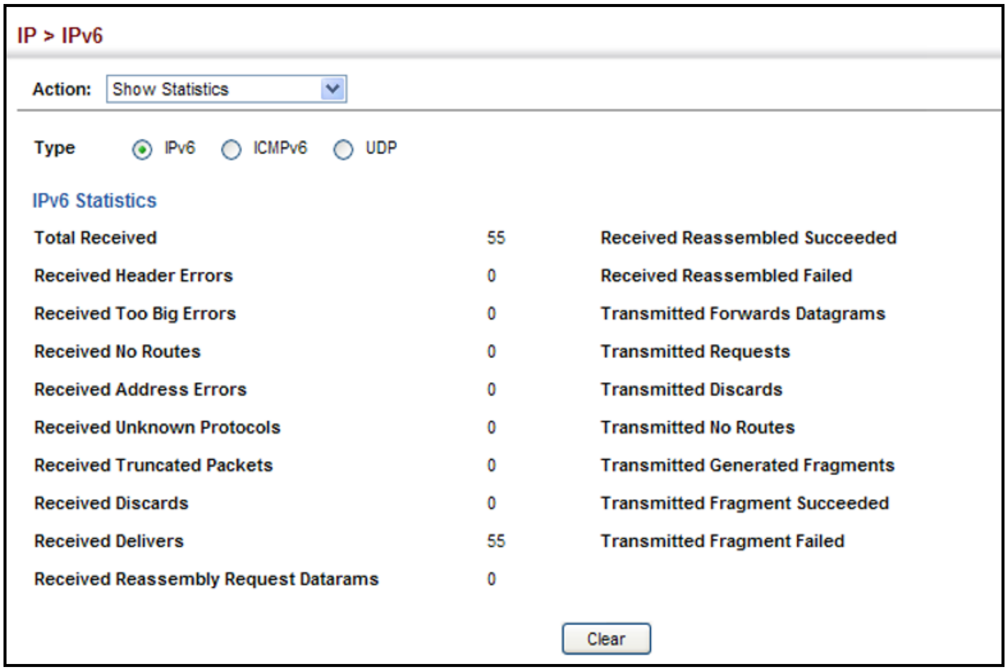
Field	Description
Destination Unreachable Messages	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages sent by the interface.
Packet Too Big Messages	The number of ICMP Packet Too Big messages sent by the interface.
Time Exceeded Messages	The number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages sent by the interface.
Parameter Problem Message	The number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages sent by the interface.
Echo Request Messages	The number of ICMP Echo (request) messages sent by the interface.
Echo Reply Messages	The number of ICMP Echo Reply messages sent by the interface.
Router Solicit Messages	The number of ICMP Router Solicitation messages sent by the interface.
Router Advertisement Messages	The number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages sent by the interface.
Neighbor Solicit Messages	The number of ICMP Neighbor Solicit messages sent by the interface.
Neighbor Advertisement Messages	The number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages sent by the interface.
Redirect Messages	The number of Redirect messages sent. For a host, this object will always be zero, since hosts do not send redirects.
Group Membership Query Messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Query messages sent by the interface.
Group Membership Response Messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Response messages sent.
Group Membership Reduction Messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction messages sent.
Multicast Listener Discovery Version 2 Reports	The number of MLDv2 reports sent by the interface.
UDP Statistics	
Input	The total number of UDP datagrams delivered to UDP users.
No Port Errors	The total number of received UDP datagrams for which there was no application at the destination port.
Other Errors	The number of received UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for reasons other than the lack of an application at the destination port.
Output	The total number of UDP datagrams sent from this entity.

WEB INTERFACE

To show the IPv6 statistics:

1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Action list.
3. Click IPv6, ICMPv6 or UDP.

Figure 336: Showing IPv6 Statistics (IPv6)



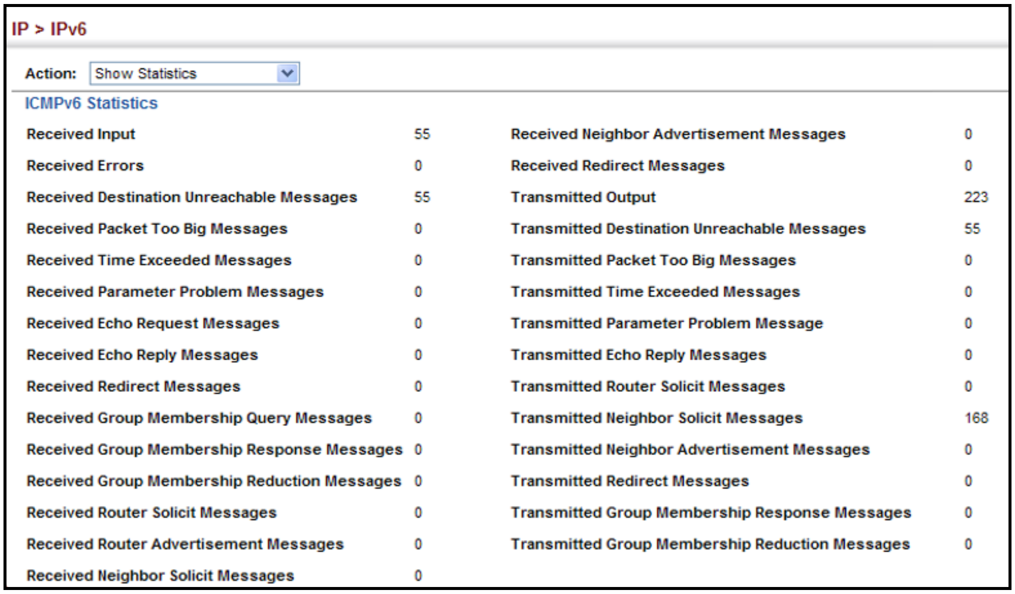
Action: Show Statistics

Type ● IPv6 ○ ICMPv6 ○ UDP

IPv6 Statistics

Total Received	55	Received Reassembled Succeeded
Received Header Errors	0	Received Reassembled Failed
Received Too Big Errors	0	Transmitted Forwards Datagrams
Received No Routes	0	Transmitted Requests
Received Address Errors	0	Transmitted Discards
Received Unknown Protocols	0	Transmitted No Routes
Received Truncated Packets	0	Transmitted Generated Fragments
Received Discards	0	Transmitted Fragment Succeeded
Received Delivers	55	Transmitted Fragment Failed
Received Reassembly Request Datarams	0	

Figure 337: Showing IPv6 Statistics (ICMPv6)

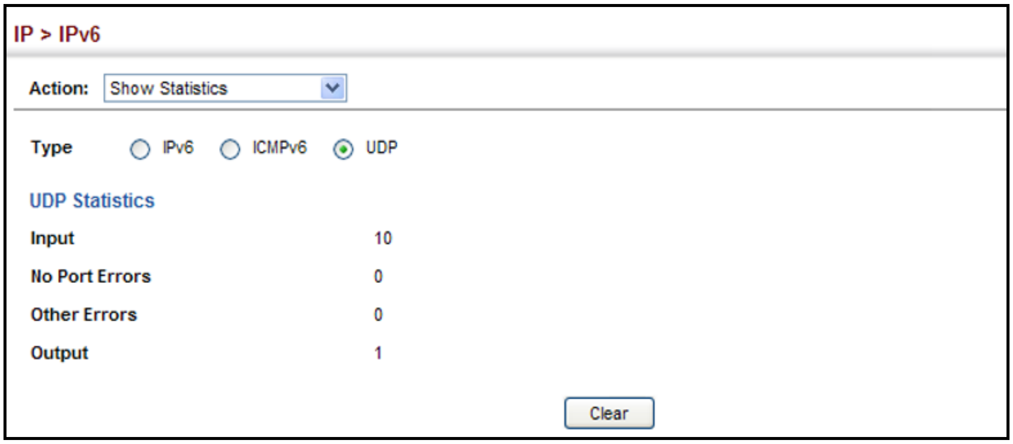


Action: Show Statistics

ICMPv6 Statistics

Received Input	55	Received Neighbor Advertisement Messages	0
Received Errors	0	Received Redirect Messages	0
Received Destination Unreachable Messages	55	Transmitted Output	223
Received Packet Too Big Messages	0	Transmitted Destination Unreachable Messages	55
Received Time Exceeded Messages	0	Transmitted Packet Too Big Messages	0
Received Parameter Problem Messages	0	Transmitted Time Exceeded Messages	0
Received Echo Request Messages	0	Transmitted Parameter Problem Message	0
Received Echo Reply Messages	0	Transmitted Echo Reply Messages	0
Received Redirect Messages	0	Transmitted Router Solicit Messages	0
Received Group Membership Query Messages	0	Transmitted Neighbor Solicit Messages	168
Received Group Membership Response Messages	0	Transmitted Neighbor Advertisement Messages	0
Received Group Membership Reduction Messages	0	Transmitted Redirect Messages	0
Received Router Solicit Messages	0	Transmitted Group Membership Response Messages	0
Received Router Advertisement Messages	0	Transmitted Group Membership Reduction Messages	0
Received Neighbor Solicit Messages	0		

Figure 338: Showing IPv6 Statistics (UDP)



Action: Show Statistics

Type ○ IPv6 ○ ICMPv6 ● UDP

UDP Statistics

Input	10
No Port Errors	0
Other Errors	0
Output	1

SHOWING THE MTU FOR RESPONDING DESTINATIONS

Use the IP > IPv6 Configuration (Show MTU) page to display the maximum transmission unit (MTU) cache for destinations that have returned an ICMP packet-too-big message along with an acceptable MTU to this switch.

CLI REFERENCES

◆ "show ipv6 mtu" on page 1409

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Table 40: Show MTU - display description

Field	Description
MTU	Adjusted MTU contained in the ICMP packet-too-big message returned from this destination, and now used for all traffic sent along this path.
Since	Time since an ICMP packet-too-big message was received from this destination.
Destination Address	Address which sent an ICMP packet-too-big message.

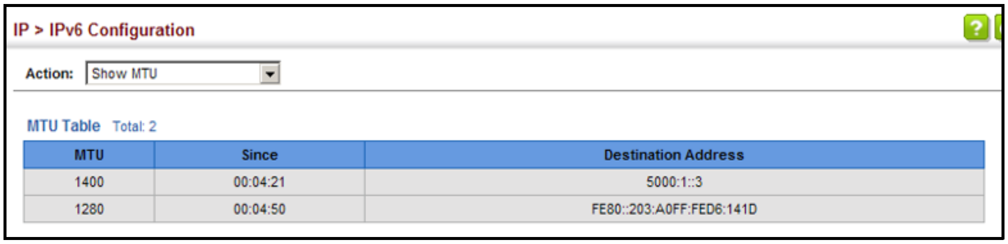
WEB INTERFACE

To show the MTU reported from other devices:

1. Click IP, IPv6 Configuration.

2. Select Show MTU from the Action list.

Figure 339: Showing Reported MTU Values



Action: Show MTU

MTU Table Total: 2

MTU	Since	Destination Address
1400	00:04:21	5000:1::3
1280	00:04:50	FE80::203:A0FF:FED6:141D

16

IP SERVICES

This chapter describes how to configure Domain Name Service (DNS) on this switch. For information on DHCP snooping which is included in this folder, see "DHCP Snooping" on page 409.

This chapter provides information on the following IP services, including:

- DNS – Configures default domain names, identifies servers to use for dynamic lookup, and shows how to configure static entries.
- DHCP Client – Specifies the DHCP client identifier for an interface.
- DHCP Relay Option 82 – Enables DHCP relay service for attached host devices, including DHCP option 82 information.
- PPPoE Intermediate Agent – Configures PPPoE Intermediate Agent (PPPoE IA) relay parameters required for passing authentication messages between a client and broadband remote access servers.

DOMAIN NAME SERVICE

DNS service on this switch allows host names to be mapped to IP addresses using static table entries or by redirection to other name servers on the network. When a client device designates this switch as a DNS server, the client will attempt to resolve host names into IP addresses by forwarding DNS queries to the switch, and waiting for a response.

You can manually configure entries in the DNS table used for mapping domain names to IP addresses, configure default domain names, or specify one or more name servers to use for domain name to address translation.

CONFIGURING GENERAL DNS SERVICE PARAMETERS

Use the IP Service > DNS - General (Configure Global) page to enable domain lookup and set the default domain name.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip domain-lookup" on page 1366
- "ip domain-name" on page 1367

COMMAND USAGE

- To enable DNS service on this switch, enable domain lookup status, and configure one or more name servers (see "Configuring a List of Name Servers" on page 590).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

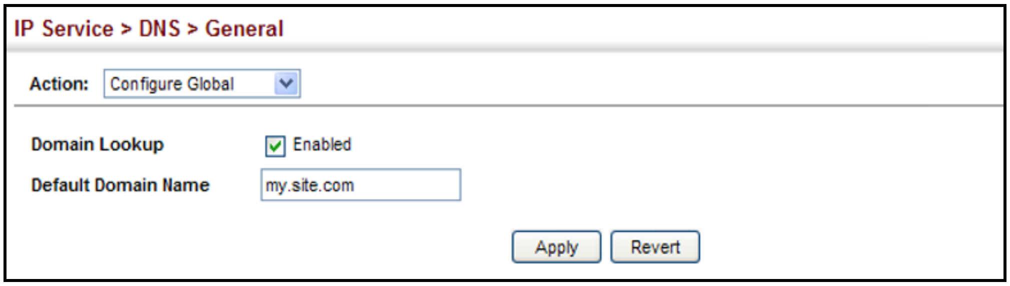
- **Domain Lookup** – Enables DNS host name-to-address translation. (Default: Disabled)
- **Default Domain Name** – Defines the default domain name appended to incomplete host names. Do not include the initial dot that separates the host name from the domain name.
(Range: 1-127 alphanumeric characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure general settings for DNS:

1. Click IP Service, DNS.
2. Select Configure Global from the Action list.
3. Enable domain lookup, and set the default domain name.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 340: Configuring General Settings for DNS



Domain Lookup ☑ Enabled
Default Domain Name my.site.com

CONFIGURING A LIST OF DOMAIN NAMES

Use the IP Service > DNS - General (Add Domain Name) page to configure a list of domain names to be tried in sequential order.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip domain-list" on page 1365
- "show dns" on page 1371

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this page to define a list of domain names that can be appended to incomplete host names (i.e., host names passed from a client that are not formatted with dotted notation).
- If there is no domain list, the default domain name is used (see "Configuring General DNS Service Parameters" on page 587). If there is a domain list, the system will search it for a corresponding entry. If none is found, it will use the default domain name.
- When an incomplete host name is received by the DNS service on this switch and a domain name list has been specified, the switch will work

through the domain list, appending each domain name in the list to the host name, and checking with the specified name servers for a match (see "Configuring a List of Name Servers" on page 590).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

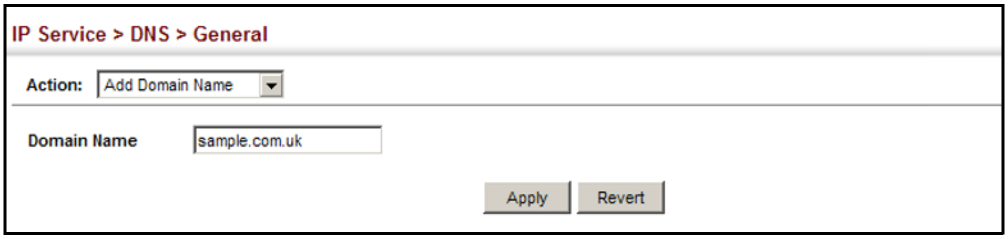
Domain Name – Name of the host. Do not include the initial dot that separates the host name from the domain name. (Range: 1-68 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To create a list domain names:

1. Click IP Service, DNS.
2. Select Add Domain Name from the Action list.
3. Enter one domain name at a time.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 341: Configuring a List of Domain Names for DNS



IP Service > DNS > General

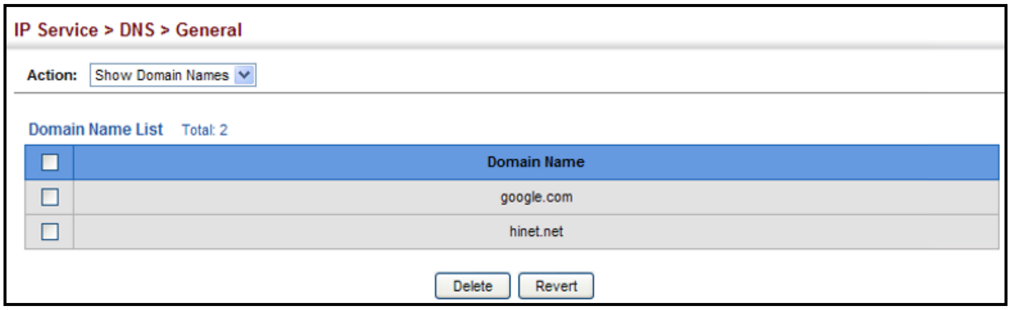
Action: Add Domain Name

Domain Name: sample.com.uk

To show the list domain names:

1. Click IP Service, DNS.
2. Select Show Domain Names from the Action list.

Figure 342: Showing the List of Domain Names for DNS



IP Service > DNS > General

Action: Show Domain Names

Domain Name List Total: 2

☐	Domain Name
☐	google.com
☐	hinet.net

CONFIGURING A LIST OF NAME SERVERS

Use the IP Service > DNS - General (Add Name Server) page to configure a list of name servers to be tried in sequential order.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip name-server" on page 1369
- "show dns" on page 1371

COMMAND USAGE

- To enable DNS service on this switch, configure one or more name servers, and enable domain lookup status (see "Configuring General DNS Service Parameters" on page 587).
- When more than one name server is specified, the servers are queried in the specified sequence until a response is received, or the end of the list is reached with no response.
- If all name servers are deleted, DNS will automatically be disabled. This is done by disabling the domain lookup status.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

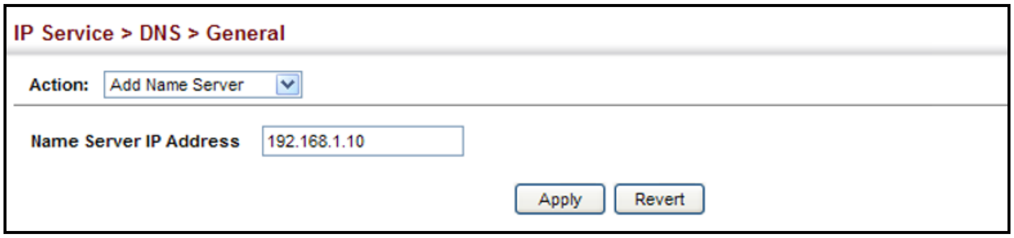
Name Server IP Address – Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address of a domain name server to use for name-to-address resolution. Up to six IP addresses can be added to the name server list.

WEB INTERFACE

To create a list name servers:

1. Click IP Service, DNS.
2. Select Add Name Server from the Action list.
3. Enter one name server at a time.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 343: Configuring a List of Name Servers for DNS



IP Service > DNS > General

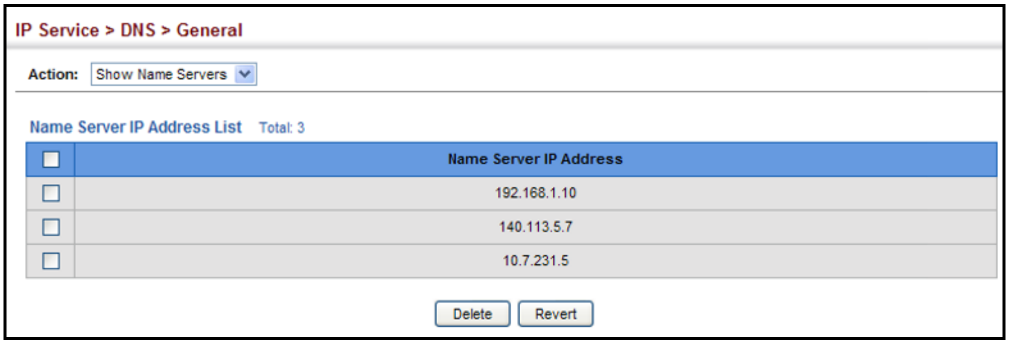
Action: Add Name Server

Name Server IP Address: 192.168.1.10

To show the list name servers:

1. Click IP Service, DNS.
2. Select Show Name Servers from the Action list.

Figure 344: Showing the List of Name Servers for DNS


IP Service > DNS > General
Action: Show Name Servers
Name Server IP Address List Total: 3
☐ Name Server IP Address
☐ 192.168.1.10
☐ 140.113.5.7
☐ 10.7.231.5
Delete
Revert

CONFIGURING STATIC DNS HOST TO ADDRESS ENTRIES

Use the IP Service > DNS - Static Host Table (Add) page to manually configure static entries in the DNS table that are used to map domain names to IP addresses.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip host" on page 1368
- "show hosts" on page 1372

COMMAND USAGE

- Static entries may be used for local devices connected directly to the attached network, or for commonly used resources located elsewhere on the network.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Host Name** – Name of a host device that is mapped to one or more IP addresses. (Range: 1-127 characters)

- **IP Address** – IPv4 or IPv6 address(es) associated with a host name.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure static entries in the DNS table:

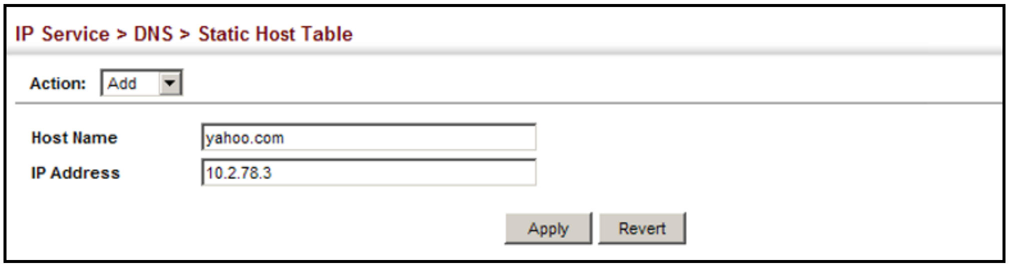
1. Click IP Service, DNS, Static Host Table.

2. Select Add from the Action list.

3. Enter a host name and the corresponding address.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 345: Configuring Static Entries in the DNS Table



Action: Add

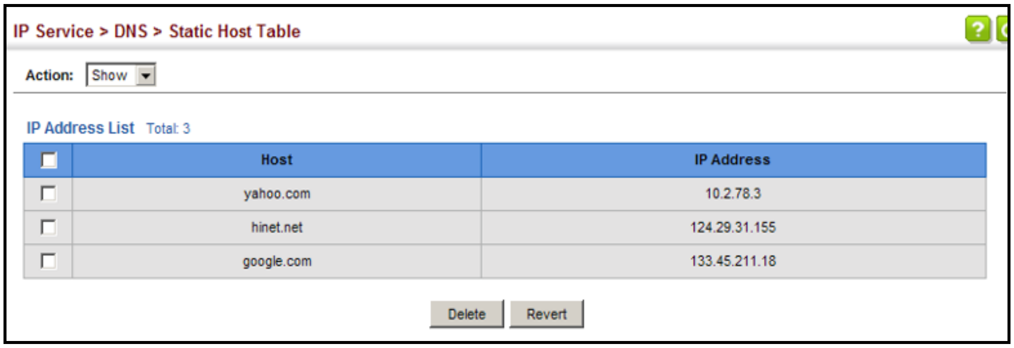
Host Name: yahoo.com

IP Address: 10.2.78.3

To show static entries in the DNS table:

1. Click IP Service, DNS, Static Host Table.
2. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 346: Showing Static Entries in the DNS Table



Action: Show

IP Address List Total: 3

☐	Host	IP Address
☐	yahoo.com	10.2.78.3
☐	hinet.net	124.29.31.155
☐	google.com	133.45.211.18

DISPLAYING THE DNS CACHE

Use the IP Service > DNS - Cache page to display entries in the DNS cache that have been learned via the designated name servers.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show dns cache" on page 1372

COMMAND USAGE

- Servers or other network devices may support one or more connections via multiple IP addresses. If more than one IP address is associated with a host name via information returned from a name server, a DNS client can try each address in succession, until it establishes a connection with the target device.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **No.** – The entry number for each resource record.
- **Flag** – The flag is always “4” indicating a cache entry and therefore unreliable.

- **Type** – This field includes CNAME which specifies the host address for the owner, and ALIAS which specifies an alias.

- **IP** – The IP address associated with this record.

- **TTL** – The time to live reported by the name server.

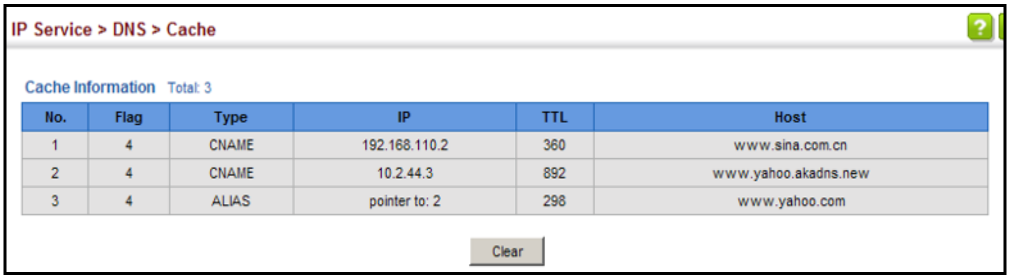
- **Host** – The host name associated with this record.

WEB INTERFACE

To display entries in the DNS cache:

1. Click IP Service, DNS, Cache.

Figure 347: Showing Entries in the DNS Cache



IP Service > DNS > Cache

Cache Information Total: 3

No.	Flag	Type	IP	TTL	Host
1	4	CNAME	192.168.110.2	360	www.sina.com.cn
2	4	CNAME	10.2.44.3	892	www.yahoo.akadns.new
3	4	ALIAS	pointer to: 2	298	www.yahoo.com

DYNAMIC HOST CONFIGURATION PROTOCOL

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) can dynamically allocate an IP address and other configuration information to network clients when they boot up. If a subnet does not already include a BOOTP or DHCP server, you can relay DHCP client requests to a DHCP server on another subnet.

SPECIFYING A DHCP CLIENT IDENTIFIER

Use the IP Service > DHCP > Client page to specify the DHCP client identifier for a VLAN interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip dhcp client class-id" on page 1376

COMMAND USAGE

- The class identifier is used identify the vendor class and configuration of the switch to the DHCP server, which then uses this information to decide on how to service the client or the type of information to return.

- The general framework for this DHCP option is set out in RFC 2132 (Option 60). This information is used to convey configuration settings or other identification information about a client, but the specific string to use should be supplied by your service provider or network administrator.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed in the web interface:

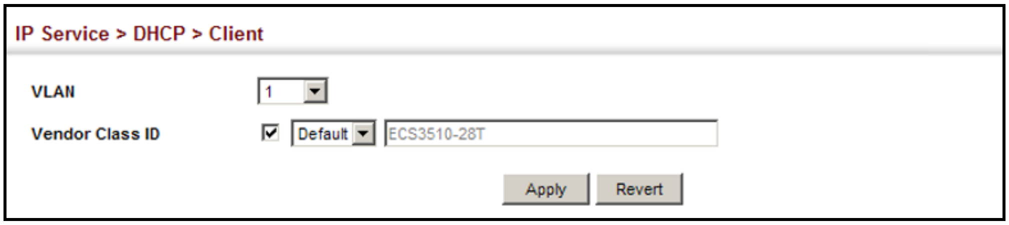
- **VLAN** – ID of configured VLAN.
- **Vendor Class ID** – The following options are supported when the check box is marked to enable this feature:
- **Default** – The default string is ECS3510-28T.
- **Text** – A text string. (Range: 1-32 characters)
- **Hex** – A hexadecimal value. (Range: 1-64 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure a DHCP client identifier:

1. Click IP Service, DHCP, Client.
2. Mark the check box to enable this feature. Select the default setting, or the format for a vendor class identifier. If a non-default value is used, enter a text string or hexadecimal value.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 348: Specifying A DHCP Client Identifier



IP Service > DHCP > Client

VLAN: 1

Vendor Class ID: ☑ Default ECS3510-28T

CONFIGURING DHCP RELAY SERVICE

Use the IP Service > DHCP > Relay page to configure DHCP relay service for attached host devices, including DHCP option 82 information. DHCP provides an option for sending information about its DHCP clients to the DHCP server (specifically, the interface on the relay server through which the DHCP client request was received). Also known as DHCP Relay Option 82, it allows compatible DHCP servers to use this information when assigning IP addresses, or to set other services or policies for clients.

Option 82 information contains information which can identify both the relay agent and the interface through which the DHCP request was received:

- The DHCP Relay Information Option Remote ID (RID) is the access node identifier – a string used to identify the switch to the DHCP server.
- The DHCP Relay Information Option Fields are the Option 82 circuit identification fields (CID – including VLAN ID, stack unit, and port).

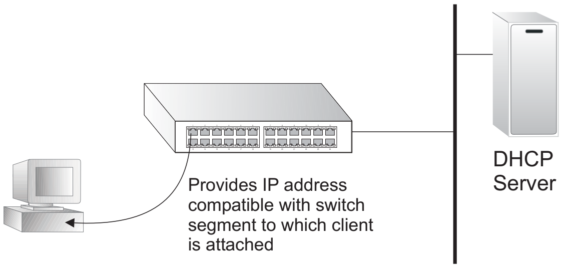
These fields identify the requesting device by indicating the interface through which the relay agent received the request.

If DHCP relay is enabled, and this switch sees a DHCP client request, it inserts its own IP address into the request so that the DHCP server will know the subnet where the client is located. Depending on the selected frame format set for the remote-id, this information may specify the MAC address, IP address, or an arbitrary string for the requesting device (that is, the relay agent in this context).

By default, the relay agent also fills in the Option 82 circuit-id field with information indicating the local interface over which the switch received the DHCP client request, including the VLAN ID, stack unit, and port. This allows DHCP client-server exchange messages to be forwarded between the server and client without having to flood them onto the entire VLAN.

The switch then forwards the packet to the DHCP server. When the server receives the DHCP request, it allocates a free IP address for the DHCP client from its defined scope for the DHCP client's subnet, and sends a DHCP response back to the DHCP relay agent (i.e., this switch). This switch then passes the DHCP response received from the server to the client.

Figure 349: Layer 2 DHCP Relay Service


Provides IP address compatible with switch segment to which client is attached
DHCP Server

CLI REFERENCES

- "DHCP Relay Option 82" on page 1381

COMMAND USAGE

- You must specify the IP address for at least one active DHCP server. Otherwise, the switch's DHCP relay agent will not be able to forward client requests to a DHCP server. Up to five DHCP servers can be specified in order of preference.

  If any of the specified DHCP server addresses are not located in the same network segment with this switch, specify the default router through which this switch can reach other IP subnetworks (see "Configuring the IPv4 Default Gateway" or "Configuring the IPv6 Default Gateway").

- DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 (see page 409) and DHCP Relay Information Option 82 cannot both be enabled at the same time.

- DHCP request packets received by the switch are handled as follows:

  - If a DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP request packet *without* option 82 information from the management VLAN or a non-management VLAN, it will add option 82 relay information and the relay agent's address to the DHCP request packet, and then unicast it to the DHCP server.

  - If a DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP request packet *with* option 82 information from the management VLAN or a non-management VLAN, it will process it according to the configured relay information option policy:
    - If the policy is "replace," the DHCP request packet's option 82 content (the RID and CID sub-option) is replaced with information provided by the switch. The relay agent address is inserted into the DHCP request packet, and the switch then unicasts this packet to the DHCP server.
    - If the policy is "keep," the DHCP request packet's option 82 content will be retained. The relay agent address is inserted into the DHCP request packet, and the switch then unicasts this packet to the DHCP server.
    - If the policy is "drop," the original DHCP request packet is flooded onto the VLAN which received the packet but is not relayed.

- DHCP reply packets received by the relay agent are handled as follows:

  When the relay agent receives a DHCP reply packet with Option 82 information over the management VLAN, it first ensures that the packet is destined for it.

  - If the RID in the DHCP reply packet is not identical with that configured on the switch, the option 82 information is retained, and the packet is flooded onto the VLAN through which it was received.
  - If the RID in the DHCP reply packet matches that configured on the switch, it then removes the Option 82 information from the packet, and sends it on as follows:
    - If the DHCP packet's broadcast flag is on, the switch uses the circuit-id information contained in the option 82 information fields to identify the VLAN connected to the requesting client and then broadcasts the DHCP reply packet to this VLAN.
    - If the DHCP packet's broadcast flag is off, the switch uses the circuit-id information in option 82 fields to identify the interface connected to the requesting client and unicasts the reply packet to the client.

- DHCP packets are flooded onto the VLAN which received them if DHCP relay service is enabled on the switch and any of the following situations apply:
  - There is no DHCP relay server set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP packet.

- A DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP request packet with a non-zero relay agent address field (that is not the address of this switch).
- A DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives DHCP reply packet without option 82 information from the management VLAN.
- The reply packet contains a valid relay agent address field (that is not the address of this switch), or receives a reply packet with a zero relay agent address through the management VLAN.
- A DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, and the switch receives a reply packet on a non-management VLAN.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Insertion of Relay Information** – Enable DHCP Option 82 information relay. (Default: Disabled)
- **DHCP Option Policy** – Specifies how to handle client requests which already contain DHCP Option 82 information:

  Drop - Floods the original request packet onto the VLAN that received it instead of relaying it. (This is the default.)

  Keep - Retains the Option 82 information in the client request, inserts the relay agent’s address, and unicasts the packet to the DHCP server.

  Replace - Replaces the Option 82 information circuit-id and remote-id fields in the client’s request with information provided by the relay agent itself, inserts the relay agent’s address, and unicasts the packet to the DHCP server.
- **DHCP Sub-option Format** – Specifies whether or not to use the sub-type and sub-length fields in the circuit-ID (CID) and remote-ID (RID) in Option 82 information. (Default: Included)
- **DHCP Remote ID Sub-option** – Specifies the format used to identify this switch as the DHCP relay agent to the DHCP server:
  - **MAC Address** - Includes a MAC address field for the relay agent (that is, the MAC address of the switch’s CPU). This attribute can be encoded in hexadecimal or ASCII.
  - **IP Address** - Includes the IP address field for the relay agent (that is, the IP address of the management interface). This attribute can be encoded in hexadecimal or ASCII.
  - **String** - An arbitrary string inserted into the remote identifier field. (Range: 1-32 characters)

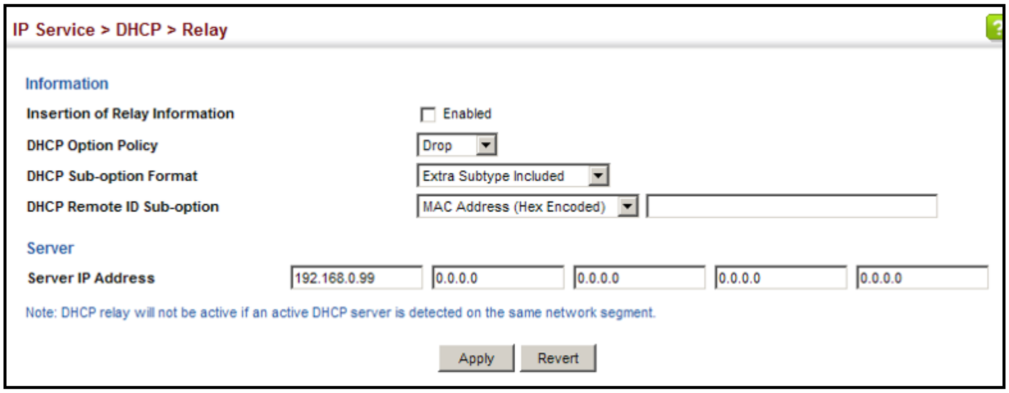
- **Server IP Address** – Addresses of DHCP servers or relay servers to be used by the switch's DHCP relay agent in order of preference.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure DHCP relay service:

1. Click IP Service, DHCP, Relay.
2. Enable or disable Option 82.
3. Set the Option 82 policy to specify how to handle Option 82 information already contained in DHCP client request packets.
4. Specify whether or not include "type" and "length" sub-options.
5. Set the frame format used for the remote ID.
6. Enter up to five IP addresses for DHCP servers or relay servers in order of preference.
7. Click Apply.

Figure 350: Configuring DHCP Relay Information Option 82 Service



IP Service > DHCP > Relay

Information

Insertion of Relay Information ☐ Enabled

DHCP Option Policy: Drop

DHCP Sub-option Format: Extra Subtype Included

DHCP Remote ID Sub-option: MAC Address (Hex Encoded)

Server

Server IP Address: 192.168.0.99 | 0.0.0.0 | 0.0.0.0 | 0.0.0.0 | 0.0.0.0

Note: DHCP relay will not be active if an active DHCP server is detected on the same network segment.

CONFIGURING THE PPPOE INTERMEDIATE AGENT

This section describes how to configure the PPPoE Intermediate Agent (PPPoE IA) relay parameters required for passing authentication messages between a client and broadband remote access servers.

CONFIGURING PPPOE IA GLOBAL SETTINGS

Use the IP Service > PPPoE Intermediate Agent (Configure Global) page to enable the PPPoE IA on the switch, set the access node identifier, and set the generic error message.

CLI REFERENCES

- "pppoe intermediate-agent" on page 858
- "pppoe intermediate-agent port-format-type" on page 860

- "show pppoe intermediate-agent info" on page 863

COMMAND USAGE

When PPPoE IA is enabled, the switch inserts a tag identifying itself as a PPPoE IA residing between the attached client requesting network access and the ports connected to broadband remote access servers (BRAS). The switch extracts access-loop information from the client's PPPoE Active Discovery Request, and forwards this information to all trusted ports (designated on the Configure Interface page). The BRAS detects the presence of the subscriber's circuit-ID tag inserted by the switch during the PPPoE discovery phase, and sends this tag as a NAS-port-ID attribute in PPP authentication and AAA accounting requests to a RADIUS server.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **PPPoE IA Global Status** – Enables the PPPoE Intermediate Agent globally on the switch. (Default: Disabled)

  Note that PPPoE IA must be enabled globally before it can be enabled on an interface.

- **Access Node Identifier** – String identifying this switch as an PPPoE IA to the PPPoE server. (Range: 1-48 ASCII characters: Default: IP address of first IPv4 interface on the switch.)

  The switch uses the access-node-identifier to generate the circuit-id for PPPoE discovery stage packets sent to the BRAS, but does not modify the source or destination MAC address of these PPPoE discovery packets. These messages are forwarded to all trusted ports designated on the Configure Interface page.

- **Operational Access Node Identifier** – The configured access node identifier.

- **Generic Error Message** – An error message notifying the sender that the PPPoE Discovery packet was too large. (Range: 0-127; Default: PPPoE Discover packet too large to process. Try reducing the number of tags added.)

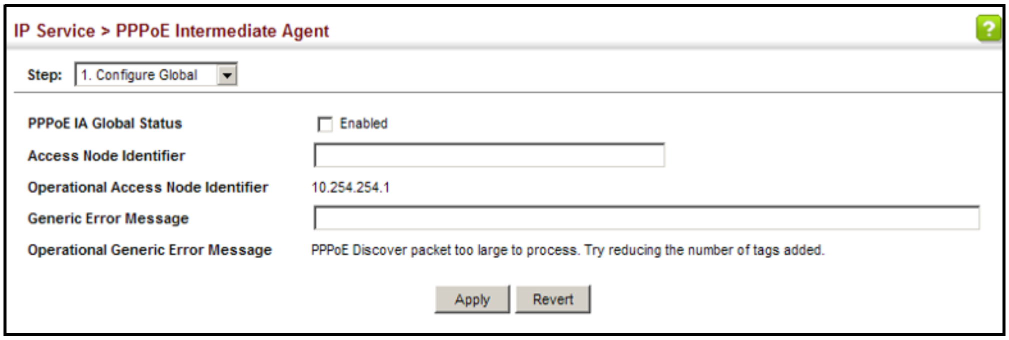
- **Operational Generic Error Message** – The configured generic error message.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for PPPoE IA:

1. Click IP Service, PPPoE Intermediate Agent.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Enable the PPPoE IA on the switch, set the access node identifier, and set the generic error message.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 351: Configuring Global Settings for PPPoE Intermediate Agent



Step: 1. Configure Global

PPPoE IA Global Status ☐ Enabled
Access Node Identifier
Operational Access Node Identifier 10.254.254.1
Generic Error Message
Operational Generic Error Message PPPoE Discover packet too large to process. Try reducing the number of tags added.

CONFIGURING PPPOE IA INTERFACE SETTINGS

Use the IP Service > PPPoE Intermediate Agent (Configure Interface) page to enable PPPoE IA on an interface, set trust status, enable vendor tag stripping, and set the circuit ID and remote ID.

CLI REFERENCES

- "PPPoE Intermediate Agent" on page 858

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Port or trunk selection.
- **PPPoE IA Status** – Enables the PPPoE IA on an interface. (Default: Disabled)

  Note that PPPoE IA must also be enabled globally on the switch for this command to take effect.
- **Trust Status** – Sets an interface to trusted mode to indicate that it is connected to a PPPoE server. (Default: Disabled)
  - Set any interfaces connecting the switch to a PPPoE Server as trusted. Interfaces that connect the switch to users (PPPoE clients) should be set as untrusted.
  - At least one trusted interface must be configured on the switch for the PPPoE IA to function.
- **Vendor Tag Strip** – Enables the stripping of vendor tags from PPPoE Discovery packets sent from a PPPoE server. (Default: Disabled)

  This parameter only applies to trusted interfaces. It is used to strip off vendor-specific tags (which carry subscriber and line identification information) in PPPoE Discovery packets received from an upstream PPPoE server before forwarding them to a user.

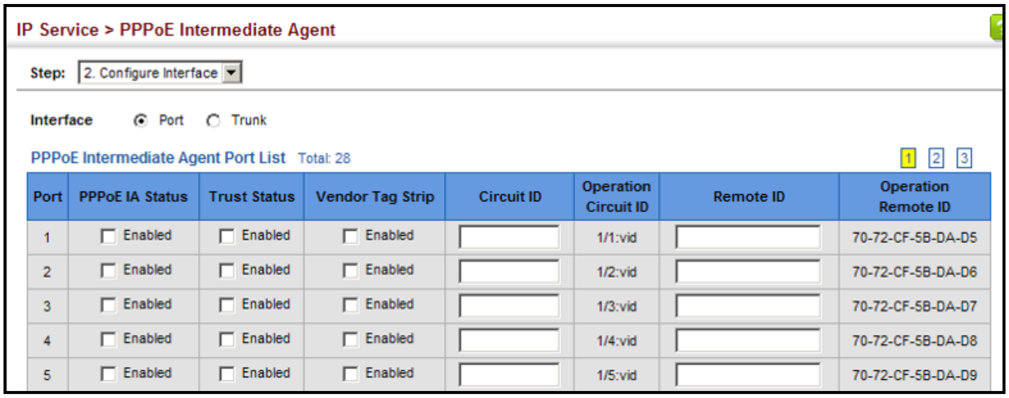
- **Circuit ID** – String identifying the circuit identifier (or interface) on this switch to which the user is connected. (Range: 1-10 ASCII characters; Default: Unit/Port:VLAN-ID, or 0/Trunk-ID:VLAN-ID)
  - The PPPoE server extracts the Line-ID tag from PPPoE discovery stage messages, and uses the Circuit-ID field of that tag as a NAS-Port-ID attribute in AAA access and accounting requests.
  - The switch intercepts PPPoE discovery frames from the client and inserts a unique line identifier using the PPPoE Vendor-Specific tag (0x0105) to PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) and Request (PADR) packets. The switch then forwards these packets to the PPPoE server. The tag contains the Line-ID of the customer line over which the discovery packet was received, entering the switch (or access node) where the intermediate agent resides.
  - Outgoing PAD Offer (PADO) and Session-confirmation (PADS) packets sent from the PPPoE Server include the Circuit-ID tag inserted by the switch, and should be stripped out of PADO and PADS packets which are to be passed directly to end-node clients.
- **Operational Circuit ID** – The configured circuit identifier.
- **Remote ID** – String identifying the remote identifier (or interface) on this switch to which the user is connected. (Range: 1-63 ASCII characters; Default: Port MAC address)
- **Operational Remote ID** – The configured circuit identifier.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure interface settings for PPPoE IA:

1. Click IP Service, PPPoE Intermediate Agent.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Port or Trunk interface type.
4. Enable PPPoE IA on an interface, set trust status, enable vendor tag stripping if required, and set the circuit ID and remote ID.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 352: Configuring Interface Settings for PPPoE Intermediate Agent



IP Service > PPPoE Intermediate Agent

Step: 2. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

PPPoE Intermediate Agent Port List Total: 28

Port	PPPoE IA Status	Trust Status	Vendor Tag Strip	Circuit ID	Operation Circuit ID	Remote ID	Operation Remote ID
1	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled		1/1:vid		70-72-CF-5B-DA-D5
2	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled		1/2:vid		70-72-CF-5B-DA-D6
3	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled		1/3:vid		70-72-CF-5B-DA-D7
4	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled		1/4:vid		70-72-CF-5B-DA-D8
5	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled		1/5:vid		70-72-CF-5B-DA-D9

SHOWING PPPOE IA STATISTICS

Use the IP Service > PPPoE Intermediate Agent (Show Statistics) page to show statistics on PPPoE IA protocol messages.

CLI REFERENCES

- "clear pppoe intermediate-agent statistics" on page 862

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

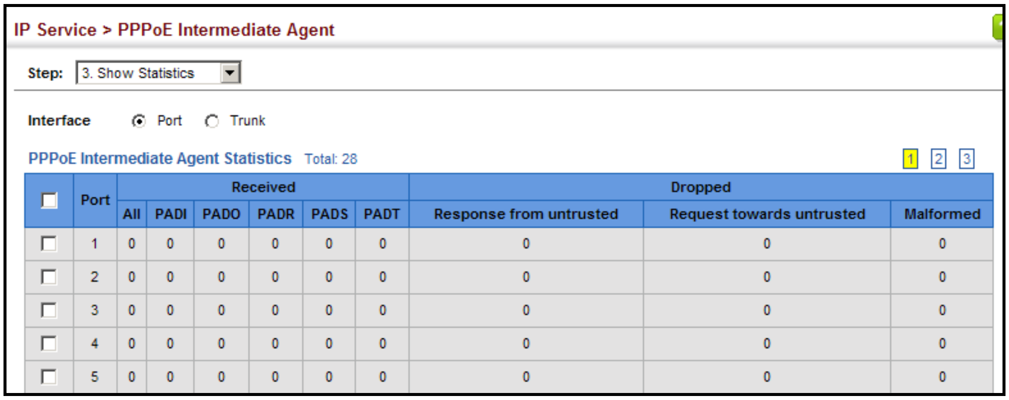
- **Interface** – Port or trunk selection.
- **Received** – Received PPPoE active discovery messages.
  - **All** – All PPPoE active discovery message types.
  - **PADI** – PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation messages.
  - **PADO** – PPPoE Active Discovery Offer messages.
  - **PADR** – PPPoE Active Discovery Request messages.
  - **PADS** – PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation messages.
  - **PADT** – PPPoE Active Discovery Terminate messages.
- **Dropped** – Dropped PPPoE active discovery messages.
  - **Response from untrusted** – Response from an interface which not been configured as trusted.
  - **Request towards untrusted** – Request sent to an interface which not been configured as trusted.
  - **Malformed** – Corrupted PPPoE message.

WEB INTERFACE

To show statistics for PPPoE IA protocol messages:

1. Click IP Service, PPPoE Intermediate Agent.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Port or Trunk interface type.

Figure 353: Showing PPPoE Intermediate Agent Statistics



IP Service > PPPoE Intermediate Agent

Step: 3. Show Statistics

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

PPPoE Intermediate Agent Statistics Total: 28

☐	Port	Received						Dropped		
		All	PADI	PADO	PADR	PADS	PADT	Response from untrusted	Request towards untrusted	Malformed
☐	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

17

MULTICAST FILTERING

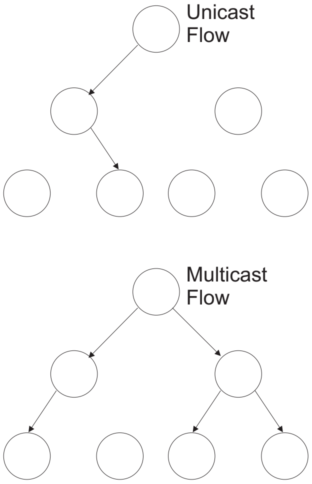
This chapter describes how to configure the following multicast services:

- IGMP Snooping – Configures snooping and query parameters.
- Filtering and Throttling – Filters specified multicast service, or throttling the maximum of multicast groups allowed on an interface.
- MLD Snooping – Configures snooping and query parameters for IPv6.
- Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv4 – Configures a single network-wide multicast VLAN shared by hosts residing in other standard or private VLAN groups, preserving security and data isolation.
- Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv6 – Configures a single network-wide multicast VLAN shared by hosts residing in other standard or private VLAN groups, preserving security and data isolation.

OVERVIEW

Multicasting is used to support real-time applications such as video conferencing or streaming audio. A multicast server does not have to establish a separate connection with each client. It merely broadcasts its service to the network, and any hosts that want to receive the multicast register with their local multicast switch/router. Although this approach reduces the network overhead required by a multicast server, the broadcast traffic must be carefully pruned at every multicast switch/router it passes through to ensure that traffic is only passed on to the hosts which subscribed to this service.

Figure 354: Multicast Filtering Concept



This switch can use Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) to filter multicast traffic. IGMP Snooping can be used to passively monitor or “snoop” on exchanges between attached hosts and an IGMP-enabled device, most commonly a multicast router. In this way, the switch can discover the ports that want to join a multicast group, and set its filters accordingly.

If there is no multicast router attached to the local subnet, multicast traffic and query messages may not be received by the switch. In this case (Layer 2) IGMP Query can be used to actively ask the attached hosts if they want to receive a specific multicast service. IGMP Query thereby identifies the ports containing hosts requesting to join the service and sends data out to those ports only. It then propagates the service request up to any neighboring multicast switch/router to ensure that it will continue to receive the multicast service.

The purpose of IP multicast filtering is to optimize a switched network’s performance, so multicast packets will only be forwarded to those ports containing multicast group hosts or multicast routers/switches, instead of flooding traffic to all ports in the subnet (VLAN).

You can also configure a single network-wide multicast VLAN shared by hosts residing in other standard or private VLAN groups, preserving security and data isolation "Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv4" on page 640.

LAYER 2 IGMP (SNOOPING AND QUERY FOR IPV4)

IGMP Snooping and Query – If multicast routing is not supported on other switches in your network, you can use IGMP Snooping and IGMP Query (page 608) to monitor IGMP service requests passing between multicast clients and servers, and dynamically configure the switch ports which need to forward multicast traffic. IGMP Snooping conserves bandwidth on network segments where no node has expressed interest in receiving a specific multicast service. For switches that do not support multicast routing, or where multicast routing is already enabled on other switches in the local network segment, IGMP Snooping is the only service required to support multicast filtering.

When using IGMPv3 snooping, service requests from IGMP Version 1, 2 or 3 hosts are all forwarded to the upstream router as IGMPv3 reports. The primary enhancement provided by IGMPv3 snooping is in keeping track of information about the specific multicast sources which downstream IGMPv3 hosts have requested or refused. The switch maintains information about both multicast groups and channels, where a group indicates a multicast flow for which the hosts have *not* requested a specific source (the only option for IGMPv1 and v2 hosts unless statically configured on the switch), and a channel indicates a flow for which the hosts have requested service from a specific source. For IGMPv1/v2 hosts, the source address of a channel is always null (indicating that any source is acceptable), but for IGMPv3 hosts, it may include a specific address when requested.

Only IGMPv3 hosts can request service from a specific multicast source. When downstream hosts request service from a specific source for a multicast service, these sources are all placed in the Include list, and traffic is forwarded to the hosts from each of these sources. IGMPv3 hosts may also request that service be forwarded from any source except for those specified. In this case, traffic is filtered from sources in the Exclude list, and forwarded from all other available sources.

NOTE: When the switch is configured to use IGMPv3 snooping, the snooping version may be downgraded to version 2 or version 1, depending on the version of the IGMP query packets detected on each VLAN.

NOTE: IGMP snooping will not function unless a multicast router port is enabled on the switch. This can accomplished in one of two ways. A static router port can be manually configured (see "Specifying Static Interfaces for a Multicast Router" on page 612). Using this method, the router port is never timed out, and will continue to function until explicitly removed. The other method relies on the switch to dynamically create multicast routing ports whenever multicast routing protocol packets or IGMP query packets are detected on a port.

NOTE: A maximum of up to 1023 multicast entries can be maintained for IGMP snooping. Once the table is full, no new entries are learned. Any subsequent multicast traffic not found in the table is dropped if unregistered-flooding is disabled (default behavior) and no router port is configured in the attached VLAN, or flooded throughout the VLAN if unregistered-flooding is enabled (see "Configuring IGMP Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 608).

Static IGMP Router Interface – If IGMP snooping cannot locate the IGMP querier, you can manually designate a known IGMP querier (i.e., a multicast router/switch) connected over the network to an interface on your switch (page 612). This interface will then join all the current multicast groups supported by the attached router/switch to ensure that multicast traffic is passed to all appropriate interfaces within the switch.

Static IGMP Host Interface – For multicast applications that you need to control more carefully, you can manually assign a multicast service to specific interfaces on the switch (page 614).

IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting – The switch supports last leave, and query suppression (as defined in DSL Forum TR-101, April 2006):

- When proxy reporting is disabled, all IGMP reports received by the switch are forwarded natively to the upstream multicast routers.
- Last Leave: Intercepts, absorbs and summarizes IGMP leaves coming from IGMP hosts. IGMP leaves are relayed upstream only when necessary, that is, when the last user leaves a multicast group.
- Query Suppression: Intercepts and processes IGMP queries in such a way that IGMP specific queries are never sent to client ports.

The only deviation from TR-101 is that the marking of IGMP traffic initiated by the switch with priority bits as defined in R-250 is not supported.

CONFIGURING IGMP SNOOPING AND QUERY PARAMETERS

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > General page to configure the switch to forward multicast traffic intelligently. Based on the IGMP query and report messages, the switch forwards multicast traffic only to the ports that request it. This prevents the switch from broadcasting the traffic to all ports and possibly disrupting network performance.

CLI REFERENCES

- "IGMP Snooping" on page 1192

COMMAND USAGE

- **IGMP Snooping** – This switch can passively snoop on IGMP Query and Report packets transferred between IP multicast routers/switches and IP multicast host groups to identify the IP multicast group members. It simply monitors the IGMP packets passing through it, picks out the group registration information, and configures the multicast filters accordingly.

NOTE: If unknown multicast traffic enters a VLAN which has been configured with a router port, the traffic is forwarded to that port. However, if no router port exists on the VLAN, the traffic is dropped if unregistered data flooding is disabled (default behavior), or flooded throughout the VLAN if unregistered data flooding is enabled (see “Unregistered Data Flooding” in the Command Attributes section).

- **IGMP Querier** – A router, or multicast-enabled switch, can periodically ask their hosts if they want to receive multicast traffic. If there is more than one router/switch on the LAN performing IP multicasting, one of these devices is elected “querier” and assumes the role of querying the LAN for group members. It then propagates the service requests on to any upstream multicast switch/router to ensure that it will continue to receive the multicast service.

NOTE: Multicast routers use this information from IGMP snooping and query reports, along with a multicast routing protocol such as DVMRP or PIM, to support IP multicasting across the Internet.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **IGMP Snooping Status** – When enabled, the switch will monitor network traffic to determine which hosts want to receive multicast traffic. This is referred to as IGMP Snooping. (Default: Enabled)

  When IGMP snooping is enabled globally, the per VLAN interface settings for IGMP snooping take precedence (see "Setting IGMP Snooping Status per Interface" on page 616).

  When IGMP snooping is disabled globally, snooping can still be configured per VLAN interface, but the interface settings will not take effect until snooping is re-enabled globally.

- **Proxy Reporting Status** – Enables IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting. (Default: Disabled)

  When proxy reporting is enabled with this command, the switch performs "IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting" (as defined in DSL Forum TR-101, April 2006), including last leave, and query suppression.

  Last leave sends out a proxy query when the last member leaves a multicast group, and query suppression means that specific queries are not forwarded from an upstream multicast router to hosts downstream from this device.

  When proxy reporting is disabled, all IGMP reports received by the switch are forwarded natively to the upstream multicast routers.

- **TCN Flood** – Enables flooding of multicast traffic if a spanning tree topology change notification (TCN) occurs. (Default: Disabled)

  When a spanning tree topology change occurs, the multicast membership information learned by switch may be out of date. For example, a host linked to one port before the topology change (TC) may be moved to another port after the change. To ensure that multicast data is delivered to all receivers, by default, a switch in a VLAN (with IGMP snooping enabled) that receives a Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) with TC bit set (by the root bridge) will enter into "multicast flooding mode" for a period of time until the topology has stabilized and the new locations of all multicast receivers are learned.

  If a topology change notification (TCN) is received, and all the uplink ports are subsequently deleted, a time out mechanism is used to delete all of the currently learned multicast channels.

  When a new uplink port starts up, the switch sends unsolicited reports for all currently learned channels out the new uplink port.

  By default, the switch immediately enters into "multicast flooding mode" when a spanning tree topology change occurs. In this mode, multicast traffic will be flooded to all VLAN ports. If many ports have subscribed to different multicast groups, flooding may cause excessive packet loss on the link between the switch and the end host. Flooding may be disabled to avoid this, causing multicast traffic to be delivered only to those ports on which multicast group members have been learned. Otherwise, the time spent in flooding mode can be manually configured to reduce excessive loading.

When the spanning tree topology changes, the root bridge sends a proxy query to quickly re-learn the host membership/port relations for multicast channels. The root bridge also sends an unsolicited Multicast Router Discover (MRD) request to quickly locate the multicast routers in this VLAN.

The proxy query and unsolicited MRD request are flooded to all VLAN ports except for the receiving port when the switch receives such packets.

- **TCN Query Solicit** – Sends out an IGMP general query solicitation when a spanning tree topology change notification (TCN) occurs. (Default: Disabled)

  When the root bridge in a spanning tree receives a TCN for a VLAN where IGMP snooping is enabled, it issues a global IGMP leave message (or query solicitation). When a switch receives this solicitation, it floods it to all ports in the VLAN where the spanning tree change occurred. When an upstream multicast router receives this solicitation, it immediately issues an IGMP general query.

  A query solicitation can be sent whenever the switch notices a topology change, even if it is not the root bridge in spanning tree.

- **Router Alert Option** – Discards any IGMPv2/v3 packets that do not include the Router Alert option. (Default: Disabled)

  As described in Section 9.1 of RFC 3376 for IGMP Version 3, the Router Alert Option can be used to protect against DOS attacks. One common method of attack is launched by an intruder who takes over the role of querier, and starts overloading multicast hosts by sending a large number of group-and-source-specific queries, each with a large source list and the Maximum Response Time set to a large value.

  To protect against this kind of attack, (1) routers should not forward queries. This is easier to accomplish if the query carries the Router Alert option. (2) Also, when the switch is acting in the role of a multicast host (such as when using proxy routing), it should ignore version 2 or 3 queries that do not contain the Router Alert option.

- **Unregistered Data Flooding** – Floods unregistered multicast traffic into the attached VLAN. (Default: Disabled)

  Once the table used to store multicast entries for IGMP snooping and multicast routing is filled, no new entries are learned. If no router port is configured in the attached VLAN, and unregistered-flooding is disabled, any subsequent multicast traffic not found in the table is dropped, otherwise it is flooded throughout the VLAN.

- **Forwarding Priority** – Assigns a CoS priority to all multicast traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

This parameter can be used to set a high priority for low-latency multicast traffic such as a video-conference, or to set a low priority for normal multicast traffic not sensitive to latency.

- **Version Exclusive** – Discards any received IGMP messages which use a version different to that currently configured by the IGMP Version attribute. (Default: Disabled)
- **IGMP Unsolicited Report Interval** – Specifies how often the upstream interface should transmit unsolicited IGMP reports when proxy reporting is enabled. (Range: 1-65535 seconds, Default: 400 seconds)

  When a new upstream interface (that is, uplink port) starts up, the switch sends unsolicited reports for all currently learned multicast channels via the new upstream interface.

  This command only applies when proxy reporting is enabled.
- **Router Port Expire Time** – The time the switch waits after the previous querier stops before it considers it to have expired. (Range: 1-65535, Recommended Range: 300-500 seconds, Default: 300)
- **IGMP Snooping Version** – Sets the protocol version for compatibility with other devices on the network. This is the IGMP Version the switch uses to send snooping reports. (Range: 1-3; Default: 2)

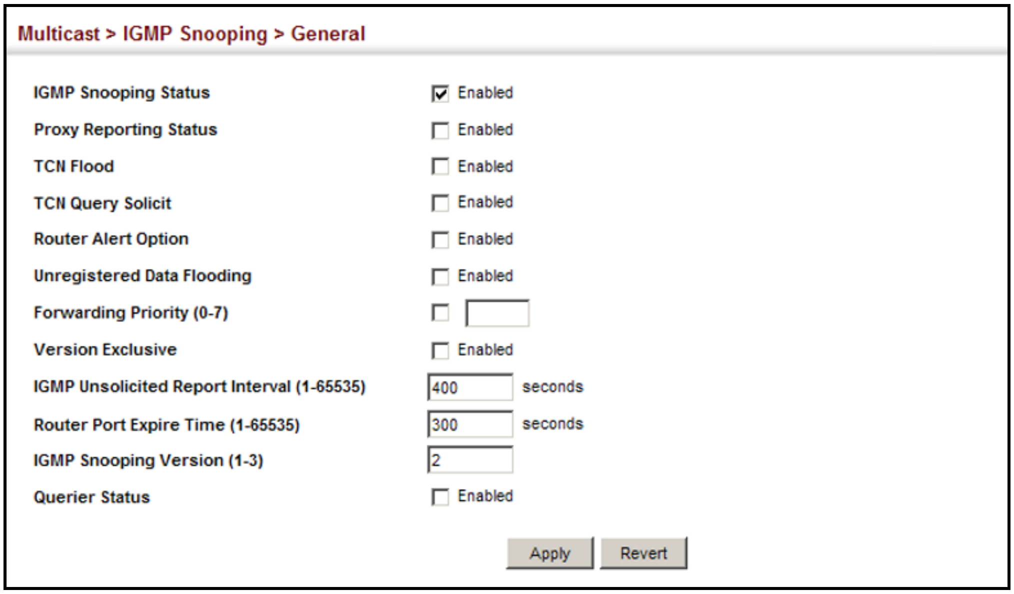
  This attribute configures the IGMP report/query version used by IGMP snooping. Versions 1 - 3 are all supported, and versions 2 and 3 are backward compatible, so the switch can operate with other devices, regardless of the snooping version employed.
- **Querier Status** – When enabled, the switch can serve as the Querier, which is responsible for asking hosts if they want to receive multicast traffic. This feature is not supported for IGMPv3 snooping. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure general settings for IGMP Snooping and Query:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, General.
2. Adjust the IGMP settings as required.
3. Click Apply.

Figure 355: Configuring General Settings for IGMP Snooping



IGMP Snooping Status ☑ Enabled
Proxy Reporting Status ☐ Enabled
TCN Flood ☐ Enabled
TCN Query Solicit ☐ Enabled
Router Alert Option ☐ Enabled
Unregistered Data Flooding ☐ Enabled
Forwarding Priority (0-7) ☐
Version Exclusive ☐ Enabled
IGMP Unsolicited Report Interval (1-65535) 400 seconds
Router Port Expire Time (1-65535) 300 seconds
IGMP Snooping Version (1-3) 2
Querier Status ☐ Enabled

SPECIFYING STATIC INTERFACES FOR A MULTICAST ROUTER

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Multicast Router (Add) page to statically attach an interface to a multicast router/switch.

Depending on network connections, IGMP snooping may not always be able to locate the IGMP querier. Therefore, if the IGMP querier is a known multicast router/switch connected over the network to an interface (port or trunk) on the switch, the interface (and a specified VLAN) can be manually configured to join all the current multicast groups supported by the attached router. This can ensure that multicast traffic is passed to all the appropriate interfaces within the switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "Static Multicast Routing" on page 1214

COMMAND USAGE

IGMP Snooping must be enabled globally on the switch (see "Configuring IGMP Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 608) before a multicast router port can take effect.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – Selects the VLAN which is to propagate all multicast traffic coming from the attached multicast router. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Interface** – Activates the Port or Trunk scroll down list.
- **Port** or **Trunk** – Specifies the interface attached to a multicast router.

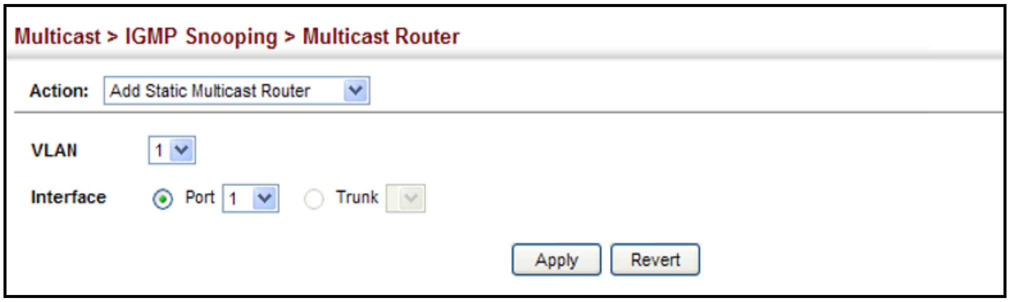
- **Type**[14] – Shows if this entry is static or dynamic.
- **Expire**[14] – Time until this dynamic entry expires.

WEB INTERFACE

To specify a static interface attached to a multicast router:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Multicast Router.
2. Select Add Static Multicast Router from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN which will forward all the corresponding multicast traffic, and select the port or trunk attached to the multicast router.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 356: Configuring a Static Interface for a Multicast Router



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Multicast Router

Action: Add Static Multicast Router

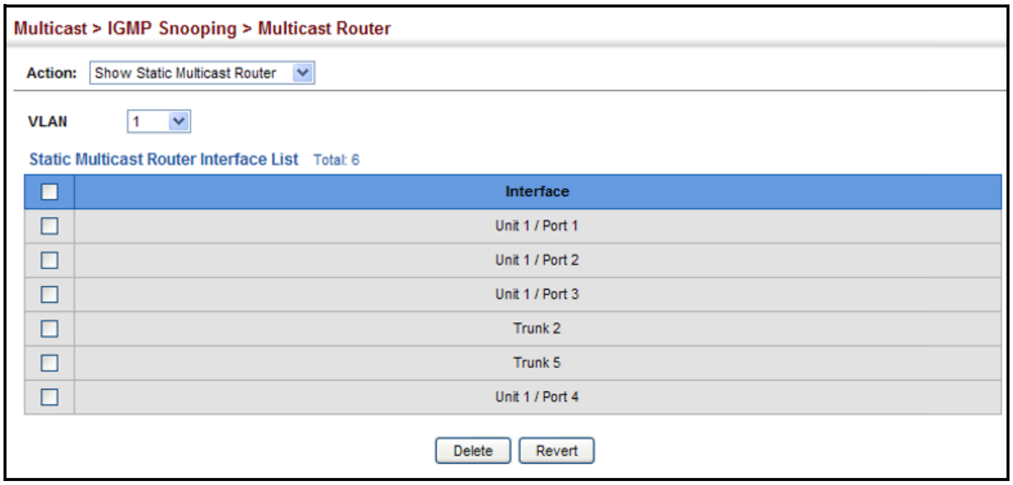
VLAN 1

Interface ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

To show the static interfaces attached to a multicast router:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Multicast Router.
2. Select Show Static Multicast Router from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information.

Figure 357: Showing Static Interfaces Attached a Multicast Router



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Multicast Router

Action: Show Static Multicast Router

VLAN 1

Static Multicast Router Interface List Total: 6

☐	Interface
☐	Unit 1 / Port 1
☐	Unit 1 / Port 2
☐	Unit 1 / Port 3
☐	Trunk 2
☐	Trunk 5
☐	Unit 1 / Port 4

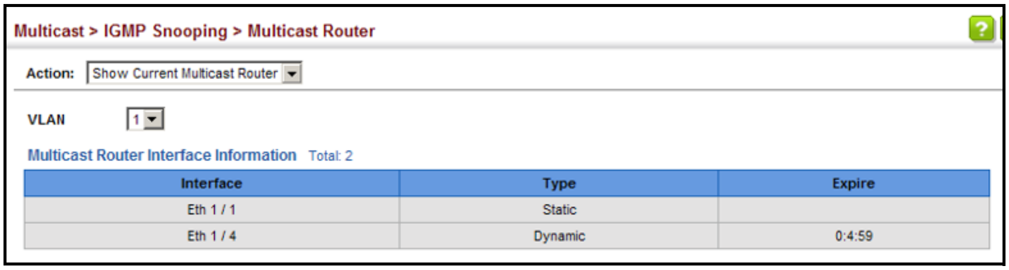
---

[14] Displayed on the Show Current Multicast Router page.

To show the all interfaces attached to a multicast router:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Multicast Router.
2. Select Current Multicast Router from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information. Ports in the selected VLAN which are attached to a neighboring multicast router/ switch are displayed.

Figure 358: Showing Current Interfaces Attached a Multicast Router



Action: Show Current Multicast Router

VLAN: 1

Multicast Router Interface Information Total: 2

Interface	Type	Expire
Eth 1 / 1	Static	
Eth 1 / 4	Dynamic	0:4:59

ASSIGNING INTERFACES TO MULTICAST SERVICES

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > IGMP Member (Add Static Member) page to statically assign a multicast service to an interface.

Multicast filtering can be dynamically configured using IGMP Snooping and IGMP Query messages (see "Configuring IGMP Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 608). However, for certain applications that require tighter control, it may be necessary to statically configure a multicast service on the switch. First add all the ports attached to participating hosts to a common VLAN, and then assign the multicast service to that VLAN group.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip igmp snooping vlan static" on page 1208

COMMAND USAGE

- Static multicast addresses are never aged out.
- When a multicast address is assigned to an interface in a specific VLAN, the corresponding traffic can only be forwarded to ports within that VLAN.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – Specifies the VLAN which is to propagate the multicast service. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Interface** – Activates the Port or Trunk scroll down list.
- **Port** or **Trunk** – Specifies the interface assigned to a multicast group.

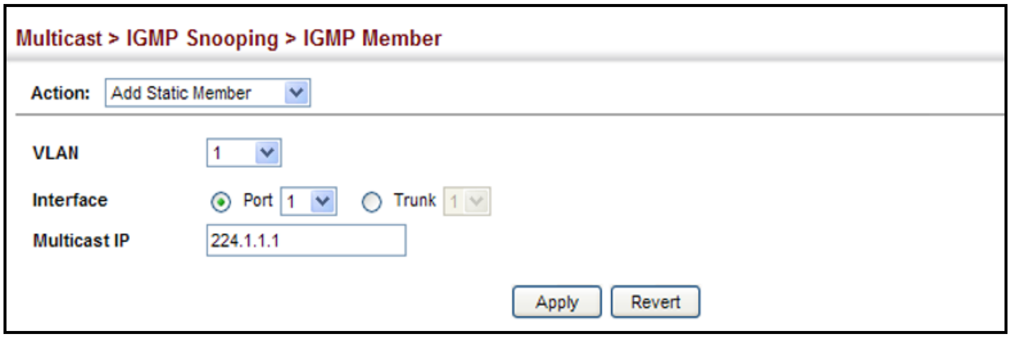
◆ **Multicast IP** – The IP address for a specific multicast service.

WEB INTERFACE

To statically assign an interface to a multicast service:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, IGMP Member.
2. Select Add Static Member from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN that will propagate the multicast service, specify the interface attached to a multicast service (through an IGMP-enabled switch or multicast router), and enter the multicast IP address.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 359: Assigning an Interface to a Multicast Service



Action: Add Static Member

VLAN: 1

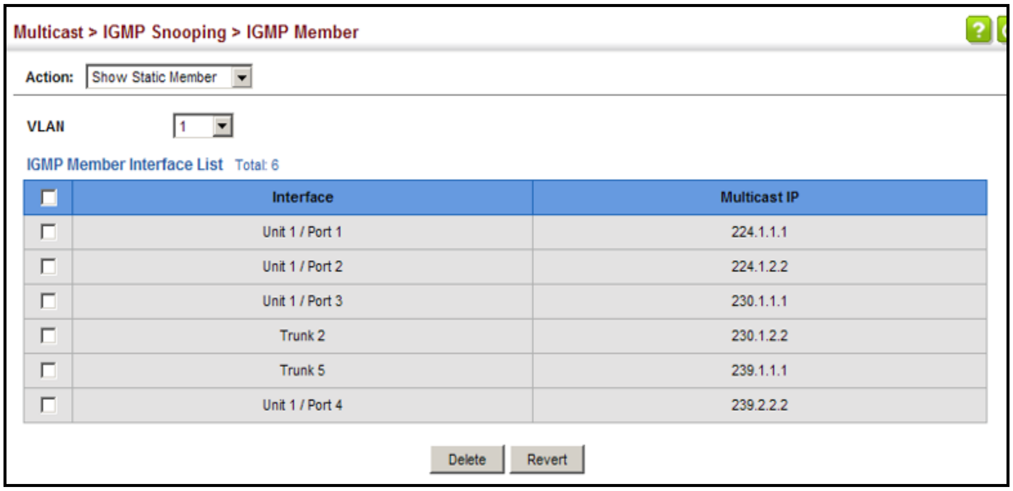
Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk 1

Multicast IP: 224.1.1.1

To show the static interfaces assigned to a multicast service:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, IGMP Member.
2. Select Show Static Member from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information.

Figure 360: Showing Static Interfaces Assigned to a Multicast Service



Action: Show Static Member

VLAN: 1

IGMP Member Interface List Total: 6

☐	Interface	Multicast IP
☐	Unit 1 / Port 1	224.1.1.1
☐	Unit 1 / Port 2	224.1.2.2
☐	Unit 1 / Port 3	230.1.1.1
☐	Trunk 2	230.1.2.2
☐	Trunk 5	239.1.1.1
☐	Unit 1 / Port 4	239.2.2.2

SETTING IGMP SNOOPING STATUS PER INTERFACE

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Interface (Configure VLAN) page to configure IGMP snooping attributes for a VLAN. To configure snooping globally, refer to "Configuring IGMP Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 608.

CLI REFERENCES

- "IGMP Snooping" on page 1192

COMMAND USAGE

Multicast Router Discovery

There have been many mechanisms used in the past to identify multicast routers. This has lead to interoperability issues between multicast routers and snooping switches from different vendors. In response to this problem, the Multicast Router Discovery (MRD) protocol has been developed for use by IGMP snooping and multicast routing devices. MRD is used to discover which interfaces are attached to multicast routers, allowing IGMP-enabled devices to determine where to send multicast source and group membership messages. (MRD is specified in draft-ietf-magma-mrdisc-07.)

Multicast source data and group membership reports must be received by all multicast routers on a segment. Using the group membership protocol query messages to discover multicast routers is insufficient due to query suppression. MRD therefore provides a standardized way to identify multicast routers without relying on any particular multicast routing protocol.

NOTE: The default values recommended in the MRD draft are implemented in the switch.

Multicast Router Discovery uses the following three message types to discover multicast routers:

- Multicast Router Advertisement – Advertisements are sent by routers to advertise that IP multicast forwarding is enabled. These messages are sent unsolicited periodically on all router interfaces on which multicast forwarding is enabled. They are sent upon the occurrence of these events:
  - Upon the expiration of a periodic (randomized) timer.
  - As a part of a router's start up procedure.
  - During the restart of a multicast forwarding interface.
  - On receipt of a Solicitation message.
- Multicast Router Solicitation – Devices send Solicitation messages in order to solicit Advertisement messages from multicast routers. These messages are used to discover multicast routers on a directly attached link. Solicitation messages are also sent whenever a multicast forwarding interface is initialized or re-initialized. Upon receiving a solicitation on an interface with IP multicast forwarding and MRD enabled, a router will respond with an Advertisement.

- Multicast Router Termination – These messages are sent when a router stops IP multicast routing functions on an interface. Termination messages are sent by multicast routers when:
  - Multicast forwarding is disabled on an interface.
  - An interface is administratively disabled.
  - The router is gracefully shut down.

Advertisement and Termination messages are sent to the All-Snoopers multicast address. Solicitation messages are sent to the All-Routers multicast address.

NOTE: MRD messages are flooded to all ports in a VLAN where IGMP snooping or routing has been enabled. To ensure that older switches which do not support MRD can also learn the multicast router port, the switch floods IGMP general query packets, which do not have a null source address (0.0.0.0), to all ports in the attached VLAN. IGMP packets with a null source address are only flooded to all ports in the VLAN if the system is operating in multicast flooding mode, such as when a new VLAN or new router port is being established, or an spanning tree topology change has occurred. Otherwise, this kind of packet is only forwarded to known multicast routing ports.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – ID of configured VLANs. (Range: 1-4094)

- **IGMP Snooping Status** – When enabled, the switch will monitor network traffic on the indicated VLAN interface to determine which hosts want to receive multicast traffic. This is referred to as IGMP Snooping. (Default: Enabled)

  When IGMP snooping is enabled globally (see page 608), the per VLAN interface settings for IGMP snooping take precedence.

  When IGMP snooping is disabled globally, snooping can still be configured per VLAN interface, but the interface settings will not take effect until snooping is re-enabled globally.

- **Version Exclusive** – Discards any received IGMP messages (except for multicast protocol packets) which use a version different to that currently configured by the IGMP Version attribute. (Default: Disabled)

  If version exclusive is disabled on a VLAN, then this setting is based on the global setting configured on the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > General page. If it is enabled on a VLAN, then this setting takes precedence over the global setting.

- **Immediate Leave Status** – Immediately deletes a member port of a multicast service if a leave packet is received at that port and immediate leave is enabled for the parent VLAN. (Default: Disabled)

If immediate leave is not used, a multicast router (or querier) will send a group-specific query message when an IGMPv2 group leave message is received. The router/querier stops forwarding traffic for that group only if no host replies to the query within the specified time out period. Note that this time out is set to Last Member Query Interval * Robustness Variable (fixed at 2) as defined in RFC 2236.

If immediate leave is enabled, the switch assumes that only one host is connected to the interface. Therefore, immediate leave should only be enabled on an interface if it is connected to only one IGMP-enabled device, either a service host or a neighbor running IGMP snooping.

This attribute is only effective if IGMP snooping is enabled, and IGMPv2 snooping is used.

- **Multicast Router Discovery** – MRD is used to discover which interfaces are attached to multicast routers. (Default: Disabled)

- **General Query Suppression** – Suppresses general queries except for ports attached to downstream multicast hosts. (Default: Disabled)

  By default, general query messages are flooded to all ports, except for the multicast router through which they are received.

  If general query suppression is enabled, then these messages are forwarded only to downstream ports which have joined a multicast service.

- **Proxy Reporting** – Enables IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting. (Default: Based on global setting)

  When proxy reporting is enabled with this command, the switch performs “IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting” (as defined in DSL Forum TR-101, April 2006), including last leave, and query suppression.

  Last leave sends out a proxy query when the last member leaves a multicast group, and query suppression means that specific queries are not forwarded from an upstream multicast router to hosts downstream from this device.

  Rules Used for Proxy Reporting

  When IGMP Proxy Reporting is disabled, the switch will use a null IP address for the source of IGMP query and report messages unless a proxy query address has been set.

  When IGMP Proxy Reporting is enabled, the source address is based on the following criteria:

  - If a proxy query address is configured, the switch will use that address as the source IP address in general and group-specific query messages sent to downstream hosts, and in report and leave messages sent upstream from the multicast router port.

  - If a proxy query address is not configured, the switch will use the VLAN’s IP address as the IP source address in general and group-specific query messages sent downstream, and use the source address of the last IGMP message received from a downstream host in report and leave messages sent upstream from the multicast router port.

- **Interface Version** – Sets the protocol version for compatibility with other devices on the network. This is the IGMP Version the switch uses to send snooping reports. (Range: 1-3; Default: 2)

  This attribute configures the IGMP report/query version used by IGMP snooping. Versions 1 - 3 are all supported, and versions 2 and 3 are backward compatible, so the switch can operate with other devices, regardless of the snooping version employed.

- **Query Interval** – The interval between sending IGMP proxy general queries. (Range: 2-31744 seconds; Default: 125 seconds)

  An IGMP general query message is sent by the switch at the interval specified by this attribute. When this message is received by downstream hosts, all receivers build an IGMP report for the multicast groups they have joined.

  This command applies when the switch is serving as the querier (page 608), or as a proxy host when IGMP snooping proxy reporting is enabled (page 608).

- **Query Response Interval** – The maximum time the system waits for a response to proxy general queries. (Range: 10-31740 tenths of a second in multiples of 10; Default: 10 seconds)

  This command applies when the switch is serving as the querier (page 608), or as a proxy host when IGMP snooping proxy reporting is enabled (page 608).

- **Last Member Query Interval** – The interval to wait for a response to a group-specific or group-and-source-specific query message. (Range: 1-31744 tenths of a second in multiples of 10; Default: 1 second)

  When a multicast host leaves a group, it sends an IGMP leave message. When the leave message is received by the switch, it checks to see if this host is the last to leave the group by sending out an IGMP group-specific or group-and-source-specific query message, and starts a timer. If no reports are received before the timer expires, the group record is deleted, and a report is sent to the upstream multicast router.

  A reduced value will result in reduced time to detect the loss of the last member of a group or source, but may generate more burst traffic.

  This attribute will take effect only if IGMP snooping proxy reporting is enabled (page 608) or IGMP querier is enabled (page 608).

- **Last Member Query Count** – The number of IGMP proxy group-specific or group-and-source-specific query messages that are sent out before the system assumes there are no more local members. (Range: 1-255; Default: 2)

  This attribute will take effect only if IGMP snooping proxy reporting or IGMP querier is enabled.

- **Proxy Query Address** – A static source address for locally generated query and report messages used by IGMP Proxy Reporting. (Range: Any valid IP unicast address; Default: 0.0.0.0)

  IGMP Snooping uses a null IP address of 0.0.0.0 for the source of IGMP query messages which are proxied to downstream hosts to indicate that it is not the elected querier, but is only proxying these messages as defined in RFC 4541. The switch also uses a null address in IGMP reports sent to upstream ports.

  Many hosts do not implement RFC 4541, and therefore do not understand query messages with the source address of 0.0.0.0. These hosts will therefore not reply to the queries, causing the multicast router to stop sending traffic to them.

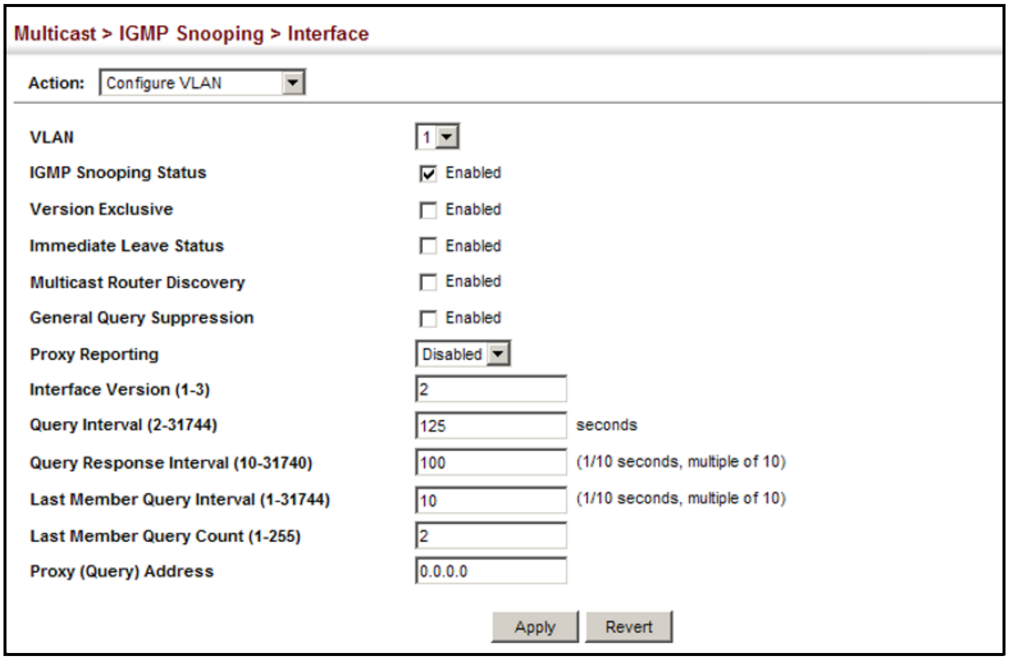
  To resolve this problem, the source address in proxied IGMP query messages can be replaced with any valid unicast address (other than the router's own address).

WEB INTERFACE

To configure IGMP snooping on a VLAN:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Interface.
2. Select Configure VLAN from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN to configure and update the required parameters.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 361: Configuring IGMP Snooping on a VLAN



Action: Configure VLAN

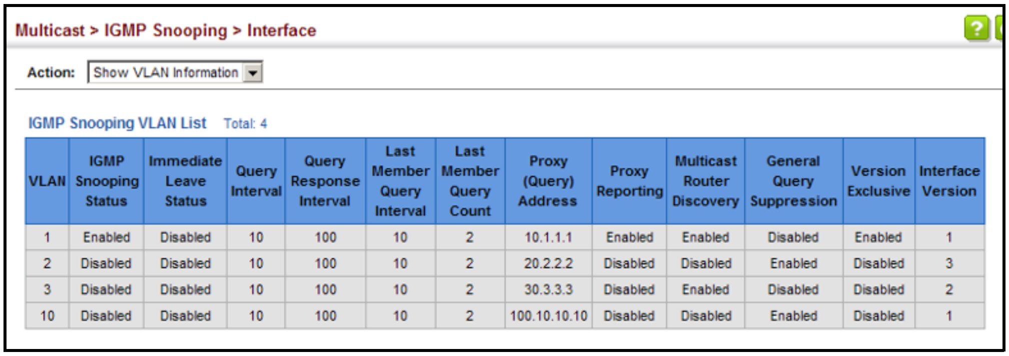
VLAN: 1
IGMP Snooping Status: ☑ Enabled
Version Exclusive: ☐ Enabled
Immediate Leave Status: ☐ Enabled
Multicast Router Discovery: ☐ Enabled
General Query Suppression: ☐ Enabled
Proxy Reporting: Disabled
Interface Version (1-3): 2
Query Interval (2-31744): 125 seconds
Query Response Interval (10-31740): 100 (1/10 seconds, multiple of 10)
Last Member Query Interval (1-31744): 10 (1/10 seconds, multiple of 10)
Last Member Query Count (1-255): 2
Proxy (Query) Address: 0.0.0.0

To show the interface settings for IGMP snooping:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Interface.

2. Select Show VLAN Information from the Action list.

Figure 362: Showing Interface Settings for IGMP Snooping



Action: Show VLAN Information

IGMP Snooping VLAN List Total: 4

VLAN	IGMP Snooping Status	Immediate Leave Status	Query Interval	Query Response Interval	Last Member Query Interval	Last Member Query Count	Proxy (Query) Address	Proxy Reporting	Multicast Router Discovery	General Query Suppression	Version Exclusive	Interface Version
1	Enabled	Disabled	10	100	10	2	10.1.1.1	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	1
2	Disabled	Disabled	10	100	10	2	20.2.2.2	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	3
3	Disabled	Disabled	10	100	10	2	30.3.3.3	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	2
10	Disabled	Disabled	10	100	10	2	100.10.10.10	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	1

FILTERING IGMP QUERY PACKETS AND MULTICAST DATA

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Interface (Configure Interface) page to configure an interface to drop IGMP query packets or multicast data packets.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip igmp query-drop" on page 1222
- "ip multicast-data-drop" on page 1222

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Specifies port or trunk selection.
- **IGMP Query Drop** – Configures an interface to drop any IGMP query packets received on the specified interface. If this switch is acting as a Querier, this prevents it from being affected by messages received from another Querier. (Default: Disabled)
- **Multicast Data Drop** – Configures an interface to stop multicast services from being forwarded to users attached to the downstream port; i.e., the interfaces specified by this command. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To drop IGMP query packets or multicast data packets:

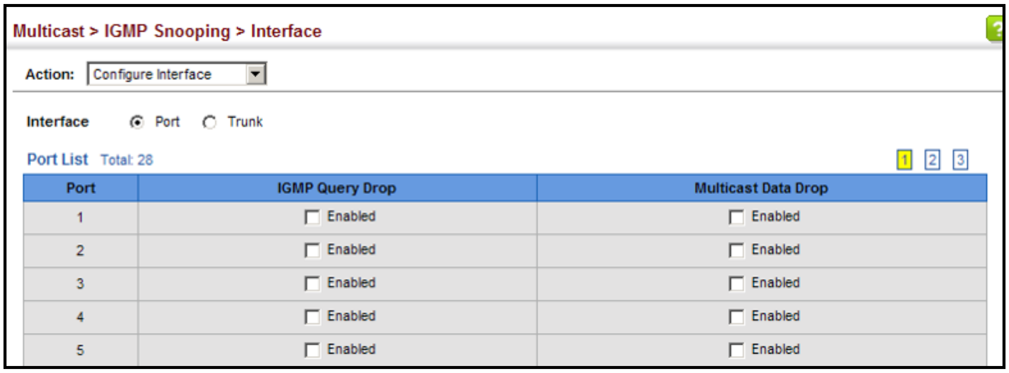
1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Interface.

2. Select Configure Port or Configure Trunk from the Action List.

3. Enable the required drop functions for any interface.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 363: Dropping IGMP Query or Multicast Data Packets



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Interface

Action: Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port List Total: 28

Port	IGMP Query Drop	Multicast Data Drop
1	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
2	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
3	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
4	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled
5	☐ Enabled	☐ Enabled

DISPLAYING MULTICAST GROUPS DISCOVERED BY IGMP SNOOPING

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Forwarding Entry page to display the forwarding entries learned through IGMP Snooping.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ip igmp snooping group" on page 1210
- "clear ip igmp snooping groups dynamic" on page 1208

COMMAND USAGE

To display information about multicast groups, IGMP Snooping must first be enabled on the switch (see page 608).

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – An interface on the switch that is forwarding traffic to downstream ports for the specified multicast group address.

- **Group Address** – IP multicast group address with subscribers directly attached or downstream from the switch, or a static multicast group assigned to this interface.

- **Interface** – A downstream port or trunk that is receiving traffic for the specified multicast group. This field may include both dynamically and statically configured multicast router ports.

- **Up Time** – Time that this multicast group has been known.

- **Expire** – Time until this entry expires.

- **Count** – The number of times this address has been learned by IGMP snooping.

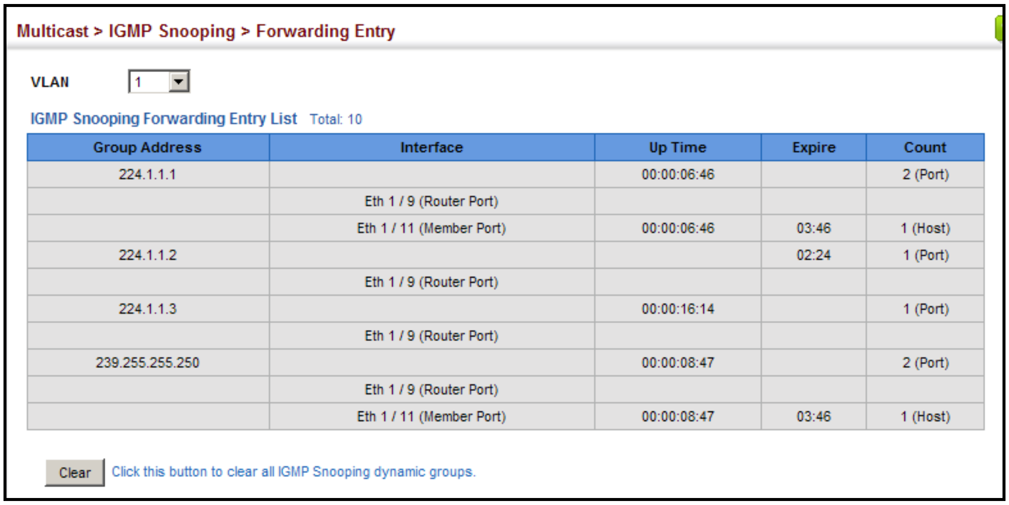
WEB INTERFACE

To show multicast groups learned through IGMP snooping:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Forwarding Entry.

2. Select the VLAN for which to display this information.

Figure 364: Showing Multicast Groups Learned by IGMP Snooping



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Forwarding Entry

VLAN: 1

IGMP Snooping Forwarding Entry List Total: 10

Group Address	Interface	Up Time	Expire	Count
224.1.1.1		00:00:06:46		2 (Port)
	Eth 1 / 9 (Router Port)			
	Eth 1 / 11 (Member Port)	00:00:06:46	03:46	1 (Host)
224.1.1.2			02:24	1 (Port)
	Eth 1 / 9 (Router Port)			
224.1.1.3		00:00:16:14		1 (Port)
	Eth 1 / 9 (Router Port)			
239.255.255.250		00:00:08:47		2 (Port)
	Eth 1 / 9 (Router Port)			
	Eth 1 / 11 (Member Port)	00:00:08:47	03:46	1 (Host)

Click this button to clear all IGMP Snooping dynamic groups.

DISPLAYING IGMP SNOOPING STATISTICS

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Statistics pages to display IGMP snooping protocol-related statistics for the specified interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ip igmp snooping statistics" on page 1212
- "clear ip igmp snooping statistics" on page 1209

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – VLAN identifier. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk identifier. (Range: 1-16)

Query Statistics

- **Querier IP Address** – The IP address of the querier on this interface.
- **Querier Expire Time** – The time after which this querier is assumed to have expired.
- **General Query Received** – The number of general queries received on this interface.

- **General Query Sent** – The number of general queries sent from this interface.
- **Specific Query Received** – The number of specific queries received on this interface.
- **Specific Query Sent** – The number of specific queries sent from this interface.
- **Number of Reports Sent** – The number of reports sent from this interface.
- **Number of Leaves Sent** – The number of leaves sent from this interface.

VLAN, Port, and Trunk Statistics

Input Statistics

- **Report** – The number of IGMP membership reports received on this interface.
- **Leave** – The number of leave messages received on this interface.
- **G Query** – The number of general query messages received on this interface.
- **G(-S)-S Query** – The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages received on this interface.
- **Drop** – The number of times a report, leave or query was dropped. Packets may be dropped due to invalid format, rate limiting, packet content not allowed, or IGMP group report received.
- **Join Success** – The number of times a multicast group was successfully joined.
- **Group** – The number of IGMP groups active on this interface.

Output Statistics

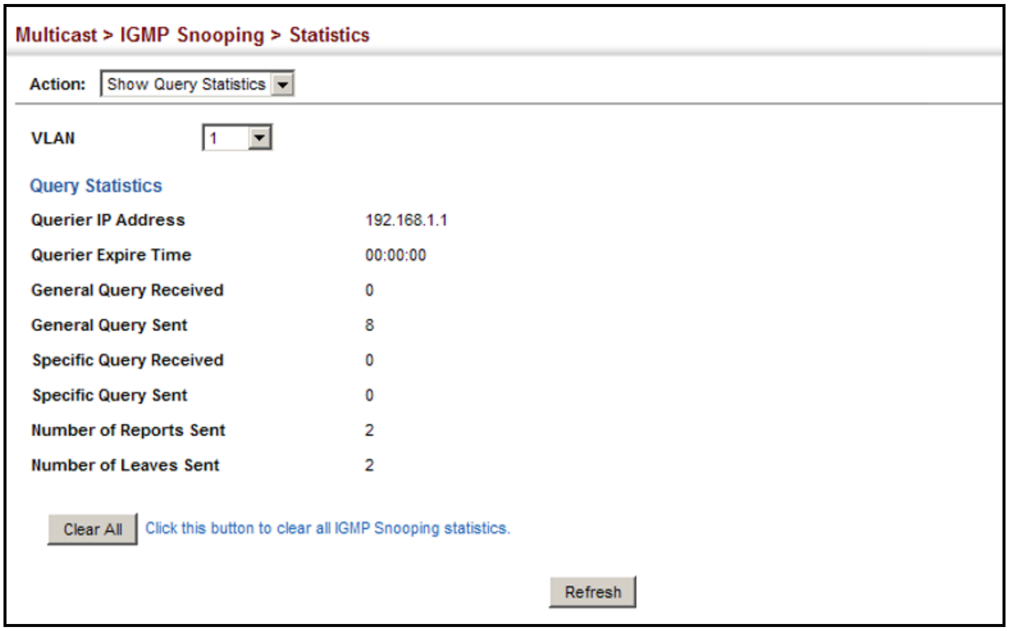
- **Report** – The number of IGMP membership reports sent from this interface.
- **Leave** – The number of leave messages sent from this interface.
- **G Query** – The number of general query messages sent from this interface.
- **G(-S)-S Query** – The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages sent from this interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To display statistics for IGMP snooping query-related messages:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Statistics.
2. Select Show Query Statistics from the Action list.
3. Select a VLAN.

Figure 365: Displaying IGMP Snooping Statistics – Query



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Statistics

Action: Show Query Statistics

VLAN: 1

Query Statistics

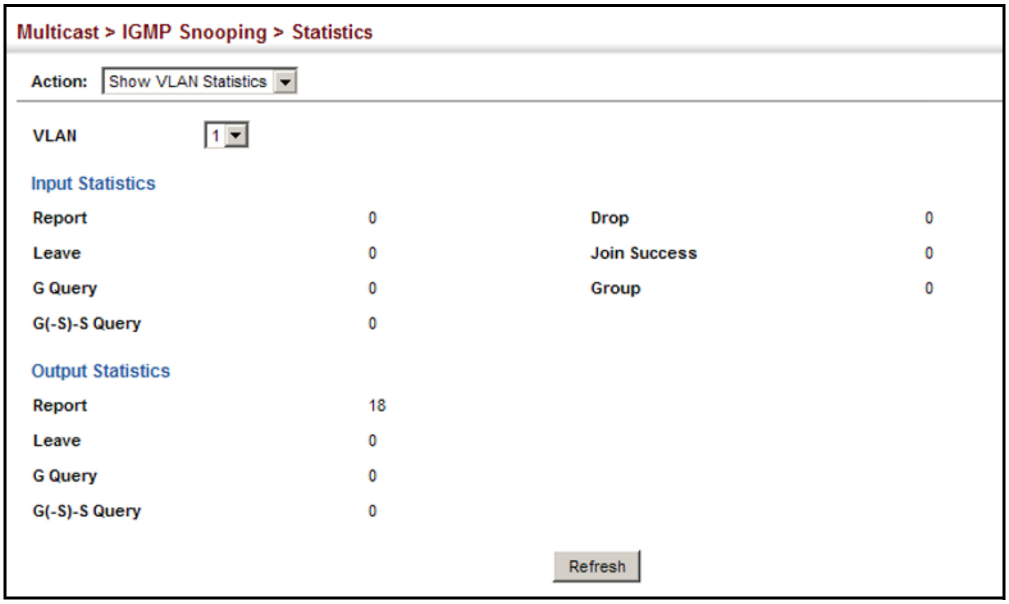
Querier IP Address	192.168.1.1
Querier Expire Time	00:00:00
General Query Received	0
General Query Sent	8
Specific Query Received	0
Specific Query Sent	0
Number of Reports Sent	2
Number of Leaves Sent	2

Click this button to clear all IGMP Snooping statistics.

To display IGMP snooping protocol-related statistics for a VLAN:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Statistics.
2. Select Show VLAN Statistics from the Action list.
3. Select a VLAN.

Figure 366: Displaying IGMP Snooping Statistics – VLAN



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Statistics
Refresh

Action: Show VLAN Statistics

VLAN: 1

Input Statistics

Report	0	Drop	0
Leave	0	Join Success	0
G Query	0	Group	0
G(-S)-S Query	0		

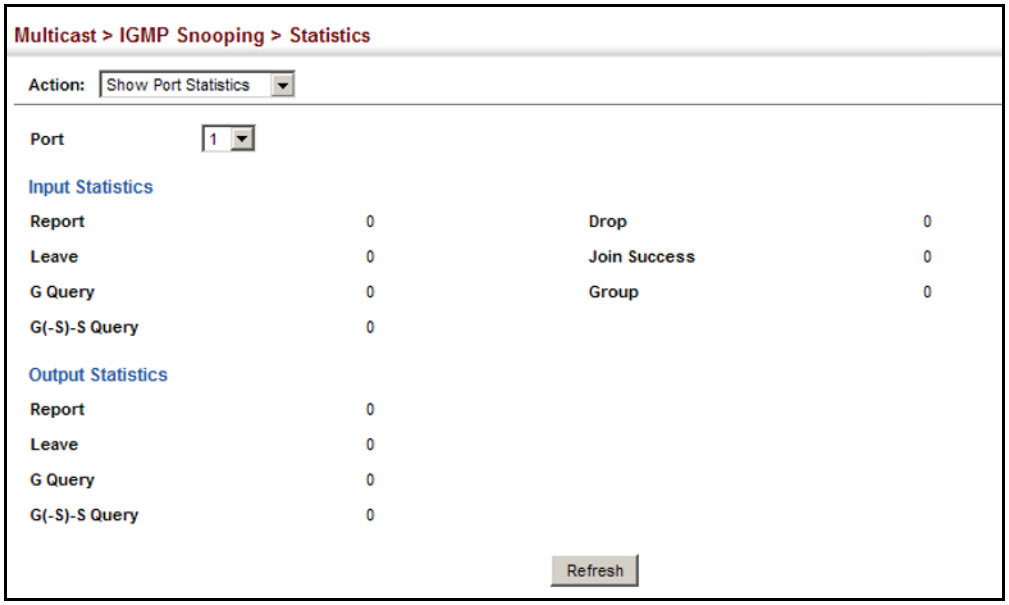
Output Statistics

Report	18
Leave	0
G Query	0
G(-S)-S Query	0

To display IGMP snooping protocol-related statistics for a port:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Statistics.
2. Select Show Port Statistics from the Action list.
3. Select a Port.

Figure 367: Displaying IGMP Snooping Statistics – Port



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Statistics
Refresh

Action: Show Port Statistics

Port: 1

Input Statistics

Report	0	Drop	0
Leave	0	Join Success	0
G Query	0	Group	0
G(-S)-S Query	0		

Output Statistics

Report	0
Leave	0
G Query	0
G(-S)-S Query	0

FILTERING AND THROTTLING IGMP GROUPS

In certain switch applications, the administrator may want to control the multicast services that are available to end users. For example, an IP/TV service based on a specific subscription plan. The IGMP filtering feature fulfills this requirement by restricting access to specified multicast services on a switch port, and IGMP throttling limits the number of simultaneous multicast groups a port can join.

IGMP filtering enables you to assign a profile to a switch port that specifies multicast groups that are permitted or denied on the port. An IGMP filter profile can contain one or more addresses, or a range of multicast addresses; but only one profile can be assigned to a port. When enabled, IGMP join reports received on the port are checked against the filter profile. If a requested multicast group is permitted, the IGMP join report is forwarded as normal. If a requested multicast group is denied, the IGMP join report is dropped.

IGMP throttling sets a maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join at the same time. When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either “deny” or “replace.” If the action is set to deny, any new IGMP join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group.

ENABLING IGMP FILTERING AND THROTTLING

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter (Configure General) page to enable IGMP filtering and throttling globally on the switch.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ip igmp filter (Global Configuration)" on page 1216

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

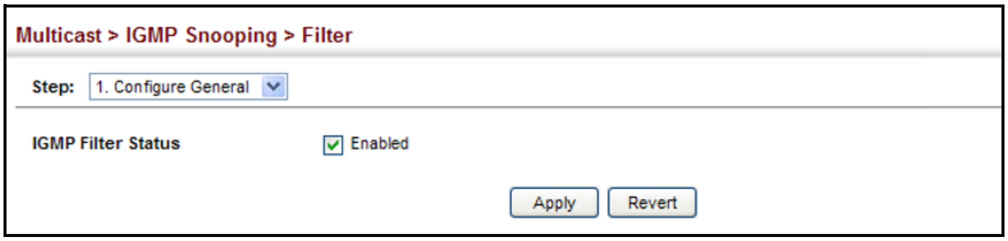
- **IGMP Filter Status** – Enables IGMP filtering and throttling globally for the switch. (Default: Disabled)

WEB INTERFACE

To enable IGMP filtering and throttling on the switch:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Filter.
2. Select Configure General from the Step list.
3. Enable IGMP Filter Status.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 368: Enabling IGMP Filtering and Throttling



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter

Step: 1. Configure General

IGMP Filter Status ☑ Enabled

CONFIGURING IGMP FILTER PROFILES

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter (Configure Profile – Add) page to create an IGMP profile and set its access mode. Then use the (Add Multicast Group Range) page to configure the multicast groups to filter.

CLI REFERENCES

- "IGMP Filtering and Throttling" on page 1215

COMMAND USAGE

Specify a range of multicast groups by entering a start and end IP address; or specify a single multicast group by entering the same IP address for the start and end of the range.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Add

- **Profile ID** – Creates an IGMP profile. (Range: 1-4294967295)
- **Access Mode** – Sets the access mode of the profile; either permit or deny. (Default: Deny)

  When the access mode is set to permit, IGMP join reports are processed when a multicast group falls within the controlled range. When the access mode is set to deny, IGMP join reports are only processed when the multicast group is not in the controlled range.

Add Multicast Group Range

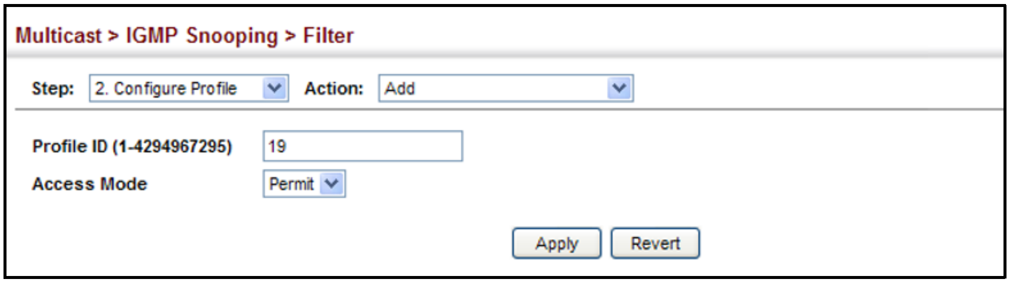
- **Profile ID** – Selects an IGMP profile to configure.
- **Start Multicast IP Address** – Specifies the starting address of a range of multicast groups.
- **End Multicast IP Address** – Specifies the ending address of a range of multicast groups.

WEB INTERFACE

To create an IGMP filter profile and set its access mode:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Filter.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter the number for a profile, and set its access mode.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 369: Creating an IGMP Filtering Profile



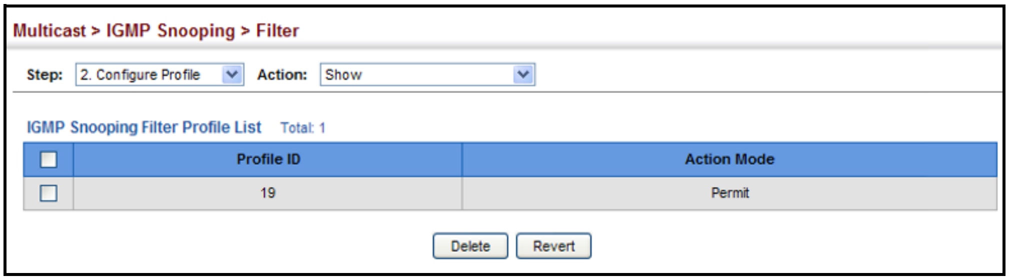
Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter

Step: 2. Configure Profile
Action: Add
Profile ID (1-4294967295): 19
Access Mode: Permit

To show the IGMP filter profiles:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Filter.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 370: Showing the IGMP Filtering Profiles Created



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter

Step: 2. Configure Profile
Action: Show

IGMP Snooping Filter Profile List Total: 1

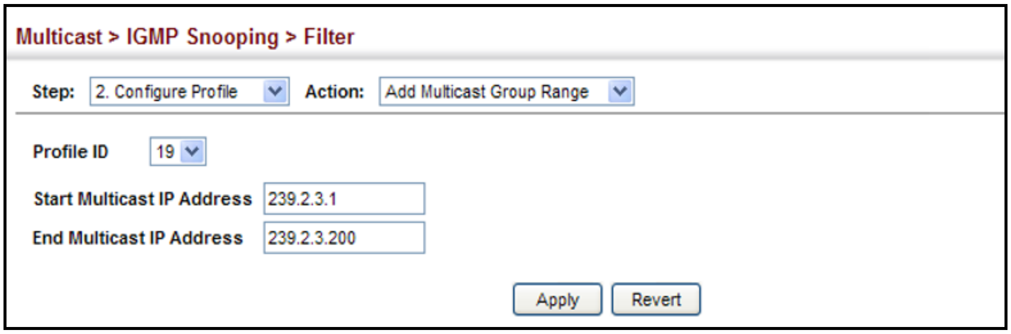
☐	Profile ID	Action Mode
☐	19	Permit

To add a range of multicast groups to an IGMP filter profile:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Filter.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Add Multicast Group Range from the Action list.
4. Select the profile to configure, and add a multicast group address or range of addresses.

5. Click Apply.

Figure 371: Adding Multicast Groups to an IGMP Filtering Profile



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter

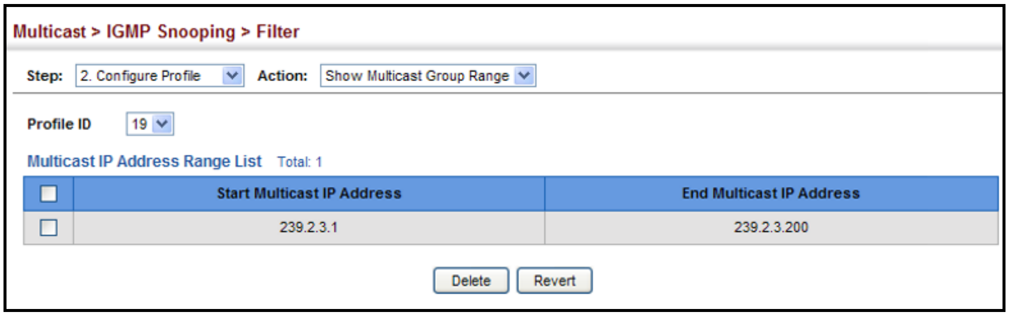
Step: 2. Configure Profile
Action: Add Multicast Group Range

Profile ID: 19
Start Multicast IP Address: 239.2.3.1
End Multicast IP Address: 239.2.3.200

To show the multicast groups configured for an IGMP filter profile:

1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Filter.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Show Multicast Group Range from the Action list.
4. Select the profile for which to display this information.

Figure 372: Showing the Groups Assigned to an IGMP Filtering Profile



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter

Step: 2. Configure Profile
Action: Show Multicast Group Range

Profile ID: 19

Multicast IP Address Range List Total: 1

☐	Start Multicast IP Address	End Multicast IP Address
☐	239.2.3.1	239.2.3.200

CONFIGURING IGMP FILTERING AND THROTTLING FOR INTERFACES

Use the Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter (Configure Interface) page to assign and IGMP filter profile to interfaces on the switch, or to throttle multicast traffic by limiting the maximum number of multicast groups an interface can join at the same time.

CLI REFERENCES

- "IGMP Filtering and Throttling" on page 1215

COMMAND USAGE

- IGMP throttling sets a maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join at the same time. When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either “deny” or “replace.” If the action is set to deny, any new IGMP join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Interface** – Port or trunk identifier.

  An IGMP profile or throttling setting can be applied to a port or trunk. When ports are configured as trunk members, the trunk uses the settings applied to the first port member in the trunk.

- **Profile ID** – Selects an existing profile to assign to an interface.

- **Max Multicast Groups** – Sets the maximum number of multicast groups an interface can join at the same time. (Range: 1-1023; Default: 1023)

- **Current Multicast Groups** – Displays the current multicast groups the interface has joined.

- **Throttling Action Mode** – Sets the action to take when the maximum number of multicast groups for the interface has been exceeded. (Default: Deny)
  - **Deny** - The new multicast group join report is dropped.
  - **Replace** - The new multicast group replaces an existing group.

- **Throttling Status** – Indicates if the throttling action has been implemented on the interface. (Options: True or False)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure IGMP filtering or throttling for a port or trunk:

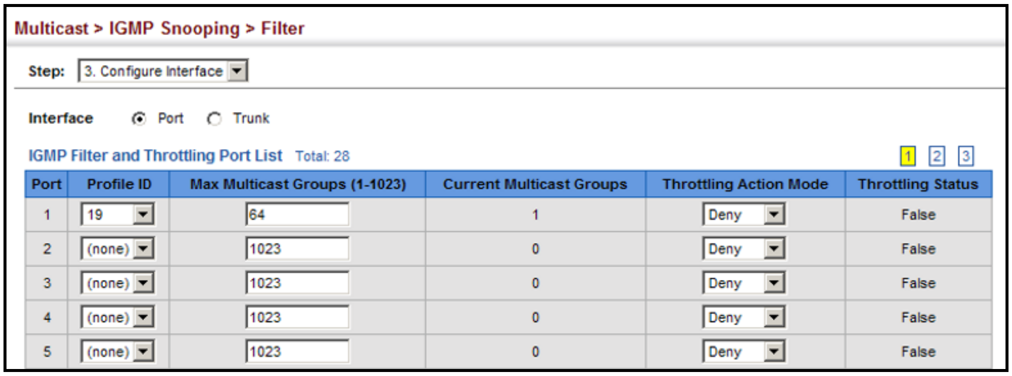
1. Click Multicast, IGMP Snooping, Filter.

2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.

3. Select a profile to assign to an interface, then set the maximum number of allowed multicast groups and the throttling response.

4. Click Apply.

Figure 373: Configuring IGMP Filtering and Throttling Interface Settings



Multicast > IGMP Snooping > Filter

Step: 3. Configure Interface

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

IGMP Filter and Throttling Port List Total: 28

Port	Profile ID	Max Multicast Groups (1-1023)	Current Multicast Groups	Throttling Action Mode	Throttling Status
1	19	64	1	Deny	False
2	(none)	1023	0	Deny	False
3	(none)	1023	0	Deny	False
4	(none)	1023	0	Deny	False
5	(none)	1023	0	Deny	False

MLD SNOOPING (SNOOPING AND QUERY FOR IPV6)

Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) snooping operates on IPv6 traffic and performs a similar function to IGMP snooping for IPv4. That is, MLD snooping dynamically configures switch ports to limit IPv6 multicast traffic so that it is forwarded only to ports with users that want to receive it. This reduces the flooding of IPv6 multicast packets in the specified VLANs.

There are two versions of the MLD protocol, version 1 and version 2. MLDv1 control packets include Listener Query, Listener Report, and Listener Done messages (equivalent to IGMPv2 query, report, and leave messages). MLDv2 control packets include MLDv2 query and report messages, as well as MLDv1 report and done messages.

Remember that IGMP Snooping and MLD Snooping are independent functions, and can therefore both function at the same time.

CONFIGURING MLD SNOOPING AND QUERY PARAMETERS

Use the Multicast > MLD Snooping > General page to configure the switch to forward multicast traffic intelligently. Based on the MLD query and report messages, the switch forwards multicast traffic only to the ports that request it. This prevents the switch from broadcasting the traffic to all ports and possibly disrupting network performance.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MLD Snooping" on page 1227

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **MLD Snooping Status** – When enabled, the switch will monitor network traffic to determine which hosts want to receive multicast traffic. (Default: Disabled)
- **Querier Status** – When enabled, the switch can serve as the querier for MLDv2 snooping if elected. The querier is responsible for asking hosts if they want to receive multicast traffic. (Default: Disabled)

An IPv6 address must be configured on the VLAN interface from which the querier will act if elected. When serving as the querier, the switch uses this IPv6 address as the query source address.

The querier will not start or will disable itself after having started if it detects an IPv6 multicast router on the network.

- **Robustness** – MLD Snooping robustness variable. A port will be removed from the receiver list for a multicast service when no MLD reports are detected in response to a number of MLD queries. The robustness variable sets the number of queries on ports for which there is no report. (Range: 2-10 Default: 2)
- **Query Interval** – The interval between sending MLD general queries. (Range: 60-125 seconds; Default: 125 seconds)

  This attribute applies when the switch is serving as the querier.

  An MLD general query message is sent by the switch at the interval specified by this attribute. When this message is received by downstream hosts, all receivers build an MLD report for the multicast groups they have joined.
- **Query Max Response Time** – The maximum response time advertised in MLD general queries. (Range: 5-25 seconds; Default: 10 seconds)

  This attribute controls how long the host has to respond to an MLD Query message before the switch deletes the group if it is the last member.
- **Router Port Expiry Time** – The time the switch waits after the previous querier stops before it considers the router port (i.e., the interface that had been receiving query packets) to have expired. (Range: 300-500 seconds; Default: 300 seconds)
- **MLD Snooping Version** – The protocol version used for compatibility with other devices on the network. This is the MLD version the switch uses to send snooping reports. (Range: 1-2; Default: 2)
- **Unknown Multicast Mode** – The action for dealing with unknown multicast packets. Options include:
  - **Flood** – Floods any received IPv6 multicast packets that have not been requested by a host to all ports in the VLAN.
  - **To Router Port** – Forwards any received IPv6 multicast packets that have not been requested by a host to ports that are connected to a detected multicast router. (This is the default action.)

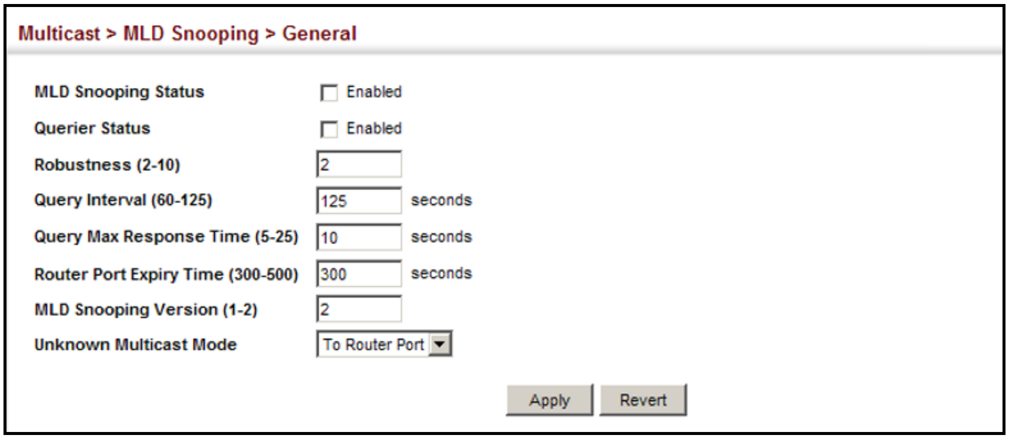
WEB INTERFACE

To configure general settings for MLD Snooping:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, General.
2. Adjust the settings as required.

3. Click Apply.

Figure 374: Configuring General Settings for MLD Snooping



Multicast > MLD Snooping > General

MLD Snooping Status ☐ Enabled
Querier Status ☐ Enabled
Robustness (2-10) 2
Query Interval (60-125) 125 seconds
Query Max Response Time (5-25) 10 seconds
Router Port Expiry Time (300-500) 300 seconds
MLD Snooping Version (1-2) 2
Unknown Multicast Mode To Router Port

Setting Immediate Leave Status for MLD Snooping per Interface

Use the Multicast > MLD Snooping > Interface page to configure Immediate Leave status for a VLAN.

CLI References

- "ipv6 mld snooping vlan immediate-leave" on page 1232

Parameters

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – A VLAN identification number. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Immediate Leave Status** – Immediately deletes a member port of an IPv6 multicast service when a leave packet is received at that port and immediate leave is enabled for the parent VLAN. (Default: Disabled)

  If MLD immediate-leave is *not* used, a multicast router (or querier) will send a group-specific query message when an MLD group leave message is received. The router/querier stops forwarding traffic for that group only if no host replies to the query within the specified timeout period.

  If MLD immediate-leave is enabled, the switch assumes that only one host is connected to the interface. Therefore, immediate leave should only be enabled on an interface if it is connected to only one MLD-enabled device, either a service host or a neighbor running MLD snooping.

Web Interface

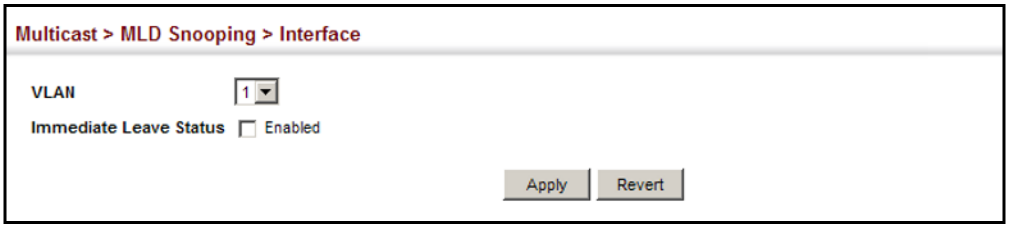
To configure immediate leave for MLD Snooping:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, Interface.

2. Select a VLAN, and set the status for immediate leave.

3. Click Apply.

Figure 375: Configuring Immediate Leave for MLD Snooping



Multicast > MLD Snooping > Interface

VLAN 1

Immediate Leave Status ☐ Enabled

SPECIFYING STATIC INTERFACES FOR AN IPV6 MULTICAST ROUTER

Use the Multicast > MLD Snooping > Multicast Router (Add Static Multicast Router) page to statically attach an interface to an IPv6 multicast router/ switch.

Depending on your network connections, MLD snooping may not always be able to locate the MLD querier. Therefore, if the MLD querier is a known multicast router/switch connected over the network to an interface (port or trunk) on the switch, you can manually configure that interface to join all the current multicast groups.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ipv6 mld snooping vlan mrouter" on page 1233

COMMAND USAGE

MLD Snooping must be enabled globally on the switch (see "Configuring MLD Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 632) before a multicast router port can take effect.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

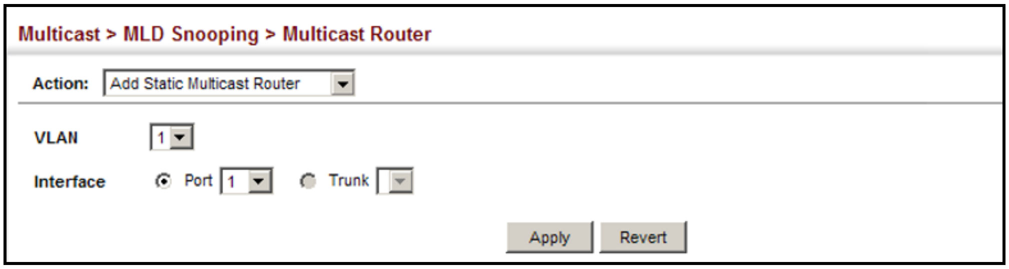
- **VLAN** – Selects the VLAN which is to propagate all IPv6 multicast traffic coming from the attached multicast router. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Interface** – Activates the Port or Trunk scroll down list.
- **Port** or **Trunk** – Specifies the interface attached to a multicast router.

WEB INTERFACE

To specify a static interface attached to a multicast router:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, Multicast Router.
2. Select Add Static Multicast Router from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN which will forward all the corresponding IPv6 multicast traffic, and select the port or trunk attached to the multicast router.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 376: Configuring a Static Interface for an IPv6 Multicast Router


Multicast > MLD Snooping > Multicast Router
Apply
Revert

Action: Add Static Multicast Router

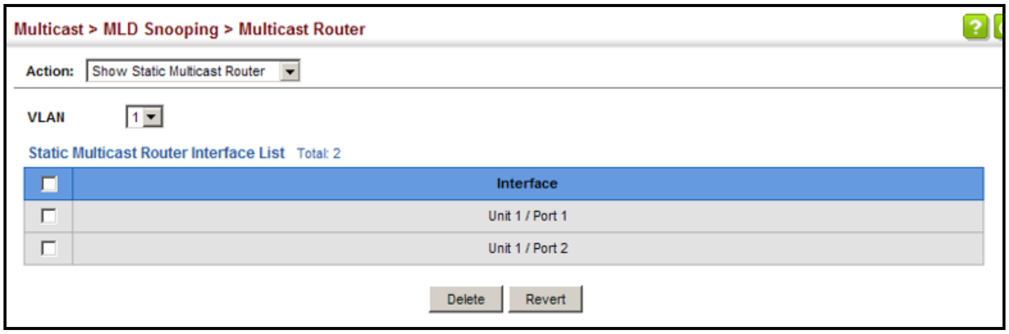
VLAN: 1

Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

To show the static interfaces attached to a multicast router:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, Multicast Router.
2. Select Show Static Multicast Router from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information.

Figure 377: Showing Static Interfaces Attached an IPv6 Multicast Router


Multicast > MLD Snooping > Multicast Router
Delete
Revert

Action: Show Static Multicast Router

VLAN: 1

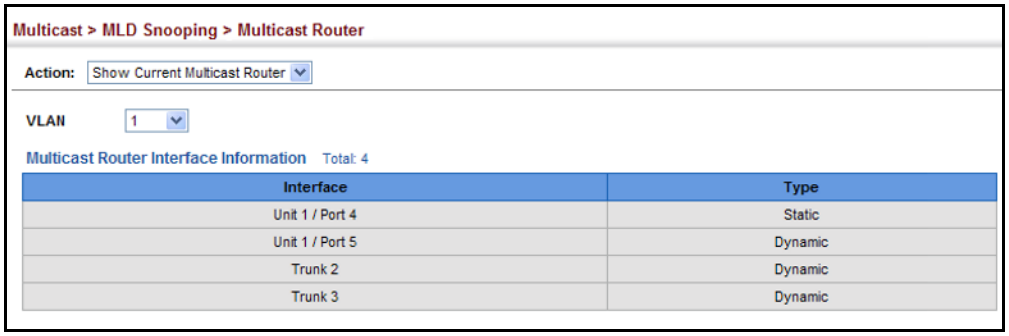
Static Multicast Router Interface List Total: 2

☐	Interface
☐	Unit 1 / Port 1
☐	Unit 1 / Port 2

To show all the interfaces attached to a multicast router:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, Multicast Router.
2. Select Current Multicast Router from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information. Ports in the selected VLAN which are attached to a neighboring multicast router/switch are displayed.

Figure 378: Showing Current Interfaces Attached an IPv6 Multicast Router


Multicast > MLD Snooping > Multicast Router

Action: Show Current Multicast Router

VLAN: 1

Multicast Router Interface Information Total: 4

Interface	Type
Unit 1 / Port 4	Static
Unit 1 / Port 5	Dynamic
Trunk 2	Dynamic
Trunk 3	Dynamic

ASSIGNING INTERFACES TO IPV6 MULTICAST SERVICES

Use the Multicast > MLD Snooping > MLD Member (Add Static Member) page to statically assign an IPv6 multicast service to an interface.

Multicast filtering can be dynamically configured using MLD snooping and query messages (see "Configuring MLD Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 632). However, for certain applications that require tighter control, it may be necessary to statically configure a multicast service on the switch. First add all the ports attached to participating hosts to a common VLAN, and then assign the multicast service to that VLAN group.

CLI REFERENCES

- "ipv6 mld snooping vlan static" on page 1233
- "clear ipv6 mld snooping groups dynamic" on page 1234

COMMAND USAGE

- Static multicast addresses are never aged out.
- When a multicast address is assigned to an interface in a specific VLAN, the corresponding traffic can only be forwarded to ports within that VLAN.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

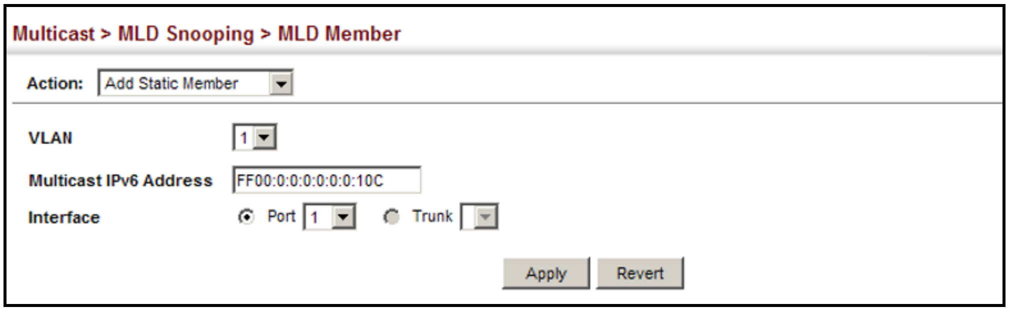
- **VLAN** – Specifies the VLAN which is to propagate the multicast service. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Multicast IPv6 Address** – The IP address for a specific multicast service.
- **Interface** – Activates the Port or Trunk scroll down list.
- **Port** or **Trunk** – Specifies the interface assigned to a multicast group.
- **Type** (Show Current Member) – Shows if this multicast stream was statically configured by the user, discovered by MLD Snooping, or is a data stream to which no other ports are subscribing (i.e., the stream is flooded onto VLAN instead of being trapped to the CPU for processing, or is being processed by MVR6).

WEB INTERFACE

To statically assign an interface to an IPv6 multicast service:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, MLD Member.
2. Select Add Static Member from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN that will propagate the multicast service, specify the interface attached to a multicast service (through an MLD-enabled switch or multicast router), and enter the multicast IP address.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 379: Assigning an Interface to an IPv6 Multicast Service



Multicast > MLD Snooping > MLD Member

Action: Add Static Member

VLAN: 1

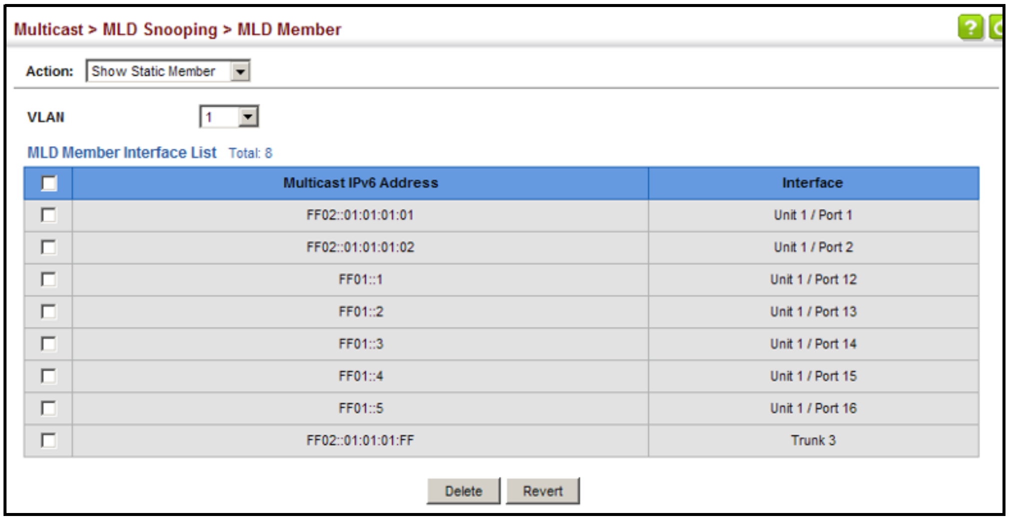
Multicast IPv6 Address: FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:10C

Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk

To show the static interfaces assigned to an IPv6 multicast service:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, MLD Member.
2. Select Show Static Member from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information.

Figure 380: Showing Static Interfaces Assigned to an IPv6 Multicast Service



Multicast > MLD Snooping > MLD Member

Action: Show Static Member

VLAN: 1

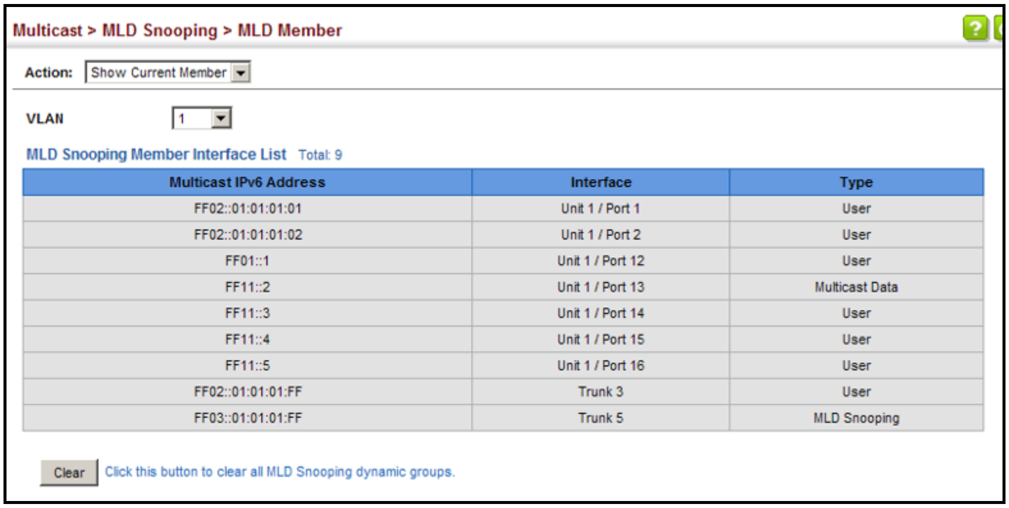
MLD Member Interface List Total: 8

☐	Multicast IPv6 Address	Interface
☐	FF02::01:01:01:01	Unit 1 / Port 1
☐	FF02::01:01:01:02	Unit 1 / Port 2
☐	FF01::1	Unit 1 / Port 12
☐	FF01::2	Unit 1 / Port 13
☐	FF01::3	Unit 1 / Port 14
☐	FF01::4	Unit 1 / Port 15
☐	FF01::5	Unit 1 / Port 16
☐	FF02::01:01:01:FF	Trunk 3

To display information about all IPv6 multicast groups, MLD Snooping or multicast routing must first be enabled on the switch. To show all of the interfaces statically or dynamically assigned to an IPv6 multicast service:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, MLD Member.
2. Select Show Current Member from the Action list.
3. Select the VLAN for which to display this information.

Figure 381: Showing Current Interfaces Assigned to an IPv6 Multicast Service



Action: Show Current Member

VLAN 1

MLD Snooping Member Interface List Total: 9

Multicast IPv6 Address	Interface	Type
FF02::01:01:01:01	Unit 1 / Port 1	User
FF02::01:01:01:02	Unit 1 / Port 2	User
FF01::1	Unit 1 / Port 12	User
FF11::2	Unit 1 / Port 13	Multicast Data
FF11::3	Unit 1 / Port 14	User
FF11::4	Unit 1 / Port 15	User
FF11::5	Unit 1 / Port 16	User
FF02::01:01:01:FF	Trunk 3	User
FF03::01:01:01:FF	Trunk 5	MLD Snooping

Click this button to clear all MLD Snooping dynamic groups.

SHOWING MLD SNOOPING GROUPS AND SOURCE LIST

Use the Multicast > MLD Snooping > Group Information page to display known multicast groups, member ports, the means by which each group was learned, and the corresponding source list.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show ipv6 mld snooping group source-list" on page 1236

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **VLAN** – VLAN identifier. (Range: 1-4094)

- **Interface** – Port or trunk identifier.

- **Group Address** – The IP address for a specific multicast service.

- **Type** – The means by which each group was learned – MLD Snooping or Multicast Data.

- **Filter Mode** – The filter mode is used to summarize the total listening state of a multicast address to a minimum set such that all nodes' listening states are respected. In Include mode, the router only uses the request list, indicating that the reception of packets sent to the specified multicast address is requested only from those IP source addresses listed in the hosts' source-list. In Exclude mode, the router only both the request list and exclude list, indicating that the reception of packets sent to the given multicast address is requested from all IP source addresses, except for those listed in the exclude source-list and for any other sources where the source timer status has expired.

- **Filter Timer Elapse** – The Filter timer is only used when a specific multicast address is in Exclude mode. It represents the time for the multicast address filter mode to expire and change to Include mode.

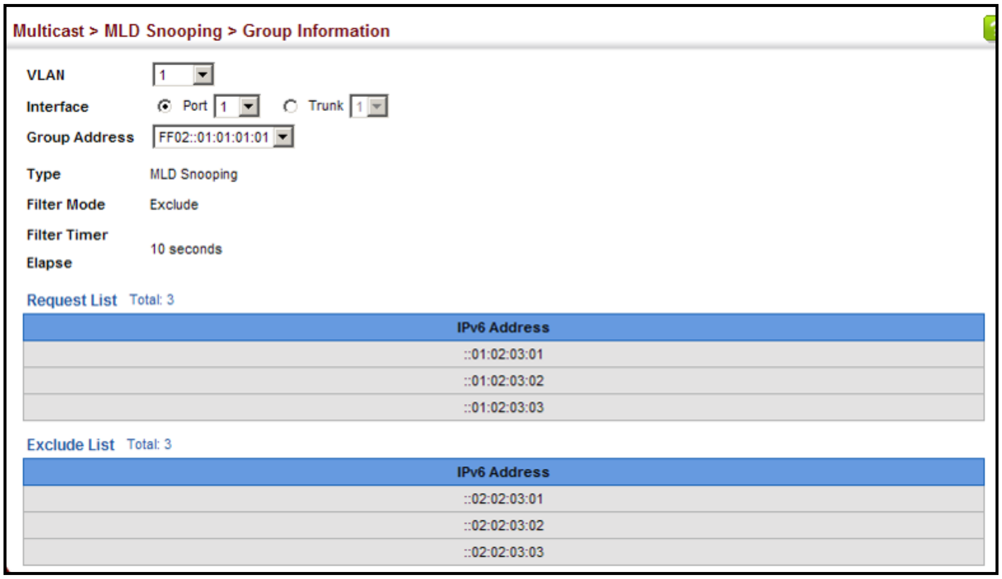
- **Request List** – Sources included on the router's request list.
- **Exclude List** – Sources included on the router's exclude list.

WEB INTERFACE

To display known MLD multicast groups:

1. Click Multicast, MLD Snooping, Group Information.
2. Select the port or trunk, and then select a multicast service assigned to that interface.

Figure 382: Showing IPv6 Multicast Services and Corresponding Sources



Multicast > MLD Snooping > Group Information

VLAN: 1
Interface: ● Port 1 ○ Trunk 1
Group Address: FF02::01:01:01:01
Type: MLD Snooping
Filter Mode: Exclude
Filter Timer Elapse: 10 seconds

Request List Total: 3

IPv6 Address
::01:02:03:01
::01:02:03:02
::01:02:03:03

Exclude List Total: 3

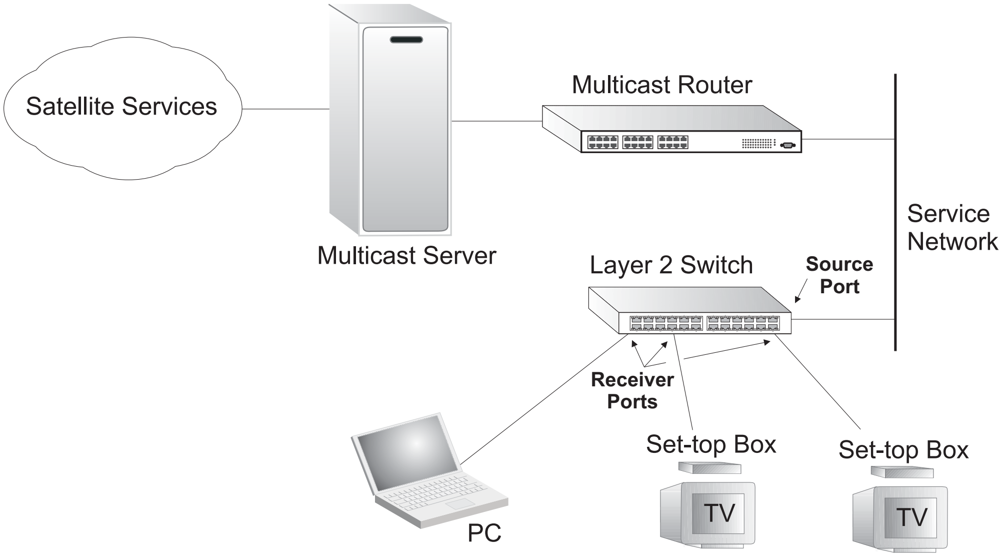
IPv6 Address
::02:02:03:01
::02:02:03:02
::02:02:03:03

MULTICAST VLAN REGISTRATION FOR IPV4

Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) is a protocol that controls access to a single network-wide VLAN most commonly used for transmitting multicast traffic (such as television channels or video-on-demand) across a service provider's network. Any multicast traffic entering an MVR VLAN is sent to all attached subscribers. This protocol can significantly reduce to processing overhead required to dynamically monitor and establish the distribution tree for a normal multicast VLAN. This makes it possible to support common multicast services over a wide part of the network without having to use any multicast routing protocol.

MVR maintains the user isolation and data security provided by VLAN segregation by passing only multicast traffic into other VLANs to which the subscribers belong. Even though common multicast streams are passed onto different VLAN groups from the MVR VLAN, users in different IEEE 802.1Q or private VLANs cannot exchange any information (except through upper-level routing services).

Figure 383: MVR Concept



COMMAND USAGE

- General Configuration Guidelines for MVR:
  1. Enable MVR for a domain on the switch, and select the MVR VLAN (see "Configuring MVR Domain Settings" on page 644).
  2. Create an MVR profile by specifying the multicast groups that will stream traffic to attached hosts, and assign the profile to an MVR domain (see "Configuring MVR Group Address Profiles" on page 645).
  3. Set the interfaces that will join the MVR as source ports or receiver ports (see "Configuring MVR Interface Status" on page 648).
  4. For multicast streams that will run for a long term and be associated with a stable set of hosts, you can statically bind the multicast group to the participating interfaces (see "Assigning Static MVR Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 650).

- Although MVR operates on the underlying mechanism of IGMP snooping, the two features operate independently of each other. One can be enabled or disabled without affecting the behavior of the other. However, if IGMP snooping and MVR are both enabled, MVR reacts only to join and leave messages from multicast groups configured under MVR. Join and leave messages from all other multicast groups are managed by IGMP snooping. Also, note that only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages.

CONFIGURING MVR GLOBAL SETTINGS

Use the Multicast > MVR (Configure Global) page to configure proxy switching and the robustness variable.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MVR for IPv4" on page 1246

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Proxy Switching** – Configures MVR proxy switching, where the source port acts as a host, and the receiver port acts as an MVR router with querier service enabled. (Default: Enabled)
    - When MVR proxy-switching is enabled, an MVR source port serves as the upstream or host interface, and the MVR receiver port serves as the querier. The source port performs only the host portion of MVR by sending summarized membership reports, and automatically disables MVR router functions.
    - Receiver ports are known as downstream or router interfaces. These interfaces perform the standard MVR router functions by maintaining a database of all MVR subscriptions on the downstream interface. Receiver ports must therefore be configured on all downstream interfaces which require MVR proxy service.
    - When the source port receives report and leave messages, it only forwards them to other source ports.
    - When receiver ports receive any query messages, they are dropped.
    - When changes occurring in the downstream MVR groups are learned by the receiver ports through report and leave messages, an MVR state change report is created and sent to the upstream source port, which in turn forwards this information upstream.
    - When MVR proxy switching is disabled:
        - Any membership reports received from receiver/source ports are forwarded to all source ports.
        - When a source port receives a query message, it will be forwarded to all downstream receiver ports.
        - When a receiver port receives a query message, it will be dropped.
- **Robustness Value** – Configures the expected packet loss, and thereby the number of times to generate report and group-specific queries. (Range: 1-255; Default: 2)
    - This parameter is used to set the number of times report messages are sent upstream when changes are learned about downstream groups, and the number of times group-specific queries are sent to downstream receiver ports.
    - This parameter only takes effect when MVR proxy switching is enabled.

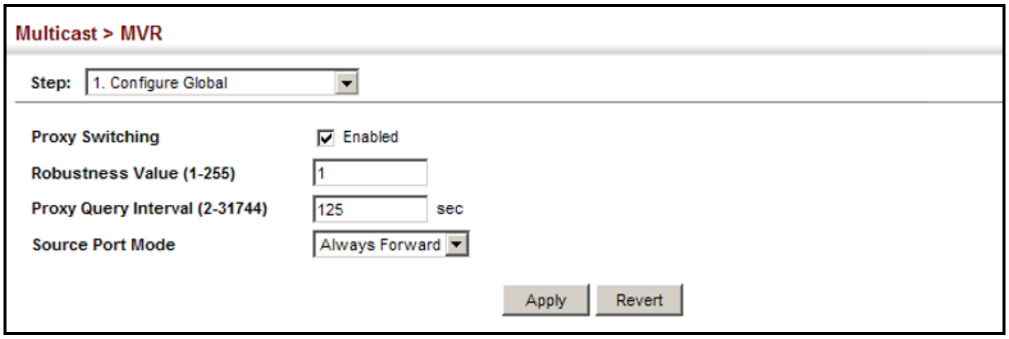
- **Proxy Query Interval** – Configures the interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries. (Range: 2-31744 seconds; Default: 125 seconds)
    - This parameter sets the general query interval at which active receiver ports send out general queries.
    - This interval is only effective when proxy switching is enabled.
- **Source Port Mode** – Configures the switch to forward any multicast streams within the parameters set by a profile, or to only forward multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined.
    - **Always Forward** – By default, the switch forwards any multicast streams within the address range set by a profile, and bound to a domain. The multicast streams are sent to all source ports on the switch and to all receiver ports that have elected to receive data on that multicast address.
    - **Dynamic** – When dynamic mode is enabled, the switch only forwards multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined. In other words, both the receiver port and source port must subscribe to a multicast group before a multicast stream is forwarded to any attached client. Note that the requested streams are still restricted to the address range which has been specified in a profile and bound to a domain.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for MVR:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Set the status for MVR proxy switching, the robustness value used for report and query messages, the proxy query interval, and source port mode.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 384: Configuring Global Settings for MVR



Multicast > MVR

Step: 1. Configure Global

Proxy Switching	☑ Enabled
Robustness Value (1-255)	1
Proxy Query Interval (2-31744)	125 sec
Source Port Mode	Always Forward

CONFIGURING MVR DOMAIN SETTINGS

Use the Multicast > MVR (Configure Domain) page to enable MVR globally on the switch, and select the VLAN that will serve as the sole channel for common multicast streams supported by the service provider.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MVR for IPv4" on page 1246

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **MVR Status** – When MVR is enabled on the switch, any multicast data associated with an MVR group is sent from all designated source ports, to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group. (Default: Disabled)
- **MVR VLAN** – Identifier of the VLAN that serves as the channel for streaming multicast services using MVR. MVR source ports should be configured as members of the MVR VLAN (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200), but MVR receiver ports should not be manually configured as members of this VLAN. (Default: 1)
- **MVR Running Status** – Indicates whether or not all necessary conditions in the MVR environment are satisfied. Running status is Active as long as MVR is enabled, the specified MVR VLAN exists, and a source port with a valid link has been configured (see "Configuring MVR Interface Status" on page 648).
- **MVR Current Learned Groups** – The number of MVR groups currently assigned to this domain.
- **Forwarding Priority** – The CoS priority assigned to all multicast traffic forwarded into this domain. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

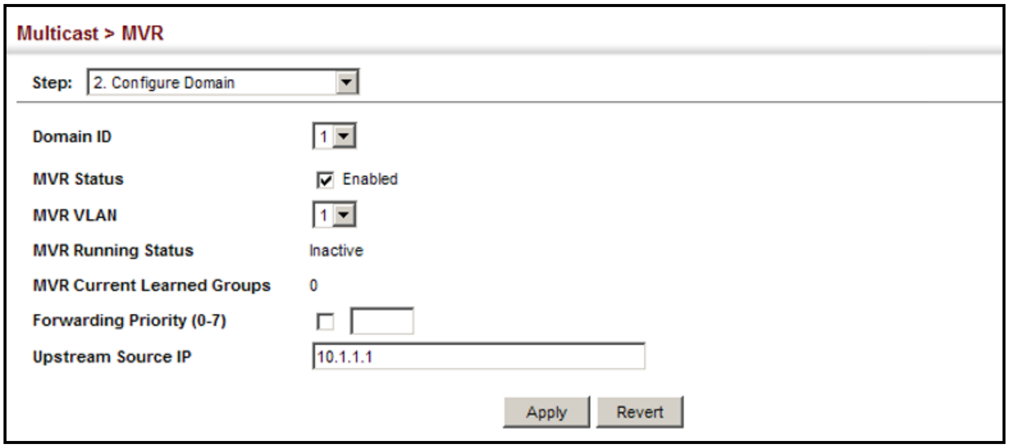
  This parameter can be used to set a high priority for low-latency multicast traffic such as a video-conference, or to set a low priority for normal multicast traffic not sensitive to latency.
- **Upstream Source IP** – The source IP address assigned to all MVR control packets sent upstream on the specified domain. By default, all MVR reports sent upstream use a null source IP address.

Web Interface

To configure settings for an MVR domain:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Domain from the Step list.
3. Select a domain from the scroll-down list.
4. Enable MVR for the selected domain, select the MVR VLAN, set the forwarding priority to be assigned to all ingress multicast traffic, and set the source IP address for all control packets sent upstream as required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 385: Configuring Domain Settings for MVR



Multicast > MVR

Step: 2. Configure Domain

Domain ID: 1

MVR Status: ☑ Enabled

MVR VLAN: 1

MVR Running Status: Inactive

MVR Current Learned Groups: 0

Forwarding Priority (0-7): ☐

Upstream Source IP: 10.1.1.1

Configuring MVR Group Address Profiles

Use the Multicast > MVR (Configure Profile and Associate Profile) pages to assign the multicast group address for required services to one or more MVR domains.

CLI References

- "MVR for IPv4" on page 1246

Command Usage

- Use the Configure Profile page to statically configure all multicast group addresses that will join the MVR VLAN. Any multicast data associated with an MVR group is sent from all source ports to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group.

- The IP address range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 is used for multicast streams. MVR group addresses cannot fall within the reserved IP multicast address range of 224.0.0.x.

- IGMP snooping and MVR share a maximum number of 1024 groups. Any multicast streams received in excess of this limitation will be flooded to all ports in the associated domain.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure Profile

- **Profile Name** – The name of a profile containing one or more MVR group addresses. (Range: 1-21 characters)
- **Start IP Address** – Starting IP address for an MVR multicast group. (Range: 224.0.1.0 - 239.255.255.255)
- **End IP Address** – Ending IP address for an MVR multicast group. (Range: 224.0.1.0 - 239.255.255.255)

Associate Profile

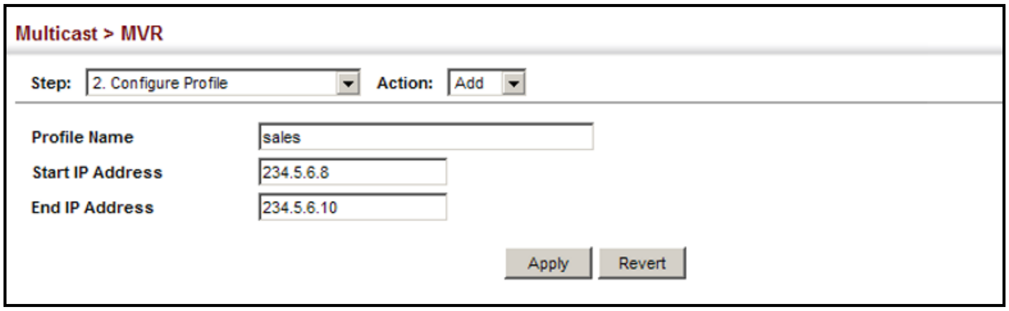
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Profile Name** – The name of a profile to be assigned to this domain. (Range: 1-21 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an MVR group address profile:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter the name of a group profile to be assigned to one or more domains, and specify a multicast group that will stream traffic to participating hosts.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 386: Configuring an MVR Group Address Profile



Multicast > MVR

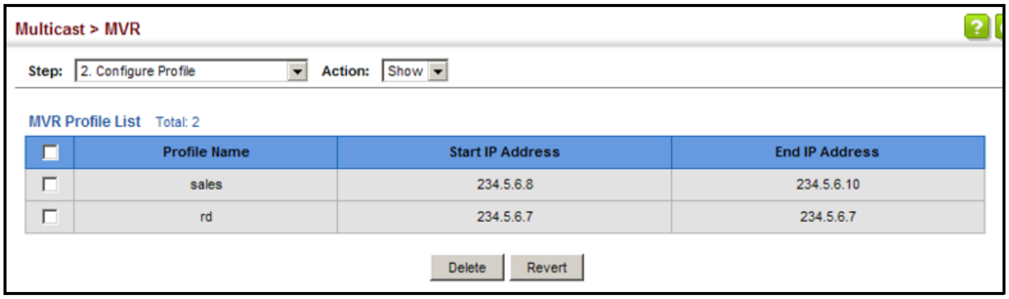
Step: 2. Configure Profile
Action: Add

Profile Name: sales
Start IP Address: 234.5.6.8
End IP Address: 234.5.6.10

To show the configured MVR group address profiles:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 387: Displaying MVR Group Address Profiles



Step: 2. Configure Profile
Action: Show

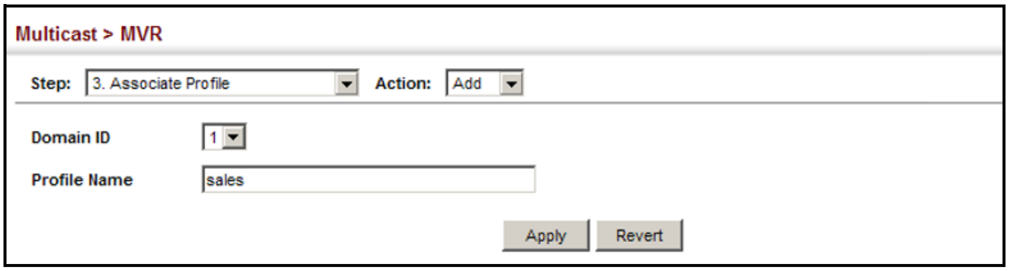
MVR Profile List Total: 2

☐	Profile Name	Start IP Address	End IP Address
☐	sales	234.5.6.8	234.5.6.10
☐	rd	234.5.6.7	234.5.6.7

To assign an MVR group address profile to a domain:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Associate Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select a domain from the scroll-down list, and enter the name of a group profile.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 388: Assigning an MVR Group Address Profile to a Domain



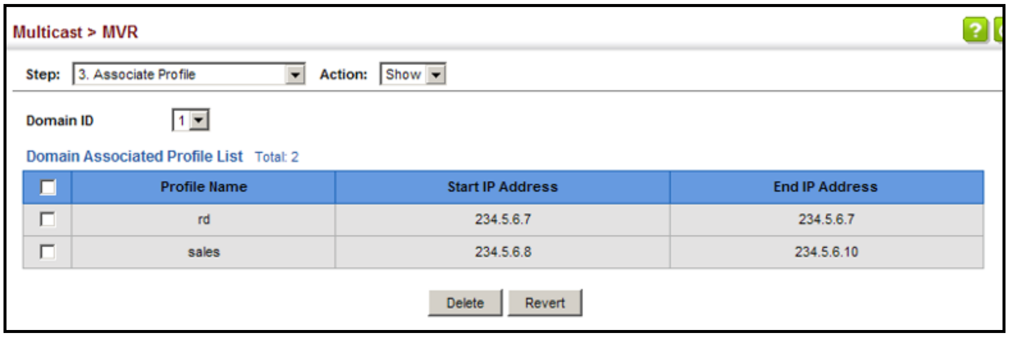
Step: 3. Associate Profile
Action: Add

Domain ID 1
Profile Name sales

To show the MVR group address profiles assigned to a domain:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Associate Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 389: Showing the MVR Group Address Profiles Assigned to a Domain



Step: 3. Associate Profile
Action: Show

Domain ID: 1

Domain Associated Profile List Total: 2

☐	Profile Name	Start IP Address	End IP Address
☐	rd	234.5.6.7	234.5.6.7
☐	sales	234.5.6.8	234.5.6.10

CONFIGURING MVR INTERFACE STATUS

Use the Multicast > MVR (Configure Interface) page to configure each interface that participates in the MVR protocol as a source port or receiver port. If you are sure that only one subscriber attached to an interface is receiving multicast services, you can enable the immediate leave function.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MVR for IPv4" on page 1246

COMMAND USAGE

- A port configured as an MVR receiver or source port can join or leave multicast groups configured under MVR. However, note that these ports can also use IGMP snooping to join or leave any other multicast groups using the standard rules for multicast filtering.

- Receiver ports can belong to different VLANs, but should not be configured as a member of the MVR VLAN. MVR allows a receiver port to dynamically join or leave multicast groups within an MVR VLAN. Multicast groups can also be statically assigned to a receiver port (see "Assigning Static MVR Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 650).

  Receiver ports should not be statically configured as a member of the MVR VLAN. If so configured, its MVR status will be inactive. Also, note that VLAN membership for MVR receiver ports cannot be set to access mode (see"Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

- One or more interfaces may be configured as MVR source ports. A source port is able to both receive and send data for configured MVR groups or for groups which have been statically assigned (see "Assigning Static MVR Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 650).

  All source ports must belong to the MVR VLAN.

  Subscribers should not be directly connected to source ports.

- Immediate leave applies only to receiver ports. When enabled, the receiver port is immediately removed from the multicast group identified in the leave message. When immediate leave is disabled, the switch follows the standard rules by sending a query message to the receiver port and waiting for a response to determine if there are any remaining subscribers for that multicast group before removing the port from the group list.

- Using immediate leave can speed up leave latency, but should only be enabled on a port attached to one multicast subscriber to avoid disrupting services to other group members attached to the same interface.
- Immediate leave does not apply to multicast groups which have been statically assigned to a port.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

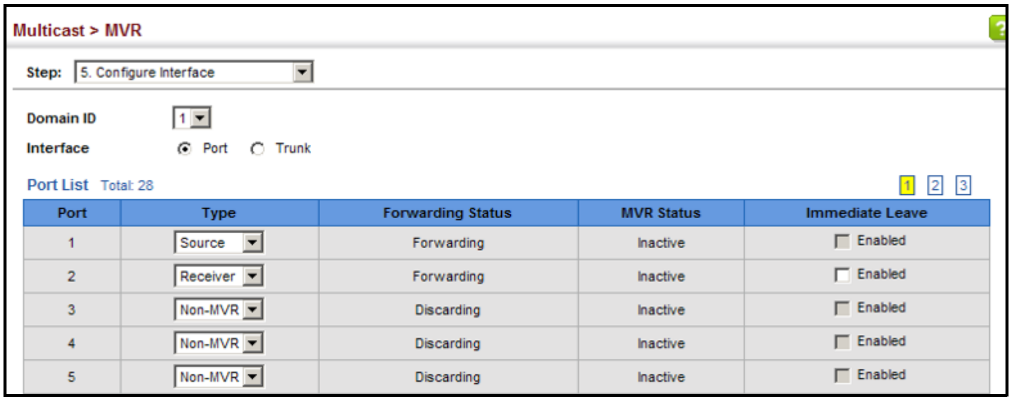
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Port/Trunk** – Interface identifier.
- **Type** – The following interface types are supported:
  - **Source** – An uplink port that can send and receive multicast data for the groups assigned to the MVR VLAN. Note that the source port must be manually configured as a member of the MVR VLAN (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).
  - **Receiver** – A subscriber port that can receive multicast data sent through the MVR VLAN. Any port configured as an receiver port will be dynamically added to the MVR VLAN when it forwards an IGMP report or join message from an attached host requesting any of the designated multicast services supported by the MVR VLAN. Just remember that only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages. If MVR must be configured for an IGMP version 1 host, the multicast groups must be statically assigned (see "Assigning Static MVR Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 650).
  - **Non-MVR** – An interface that does not participate in the MVR VLAN. (This is the default type.)
- **Forwarding Status** – Shows if MVR traffic is being forwarded or discarded.
- **MVR Status** – Shows the MVR status. MVR status for source ports is “Active” if MVR is globally enabled on the switch. MVR status for receiver ports is “Active” only if there are subscribers receiving multicast traffic from one of the MVR groups, or a multicast group has been statically assigned to an interface.
- **Immediate Leave** – Configures the switch to immediately remove an interface from a multicast stream as soon as it receives a leave message for that group. (This option only applies to an interface configured as an MVR receiver.)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure interface settings for MVR:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Port or Trunk interface.
4. Select an MVR domain.
5. Set each port that will participate in the MVR protocol as a source port or receiver port, and optionally enable Immediate Leave on any receiver port to which only one subscriber is attached.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 390: Configuring Interface Settings for MVR



Multicast > MVR

Step: 5. Configure Interface

Domain ID: 1

Interface: ● Port ○ Trunk

Port List Total: 28

Port	Type	Forwarding Status	MVR Status	Immediate Leave
1	Source	Forwarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled
2	Receiver	Forwarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled
3	Non-MVR	Discarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled
4	Non-MVR	Discarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled
5	Non-MVR	Discarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled

ASSIGNING STATIC MVR MULTICAST GROUPS TO INTERFACES

Use the Multicast > MVR (Configure Static Group Member) page to statically bind multicast groups to a port which will receive long-term multicast streams associated with a stable set of hosts.

CLI REFERENCES

- "mvr vlan group" on page 1256

COMMAND USAGE

- Multicast groups can be statically assigned to a receiver port using this configuration page.
- The IP address range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 is used for multicast streams. MVR group addresses cannot fall within the reserved IP multicast address range of 224.0.0.x.
- Only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages. If MVR must be configured for an IGMP version 1 host, the multicast groups must be statically assigned.

- The MVR VLAN cannot be specified as the receiver VLAN for static bindings.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

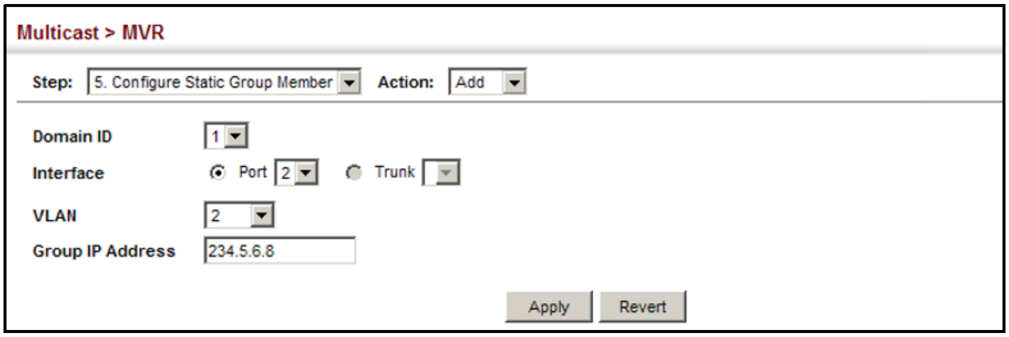
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Interface** – Port or trunk identifier.
- **VLAN** – VLAN identifier. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Group IP Address** – Defines a multicast service sent to the selected port. Multicast groups must be assigned from the MVR group range configured on the Configure General page.

WEB INTERFACE

To assign a static MVR group to an interface:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Static Group Member from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR domain.
5. Select a VLAN and interface to receive the multicast stream, and then enter the multicast group address.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 391: Assigning Static MVR Groups to a Port



Multicast > MVR

Step: 5. Configure Static Group Member Action: Add

Domain ID: 1
Interface: ● Port 2 ○ Trunk
VLAN: 2
Group IP Address: 234.5.6.8

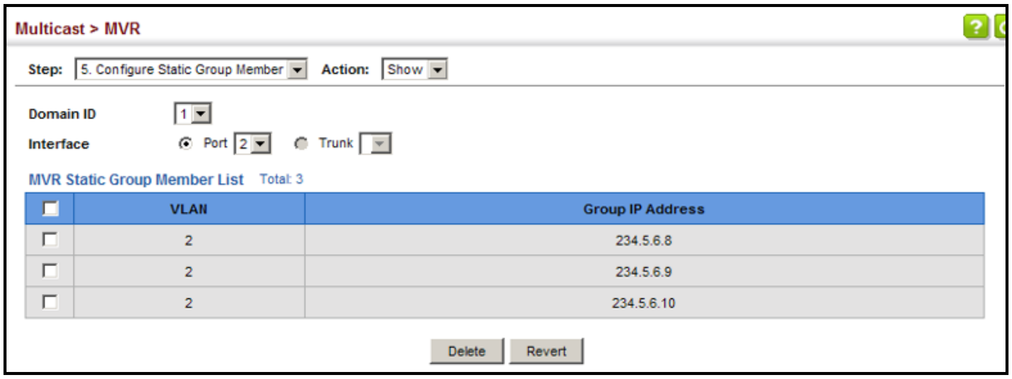
To show the static MVR groups assigned to an interface:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Configure Static Group Member from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

4. Select an MVR domain.

5. Select the port or trunk for which to display this information.

Figure 392: Showing the Static MVR Groups Assigned to a Port



Step: 5. Configure Static Group Member Action: Show

Domain ID 1
Interface ● Port 2 ○ Trunk

MVR Static Group Member List Total: 3

☐	VLAN	Group IP Address
☐	2	234.5.6.8
☐	2	234.5.6.9
☐	2	234.5.6.10

DISPLAYING MVR RECEIVER GROUPS

Use the Multicast > MVR (Show Member) page to show the multicast groups either statically or dynamically assigned to the MVR receiver groups on each interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show mvr" on page 1258

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

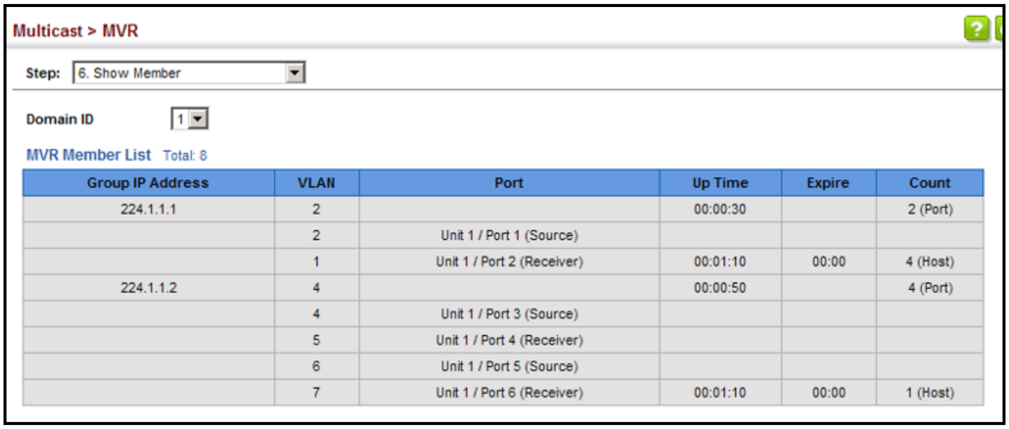
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Group IP Address** – Multicast groups assigned to the MVR VLAN.
- **VLAN** – The VLAN through which the service is received. Note that this may be different from the MVR VLAN if the group address has been statically assigned.
- **Port** – Shows the interfaces with subscribers for multicast services provided through the MVR VLAN.
- **Up Time** – Time this service has been forwarded to attached clients.
- **Expire** – Time before this entry expires if no membership report is received from currently active or new clients.
- **Count** – The number of multicast services currently being forwarded from the MVR VLAN.

WEB INTERFACE

To display the interfaces assigned to the MVR receiver groups:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Show Member from the Step list.
3. Select an MVR domain.

Figure 393: Displaying MVR Receiver Groups



Step: 6. Show Member

Domain ID 1

MVR Member List Total: 8

Group IP Address	VLAN	Port	Up Time	Expire	Count
224.1.1.1	2		00:00:30		2 (Port)
	2	Unit 1 / Port 1 (Source)			
	1	Unit 1 / Port 2 (Receiver)	00:01:10	00:00	4 (Host)
224.1.1.2	4		00:00:50		4 (Port)
	4	Unit 1 / Port 3 (Source)			
	5	Unit 1 / Port 4 (Receiver)			
	6	Unit 1 / Port 5 (Source)			
	7	Unit 1 / Port 6 (Receiver)	00:01:10	00:00	1 (Host)

DISPLAYING MVR STATISTICS

Use the Multicast > MVR > Show Statistics pages to display MVR protocol-related statistics for the specified interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show mvr statistics" on page 1263

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **VLAN** – VLAN identifier. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk identifier. (Range: 1-16)

Query Statistics

- **Querier IP Address** – The IP address of the querier on this interface.
- **Querier Expire Time** – The time after which this querier is assumed to have expired.
- **General Query Received** – The number of general queries received on this interface.

- **General Query Sent** – The number of general queries sent from this interface.
- **Specific Query Received** – The number of specific queries received on this interface.
- **Specific Query Sent** – The number of specific queries sent from this interface.
- **Number of Reports Sent** – The number of reports sent from this interface.
- **Number of Leaves Sent** – The number of leaves sent from this interface.

VLAN, Port, and Trunk Statistics

Input Statistics

- **Report** – The number of IGMP membership reports received on this interface.
- **Leave** – The number of leave messages received on this interface.
- **G Query** – The number of general query messages received on this interface.
- **G(-S)-S Query** – The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages received on this interface.
- **Drop** – The number of times a report, leave or query was dropped. Packets may be dropped due to invalid format, rate limiting, packet content not allowed, or MVR group report received.
- **Join Success** – The number of times a multicast group was successfully joined.
- **Group** – The number of MVR groups active on this interface.

Output Statistics

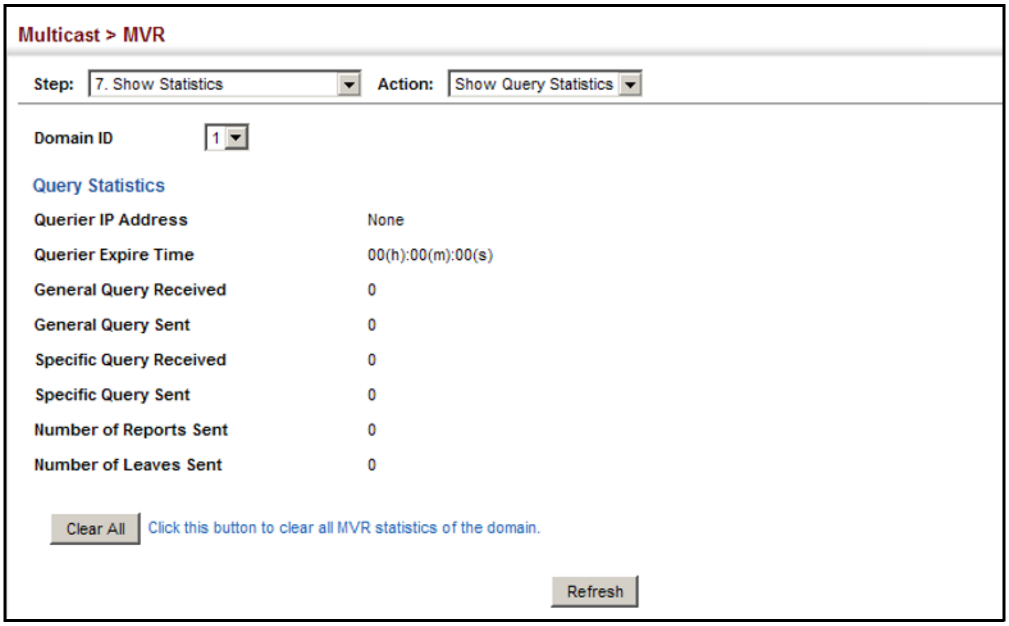
- **Report** – The number of IGMP membership reports sent from this interface.
- **Leave** – The number of leave messages sent from this interface.
- **G Query** – The number of general query messages sent from this interface.
- **G(-S)-S Query** – The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages sent from this interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To display statistics for MVR query-related messages:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Show Query Statistics from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR domain.

Figure 394: Displaying MVR Statistics – Query



Multicast > MVR

Step: 7. Show Statistics
Action: Show Query Statistics

Domain ID: 1

Query Statistics

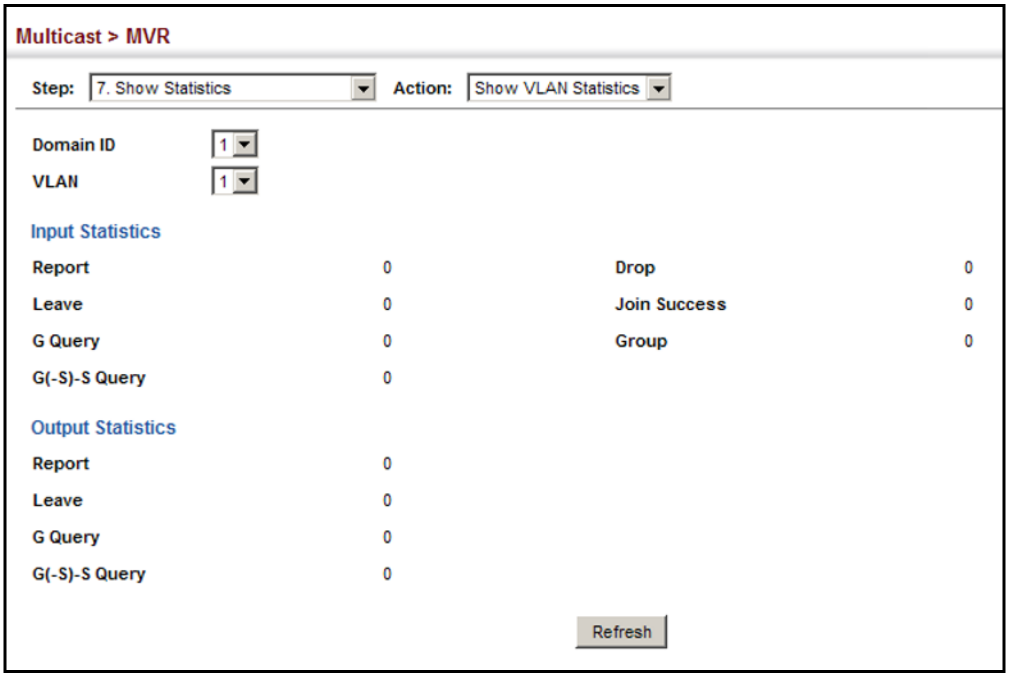
Querier IP Address	None
Querier Expire Time	00(h):00(m):00(s)
General Query Received	0
General Query Sent	0
Specific Query Received	0
Specific Query Sent	0
Number of Reports Sent	0
Number of Leaves Sent	0

Clear All
Click this button to clear all MVR statistics of the domain.
Refresh

To display MVR protocol-related statistics for a VLAN:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Show VLAN Statistics from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR domain.
5. Select a VLAN.

Figure 395: Displaying MVR Statistics – VLAN



Multicast > MVR

Step: 7. Show Statistics
Action: Show VLAN Statistics

Domain ID: 1
VLAN: 1

Input Statistics

Report	0	Drop	0
Leave	0	Join Success	0
G Query	0	Group	0
G(-S)-S Query	0		

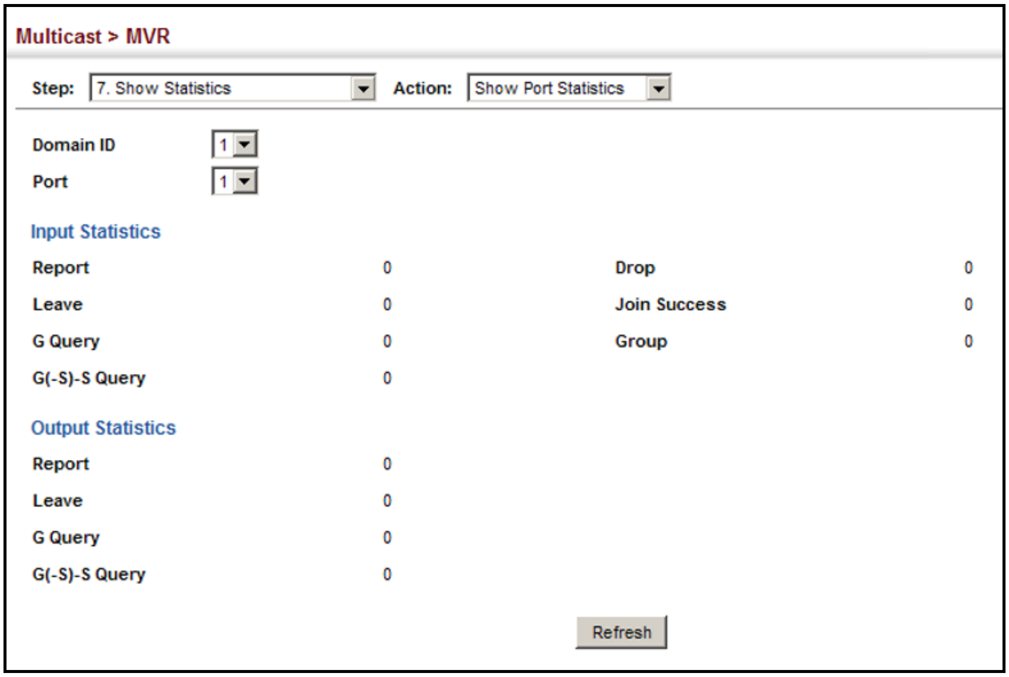
Output Statistics

Report	0
Leave	0
G Query	0
G(-S)-S Query	0

To display MVR protocol-related statistics for a port:

1. Click Multicast, MVR.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Show Port Statistics from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR domain.
5. Select a Port.

Figure 396: Displaying MVR Statistics – Port



Domain ID: 1
Port: 1

Input Statistics

Report	0	Drop	0
Leave	0	Join Success	0
G Query	0	Group	0
G(-S)-S Query	0		

Output Statistics

Report	0
Leave	0
G Query	0
G(-S)-S Query	0

MULTICAST VLAN REGISTRATION FOR IPV6

MVR6 functions in a manner similar to that described for MRV (see "Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv4" on page 640).

COMMAND USAGE

- General Configuration Guidelines for MVR6:

  1. Enable MVR6 for a domain on the switch, and select the MVR VLAN (see "Configuring MVR6 Domain Settings" on page 660).
  2. Create an MVR6 profile by specifying the multicast groups that will stream traffic to attached hosts, and assign the profile to an MVR6 domain (see "Configuring MVR6 Group Address Profiles" on page 661).
  3. Set the interfaces that will join the MVR as source ports or receiver ports (see "Configuring MVR6 Interface Status" on page 664).
  4. For multicast streams that will run for a long term and be associated with a stable set of hosts, you can statically bind the multicast group to the participating interfaces (see "Assigning Static MVR6 Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 666).

CONFIGURING MVR6 GLOBAL SETTINGS

Use the Multicast > MVR6 (Configure Global) page to configure proxy switching and the robustness variable.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MVR for IPv6" on page 1268

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Proxy Switching** – Configures MVR proxy switching, where the source port acts as a host, and the receiver port acts as an MVR router with querier service enabled. (Default: Enabled)
  - When MVR proxy-switching is enabled, an MVR source port serves as the upstream or host interface, and the MVR receiver port serves as the querier. The source port performs only the host portion of MVR by sending summarized membership reports, and automatically disables MVR router functions.
  - Receiver ports are known as downstream or router interfaces. These interfaces perform the standard MVR router functions by maintaining a database of all MVR subscriptions on the downstream interface. Receiver ports must therefore be configured on all downstream interfaces which require MVR proxy service.
  - When the source port receives report and leave messages, it only forwards them to other source ports.
  - When receiver ports receive any query messages, they are dropped.
  - When changes occurring in the downstream MVR groups are learned by the receiver ports through report and leave messages, an MVR state change report is created and sent to the upstream source port, which in turn forwards this information upstream.
  - When MVR proxy switching is disabled:
    - Any membership reports received from receiver/source ports are forwarded to all source ports.
    - When a source port receives a query message, it will be forwarded to all downstream receiver ports.
    - When a receiver port receives a query message, it will be dropped.
- **Robustness Value** – Configures the expected packet loss, and thereby the number of times to generate report and group-specific queries. (Range: 1-10; Default: 2)
  - This parameter is used to set the number of times report messages are sent upstream when changes are learned about downstream groups, and the number of times group-specific queries are sent to downstream receiver ports.
  - This parameter only takes effect when MVR6 proxy switching is enabled.

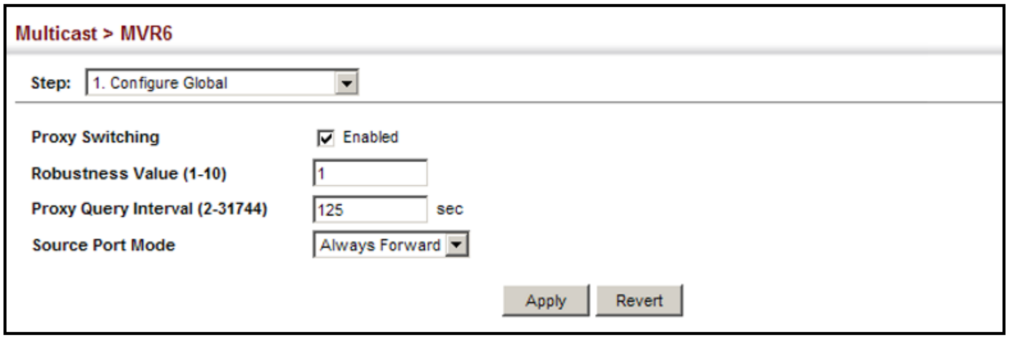
- **Proxy Query Interval** – Configures the interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries. (Range: 2-31744 seconds; Default: 125 seconds)
    - This parameter sets the general query interval at which active receiver ports send out general queries.
    - This interval is only effective when proxy switching is enabled.
- **Source Port Mode** – Configures the switch to forward any multicast streams within the parameters set by a profile, or to only forward multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined.
    - **Always Forward** – By default, the switch forwards any multicast streams within the address range set by a profile, and bound to a domain. The multicast streams are sent to all source ports on the switch and to all receiver ports that have elected to receive data on that multicast address.
    - **Dynamic** – When dynamic mode is enabled, the switch only forwards multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined. In other words, both the receiver port and source port must subscribe to a multicast group before a multicast stream is forwarded to any attached client. Note that the requested streams are still restricted to the address range which has been specified in a profile and bound to a domain.

WEB INTERFACE

To configure global settings for MVR6:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Global from the Step list.
3. Set the status for MVR6 proxy switching, the robustness value used for report and query messages, the proxy query interval, and source port mode.
4. Click Apply.

Figure 397: Configuring Global Settings for MVR6



Multicast > MVR6

Step: 1. Configure Global

Proxy Switching ☑ Enabled

Robustness Value (1-10) 1

Proxy Query Interval (2-31744) 125 sec

Source Port Mode Always Forward

CONFIGURING MVR6 DOMAIN SETTINGS

Use the Multicast > MVR6 (Configure Domain) page to enable MVR6 globally on the switch, and select the VLAN that will serve as the sole channel for common multicast streams supported by the service provider.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MVR for IPv6" on page 1268

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Domain ID**– An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **MVR6 Status** – When MVR6 is enabled on the switch, any multicast data associated with an MVR6 group is sent from all designated source ports, to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group. (Default: Disabled)
- **MVR6 VLAN** – Identifier of the VLAN that serves as the channel for streaming multicast services using MVR6. MVR6 source ports should be configured as members of the MVR6 VLAN (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200), but MVR6 receiver ports should not be manually configured as members of this VLAN. (Default: 1)
- **MVR6 Running Status** – Indicates whether or not all necessary conditions in the MVR6 environment are satisfied. Running status is Active as long as MVR6 is enabled, the specified MVR6 VLAN exists, and a source port with a valid link has been configured (see "Configuring MVR6 Interface Status" on page 664).
- **MVR6 Current Learned Groups** – The number of MVR6 groups currently assigned to this domain.
- **Forwarding Priority** – The CoS priority assigned to all multicast traffic forwarded into this domain. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

  This parameter can be used to set a high priority for low-latency multicast traffic such as a video-conference, or to set a low priority for normal multicast traffic not sensitive to latency.
- **Upstream Source IPv6** – The source IPv6 address assigned to all MVR6 control packets sent upstream on the specified domain. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits. By default, all MVR6 reports sent upstream use a null source IP address.

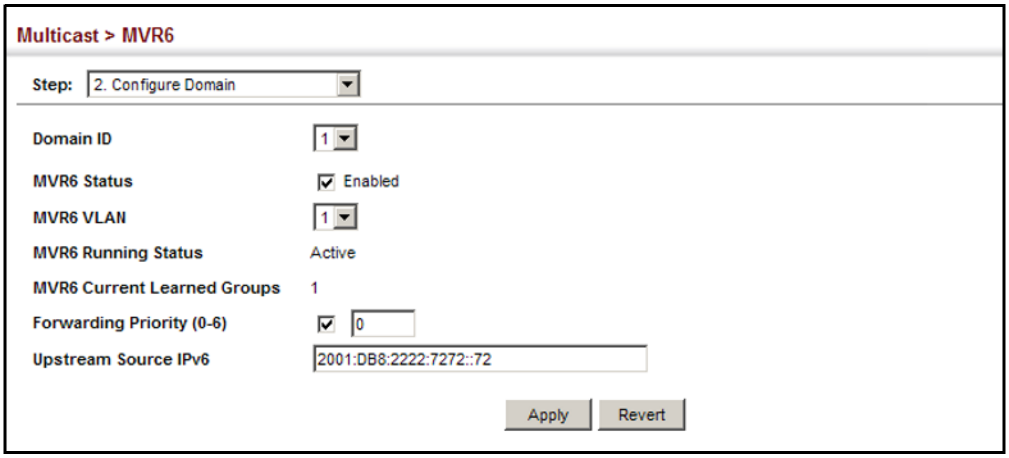
  All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. (Note that the IP address ff02::X is reserved.)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure settings for an MVR6 domain:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Domain from the Step list.
3. Select a domain from the scroll-down list.
4. Enable MVR6 for the selected domain, select the MVR6 VLAN, set the forwarding priority to be assigned to all ingress multicast traffic, and set the source IP address for all control packets sent upstream as required.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 398: Configuring Domain Settings for MVR6



Step: 2. Configure Domain

Domain ID: 1

MVR6 Status: ☑ Enabled

MVR6 VLAN: 1

MVR6 Running Status: Active

MVR6 Current Learned Groups: 1

Forwarding Priority (0-6): ☑ 0

Upstream Source IPv6: 2001:DB8:2222:7272::72

CONFIGURING MVR6 GROUP ADDRESS PROFILES

Use the Multicast > MVR6 (Configure Profile and Associate Profile) pages to assign the multicast group address for required services to one or more MVR6 domains.

CLI REFERENCES

◆ "MVR for IPv6" on page 1268

COMMAND USAGE

◆ Use the Configure Profile page to statically configure all multicast group addresses that will join the MVR6 VLAN. Any multicast data associated with an MVR6 group is sent from all source ports to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group.

◆ All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. (Note that the IP address ff02::X is reserved.)

- The MVR6 group address range assigned to a profile cannot overlap with the group address range of any other profile.
- MRV6 domains can be associated with more than one MVR6 profile. But since MVR6 domains cannot share the group range, an MRV6 profile can only be associated with one MVR6 domain.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

Configure Profile

- **Profile Name** – The name of a profile containing one or more MVR6 group addresses. (Range: 1-21 characters)
- **Start IPv6 Address** – Starting IP address for an MVR6 multicast group. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.
- **End IPv6 Address** – Ending IP address for an MVR6 multicast group. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.

Associate Profile

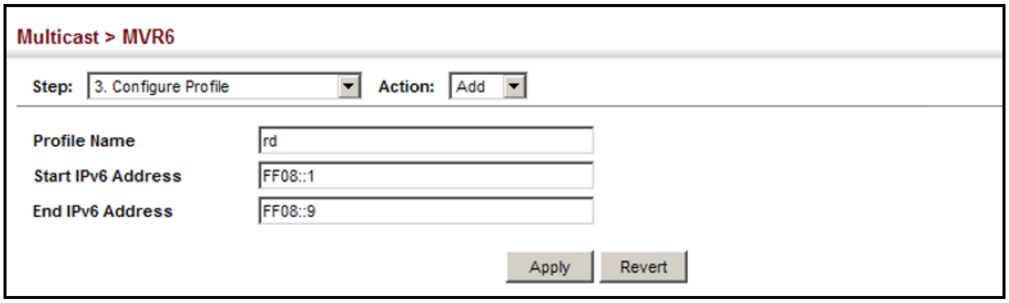
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Profile Name** – The name of a profile to be assigned to this domain. (Range: 1-21 characters)

WEB INTERFACE

To configure an MVR6 group address profile:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Enter the name of a group profile to be assigned to one or more domains, and specify a multicast group that will stream traffic to participating hosts.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 399: Configuring an MVR6 Group Address Profile



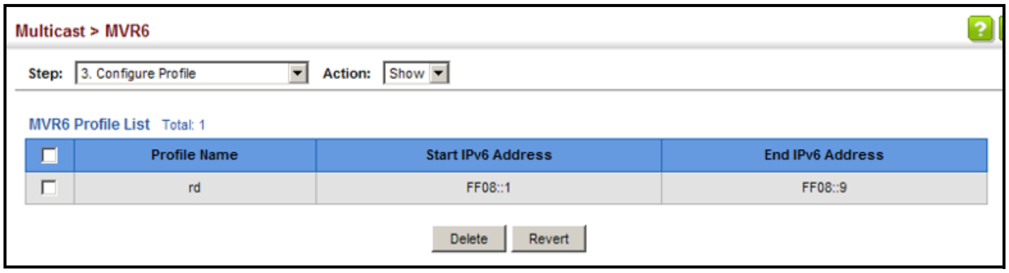
Step: 3. Configure Profile
Action: Add

Profile Name	rd
Start IPv6 Address	FF08::1
End IPv6 Address	FF08::9

To show the configured MVR6 group address profiles:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 400: Displaying MVR6 Group Address Profiles



Step: 3. Configure Profile
Action: Show

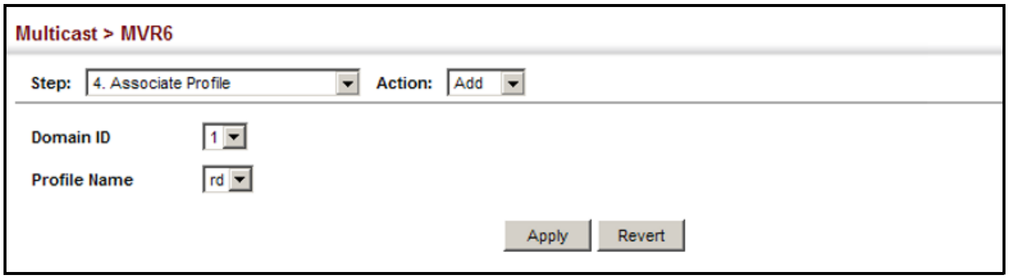
MVR6 Profile List Total: 1

☐	Profile Name	Start IPv6 Address	End IPv6 Address
☐	rd	FF08::1	FF08::9

To assign an MVR6 group address profile to a domain:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Associate Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select a domain from the scroll-down list, and enter the name of a group profile.
5. Click Apply.

Figure 401: Assigning an MVR6 Group Address Profile to a Domain



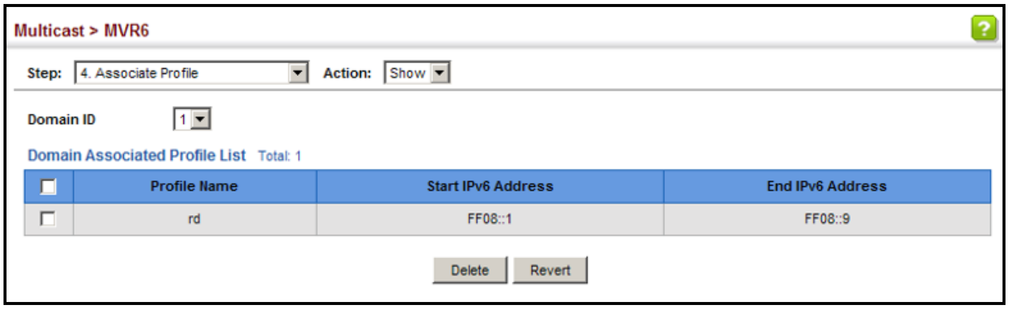
Step: 4. Associate Profile
Action: Add

Domain ID	1
Profile Name	rd

To show the MVR6 group address profiles assigned to a domain:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Associate Profile from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.

Figure 402: Showing MVR6 Group Address Profiles Assigned to a Domain



Step: 4. Associate Profile Action: Show

Domain ID 1

Domain Associated Profile List Total: 1

☐	Profile Name	Start IPv6 Address	End IPv6 Address
☐	rd	FF08::1	FF08::9

CONFIGURING MVR6 INTERFACE STATUS

Use the Multicast > MVR6 (Configure Interface) page to configure each interface that participates in the MVR6 protocol as a source port or receiver port. If you are sure that only one subscriber attached to an interface is receiving multicast services, you can enable the immediate leave function.

CLI REFERENCES

- "MVR for IPv6" on page 1268

COMMAND USAGE

- A port configured as an MVR6 receiver or source port can join or leave multicast groups configured under MVR6.

- Receiver ports can belong to different VLANs, but should not be configured as a member of the MVR6 VLAN. MVR6 allows a receiver port to dynamically join or leave multicast groups within an MVR6 VLAN. Multicast groups can also be statically assigned to a receiver port (see "Assigning Static MVR Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 650).

  Receiver ports should not be statically configured as a member of the MVR6 VLAN. If so configured, its MVR6 status will be inactive. Also, note that VLAN membership for MVR6 receiver ports cannot be set to access mode (see"Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).

- One or more interfaces may be configured as MVR6 source ports. A source port is able to both receive and send data for configured MVR6 groups or for groups which have been statically assigned (see "Assigning Static MVR Multicast Groups to Interfaces" on page 650).

  All source ports must belong to the MVR6 VLAN.

  Subscribers should not be directly connected to source ports.

- Immediate leave applies only to receiver ports. When enabled, the receiver port is immediately removed from the multicast group identified in the leave message. When immediate leave is disabled, the switch follows the standard rules by sending a group-specific query to the receiver port and waiting for a response to determine if there are any remaining subscribers for that multicast group before removing the port from the group list.
  - Using immediate leave can speed up leave latency, but should only be enabled on a port attached to one multicast subscriber to avoid disrupting services to other group members attached to the same interface.
  - Immediate leave does not apply to multicast groups which have been statically assigned to a port.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

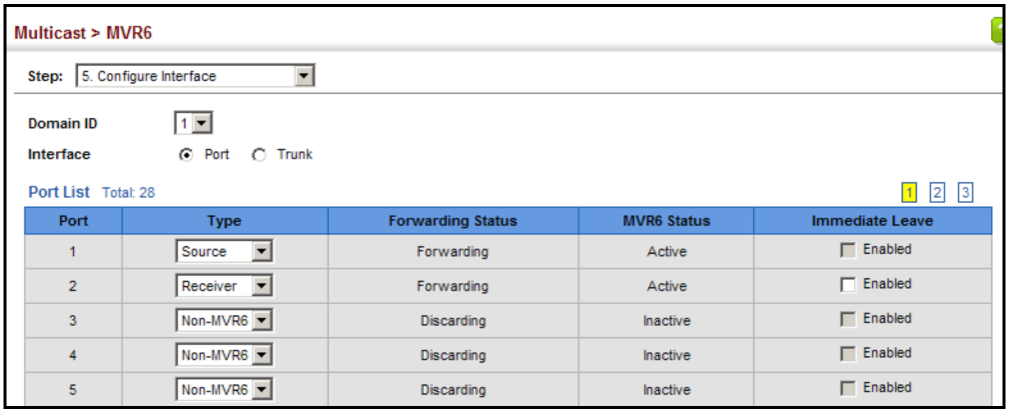
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Port/Trunk** – Interface identifier.
- **Type** – The following interface types are supported:
  - **Non-MVR6** – An interface that does not participate in the MVR6 VLAN. (This is the default type.)
  - **Source** – An uplink port that can send and receive multicast data for the groups assigned to the MVR6 VLAN. Note that the source port must be manually configured as a member of the MVR6 VLAN (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).
  - **Receiver** – A subscriber port that can receive multicast data sent through the MVR6 VLAN. Also, note that VLAN membership for MVR receiver ports cannot be set to access mode (see "Adding Static Members to VLANs" on page 200).
- **Forwarding Status** – Shows if multicast traffic is being forwarded or blocked.
- **MVR6 Status** – Shows the MVR6 status. MVR6 status for source ports is “Active” if MVR6 is globally enabled on the switch. MVR6 status for receiver ports is “Active” only if there are subscribers receiving multicast traffic from one of the MVR6 groups, or a multicast group has been statically assigned to an interface.
- **Immediate Leave** – Configures the switch to immediately remove an interface from a multicast stream as soon as it receives a leave message for that group. (This option only applies to an interface configured as an MVR6 receiver.)

Web Interface

To configure interface settings for MVR6:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Interface from the Step list.
3. Select Port or Trunk interface.
4. Select an MVR6 domain.
5. Set each port that will participate in the MVR6 protocol as a source port or receiver port, and optionally enable Immediate Leave on any receiver port to which only one subscriber is attached.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 403: Configuring Interface Settings for MVR6



Multicast > MVR6

Step: 5. Configure Interface

Domain ID 1

Interface ● Port ○ Trunk

Port List Total: 28

1 2 3

Port	Type	Forwarding Status	MVR6 Status	Immediate Leave
1	Source	Forwarding	Active	☐ Enabled
2	Receiver	Forwarding	Active	☐ Enabled
3	Non-MVR6	Discarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled
4	Non-MVR6	Discarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled
5	Non-MVR6	Discarding	Inactive	☐ Enabled

Assigning Static MVR6 Multicast Groups to Interfaces

Use the Multicast > MVR6 (Configure Static Group Member) page to statically bind multicast groups to a port which will receive long-term multicast streams associated with a stable set of hosts.

CLI References

- "mvr6 vlan group" on page 1278

Command Usage

- Multicast groups can be statically assigned to a receiver port using this configuration page.
- All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. (Note that the IP address ff02::X is reserved.)
- The MVR6 VLAN cannot be specified as the receiver VLAN for static bindings.

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

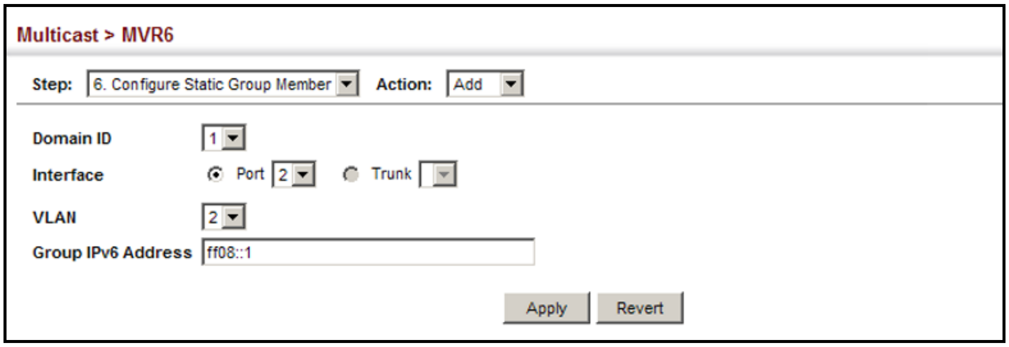
- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Interface** – Port or trunk identifier.
- **VLAN** – VLAN identifier. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Group IPv6 Address** – Defines a multicast service sent to the selected port. Multicast groups must be assigned from the MVR6 group range configured on the Configure General page.

WEB INTERFACE

To assign a static MVR6 group to an interface:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Static Group Member from the Step list.
3. Select Add from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR6 domain.
5. Select a VLAN and interface to receive the multicast stream, and then enter the multicast group address.
6. Click Apply.

Figure 404: Assigning Static MVR6 Groups to a Port



Multicast > MVR6

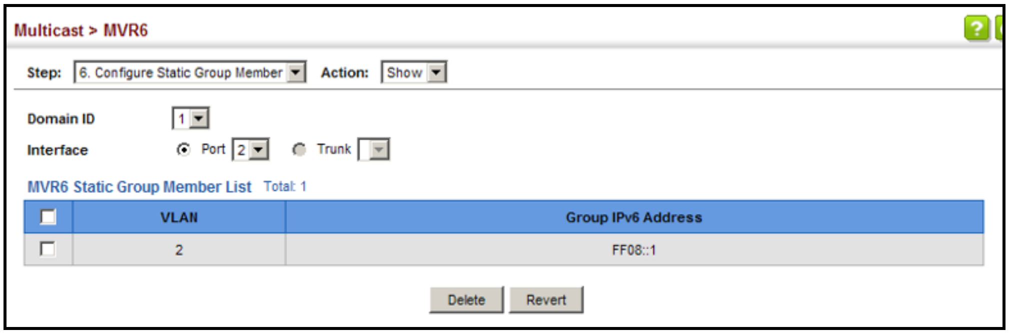
Step: 6. Configure Static Group Member Action: Add

Domain ID: 1
Interface: ● Port 2 ○ Trunk
VLAN: 2
Group IPv6 Address: ff08::1

To show the static MVR6 groups assigned to an interface:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Configure Static Group Member from the Step list.
3. Select Show from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR6 domain.
5. Select the port or trunk for which to display this information.

Figure 405: Showing the Static MVR6 Groups Assigned to a Port



Step: 6. Configure Static Group Member
Action: Show

Domain ID: 1
Interface: ● Port 2 ○ Trunk

MVR6 Static Group Member List Total: 1

☐	VLAN	Group IPv6 Address
☐	2	FF08::1

DISPLAYING MVR6 RECEIVER GROUPS

Use the Multicast > MVR6 (Show Member) page to show the multicast groups either statically or dynamically assigned to the MVR6 receiver groups on each interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show mvr6 members" on page 1282

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **Group IPv6 Address** – Multicast groups assigned to the MVR6 VLAN.
- **VLAN** – The VLAN through which the service is received. Note that this may be different from the MVR6 VLAN if the group address has been statically assigned.
- **Port** – Indicates the source address of the multicast service, or displays an asterisk if the group address has been statically assigned (these entries are marked as “Source”). Also shows the interfaces with subscribers for multicast services provided through the MVR6 VLAN (these entries are marked as “Receiver”).
- **Up Time** – Time this service has been forwarded to attached clients.
- **Expire** – Time before this entry expires if no membership report is received from currently active or new clients.
- **Count** – The number of multicast services currently being forwarded from the MVR6 VLAN.

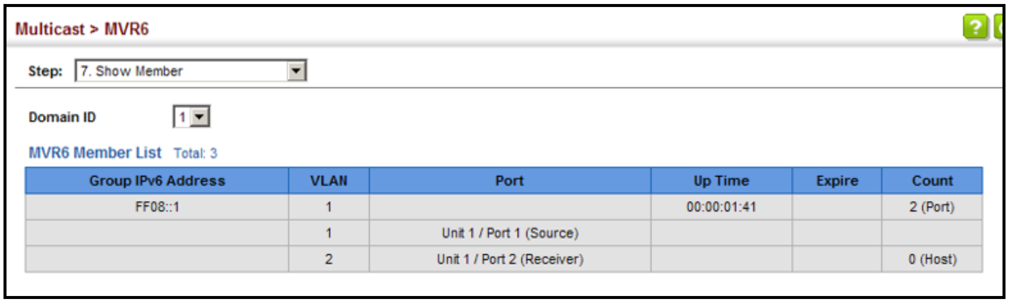
WEB INTERFACE

To display the interfaces assigned to the MVR6 receiver groups:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Show Member from the Step list.

3. Select an MVR6 domain.

Figure 406: Displaying MVR6 Receiver Groups



Step: 7. Show Member

Domain ID 1

MVR6 Member List Total: 3

Group IPv6 Address	VLAN	Port	Up Time	Expire	Count
FF08::1	1		00:00:01:41		2 (Port)
	1	Unit 1 / Port 1 (Source)			
	2	Unit 1 / Port 2 (Receiver)			0 (Host)

DISPLAYING MVR6 STATISTICS

Use the Multicast > MVR6 > Show Statistics pages to display MVR6 protocol-related statistics for the specified interface.

CLI REFERENCES

- "show mvr6 statistics" on page 1284

PARAMETERS

These parameters are displayed:

- **Domain ID** – An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)
- **VLAN** – VLAN identifier. (Range: 1-4094)
- **Port** – Port identifier. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **Trunk** – Trunk identifier. (Range: 1-16)

Query Statistics

- **Querier IPv6 Address** – The IP address of the querier on this interface.
- **Querier Expire Time** – The time after which this querier is assumed to have expired.
- **General Query Received** – The number of general queries received on this interface.
- **General Query Sent** – The number of general queries sent from this interface.
- **Specific Query Received** – The number of specific queries received on this interface.
- **Specific Query Sent** – The number of specific queries sent from this interface.
- **Number of Reports Sent** – The number of reports sent from this interface.

- **Number of Leaves Sent** – The number of leaves sent from this interface.

VLAN, Port, and Trunk Statistics

Input Statistics

- **Report** – The number of MLD membership reports received on this interface.
- **Leave** – The number of leave messages received on this interface.
- **G Query** – The number of general query messages received on this interface.
- **G(-S)-S Query** – The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages received on this interface.
- **Drop** – The number of times a report, leave or query was dropped. Packets may be dropped due to invalid format, rate limiting, packet content not allowed, or MVR6 group report received.
- **Join Success** – The number of times a multicast group was successfully joined.
- **Group** – The number of MVR6 groups active on this interface.

Output Statistics

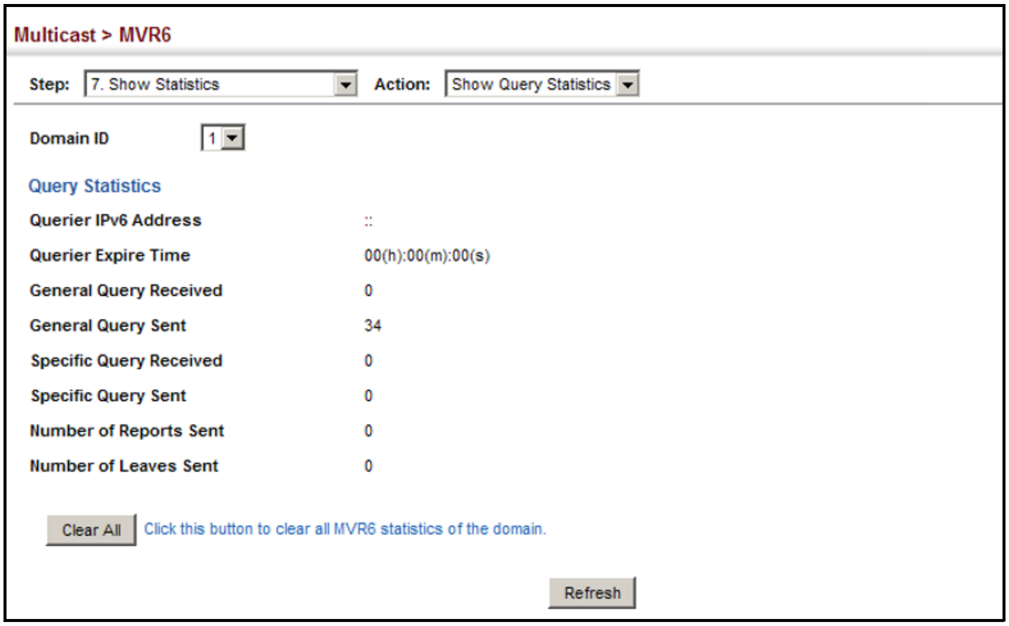
- **Report** – The number of MLD membership reports sent from this interface.
- **Leave** – The number of leave messages sent from this interface.
- **G Query** – The number of general query messages sent from this interface.
- **G(-S)-S Query** – The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages sent from this interface.

WEB INTERFACE

To display statistics for MVR6 query-related messages:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Show Query Statistics from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR6 domain.

Figure 407: Displaying MVR6 Statistics – Query



Multicast > MVR6
Step: 7. Show Statistics
Action: Show Query Statistics
Domain ID 1
Clear All
Refresh

Query Statistics

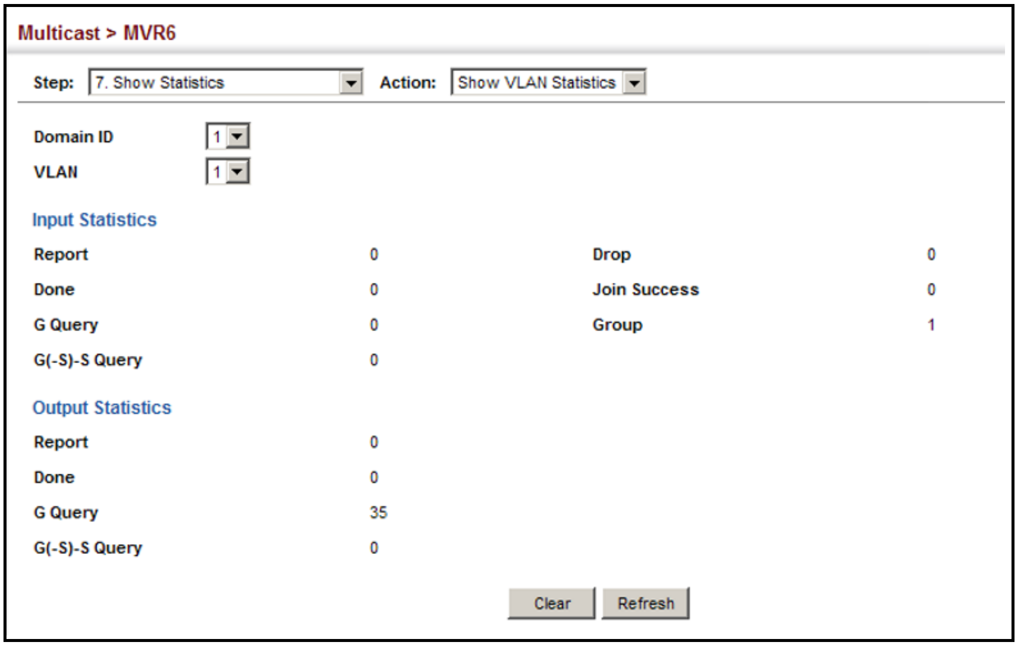
Querier IPv6 Address	::
Querier Expire Time	00(h):00(m):00(s)
General Query Received	0
General Query Sent	34
Specific Query Received	0
Specific Query Sent	0
Number of Reports Sent	0
Number of Leaves Sent	0

Click this button to clear all MVR6 statistics of the domain.

To display MVR6 protocol-related statistics for a VLAN:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Show VLAN Statistics from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR6 domain.
5. Select a VLAN.

Figure 408: Displaying MVR6 Statistics – VLAN



Step: 7. Show Statistics
Action: Show VLAN Statistics

Domain ID: 1
VLAN: 1

Input Statistics

Report	0	Drop	0
Done	0	Join Success	0
G Query	0	Group	1
G(-S)-S Query	0		

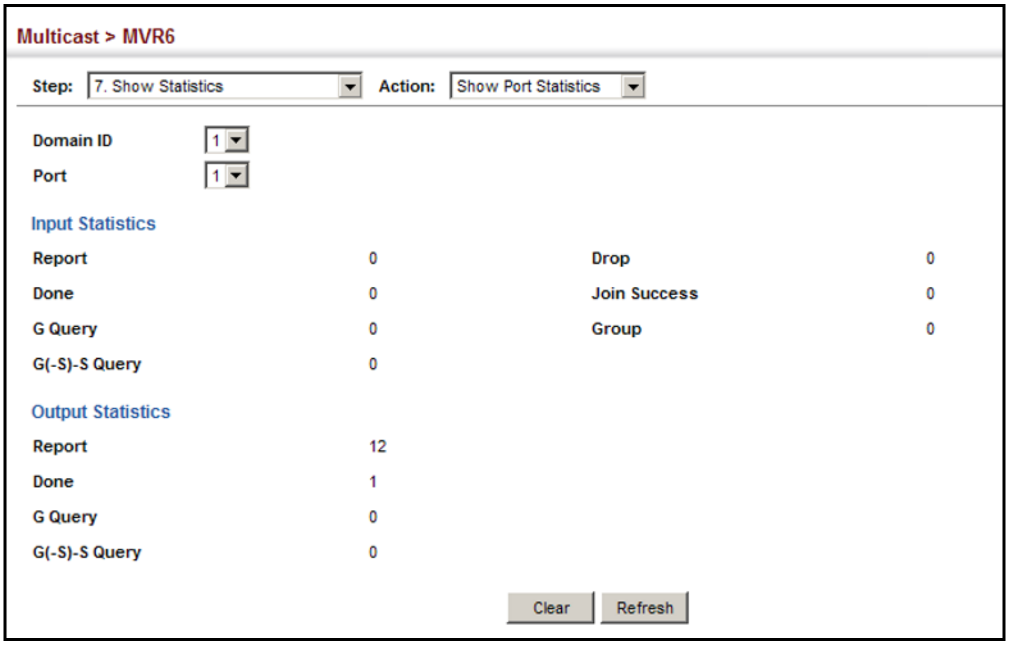
Output Statistics

Report	0
Done	0
G Query	35
G(-S)-S Query	0

To display MVR6 protocol-related statistics for a port:

1. Click Multicast, MVR6.
2. Select Show Statistics from the Step list.
3. Select Show Port Statistics from the Action list.
4. Select an MVR6 domain.
5. Select a Port.

Figure 409: Displaying MVR6 Statistics – Port



Multicast > MVR6

Step: 7. Show Statistics Action: Show Port Statistics

Domain ID 1

Port 1

Input Statistics

Report	0	Drop	0
Done	0	Join Success	0
G Query	0	Group	0
G(-S)-S Query	0		

Output Statistics

Report	12
Done	1
G Query	0
G(-S)-S Query	0

SECTION III

COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

This section provides a detailed description of the Command Line Interface, along with examples for all of the commands.

This section includes these chapters:

- "Using the Command Line Interface" on page 677
- "General Commands" on page 689
- "System Management Commands" on page 697
- "SNMP Commands" on page 771
- "Remote Monitoring Commands" on page 793
- "Authentication Commands" on page 801
- "General Security Measures" on page 865
- "Access Control Lists" on page 943
- "Interface Commands" on page 967
- "Link Aggregation Commands" on page 995
- "Port Mirroring Commands" on page 1009
- "Congestion Control Commands" on page 1019
- "UniDirectional Link Detection Commands" on page 1039
- "Loopback Detection Commands" on page 1045
- "Address Table Commands" on page 1051
- "Spanning Tree Commands" on page 1057
- "ERPS Commands" on page 1085
- "VLAN Commands" on page 1117

- "Class of Service Commands" on page 1159
- "Quality of Service Commands" on page 1173
- "Multicast Filtering Commands" on page 1191
- "LLDP Commands" on page 1287
- "CFM Commands" on page 1311
- "OAM Commands" on page 1353
- "Domain Name Service Commands" on page 1365
- "DHCP Commands" on page 1375
- "IP Interface Commands" on page 1387

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USING THE COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

This chapter describes how to use the Command Line Interface (CLI).

ACCESSING THE CLI

When accessing the management interface for the switch over a direct connection to the server’s console port, or via a Telnet or Secure Shell connection (SSH), the switch can be managed by entering command keywords and parameters at the prompt. Using the switch's command-line interface (CLI) is very similar to entering commands on a UNIX system.

CONSOLE CONNECTION

To access the switch through the console port, perform these steps:

1. At the console prompt, enter the user name and password. (The default user names are “admin” and “guest” with corresponding passwords of “admin” and “guest.”) When the administrator user name and password is entered, the CLI displays the “Console#” prompt and enters privileged access mode (i.e., Privileged Exec). But when the guest user name and password is entered, the CLI displays the “Console>” prompt and enters normal access mode (i.e., Normal Exec).

2. Enter the necessary commands to complete your desired tasks.

3. When finished, exit the session with the “quit” or “exit” command.

After connecting to the system through the console port, the login screen displays:

```
User Access Verification
Username: admin
Password:
  CLI session with the ECS3510-28T is opened.
  To end the CLI session, enter [Exit].
Console#
```

TELNET CONNECTION

Telnet operates over the IP transport protocol. In this environment, your management station and any network device you want to manage over the network must have a valid IP address. Valid IP addresses consist of four numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. Each address consists of a network portion and host portion. For example, the IP address assigned to this switch, 10.1.0.1, consists of a network portion (10.1.0) and a host portion (1).

NOTE: The IP address for this switch is obtained via DHCP by default.

To access the switch through a Telnet session, you must first set the IP address for the Master unit, and set the default gateway if you are managing the switch from a different IP subnet. For example,

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.254 255.255.255.0
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#ip default-gateway 10.1.0.254
Console(config)#
```

If your corporate network is connected to another network outside your office or to the Internet, you need to apply for a registered IP address. However, if you are attached to an isolated network, then you can use any IP address that matches the network segment to which you are attached.

After you configure the switch with an IP address, you can open a Telnet session by performing these steps:

1. From the remote host, enter the Telnet command and the IP address of the device you want to access.
2. At the prompt, enter the user name and system password. The CLI will display the "Vty-*n*#" prompt for the administrator to show that you are using privileged access mode (i.e., Privileged Exec), or "Vty-*n*>" for the guest to show that you are using normal access mode (i.e., Normal Exec), where *n* indicates the number of the current Telnet session.
3. Enter the necessary commands to complete your desired tasks.
4. When finished, exit the session with the "quit" or "exit" command.

After entering the Telnet command, the login screen displays:

```
Username: admin
Password:

  CLI session with the ECS3510-28T is opened.
  To end the CLI session, enter [Exit].

Vty-0#
```

NOTE: You can open up to eight sessions to the device via Telnet or SSH.

ENTERING COMMANDS

This section describes how to enter CLI commands.

KEYWORDS AND ARGUMENTS

A CLI command is a series of keywords and arguments. Keywords identify a command, and arguments specify configuration parameters. For example, in the command “show interfaces status ethernet 1/5,” **show interfaces** and **status** are keywords, **ethernet** is an argument that specifies the interface type, and **1/5** specifies the unit/port.

You can enter commands as follows:

- To enter a simple command, enter the command keyword.
- To enter multiple commands, enter each command in the required order. For example, to enable Privileged Exec command mode, and display the startup configuration, enter:

  ```
  Console>enable
  Console#show startup-config
  ```

- To enter commands that require parameters, enter the required parameters after the command keyword. For example, to set a password for the administrator, enter:

  ```
  Console(config)#username admin password 0 smith
  ```

MINIMUM ABBREVIATION

The CLI will accept a minimum number of characters that uniquely identify a command. For example, the command “configure” can be entered as **con**. If an entry is ambiguous, the system will prompt for further input.

COMMAND COMPLETION

If you terminate input with a Tab key, the CLI will print the remaining characters of a partial keyword up to the point of ambiguity. In the “logging history” example, typing **log** followed by a tab will result in printing the command up to “**logging**.”

GETTING HELP ON COMMANDS

You can display a brief description of the help system by entering the **help** command. You can also display command syntax by using the "?" character to list keywords or parameters.

SHOWING COMMANDS

If you enter a "?" at the command prompt, the system will display the first level of keywords or command groups. You can also display a list of valid keywords for a specific command. For example, the command "**system ?**" displays a list of possible system commands:

```
Console#show ?
  access-group                 Access groups
  access-list                  Access lists
  accounting                   Uses the specified accounting list
  arp                          Information of ARP cache
  authorization                Enables EXEC accounting
  auto-traffic-control         Auto traffic control information
  banner                       Banner info
  bridge-ext                   Bridge extension information
  cable-diagnostics            Shows the information of cable diagnostics
  calendar                     Date and time information
  class-map                    Displays class maps
  cluster                      Display cluster
  collision-mac-address-table  Show collision mac address
  debug                        State of each debugging option
  discard                      Discard packet
  dns                          DNS information
  dos-protection               Shows the system dos-protection summary
                               information
  dot1q-tunnel                 dot1q-tunnel
  dot1x                        802.1X content
  efm                          Ethernet First Mile feature
  erps                         Displays ERPS configuration
  ethernet                     Shows Metro Ethernet information
  garp                         GARP properties
  gvrp                         GVRP interface information
  history                      Shows history information
  hosts                        Host information
  interfaces                   Shows interface information
  ip                           IP information
  ipv6                         IPv6 information
  l2protocol-tunnel            Layer 2 protocol tunneling configuration
  lacp                         LACP statistics
  line                         TTY line information
  lldp                         LLDP
  log                          Log records
  logging                      Logging setting
  loop                         Shows the information of loopback
  loopback-detection           Shows loopback detection information
  mac                          MAC access list
  mac-address-table            Configuration of the address table
  mac-vlan                     MAC-based VLAN information
  management                   Shows management information
  memory                       Memory utilization
  mvr                          multicast VLAN registration
  mvr6                         IPv6 Multicast VLAN registration
  network-access               Shows the entries of the secure port.
  nlm                          Show notification log
  ntp                          Network Time Protocol configuration
  policy-map                   Displays policy maps
  port                         Port characteristics
  port-channel                 Port channel information
  power-save                   Shows the power saving information
  pppoe                        Displays PPPoE configuration
  privilege                    Shows current privilege level
  process                      Device process
  protocol-vlan                Protocol-VLAN information
  public-key                   Public key information
  qos                          Quality of Service
  queue                        Priority queue information
  radius-server                RADIUS server information
  reload                       Shows the reload settings
  rmon                         Remote monitoring information
  rspan                        Display status of the current RSPAN
                               configuration
  running-config               Information on the running configuration
  snmp                         Simple Network Management Protocol
                               configuration and statistics
  snmp-server                  Displays SNMP server configuration
  sntp                         Simple Network Time Protocol configuration
  spanning-tree                Spanning-tree configuration
  ssh                          Secure shell server connections
  startup-config               Startup system configuration
  subnet-vlan                  IP subnet-based VLAN information
  system                       System information
  tacacs-server                TACACS server information
  tech-support                 Technical information
  time-range                   Time range
  traffic-segmentation         Traffic segmentation information
  udld                         Displays UDLD information
  upgrade                      Shows upgrade information
  users                        Information about users logged in
  version                      System hardware and software versions
  vlan                         Shows virtual LAN settings
  voice                        Shows the voice VLAN information
  watchdog                     Displays watchdog status
  web-auth                     Shows web authentication configuration
Console#show
```

The command “**show interfaces ?**” will display the following information:

```
Console#show interfaces ?
  brief                  Shows brief interface description
  counters               Interface counters information
  protocol-vlan          Protocol-VLAN information
  status                 Shows interface status
  switchport             Shows interface switchport information
  transceiver            Interface of transceiver information
  transceiver-threshold  Interface of transceiver-threshold information
Console#
```

Show commands which display more than one page of information (e.g., **show running-config**) pause and require you to press the [Space] bar to continue displaying one more page, the [Enter] key to display one more line, or the [a] key to display the rest of the information without stopping. You can press any other key to terminate the display.

PARTIAL KEYWORD LOOKUP

If you terminate a partial keyword with a question mark, alternatives that match the initial letters are provided. (Remember not to leave a space between the command and question mark.) For example "**s?**" shows all the keywords starting with "s."

```
Console#show s?
snmp            snmp-server     sntp            spanning-tree   ssh
startup-config  subnet-vlan     system
Console#show s
```

NEGATING THE EFFECT OF COMMANDS

For many configuration commands you can enter the prefix keyword "**no**" to cancel the effect of a command or reset the configuration to the default value. For example, the **logging** command will log system messages to a host server. To disable logging, specify the **no logging** command. This guide describes the negation effect for all applicable commands.

USING COMMAND HISTORY

The CLI maintains a history of commands that have been entered. You can scroll back through the history of commands by pressing the up arrow key. Any command displayed in the history list can be executed again, or first modified and then executed.

Using the **show history** command displays a longer list of recently executed commands.

UNDERSTANDING COMMAND MODES

The command set is divided into Exec and Configuration classes. Exec commands generally display information on system status or clear statistical counters. Configuration commands, on the other hand, modify interface parameters or enable certain switching functions. These classes are further divided into different modes. Available commands depend on the selected mode. You can always enter a question mark "**?**" at the prompt to display a list of the commands available for the current mode. The command classes and associated modes are displayed in the following table:

Table 41: General Command Modes

Class	Mode	
Exec	Normal Privileged	
Configuration	Global*	Access Control List CFM Class Map ERPS IGMP Profile Interface Line Multiple Spanning Tree Policy Map

Table 41: General Command Modes (Continued)

Class	Mode
Configuration (continued)	Time Range VLAN Database

* You must be in Privileged Exec mode to access the Global configuration mode. You must be in Global Configuration mode to access any of the other configuration modes.

EXEC COMMANDS

When you open a new console session on the switch with the user name and password “guest,” the system enters the Normal Exec command mode (or guest mode), displaying the “Console>” command prompt. Only a limited number of the commands are available in this mode. You can access all commands only from the Privileged Exec command mode (or administrator mode). To access Privilege Exec mode, open a new console session with the user name and password “admin.” The system will now display the “Console#” command prompt. You can also enter Privileged Exec mode from within Normal Exec mode, by entering the enable command, followed by the privileged level password “super.”

To enter Privileged Exec mode, enter the following user names and passwords:

```
Username: admin
Password: [admin login password]

  CLI session with the ECS3510-28T is opened.
  To end the CLI session, enter [Exit].

Console#
```

```
Username: guest
Password: [guest login password]

  CLI session with the ECS3510-28T is opened.
  To end the CLI session, enter [Exit].

Console>enable
Password: [privileged level password]
Console#
```

CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

Configuration commands are privileged level commands used to modify switch settings. These commands modify the running configuration only and are not saved when the switch is rebooted. To store the running configuration in non-volatile storage, use the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

The configuration commands are organized into different modes:

- Global Configuration - These commands modify the system level configuration, and include commands such as **hostname** and **snmp-server community**.
- Access Control List Configuration - These commands are used for packet filtering.
- CFM Configuration - Configures connectivity monitoring using continuity check messages, fault verification through loopback messages, and fault isolation by examining end-to-end connections between Provider Edge devices or between Customer Edge devices.
- Class Map Configuration - Creates a DiffServ class map for a specified traffic type.
- ERPS Configuration – These commands configure Ethernet Ring Protection Switching for increased availability of Ethernet rings commonly used in service provider networks.
- IGMP Profile - Sets a profile group and enters IGMP filter profile configuration mode.
- Interface Configuration - These commands modify the port configuration such as **speed-duplex** and **negotiation**.
- Line Configuration - These commands modify the console port and Telnet configuration, and include command such as **parity** and **databits**.
- Multiple Spanning Tree Configuration - These commands configure settings for the selected multiple spanning tree instance.
- Policy Map Configuration - Creates a DiffServ policy map for multiple interfaces.
- Time Range - Sets a time range for use by other functions, such as Access Control Lists.
- VLAN Configuration - Includes the command to create VLAN groups.

To enter the Global Configuration mode, enter the command **configure** in Privileged Exec mode. The system prompt will change to "Console(config)#" which gives you access privilege to all Global Configuration commands.

```
Console#configure
Console(config)#
```

To enter the other modes, at the configuration prompt type one of the following commands. Use the **exit** or **end** command to return to the Privileged Exec mode.

Table 42: Configuration Command Modes

Mode	Command	Prompt	Page
Access Control List	access-list arp access-list ip standard access-list ip extended access-list ipv6 standard access-list ipv6 extended access-list mac	Console(config-arp-acl) Console(config-std-acl) Console(config-ext-acl) Console(config-std-ipv6-acl) Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl) Console(config-mac-acl)	962 944 944 950 950 956
CFM	ethernet cfm domain	Console(config-ether-cfm)	1317
Class Map	class-map	Console(config-cmap)	1174
ERPS	erps domain	Console(config-erps)	1087
Interface	interface {ethernet *port* | port-channel *id*| vlan *id*}	Console(config-if)	968
Line	line {console | vty}	Console(config-line)	728
MSTP	spanning-tree mst-configuration	Console(config-mstp)	1064
Policy Map	policy-map	Console(config-pmap)	1177
Time Range	time-range	Console(config-time-range)	762
VLAN	vlan database	Console(config-vlan)	1123

For example, you can use the following commands to enter interface configuration mode, and then return to Privileged Exec mode

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
.
.
.
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#
```

COMMAND LINE PROCESSING

Commands are not case sensitive. You can abbreviate commands and parameters as long as they contain enough letters to differentiate them from any other currently available commands or parameters. You can use the Tab key to complete partial commands, or enter a partial command followed by the “?” character to display a list of possible matches. You can also use the following editing keystrokes for command-line processing:

Table 43: Keystroke Commands

Keystroke	Function
Ctrl-A	Shifts cursor to start of command line.
Ctrl-B	Shifts cursor to the left one character.
Ctrl-C	Terminates the current task and displays the command prompt.
Ctrl-E	Shifts cursor to end of command line.
Ctrl-F	Shifts cursor to the right one character.

Table 43: Keystroke Commands (Continued)

Keystroke	Function
Ctrl-K	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the line.
Ctrl-L	Repeats current command line on a new line.
Ctrl-N	Enters the next command line in the history buffer.
Ctrl-P	Enters the last command.
Ctrl-R	Repeats current command line on a new line.
Ctrl-U	Deletes from the cursor to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl-W	Deletes the last word typed.
Esc-B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc-D	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc-F	Moves the cursor forward one word.
Delete key or backspace key	Erases a mistake when entering a command.

CLI COMMAND GROUPS

The system commands can be broken down into the functional groups shown below.

Table 44: Command Group Index

Command Group	Description	Page
General	Basic commands for entering privileged access mode, restarting the system, or quitting the CLI	689
System Management	Display and setting of system information, basic modes of operation, maximum frame size, file management, console port and telnet settings, system logs, SMTP alerts, the system clock, and switch clustering	697
Simple Network Management Protocol	Activates authentication failure traps; configures community access strings, and trap receivers	771
Remote Monitoring	Supports statistics, history, alarm and event groups	793
User Authentication	Configures user names and passwords, command privilege levels, logon access using local or remote authentication, management access through the web server, Telnet server and Secure Shell; as well as port security, IEEE 802.1X port access control, restricted access based on specified IP addresses, and PPPoE Intermediate Agent	801
General Security Measures	Segregates traffic for clients attached to common data ports; and prevents unauthorized access by configuring valid static or dynamic addresses, web authentication, MAC address authentication, filtering DHCP requests and replies, and discarding invalid ARP responses	865
Access Control List	Provides filtering for IPv4 frames (based on address, protocol, TCP/UDP port number or TCP control code), IPv6 frames (based on address, DSCP traffic class, or next header), or non-IP frames (based on MAC address or Ethernet type)	943

Table 44: Command Group Index (Continued)

Command Group	Description	Page
Interface	Configures the connection parameters for all Ethernet ports, aggregated links, and VLANs	967
Link Aggregation	Statically groups multiple ports into a single logical trunk; configures Link Aggregation Control Protocol for port trunks	995
Mirror Port	Mirrors data to another port for analysis without affecting the data passing through or the performance of the monitored port	1009
Congestion Control	Sets the input/output rate limits, traffic storm thresholds, and thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to trigger configured rate limits or to shut down a port.	1019
Loopback Detection	Detects general loopback conditions caused by hardware problems or faulty protocol settings	1045
UniDirectional Link Detection	Detect and disables unidirectional links	1039
Address Table	Configures the address table for filtering specified addresses, displays current entries, clears the table, or sets the aging time	1051
Spanning Tree	Configures Spanning Tree settings for the switch	1057
ERPS	Configures Ethernet Ring Protection Switching for increased availability of Ethernet rings commonly used in service provider networks	1085
VLANs	Configures VLAN settings, and defines port membership for VLAN groups; also enables or configures private VLANs, protocol VLANs, voice VLANs, and QinQ tunneling	1117
Class of Service	Sets port priority for untagged frames, selects strict priority or weighted round robin, relative weight for each priority queue, also sets priority for DSCP	1159
Quality of Service	Configures Differentiated Services	1173
Multicast Filtering	Configures IGMP multicast filtering, query, profile, and proxy parameters; specifies ports attached to a multicast router; also configures multicast VLAN registration, and IPv6 MLD snooping	1191
Link Layer Discovery Protocol	Configures LLDP settings to enable information discovery about neighbor devices	1287
Connectivity Fault Management	Configures connectivity monitoring using continuity check messages, fault verification through loopback messages, and fault isolation by examining end-to-end connections between Provider Edge devices or between Customer Edge devices	1311
OAM	Configures Operations, Administration and Maintenance remote management tools required to monitor and maintain the links to subscriber CPEs	1353
Domain Name Service	Configures DNS services.	1365
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Configures DHCP client and relay functions	1375
IP Interface	Configures IP address for the switch interfaces; also configures ARP parameters and ND Snooping	1387
Debug	Displays debugging information for all key functions These commands are not described in this manual. Please refer to the prompt messages included in the CLI interface.	

The access mode shown in the following tables is indicated by these abbreviations:

ACL (Access Control List Configuration)
CFM (Connectivity Fault Management Configuration)
CM (Class Map Configuration)
ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Configuration)
GC (Global Configuration)
IC (Interface Configuration)
IPC (IGMP Profile Configuration)
LC (Line Configuration)
MST (Multiple Spanning Tree)
NE (Normal Exec)
PE (Privileged Exec)
PM (Policy Map Configuration)
VC (VLAN Database Configuration)

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GENERAL COMMANDS

The general commands are used to control the command access mode, configuration mode, and other basic functions.

Table 45: General Commands

Command	Function	Mode
prompt	Customizes the CLI prompt	GC
reload	Restarts the system at a specified time, after a specified delay, or at a periodic interval	GC
enable	Activates privileged mode	NE
quit	Exits a CLI session	NE, PE
show history	Shows the command history buffer	NE, PE
configure	Activates global configuration mode	PE
disable	Returns to normal mode from privileged mode	PE
reload	Restarts the system immediately	PE
show reload	Displays the current reload settings, and the time at which next scheduled reload will take place	PE
end	Returns to Privileged Exec mode	any config. mode
exit	Returns to the previous configuration mode, or exits the CLI	any mode
help	Shows how to use help	any mode
?	Shows options for command completion (context sensitive)	any mode

prompt

This command customizes the CLI prompt. Use the **no** form to restore the default prompt.

SYNTAX

prompt *string*

no prompt

string - Any alphanumeric string to use for the CLI prompt. (Maximum length: 255 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Console

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#prompt RD2
RD2(config)#
```

reload
(Global Configuration)

This command restarts the system at a specified time, after a specified delay, or at a periodic interval. You can reboot the system immediately, or you can configure the switch to reset after a specified amount of time. Use the **cancel** option to remove a configured setting.

SYNTAX

reload {**at** *hour minute* [{*month day* | *day month*} [*year*]] |
in {**hour** *hours* | **minute** *minutes* | **hour** *hours* **minute** *minutes*} |
regularity *hour minute* [**period** {**daily** | **weekly** *day-of-week* |
monthly *day*}] | **cancel** [**at** | **in** | **regularity**]}

reload at - A specified time at which to reload the switch.

hour - The hour at which to reload. (Range: 0-23)

minute - The minute at which to reload. (Range: 0-59)

month - The month at which to reload. (january ... december)

day - The day of the month at which to reload. (Range: 1-31)

year - The year at which to reload. (Range: 1970-2037)

reload in - An interval after which to reload the switch.

hours - The number of hours, combined with the minutes, before the switch resets. (Range: 0-576)

minutes - The number of minutes, combined with the hours, before the switch resets. (Range: 0-59)

reload regularity - A periodic interval at which to reload the switch.

hour - The hour at which to reload. (Range: 0-23)

minute - The minute at which to reload. (Range: 0-59)

day-of-week - Day of the week at which to reload. (Range: monday ... saturday)

day - Day of the month at which to reload. (Range: 1-31)

reload cancel - Cancels the specified reload option.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

Command Usage

- This command resets the entire system.
- Any combination of reload options may be specified. If the same option is re-specified, the previous setting will be overwritten.
- When the system is restarted, it will always run the Power-On Self-Test. It will also retain all configuration information stored in non-volatile memory by the copy running-config startup-config command (See "copy" on page 718).

Example

This example shows how to reset the switch after 30 minutes:

```
Console(config)#reload in minute 30
***
*** --- Rebooting at January  1 02:10:43 2007 ---
***

Are you sure to reboot the system at the specified time? <y/n>
```

enable

This command activates Privileged Exec mode. In privileged mode, additional commands are available, and certain commands display additional information. See "Understanding Command Modes" on page 682.

Syntax

enable [*level*]

level - Privilege level to log into the device.

The device has two predefined privilege levels: 0: Normal Exec, 15: Privileged Exec. Enter level 15 to access Privileged Exec mode.

Default Setting

Level 15

Command Mode

Normal Exec

Command Usage

- “super” is the default password required to change the command mode from Normal Exec to Privileged Exec. (To set this password, see the enable password command.)
- The “#” character is appended to the end of the prompt to indicate that the system is in privileged access mode.

EXAMPLE

```
Console>enable
Password: [privileged level password]
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

disable (694)
enable password (802)

quit

This command exits the configuration program.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

The **quit** and **exit** commands can both exit the configuration program.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to quit a CLI session:

```
Console#quit

Press ENTER to start session

User Access Verification

Username:
```

show history

This command shows the contents of the command history buffer.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

The history buffer size is fixed at 10 Execution commands and 10 Configuration commands.

EXAMPLE

In this example, the show history command lists the contents of the command history buffer:

```
Console#show history
Execution command history:
 2 config
 1 show history

Configuration command history:
 4 interface vlan 1
 3 exit
 2 interface vlan 1
 1 end

Console#
```

The **!** command repeats commands from the Execution command history buffer when you are in Normal Exec or Privileged Exec Mode, and commands from the Configuration command history buffer when you are in any of the configuration modes. In this example, the **!2** command repeats the second command in the Execution history buffer (**config**).

```
Console#!2
Console#config
Console(config)#
```

configure

This command activates Global Configuration mode. You must enter this mode to modify any settings on the switch. You must also enter Global Configuration mode prior to enabling some of the other configuration modes, such as Interface Configuration, Line Configuration, and VLAN Database Configuration. See "Understanding Command Modes" on page 682.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#configure
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

end (695)

disable

This command returns to Normal Exec mode from privileged mode. In normal access mode, you can only display basic information on the switch's configuration or Ethernet statistics. To gain access to all commands, you must use the privileged mode. See "Understanding Command Modes" on page 682.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

The “>” character is appended to the end of the prompt to indicate that the system is in normal access mode.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#disable
Console>
```

RELATED COMMANDS

enable (691)

reload (Privileged Exec)

This command restarts the system.

NOTE: When the system is restarted, it will always run the Power-On Self-Test. It will also retain all configuration information stored in non-volatile memory by the copy running-config startup-config command.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command resets the entire system.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to reset the switch:

```
Console#reload
System will be restarted, continue <y/n>? y
```

show reload

This command displays the current reload settings, and the time at which next scheduled reload will take place.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show reload
Reloading switch in time:                          0 hours 29 minutes.

The switch will be rebooted at January  1 02:11:50 2001.
Remaining Time: 0 days, 0 hours, 29 minutes, 52 seconds.
Console#
```

end

This command returns to Privileged Exec mode.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration, Interface Configuration, Line Configuration, VLAN Database Configuration, and Multiple Spanning Tree Configuration.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to return to the Privileged Exec mode from the Interface Configuration mode:

```
Console(config-if)#end
Console#
```

exit

This command returns to the previous configuration mode or exits the configuration program.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Any

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to return to the Privileged Exec mode from the Global Configuration mode, and then quit the CLI session:

```
Console(config)#exit
Console#exit

Press ENTER to start session

User Access Verification

Username:
```

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SYSTEM MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

The system management commands are used to control system logs, passwords, user names, management options, and display or configure a variety of other system information.

Table 46: System Management Commands

Command Group	Function
Device Designation	Configures information that uniquely identifies this switch
Banner Information	Configures administrative contact, device identification and location
System Status	Displays system configuration, active managers, and version information
Frame Size	Enables support for jumbo frames
File Management	Manages code image or switch configuration files
Line	Sets communication parameters for the serial port, including baud rate and console time-out
Event Logging	Controls logging of error messages
SMTP Alerts	Configures SMTP email alerts
Time (System Clock)	Sets the system clock automatically via NTP/SNTP server or manually
Time Range	Sets a time range for use by other functions, such as Access Control Lists
Switch Clustering	Configures management of multiple devices via a single IP address

DEVICE DESIGNATION

This section describes commands used to configure information that uniquely identifies the switch.

Table 47: Device Designation Commands

Command	Function	Mode
hostname	Specifies the host name for the switch	GC
snmp-server contact	Sets the system contact string	GC
snmp-server location	Sets the system location string	GC

hostname

This command specifies or modifies the host name for this device. Use the **no** form to restore the default host name.

SYNTAX

hostname *name*

no hostname

name - The name of this host. (Maximum length: 255 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#hostname RD#1
Console(config)#
```

BANNER INFORMATION

These commands are used to configure and manage administrative information about the switch, its exact data center location, details of the electrical and network circuits that supply the switch, as well as contact information for the network administrator and system manager. This information is only available via the CLI and is automatically displayed before login as soon as a console or telnet connection has been established.

Table 48: Banner Commands

Command	Function	Mode
banner configure	Configures the banner information that is displayed before login	GC
banner configure company	Configures the Company information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure dc-power-info	Configures the DC Power information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure department	Configures the Department information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure equipment-info	Configures the Equipment information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure equipment-location	Configures the Equipment Location information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure ip-lan	Configures the IP and LAN information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure lp-number	Configures the LP Number information that is displayed by banner	GC

Table 48: Banner Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
banner configure manager-info	Configures the Manager contact information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure mux	Configures the MUX information that is displayed by banner	GC
banner configure note	Configures miscellaneous information that is displayed by banner under the Notes heading	GC
show banner	Displays all banner information	NE, PE

banner configure

This command is used to interactively specify administrative information for this device.

SYNTAX

banner configure

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The administrator can batch-input all details for the switch with one command. When the administrator finishes typing the company name and presses the enter key, the script prompts for the next piece of information, and so on, until all information has been entered. Pressing enter without inputting information at any prompt during the script's operation will leave the field empty. Spaces can be used during script mode because pressing the enter key signifies the end of data input. The delete and left-arrow keys terminate the script. The use of the backspace key during script mode is not supported. If, for example, a mistake is made in the company name, it can be corrected with the **banner configure company** command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure

Company: EdgeCore Networks
Responsible department: R&D Dept
Name and telephone to Contact the management people
Manager1 name: Sr. Network Admin
 phone number: 123-555-1212
Manager2 name: Jr. Network Admin
 phone number: 123-555-1213
Manager3 name: Night-shift Net Admin / Janitor
 phone number: 123-555-1214
The physical location of the equipment.
City and street address: 12 Straight St. Motown, Zimbabwe
Information about this equipment:
Manufacturer: Sample Networks
ID: 123_unique_id_number
Floor: 2
```

```
Row: 7
Rack: 29
Shelf in this rack: 8
Information about DC power supply.
Floor: 2
Row: 7
Rack: 25
Electrical circuit: : ec-177743209-xb
Number of LP:12
Position of the equipment in the MUX:1/23
IP LAN:192.168.1.1
Note: This is a random note about this managed switch and can contain
  miscellaneous information.
Console(config)#
```

banner configure company

This command is used to configure company information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to remove the company name from the banner display.

SYNTAX

banner configure company *name*

no banner configure company

name - The name of the company.
(Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure company** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure company Big-Ben
Console(config)#
```

banner configure dc-power-info

This command is use to configure DC power information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure dc-power-info floor *floor-id* **row** *row-id* **rack** *rack-id* **electrical-circuit** *ec-id*

no banner configure dc-power-info [**floor** | **row** | **rack** | **electrical-circuit**]

floor-id - The floor number.

row-id - The row number.

rack-id - The rack number.

ec-id - The electrical circuit ID.

Maximum length of each parameter: 32 characters

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure dc-power-info** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure dc-power-info floor 3 row 15 rack 24
  electrical-circuit 48v-id_3.15.24.2
Console(config)#
```

banner configure department

This command is used to configure the department information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure department *dept-name*

no banner configure department

dept-name - The name of the department.
(Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure department** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure department R&D
Console(config)#
```

banner configure equipment-info

This command is used to configure the equipment information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure equipment-info manufacturer-id *mfr-id* **floor** *floor-id* **row** *row-id* **rack** *rack-id* **shelf-rack** *sr-id* **manufacturer** *mfr-name*

no banner configure equipment-info [**floor** | **manufacturer** | **manufacturer-id** | **rack** | **row** | **shelf-rack**]

mfr-id - The name of the device model number.

floor-id - The floor number.

row-id - The row number.

rack-id - The rack number.

sr-id - The shelf number in the rack.

mfr-name - The name of the device manufacturer.

Maximum length of each parameter: 32 characters

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure equipment-info** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure equipment-info manufacturer-id ECS3510-28T
  floor 3 row 10 rack 15 shelf-rack 12 manufacturer EdgeCore
Console(config)#
```

banner configure equipment-location

This command is used to configure the equipment location information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure equipment-location *location*

no banner configure equipment-location

location - The address location of the device. (Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure equipment-location** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure equipment-location
  710_Network_Path,_Indianapolis
Console(config)#
```

banner configure ip-lan

This command is used to configure the device IP address and subnet mask information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure ip-lan *ip-mask*

no banner configure ip-lan

ip-mask - The IP address and subnet mask of the device. (Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure ip-lan** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure ip-lan 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0
Console(config)#
```

banner configure lp-number

This command is used to configure the LP number information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure lp-number *lp-num*

no banner configure lp-number

lp-num - The LP number. (Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure lp-number** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure lp-number 12
Console(config)#
```

banner configure manager-info

This command is used to configure the manager contact information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure manager-info
name *mgr1-name* **phone-number** *mgr1-number*
[**name2** *mgr2-name* **phone-number** *mgr2-number* |
name3 *mgr3-name* **phone-number** *mgr3-number*]

no banner configure manager-info [**name1** | **name2** | **name3**]

mgr1-name - The name of the first manager.

mgr1-number - The phone number of the first manager.

mgr2-name - The name of the second manager.

mgr2-number - The phone number of the second manager.

mgr3-name - The name of the third manager.

mgr3-number - The phone number of the third manager.

Maximum length of each parameter: 32 characters

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure manager-info** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure manager-info name Albert_Einstein phone-
  number 123-555-1212 name2 Lamar phone-number 123-555-1219
Console(config)#
```

banner configure mux

This command is used to configure the mux information displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure mux *muxinfo*

no banner configure mux

muxinfo - The circuit and PVC to which the switch is connected. (Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure mux** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure mux telco-8734212kx_PVC-1/23
Console(config)#
```

banner configure note

This command is used to configure the note displayed in the banner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

banner configure note *note-info*

no banner configure note

note-info - Miscellaneous information that does not fit the other banner categories, or any other information of importance to users of the switch CLI. (Maximum length: 150 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Input strings cannot contain spaces. The **banner configure note** command interprets spaces as data input boundaries. The use of underscores (_) or other unobtrusive non-letter characters is suggested for situations where white space is necessary for clarity.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#banner configure note !!!!!ROUTINE_MAINTENANCE_firmware-
  upgrade_0100-0500_GMT-0500_20071022!!!!!_20min_network_impact_expected
Console(config)#
```

show banner

This command displays all banner information.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show banner
EdgeCore
WARNING - MONITORED ACTIONS AND ACCESSES
R&D

Albert_Einstein - 123-555-1212
Lamar - 123-555-1219

Station's information:
710_Network_Path,_Indianapolis

 ECS3510-28T
Floor / Row / Rack / Sub-Rack
 3/ 10 / 15 / 12
DC power supply:
Power Source A: Floor / Row / Rack / Electrical circuit
 3/ 15 / 24 / 48v-id_3.15.24.2
Number of LP: 12
Position MUX: telco-8734212kx_PVC-1/23
IP LAN: 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0
Note: !!!!!ROUTINE_MAINTENANCE_firmware-upgrade_0100-0500_GMT-
  0500_20071022!!!!!_20min_network_
Console#
```

SYSTEM STATUS

This section describes commands used to display system information.

Table 49: System Status Commands

Command	Function	Mode
show access-list tcam-utilization	Shows utilization parameters for TCAM	PE
show memory	Shows memory utilization parameters	NE, PE
show process cpu	Shows CPU utilization parameters	NE, PE
show running-config	Displays the configuration data currently in use	PE
show startup-config	Displays the contents of the configuration file (stored in flash memory) that is used to start up the system	PE
show system	Displays system information	NE, PE
show tech-support	Displays a detailed list of system settings designed to help technical support resolve configuration or functional problems	PE
show users	Shows all active console and Telnet sessions, including user name, idle time, and IP address of Telnet clients	NE, PE
show version	Displays version information for the system	NE, PE

Table 49: System Status Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
show watchdog	Shows if watchdog debugging is enabled	PE
watchdog software	Monitors key processes, and automatically reboots the system if any of these processes are not responding correctly	PE

show access-list tcam-utilization

This command shows utilization parameters for TCAM (Ternary Content Addressable Memory), including the number policy control entries in use, the number of free entries, and the overall percentage of TCAM in use.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Policy control entries (PCEs) are used by various system functions which rely on rule-based searches, including Access Control Lists (ACLs), IP Source Guard filter rules, Quality of Service (QoS) processes, or traps.

For example, when binding an ACL to a port, each rule in an ACL will use two PCEs; and when setting an IP Source Guard filter rule for a port, the system will also use two PCEs.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show access-list tcam-utilization
  Total Policy Control Entries : 1024
  Free Policy Control Entries  : 836
  Entries Used by System       : 188
  Entries Used by User         : 0
  TCAM Utilization             : 18.35%
Console#
```

show memory

This command shows memory utilization parameters.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command shows the amount of memory currently free for use, the amount of memory allocated to active processes, and the total amount of system memory.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show memory
 Status Bytes      %
 ------ ---------- ---
 Free     42348544  31
 Used     91869184  69
 Total   134217728
 Alarm Configuration
  Rising Threshold          : 90%
  Falling Threshold         : 70%

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

memory (791)

show process cpu

This command shows the CPU utilization parameters, alarm status, and alarm configuration.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show process cpu
 CPU Utilization in the past 5 seconds : 18%

 CPU Utilization in the past 60 seconds
  Average Utilization       : 16%
  Maximum Utilization       : 19%

 Alarm Status
  Current Alarm Status      : Off
  Last Alarm Start Time     : Sep 26 01:39:04 2011
  Last Alarm Duration Time  : 4 seconds

 Alarm Configuration
  Rising Threshold          : 90%
  Falling Threshold         : 70%

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

process cpu (792)

show running-config

This command displays the configuration information currently in use.

SYNTAX

show running-config [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **interface** keyword to display configuration data for the specified interface.
- Use this command in conjunction with the **show startup-config** command to compare the information in running memory to the information stored in non-volatile memory.
- This command displays settings for key command modes. Each mode group is separated by “!” symbols, and includes the configuration mode command, and corresponding commands. This command displays the following information:
  - MAC address for the switch
  - SNMP community strings
  - Users (names, access levels, and encrypted passwords)
  - VLAN database (VLAN ID, name and state)
  - VLAN configuration settings for each interface
  - Multiple spanning tree instances (name and interfaces)
  - IP address configured for management VLAN
  - Interface settings
  - Any configured settings for the console port and Telnet

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show running-config
Building startup configuration. Please wait...
!<stackingDB>00</stackingDB>
!<stackingMac>01_00-e0-0c-00-00-fd_00</stackingMac>
!
snmp-server community public ro
snmp-server community private rw
!
snmp-server enable traps authentication
!
username admin access-level 15
username admin password 7 21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3
username guest access-level 0
username guest password 7 084e0343a0486ff05530df6c705c8bb4
enable password level 15 7 1b3231655cebb7a1f783eddf27d254ca
!
vlan database
 VLAN 1 name DefaultVlan media ethernet state active
!
spanning-tree mst configuration
!
interface ethernet 1/1
 switchport allowed vlan add 1 untagged
 switchport native vlan 1
 switchport allowed vlan add 4093 tagged
:

!
interface vlan 1
 ip address dhcp
 ip dhcp client class-id text Edge-Core
!
```

```
line console
!
line vty
!
end
!
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show startup-config (711)

show startup-config

This command displays the configuration file stored in non-volatile memory that is used to start up the system.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command in conjunction with the **show running-config** command to compare the information in running memory to the information stored in non-volatile memory.

- This command displays settings for key command modes. Each mode group is separated by "!" symbols, and includes the configuration mode command, and corresponding commands. This command displays the following information:
  - MAC address for the switch
  - SNMP community strings
  - SNMP trap authentication
  - Users (names and access levels)
  - VLAN database (VLAN ID, name and state)
  - Multiple spanning tree instances (name and interfaces)
  - Interface settings and VLAN configuration settings for each interface
  - IP address for management VLAN
  - Any configured settings for the console port and Telnet

EXAMPLE

Refer to the example for the running configuration file.

RELATED COMMANDS

show running-config (709)

show system

This command displays system information.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

For a description of the items shown by this command, refer to "Displaying System Information" on page 119. Note that the System Temperature field only applies to the ECS3510-52T. The ECS3510-28T does not have a thermal detector.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show system
System Description : ECS3510-52T
System OID String  : 1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27.102
System Information
 System Up Time          : 0 days, 0 hours, 10 minutes, and 28.55 seconds
 System Name             :
 System Location         :
 System Contact          :
 MAC Address (Unit 1)    : 70-72-CF-84-89-76
 Web Server              : Enabled
 Web Server Port         : 80
 Web Secure Server       : Enabled
 Web Secure Server Port  : 443
 Telnet Server           : Enabled
 Telnet Server Port      : 23
 Jumbo Frame             : Disabled

System Temperature:
Unit 1
 Temperature 1:  34 degrees

Console#
```

show tech-support

This command displays a detailed list of system settings designed to help technical support resolve configuration or functional problems.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command generates a long list of information including detailed system and interface settings. It is therefore advisable to direct the output to a file using any suitable output capture function provided with your terminal emulation program.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show tech-support

show system:
System Description : ECS3510-28T
System OID String  : 1.3.6.1.4.1.259.10.1.27
System Information
 System Up Time          : 0 days, 0 hours, 52 minutes, and 2.21 seconds
 System Name             :
 System Location         :
 System Contact          :
 MAC Address (Unit 1)    : 00-E0-00-00-00-01
 Web Server              : Enabled
 Web Server Port        : 80
 Web Secure Server      : Enabled
 Web Secure Server Port : 443
 Telnet Server          : Enabled
 Telnet Server Port     : 23
 Jumbo Frame:             Disabled
:
```

show users

Shows all active console and Telnet sessions, including user name, idle time, and IP address of Telnet client.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

The session used to execute this command is indicated by a “*” symbol next to the Line (i.e., session) index number.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show users
 User Name Accounts:
  User Name                        Privilege Public-Key
  -------------------------------- --------- ----------
  admin                                   15 None
  guest                                    0 None
  steve                                   15  RSA

 Online Users:
  Line    User Name                        Idle time (h:m:s) Remote IP addr
  ------- -------------------------------- ----------------- ---------------
  console admin                                      0:14:14
* VTY 0   admin                                      0:00:00    192.168.1.19
  SSH 1   steve                                      0:00:06    192.168.1.19

 Web Online Users:
  Line  User Name                        Idle time (h:m:s) Remote IP Addr
  ----- -------------------------------- ----------------- ---------------
  HTTP  admin                                      0:00:00    192.168.1.19

Console#
```

show version

This command displays hardware and software version information for the system.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

See "Displaying Hardware/Software Versions" on page 120 for detailed information on the items displayed by this command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show version
Unit 1
 Serial Number           : A35018426
 Hardware Version        : R0A
 EPLD Version            : 0.00
 Number of Ports         : 28
 Main Power Status       : Up
 Role                    : Master
 Loader Version          : 1.0.2.2
 Linux Kernel Version    : 2.6.22.18
 Boot ROM Version        : 0.0.0.1
 Operation Code Version : 1.2.2.0

Console#
```

show watchdog

This command shows if watchdog debugging is enabled.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show watchdog

Software Watchdog Information
 Status :     Enabled
Console#
```

watchdog software

This command monitors key processes, and automatically reboots the system if any of these processes are not responding correctly.

SYNTAX

watchdog software {**disable** | **enable**}

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#watchdog
Console#
```

FRAME SIZE

This section describes commands used to configure the Ethernet frame size on the switch.

Table 50: Frame Size Commands

Command	Function	Mode
jumbo frame	Enables support for jumbo frames	GC

jumbo frame

This command enables support for Layer 2 jumbo frames for Gigabit Ethernet ports. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **jumbo frame**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

◆ This switch provides more efficient throughput for large sequential data transfers by supporting Layer 2 jumbo frames on Gigabit Ethernet ports or trunks up to 10240 bytes. Compared to standard Ethernet frames that run only up to 1.5 KB, using jumbo frames significantly reduces the per-packet overhead required to process protocol encapsulation fields.

◆ To use jumbo frames, both the source and destination end nodes (such as a computer or server) must support this feature. Also, when the connection is operating at full duplex, all switches in the network between the two end nodes must be able to accept the extended frame size. And for half-duplex connections, all devices in the collision domain would need to support jumbo frames.

◆ The current setting for jumbo frames can be displayed with the show system command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#jumbo frame
Console(config)#
```

FILE MANAGEMENT

Managing Firmware

Firmware can be uploaded and downloaded to or from an FTP/TFTP server. By saving runtime code to a file on an FTP/TFTP server, that file can later be downloaded to the switch to restore operation. The switch can also be set to use new firmware without overwriting the previous version.

When downloading runtime code, the destination file name can be specified to replace the current image, or the file can be first downloaded using a different name from the current runtime code file, and then the new file set as the startup file.

Saving or Restoring Configuration Settings

Configuration settings can be uploaded and downloaded to and from an FTP/TFTP server. The configuration file can be later downloaded to restore switch settings.

The configuration file can be downloaded under a new file name and then set as the startup file, or the current startup configuration file can be specified as the destination file to directly replace it. Note that the file "Factory_Default_Config.cfg" can be copied to the FTP/TFTP server, but cannot be used as the destination on the switch.

Table 51: Flash / File Commands

Command	Function	Mode
General Commands		
boot system	Specifies the file or image used to start up the system	GC
copy	Copies a code image or a switch configuration to or from flash memory or an FTP/TFTP server	PE
delete	Deletes a file or code image	PE
dir	Displays a list of files in flash memory	PE
whichboot	Displays the files booted	PE
Automatic Code Upgrade Commands		
upgrade opcode auto	Automatically upgrades the current image when a new version is detected on the indicated server	GC
upgrade opcode path	Specifies an FTP/TFTP server and directory in which the new opcode is stored	GC
upgrade opcode reload	Reloads the switch automatically after the opcode upgrade is completed	GC
show upgrade	Shows the opcode upgrade configuration settings.	PE
TFTP Configuration Commands		
ip tftp retry	Specifies the number of times the switch can retry transmitting a request to a TFTP server	GC

Table 51: Flash/File Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
ip tftp timeout	Specifies the time the switch can wait for a response from a TFTP server before retransmitting a request or timing out for the last retry	GC
show ip tftp	Displays information about TFTP settings	PE

General Commands

boot system

This command specifies the file or image used to start up the system.

SYNTAX

boot system {**boot-rom** | **config** | **opcode**}: *filename*

boot-rom* - Boot ROM.

config* - Configuration file.

opcode* - Run-time operation code.

filename - Name of configuration file or code image.

* The colon (:) is required.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- A colon (:) is required after the specified file type.
- If the file contains an error, it cannot be set as the default file.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#boot system config: startup
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

dir (721)
whichboot (722)

copy

This command moves (upload/download) a code image or configuration file between the switch's flash memory and an FTP/TFTP server. When you save the system code or configuration settings to a file on an FTP/TFTP server, that file can later be downloaded to the switch to restore system operation. The success of the file transfer depends on the accessibility of the FTP/TFTP server and the quality of the network connection.

SYNTAX

copy file {**file** | **ftp** | **running-config** | **startup-config** | **tftp**}

copy running-config {**file** | **ftp** | **startup-config** | **tftp**}

copy startup-config {**file** | **ftp** | **running-config** | **tftp**}

copy tftp {**add-to-running-config** | **file** | **https-certificate** | **public-key** | **running-config** | **startup-config**}

add-to-running-config - Keyword that adds the settings listed in the specified file to the running configuration.

file - Keyword that allows you to copy to/from a file.

ftp - Keyword that allows you to copy to/from an FTP server.

https-certificate - Keyword that allows you to copy the HTTPS secure site certificate.

public-key - Keyword that allows you to copy a SSH key from a TFTP server. (See "Secure Shell" on page 831.)

running-config - Keyword that allows you to copy to/from the current running configuration.

startup-config - The configuration used for system initialization.

tftp - Keyword that allows you to copy to/from a TFTP server.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- The system prompts for data required to complete the copy command.
- The destination file name should not contain slashes (\ or /), and the maximum length for file names is 32 characters for files on the switch or 127 characters for files on the server. (Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, ".", "-")
- The switch supports only two operation code files, but the maximum number of user-defined configuration files is 16.
- You can use "Factory_Default_Config.cfg" as the source to copy from the factory default configuration file, but you cannot use it as the destination.

- To replace the startup configuration, you must use **startup-config** as the destination.

- The Boot ROM and Loader cannot be uploaded or downloaded from the FTP/TFTP server. You must follow the instructions in the release notes for new firmware, or contact your distributor for help.

- For information on specifying an https-certificate, see "Replacing the Default Secure-site Certificate" on page 339. For information on configuring the switch to use HTTPS for a secure connection, see the ip http secure-server command.

- When logging into an FTP server, the interface prompts for a user name and password configured on the remote server. Note that “anonymous” is set as the default user name.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to download new firmware from a TFTP server:

```
Console#copy tftp file
TFTP server ip address: 10.1.0.19
Choose file type:
 1. config:  2. opcode: <1-2>: 2
Source file name: m360.bix
Destination file name: m360.bix
\Write to FLASH Programming.
-Write to FLASH finish.
Success.
Console#
```

The following example shows how to upload the configuration settings to a file on the TFTP server:

```
Console#copy file tftp
Choose file type:
 1. config:  2. opcode: <1-2>: 1
Source file name: startup
TFTP server ip address: 10.1.0.99
Destination file name: startup.01
TFTP completed.
Success.

Console#
```

The following example shows how to copy the running configuration to a startup file.

```
Console#copy running-config file
destination file name: startup
Write to FLASH Programming.
\Write to FLASH finish.
Success.

Console#
```

The following example shows how to download a configuration file:

```
Console#copy tftp startup-config
TFTP server ip address: 10.1.0.99
Source configuration file name: startup.01
Startup configuration file name [startup]:
Write to FLASH Programming.

\Write to FLASH finish.
Success.

Console#
```

This example shows how to copy a secure-site certificate from an TFTP server. It then reboots the switch to activate the certificate:

```
Console#copy tftp https-certificate
TFTP server ip address: 10.1.0.19
Source certificate file name: SS-certificate
Source private file name: SS-private
Private password: ********

Success.
Console#reload
System will be restarted, continue <y/n>? y
```

This example shows how to copy a public-key used by SSH from an TFTP server. Note that public key authentication via SSH is only supported for users configured locally on the switch.

```
Console#copy tftp public-key
TFTP server IP address: 192.168.1.19
Choose public key type:
 1. RSA:  2. DSA: 1
Source file name: steve.pub
Username: steve
TFTP Download
Success.
Write to FLASH Programming.
Success.

Console#
```

This example shows how to copy a file to an FTP server.

```
Console#copy ftp file
FTP server IP address: 169.254.1.11
User[anonymous]: admin
Password[]: *****
Choose file type:
 1. config:  2. opcode: 2
Source file name: BLANC.BIX
Destination file name: BLANC.BIX
Console#
```

delete

This command deletes a file or image.

SYNTAX

delete *filename*

filename - Name of configuration file or code image.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- If the file type is used for system startup, then this file cannot be deleted.
- "Factory_Default_Config.cfg" cannot be deleted.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to delete the test2.cfg configuration file from flash memory.

```
Console#delete test2.cfg
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

dir (721)
delete public-key (836)

dir

This command displays a list of files in flash memory.

SYNTAX

dir {**boot-rom:** | **config:** | **opcode:**} [*filename*]}

boot-rom - Boot ROM (or diagnostic) image file.

config - Switch configuration file.

opcode - Run-time operation code image file.

filename - Name of configuration file or code image. If this file exists but contains errors, information on this file cannot be shown.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- If you enter the command **dir** without any parameters, the system displays all files.

  File information is shown below:

Table 52: File Directory Information

Column Heading	Description
File Name	The name of the file.
File Type	File types: Boot-Rom, Operation Code, and Config file.
Startup	Shows if this file is used when the system is started.
Create Time	The date and time the file was created.
Size	The length of the file in bytes.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to display all file information:

```
Console#dir
        File Name                  Type  Startup Modify Time         Size(bytes)
-------------------------- -------------- ------- ------------------ -----------
ecs3510_1.2.4.2.bix              OpCode     N    2012-11-07 10:15:33    13722820
ecs3510_28t_v1.4.0.0.bix         OpCode     Y    2012-11-26 10:39:57    14112484
Factory_Default_Config.cfg       Config     N    2012-04-17 08:16:53         455
startup1.cfg                     Config     Y    2013-10-04 07:20:11        1618
 -----------------------------------------------------------------------------
                         Free space for compressed user config files:    1302528
Console#
```

whichboot

This command displays which files were booted when the system powered up.

SYNTAX

whichboot

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the information displayed by the **whichboot** command. See the table under the **dir** command for a description of the file information displayed by this command.

```
Console#whichboot
        File Name                  Type  Startup Modify Time         Size(bytes)
-------------------------------- ------- ------- ------------------- ----------
 Unit 1:
ecs3510_28t_v1.4.0.0.bix         OpCode     Y    2012-11-26 10:39:57   14112484
startup1.cfg                     Config     Y    2013-10-04 07:20:11       1618
Console#
```

Automatic Code Upgrade Commands

upgrade opcode auto

This command automatically upgrades the current operational code when a new version is detected on the server indicated by the upgrade opcode path command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **upgrade opcode auto**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command is used to enable or disable automatic upgrade of the operational code. When the switch starts up and automatic image upgrade is enabled by this command, the switch will follow these steps when it boots up:

  1. It will search for a new version of the image at the location specified by upgrade opcode path command. The name for the new image stored on the TFTP server must be ecs3510-series.bix. If the switch detects a code version newer than the one currently in use, it will download the new image. If two code images are already stored in the switch, the image not set to start up the system will be overwritten by the new version.

  2. After the image has been downloaded, the switch will send a trap message to log whether or not the upgrade operation was successful.

3. It sets the new version as the startup image.
4. It then restarts the system to start using the new image.

- Any changes made to the default setting can be displayed with the show running-config or show startup-config commands.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#upgrade opcode auto
Console(config)#upgrade opcode path tftp://192.168.0.1/sm24/
Console(config)#
```

If a new image is found at the specified location, the following type of messages will be displayed during bootup.

```
:
Automatic Upgrade is looking for a new image
New image detected: current version 1.1.1.0; new version 1.1.1.2
Image upgrade in progress
The switch will restart after upgrade succeeds
Downloading new image
Flash programming started
Flash programming completed
The switch will now restart
:
```

upgrade opcode path

This command specifies an TFTP server and directory in which the new opcode is stored. Use the **no** form of this command to clear the current setting.

SYNTAX

upgrade opcode path *opcode-dir-url*

no upgrade opcode path

opcode-dir-url - The location of the new code.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command is used in conjunction with the upgrade opcode auto command to facilitate automatic upgrade of new operational code stored at the location indicated by this command.

- The name for the new image stored on the TFTP server must be ecs3510-series.bix. However, note that file name is not to be included in this command.

- When specifying a TFTP server, the following syntax must be used, where *filedir* indicates the path to the directory containing the new image:

  `tftp://192.168.0.1[/filedir]/`

- When specifying an FTP server, the following syntax must be used, where *filedir* indicates the path to the directory containing the new image:

  `ftp://[username[:password@]]192.168.0.1[/filedir]/`

  If the user name is omitted, “anonymous” will be used for the connection. If the password is omitted a null string (“”) will be used for the connection.

EXAMPLE

This shows how to specify a TFTP server where new code is stored.

```
Console(config)#upgrade opcode path tftp://192.168.0.1/sm24/
Console(config)#
```

This shows how to specify an FTP server where new code is stored.

```
Console(config)#upgrade opcode path ftp://admin:billy@192.168.0.1/sm24/
Console(config)#
```

upgrade opcode reload

This command reloads the switch automatically after the opcode upgrade is completed. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **upgrade opcode reload**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

This shows how to specify a TFTP server where new code is stored.

```
Console(config)#upgrade opcode reload
Console(config)#
```

show upgrade

This command shows the opcode upgrade configuration settings.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show upgrade
Auto Image Upgrade Global Settings:
  Status     : Disabled
  Reload Status : Disabled
  Path       :
  File Name : ecs3510-28t.bix
Console#
```

TFTP Configuration Commands

ip tftp retry

This command specifies the number of times the switch can retry transmitting a request to a TFTP server after waiting for the configured timeout period and receiving no response. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip tftp retry *retries*

no ip tftp retry

retries - The number of times the switch can resend a request to a TFTP server before it aborts the connection. (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

15

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip tftp retry 10
Console(config)#
```

ip tftp timeout

This command specifies the time the switch can wait for a response from a TFTP server before retransmitting a request or timing out for the last retry. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip tftp timeout *seconds*

no ip tftp timeout

seconds - The the time the switch can wait for a response from a TFTP server before retransmitting a request or timing out. (Range: 1-65535 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

5 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip tftp timeout 10
Console(config)#
```

show ip tftp

This command displays information about the TFTP settings configured on this switch.

SYNTAX

show ip tftp

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip tftp
TFTP Settings:
  Retries : 15
  Timeout : 5 seconds
Console#
```

LINE

You can access the onboard configuration program by attaching a VT100 compatible device to the server's serial port. These commands are used to set communication parameters for the serial port or Telnet (i.e., a virtual terminal).

Table 53: Line Commands

Command	Function	Mode
line	Identifies a specific line for configuration and starts the line configuration mode	GC
accounting exec	Applies an accounting method to local console, Telnet or SSH connections	LC
authorization exec	Applies an authorization method to local console, Telnet or SSH connections	LC
databits*	Sets the number of data bits per character that are interpreted and generated by hardware	LC
exec-timeout	Sets the interval that the command interpreter waits until user input is detected	LC
login	Enables password checking at login	LC
parity*	Defines the generation of a parity bit	LC
password	Specifies a password on a line	LC
password-thresh	Sets the password intrusion threshold, which limits the number of failed logon attempts	LC
silent-time*	Sets the amount of time the management console is inaccessible after the number of unsuccessful logon attempts exceeds the threshold set by the password-thresh command	LC
speed*	Sets the terminal baud rate	LC
stopbits*	Sets the number of the stop bits transmitted per byte	LC
timeout login response	Sets the interval that the system waits for a login attempt	LC
disconnect	Terminates a line connection	PE
terminal	Configures terminal settings, including escape-character, line length, terminal type, and width	PE
show line	Displays a terminal line's parameters	NE, PE

* These commands only apply to the serial port.

line

This command identifies a specific line for configuration, and to process subsequent line configuration commands.

SYNTAX

line {**console** | **vty**}

console - Console terminal line.

vty - Virtual terminal for remote console access (i.e., Telnet).

DEFAULT SETTING

There is no default line.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Telnet is considered a virtual terminal connection and will be shown as "VTY" in screen displays such as show users. However, the serial communication parameters (e.g., databits) do not affect Telnet connections.

EXAMPLE

To enter console line mode, enter the following command:

```
Console(config)#line console
Console(config-line)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show line (738)
show users (713)

databits

This command sets the number of data bits per character that are interpreted and generated by the console port. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

databits {**7** | **8**}

no databits

7 - Seven data bits per character.

8 - Eight data bits per character.

DEFAULT SETTING

8 data bits per character

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The **databits** command can be used to mask the high bit on input from devices that generate 7 data bits with parity. If parity is being generated, specify 7 data bits per character. If no parity is required, specify 8 data bits per character.

EXAMPLE

To specify 7 data bits, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#databits 7
Console(config-line)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

parity (732)

exec-timeout

This command sets the interval that the system waits until user input is detected. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

exec-timeout [*seconds*]

no exec-timeout

seconds - Integer that specifies the timeout interval. (Range: 60 - 65535 seconds; 0: no timeout)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 minutes

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If user input is detected within the timeout interval, the session is kept open; otherwise the session is terminated.
- This command applies to both the local console and Telnet connections.
- The timeout for Telnet cannot be disabled.
- Using the command without specifying a timeout restores the default setting.

EXAMPLE

To set the timeout to two minutes, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#exec-timeout 120
Console(config-line)#
```

login

This command enables password checking at login. Use the **no** form to disable password checking and allow connections without a password.

SYNTAX

login [**local**]

no login

local - Selects local password checking. Authentication is based on the user name specified with the username command.

DEFAULT SETTING

login local

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- There are three authentication modes provided by the switch itself at login:
    - **login** selects authentication by a single global password as specified by the password line configuration command. When using this method, the management interface starts in Normal Exec (NE) mode.
    - **login local** selects authentication via the user name and password specified by the username command (i.e., default setting). When using this method, the management interface starts in Normal Exec (NE) or Privileged Exec (PE) mode, depending on the user’s privilege level (0 or 15 respectively).
    - **no login** selects no authentication. When using this method, the management interface starts in Normal Exec (NE) mode.
- This command controls login authentication via the switch itself. To configure user names and passwords for remote authentication servers, you must use the RADIUS or TACACS software installed on those servers.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-line)#login local
Console(config-line)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

username (803)
password (732)

parity

This command defines the generation of a parity bit. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

parity {**none** | **even** | **odd**}

no parity

none - No parity

even - Even parity

odd - Odd parity

DEFAULT SETTING

No parity

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Communication protocols provided by devices such as terminals and modems often require a specific parity bit setting.

EXAMPLE

To specify no parity, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#parity none
Console(config-line)#
```

password

This command specifies the password for a line. Use the **no** form to remove the password.

SYNTAX

password {**0** | **7**} *password*

no password

{**0** | **7**} - 0 means plain password, 7 means encrypted password

password - Character string that specifies the line password. (Maximum length: 32 characters plain text or encrypted, case sensitive)

DEFAULT SETTING

No password is specified.

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When a connection is started on a line with password protection, the system prompts for the password. If you enter the correct password, the system shows a prompt. You can use the password-thresh command to set the number of times a user can enter an incorrect password before the system terminates the line connection and returns the terminal to the idle state.

- The encrypted password is required for compatibility with legacy password settings (i.e., plain text or encrypted) when reading the configuration file during system bootup or when downloading the configuration file from a TFTP server. There is no need for you to manually configure encrypted passwords.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-line)#password 0 secret
Console(config-line)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

login (731)
password-thresh (733)

password-thresh

This command sets the password intrusion threshold which limits the number of failed logon attempts. Use the **no** form to remove the threshold value.

SYNTAX

password-thresh [*threshold*]

no password-thresh

threshold - The number of allowed password attempts. (Range: 1-120; 0: no threshold)

DEFAULT SETTING

The default value is three attempts.

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

When the logon attempt threshold is reached, the system interface becomes silent for a specified amount of time before allowing the next logon attempt. (Use the silent-time command to set this interval.) When this threshold is reached for Telnet, the Telnet logon interface shuts down.

EXAMPLE

To set the password threshold to five attempts, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#password-thresh 5
Console(config-line)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

silent-time (734)

silent-time

This command sets the amount of time the management console is inaccessible after the number of unsuccessful logon attempts exceeds the threshold set by the password-thresh command. Use the **no** form to remove the silent time value.

SYNTAX

silent-time [*seconds*]

no silent-time

seconds - The number of seconds to disable console response. (Range: 0-65535; where 0 means disabled)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

EXAMPLE

To set the silent time to 60 seconds, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#silent-time 60
Console(config-line)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

password-thresh (733)

speed

This command sets the terminal line's baud rate. This command sets both the transmit (to terminal) and receive (from terminal) speeds. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

speed *bps*

no speed

bps - Baud rate in bits per second. (Options: 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 bps)

DEFAULT SETTING

115200 bps

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Set the speed to match the baud rate of the device connected to the serial port. Some baud rates available on devices connected to the port might not be supported. The system indicates if the speed you selected is not supported.

EXAMPLE

To specify 57600 bps, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#speed 57600
Console(config-line)#
```

stopbits

This command sets the number of the stop bits transmitted per byte. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

stopbits {**1** | **2**}

no stopbits

1 - One stop bit

2 - Two stop bits

DEFAULT SETTING

1 stop bit

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

EXAMPLE

To specify 2 stop bits, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#stopbits 2
Console(config-line)#
```

timeout login response

This command sets the interval that the system waits for a user to log into the CLI. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

timeout login response [*seconds*]

no timeout login response

seconds - Integer that specifies the timeout interval. (Range: 10 - 300 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

300 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If a login attempt is not detected within the timeout interval, the connection is terminated for the session.
- This command applies to both the local console and Telnet connections.
- The timeout for Telnet cannot be disabled.
- Using the command without specifying a timeout restores the default setting.

EXAMPLE

To set the timeout to two minutes, enter this command:

```
Console(config-line)#timeout login response 120
Console(config-line)#
```

disconnect

This command terminates an SSH, Telnet, or console connection.

SYNTAX

disconnect *session-id*

session-id – The session identifier for an SSH, Telnet or console connection. (Range: 0-8)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Specifying session identifier “0” will disconnect the console connection. Specifying any other identifiers for an active session will disconnect an SSH or Telnet connection.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#disconnect 1
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ssh (840)
show users (713)

terminal

This command configures terminal settings, including escape-character, lines displayed, terminal type, width, and command history. Use the **no** form with the appropriate keyword to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

terminal {**escape-character** {**ASCII-number** | *character*} | **history** [**size** *size*] | **length** *length* | **terminal-type** {**ansi-bbs** | **vt-100** | **vt-102**} | **width** *width*}

escape-character - The keyboard character used to escape from current line input.

ASCII-number - ASCII decimal equivalent. (Range: 0-255)

character - Any valid keyboard character.

history - The number of lines stored in the command buffer, and recalled using the arrow keys. (Range: 0-256)

length - The number of lines displayed on the screen. (Range: 0-512, where 0 means not to pause)

terminal-type - The type of terminal emulation used.

ansi-bbs - ANSI-BBS

vt-100 - VT-100

vt-102 - VT-102

width - The number of character columns displayed on the terminal. (Range: 0-80)

DEFAULT SETTING

Escape Character: 27 (ASCII-number)
History: 10
Length: 24
Terminal Type: VT100
Width: 80

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example sets the number of lines displayed by commands with lengthy output such as show running-config to 48 lines.

```
Console#terminal length 48
Console#
```

show line

This command displays the terminal line's parameters.

SYNTAX

show line [**console** | **vty**]

console - Console terminal line.

vty - Virtual terminal for remote console access (i.e., Telnet).

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all lines

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

To show all lines, enter this command:

```
Console#show line
 Terminal Configuration for this session:
  Length                         : 24
  Width                          : 80
  History Size                   : 10
  Escape Character(ASCII-number) : 27
  Terminal Type                  : VT100

 Console Configuration:
  Password Threshold : 3 times
  EXEC Timeout       : Disabled
  Login Timeout      : 300 seconds
  Silent Time        : Disabled
  Baud Rate          : 115200
  Data Bits          : 8
  Parity             : None
  Stop Bits          : 1

 VTY Configuration:
  Password Threshold : 3 times
  EXEC Timeout       : 65535 seconds
  Login Timeout      : 300 sec.
  Silent Time        : Disabled
Console#
```

EVENT LOGGING

This section describes commands used to configure event logging on the switch.

Table 54: Event Logging Commands

Command	Function	Mode
logging facility	Sets the facility type for remote logging of syslog messages	GC
logging history	Limits syslog messages saved to switch memory based on severity	GC
logging host	Adds a syslog server host IP address that will receive logging messages	GC
logging on	Controls logging of error messages	GC
logging trap	Limits syslog messages saved to a remote server based on severity	GC
clear log	Clears messages from the logging buffer	PE
show log	Displays log messages	PE
show logging	Displays the state of logging	PE

logging facility

This command sets the facility type for remote logging of syslog messages. Use the **no** form to return the type to the default.

SYNTAX

logging facility *type*

no logging facility

type - A number that indicates the facility used by the syslog server to dispatch log messages to an appropriate service. (Range: 16-23)

DEFAULT SETTING

23

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The command specifies the facility type tag sent in syslog messages. (See RFC 3164.) This type has no effect on the kind of messages reported by the switch. However, it may be used by the syslog server to sort messages or to store messages in the corresponding database.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging facility 19
Console(config)#
```

logging history

This command limits syslog messages saved to switch memory based on severity. The **no** form returns the logging of syslog messages to the default level.

SYNTAX

logging history {**flash** | **ram**} *level*

no logging history {**flash** | **ram**}

flash - Event history stored in flash memory (i.e., permanent memory).

ram - Event history stored in temporary RAM (i.e., memory flushed on power reset).

level - One of the levels listed below. Messages sent include the selected level down to level 0. (Range: 0-7)

Table 55: Logging Levels

Level	Severity Name	Description
7	debugging	Debugging messages
6	informational	Informational messages only
5	notifications	Normal but significant condition, such as cold start
4	warnings	Warning conditions (e.g., return false, unexpected return)
3	errors	Error conditions (e.g., invalid input, default used)
2	critical	Critical conditions (e.g., memory allocation, or free memory error - resource exhausted)
1	alerts	Immediate action needed
0	emergencies	System unusable

DEFAULT SETTING

Flash: errors (level 3 - 0)
RAM: debugging (level 7 - 0)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The message level specified for flash memory must be a higher priority (i.e., numerically lower) than that specified for RAM.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging history ram 0
Console(config)#
```

logging host

This command adds a syslog server host IP address that will receive logging messages. Use the **no** form to remove a syslog server host.

SYNTAX

logging host *host-ip-address* [**port** *udp-port*]

no logging host *host-ip-address*

host-ip-address - The IPv4 or IPv6 address of a syslog server.

udp-port - The UDP port number used by the remote server. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

UPD Port: 514

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command more than once to build up a list of host IP addresses.
- The maximum number of host IP addresses allowed is five.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging host 10.1.0.3
Console(config)#
```

logging on

This command controls logging of error messages, sending debug or error messages to a logging process. The **no** form disables the logging process.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **logging on**

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The logging process controls error messages saved to switch memory or sent to remote syslog servers. You can use the logging history command to control the type of error messages that are stored in memory. You can use the logging trap command to control the type of error messages that are sent to specified syslog servers.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging on
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

logging history (740)
logging trap (742)
clear log (743)

logging trap

This command enables the logging of system messages to a remote server, or limits the syslog messages saved to a remote server based on severity. Use this command without a specified level to enable remote logging. Use the **no** form to disable remote logging.

SYNTAX

logging trap [**level** *level*]

no logging trap [**level**]

level - One of the syslog severity levels listed in the table on page 740. Messages sent include the selected level through level 0.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled
Level 7

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Using this command with a specified level enables remote logging and sets the minimum severity level to be saved.
- Using this command without a specified level also enables remote logging, but restores the minimum severity level to the default.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging trap 4
Console(config)#
```

clear log

This command clears messages from the log buffer.

SYNTAX

clear log [**flash** | **ram**]

flash - Event history stored in flash memory (i.e., permanent memory).

ram - Event history stored in temporary RAM (i.e., memory flushed on power reset).

DEFAULT SETTING

Flash and RAM

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear log
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show log (743)

show log

This command displays the log messages stored in local memory.

SYNTAX

show log {**flash** | **ram**}

flash - Event history stored in flash memory (i.e., permanent memory).

ram - Event history stored in temporary RAM (i.e., memory flushed on power reset).

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- All log messages are retained in RAM and Flash after a warm restart (i.e., power is reset through the command interface).
- All log messages are retained in Flash and purged from RAM after a cold restart (i.e., power is turned off and then on through the power source).

EXAMPLE

The following example shows the event message stored in RAM.

```
Console#show log ram
[1] 00:01:30 2001-01-01
   "VLAN 1 link-up notification."
   level: 6, module: 5, function: 1, and event no.: 1
[0] 00:01:30 2001-01-01
   "Unit 1, Port  1 link-up notification."
   level: 6, module: 5, function: 1, and event no.: 1
Console#
```

show logging

This command displays the configuration settings for logging messages to local switch memory, to an SMTP event handler, or to a remote syslog server.

SYNTAX

show logging {**flash** | **ram** | **sendmail** | **trap**}

flash - Displays settings for storing event messages in flash memory (i.e., permanent memory).

ram - Displays settings for storing event messages in temporary RAM (i.e., memory flushed on power reset).

sendmail - Displays settings for the SMTP event handler (page 749).

trap - Displays settings for the trap function.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following example shows that system logging is enabled, the message level for flash memory is “errors” (i.e., default level 3 - 0), and the message level for RAM is “debugging” (i.e., default level 7 - 0).

```
Console#show logging flash
Syslog logging:          Enabled
History logging in FLASH: level errors
Console#show logging ram
Syslog logging:          Enabled
History logging in RAM: level debugging
Console#
```

Table 56: show logging flash/ram - display description

Field	Description
Syslog logging	Shows if system logging has been enabled via the logging on command.
History logging in FLASH	The message level(s) reported based on the logging history command.
History logging in RAM	The message level(s) reported based on the logging history command.

The following example displays settings for the trap function.

```
Console#show logging trap
Remote Log Status                : Disabled
Remote Log Facility Type         : Local use 7
Remote Log Level Type            : Debugging messages
Remote Log Server IP Address : 0.0.0.0
Remote Log Server IP Address : 0.0.0.0
Remote Log Server IP Address : 0.0.0.0
Remote Log Server IP Address : 0.0.0.0
Remote Log Server IP Address : 0.0.0.0
Console#
```

Table 57: show logging trap - display description

Field	Description
Syslog logging	Shows if system logging has been enabled via the logging on command.
REMOTELOG status	Shows if remote logging has been enabled via the logging trap command.
REMOTELOG facility type	The facility type for remote logging of syslog messages as specified in the logging facility command.
REMOTELOG level type	The severity threshold for syslog messages sent to a remote server as specified in the logging trap command.
REMOTELOG server IP address	The address of syslog servers as specified in the logging host command.

RELATED COMMANDS

show logging sendmail (749)

SMTP ALERTS

These commands configure SMTP event handling, and forwarding of alert messages to the specified SMTP servers and email recipients.

Table 58: Event Logging Commands

Command	Function	Mode
logging sendmail	Enables SMTP event handling	GC
logging sendmail host	SMTP servers to receive alert messages	GC

Table 58: Event Logging Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
logging sendmail level	Severity threshold used to trigger alert messages	GC
logging sendmail destination-email	Email recipients of alert messages	GC
logging sendmail source-email	Email address used for “From” field of alert messages	GC
show logging sendmail	Displays SMTP event handler settings	NE, PE

logging sendmail

This command enables SMTP event handling. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **logging sendmail**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging sendmail
Console(config)#
```

logging sendmail host

This command specifies SMTP servers that will be sent alert messages. Use the **no** form to remove an SMTP server.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **logging sendmail host** *ip-address*

ip-address - IPv4 or IPv6 address of an SMTP server that will be sent alert messages for event handling.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- You can specify up to three SMTP servers for event handing. However, you must enter a separate command to specify each server.

- To send email alerts, the switch first opens a connection, sends all the email alerts waiting in the queue one by one, and finally closes the connection.
- To open a connection, the switch first selects the server that successfully sent mail during the last connection, or the first server configured by this command. If it fails to send mail, the switch selects the next server in the list and tries to send mail again. If it still fails, the system will repeat the process at a periodic interval. (A trap will be triggered if the switch cannot successfully open a connection.)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging sendmail host 192.168.1.19
Console(config)#
```

logging sendmail level

This command sets the severity threshold used to trigger alert messages. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

logging sendmail level *level*

no logging sendmail level

level - One of the system message levels (page 740). Messages sent include the selected level down to level 0. (Range: 0-7; Default: 7)

DEFAULT SETTING

Level 7

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The specified level indicates an event threshold. All events at this level or higher will be sent to the configured email recipients. (For example, using Level 7 will report all events from level 7 to level 0.)

EXAMPLE

This example will send email alerts for system errors from level 3 through 0.

```
Console(config)#logging sendmail level 3
Console(config)#
```

logging sendmail destination-email

This command specifies the email recipients of alert messages. Use the **no** form to remove a recipient.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **logging sendmail destination-email** *email-address*

email-address - The source email address used in alert messages. (Range: 1-41 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

You can specify up to five recipients for alert messages. However, you must enter a separate command to specify each recipient.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging sendmail destination-email ted@this-company.com
Console(config)#
```

logging sendmail source-email

This command sets the email address used for the “From” field in alert messages. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

logging sendmail source-email *email-address*

no logging sendmail source-email

email-address - The source email address used in alert messages. (Range: 1-41 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

You may use an symbolic email address that identifies the switch, or the address of an administrator responsible for the switch.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#logging sendmail source-email bill@this-company.com
Console(config)#
```

show logging sendmail

This command displays the settings for the SMTP event handler.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show logging sendmail
SMTP servers
-----------------------------------------------
192.168.1.19

SMTP Minimum Severity Level: 7

SMTP destination email addresses
-----------------------------------------------
ted@this-company.com

SMTP Source Email Address: bill@this-company.com

SMTP Status: Enabled
Console#
```

TIME

The system clock can be dynamically set by polling a set of specified time servers (NTP or SNTP). Maintaining an accurate time on the switch enables the system log to record meaningful dates and times for event entries. If the clock is not set, the switch will only record the time from the factory default set at the last bootup.

Table 59: Time Commands

Command	Function	Mode
SNTP Commands		
sntp client	Accepts time from specified time servers	GC
sntp poll	Sets the interval at which the client polls for time	GC
sntp server	Specifies one or more time servers	GC
show sntp	Shows current SNTP configuration settings	NE, PE
NTP Commands		
ntp authenticate	Enables authentication for NTP traffic	GC
ntp authentication-key	Configures authentication keys	GC
ntp client	Enables the NTP client for time updates from specified servers	GC
ntp server	Specifies NTP servers to poll for time updates	GC
show ntp	Shows current NTP configuration settings	NE, PE
Manual Configuration Commands		
clock summer-time (date)	Configures summer time* for the switch's internal clock	GC

Table 59: Time Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
clock summer-time (predefined)	Configures summer time[*] for the switch's internal clock	GC
clock summer-time (recurring)	Configures summer time[*] for the switch's internal clock	GC
clock timezone	Sets the time zone for the switch's internal clock	GC
calendar set	Sets the system date and time	PE
show calendar	Displays the current date and time setting	NE, PE

[*] Daylight savings time.

SNTP Commands

sntp client

This command enables SNTP client requests for time synchronization from NTP or SNTP time servers specified with the sntp server command. Use the **no** form to disable SNTP client requests.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **sntp client**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The time acquired from time servers is used to record accurate dates and times for log events. Without SNTP, the switch only records the time starting from the factory default set at the last bootup (i.e., 00:00:00, Jan. 1, 2001).

- This command enables client time requests to time servers specified via the sntp server command. It issues time synchronization requests based on the interval set via the sntp poll command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#sntp server 10.1.0.19
Console(config)#sntp poll 60
Console(config)#sntp client
Console(config)#end
Console#show sntp
Current Time:  Dec 23 02:52:44 2002
Poll Interval: 60
Current Mode: unicast
SNTP Status : Enabled
SNTP Server 137.92.140.80 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Current Server: 137.92.140.80
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

sntp server (751)
sntp poll (751)
show sntp (752)

sntp poll

This command sets the interval between sending time requests when the switch is set to SNTP client mode. Use the **no** form to restore to the default.

SYNTAX

sntp poll *seconds*

no sntp poll

seconds - Interval between time requests.
(Range: 16-16384 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

16 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#sntp poll 60
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

sntp client (750)

sntp server

This command sets the IP address of the servers to which SNTP time requests are issued. Use the this command with no arguments to clear all time servers from the current list. Use the **no** form to clear all time servers from the current list, or to clear a specific server.

SYNTAX

sntp server [*ip1* [*ip2* [*ip3*]]]

no sntp server [*ip1* [*ip2* [*ip3*]]]

ip - IP address of a time server (NTP or SNTP).
(Range: 1 - 3 addresses)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command specifies time servers from which the switch will poll for time updates when set to SNTP client mode. The client will poll the time servers in the order specified until a response is received. It issues time synchronization requests based on the interval set via the sntp poll command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#sntp server 10.1.0.19
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

sntp client (750)
sntp poll (751)
show sntp (752)

show sntp

This command displays the current time and configuration settings for the SNTP client, and indicates whether or not the local time has been properly updated.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command displays the current time, the poll interval used for sending time synchronization requests, and the current SNTP mode (i.e., unicast).

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show sntp
Current Time   : Nov  5 18:51:22 2006
Poll Interval  : 16 seconds
Current Mode   : Unicast
SNTP Status    : Enabled
SNTP Server    : 137.92.140.80 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Current Server : 137.92.140.80
Console#
```

NTP Commands

ntp authenticate

This command enables authentication for NTP client-server communications. Use the **no** form to disable authentication.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ntp authenticate**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

You can enable NTP authentication to ensure that reliable updates are received from only authorized NTP servers. The authentication keys and their associated key number must be centrally managed and manually distributed to NTP servers and clients. The key numbers and key values must match on both the server and client.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ntp authenticate
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ntp authentication-key (753)

ntp authentication-key

This command configures authentication keys and key numbers to use when NTP authentication is enabled. Use the **no** form of the command to clear a specific authentication key or all keys from the current list.

SYNTAX

ntp authentication-key *number* **md5** *key*

no ntp authentication-key [*number*]

number - The NTP authentication key ID number. (Range: 1-65535)

md5 - Specifies that authentication is provided by using the message digest algorithm 5.

key - An MD5 authentication key string. The key string can be up to 32 case-sensitive printable ASCII characters (no spaces).

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The key number specifies a key value in the NTP authentication key list. Up to 255 keys can be configured on the switch. Re-enter this command for each server you want to configure.
- Note that NTP authentication key numbers and values must match on both the server and client.
- NTP authentication is optional. When enabled with the **ntp authenticate** command, you must also configure at least one key number using this command.

- Use the **no** form of this command without an argument to clear all authentication keys in the list.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ntp authentication-key 45 md5 thisiskey45
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ntp authenticate (752)

ntp client

This command enables NTP client requests for time synchronization from NTP time servers specified with the **ntp servers** command. Use the **no** form to disable NTP client requests.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ntp client**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The SNTP and NTP clients cannot be enabled at the same time. First disable the SNTP client before using this command.
- The time acquired from time servers is used to record accurate dates and times for log events. Without NTP, the switch only records the time starting from the factory default set at the last bootup (i.e., 00:00:00, Jan. 1, 2001).
- This command enables client time requests to time servers specified via the **ntp servers** command. It issues time synchronization requests based on the interval set via the **ntp poll** command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ntp client
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

sntp client (750)
ntp server (755)

ntp server

This command sets the IP addresses of the servers to which NTP time requests are issued. Use the **no** form of the command to clear a specific time server or all servers from the current list.

SYNTAX

ntp server *ip-address* [**key** *key-number*]

no ntp server [*ip-address*]

ip-address - IP address of an NTP time server.

key-number - The number of an authentication key to use in communications with the server. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

Version number: 3

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command specifies time servers that the switch will poll for time updates when set to NTP client mode. It issues time synchronization requests based on the interval set with the **ntp poll** command. The client will poll all the time servers configured, the responses received are filtered and compared to determine the most reliable and accurate time update for the switch.

- You can configure up to 50 NTP servers on the switch. Re-enter this command for each server you want to configure.

- NTP authentication is optional. If enabled with the **ntp authenticate** command, you must also configure at least one key number using the **ntp authentication-key** command.

- Use the **no** form of this command without an argument to clear all configured servers in the list.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ntp server 192.168.3.20
Console(config)#ntp server 192.168.3.21
Console(config)#ntp server 192.168.5.23 key 19
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ntp client (754)
show ntp (756)

show ntp

This command displays the current time and configuration settings for the NTP client, and indicates whether or not the local time has been properly updated.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command displays the current time, the poll interval used for sending time synchronization requests, and the current NTP mode (i.e., unicast).

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ntp
Current Time              : Apr 29 13:57:32 2011
Polling                   : 1024 seconds
Current Mode              : unicast
NTP Status                : Disabled
NTP Authenticate Status   : Enabled
Last Update NTP Server    : 0.0.0.0        Port: 0
Last Update Time          : Jan  1 00:00:00 1970 UTC
NTP Server 192.168.3.20 version 3
NTP Server 192.168.3.21 version 3
NTP Server 192.168.4.22 version 3 key 19
NTP Authentication Key 19 md5 42V68751663T6K11P2J307210R885
Console#
```

Manual Configuration Commands

clock summer-time (date)

This command sets the start, end, and offset times of summer time (daylight savings time) for the switch on a one-time basis. Use the **no** form to disable summer time.

SYNTAX

clock summer-time *name* **date** *b-date b-month b-year b-hour b-minute e-date e-month e-year e-hour e-minute* [*offset*]

no clock summer-time

name - Name of the time zone while summer time is in effect, usually an acronym. (Range: 1-30 characters)

b-date - Day of the month when summer time will begin. (Range: 1-31)

b-month - The month when summer time will begin. (Options: **january** | **february** | **march** | **april** | **may** | **june** | **july** | **august** | **september** | **october** | **november** | **december**)

b-year- The year summer time will begin.

b-hour - The hour summer time will begin. (Range: 0-23 hours)

b-minute - The minute summer time will begin. (Range: 0-59 minutes) *e-date* - Day of the month when summer time will end. (Range: 1-31)

e-month - The month when summer time will end. (Options: **january** | **february** | **march** | **april** | **may** | **june** | **july** | **august** | **september** | **october** | **november** | **december**)

e-year - The year summer time will end.

e-hour - The hour summer time will end. (Range: 0-23 hours)

e-minute - The minute summer time will end. (Range: 0-59 minutes)

offset - Summer time offset from the regular time zone, in minutes. (Range: 0-99 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- In some countries or regions, clocks are adjusted through the summer months so that afternoons have more daylight and mornings have less. This is known as Summer Time, or Daylight Savings Time (DST). Typically, clocks are adjusted forward one hour at the start of spring and then adjusted backward in autumn.

- This command sets the summer-time time zone relative to the currently configured time zone. To specify a time corresponding to your local time when summer time is in effect, you must indicate the number of minutes your summer-time time zone deviates from your regular time zone.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clock summer-time DEST date april 1 2007 23 23 april 23 2007
  23 23 60
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show sntp (752)

clock summer-time (predefined)

This command configures the summer time (daylight savings time) status and settings for the switch using predefined configurations for several major regions in the world. Use the **no** form to disable summer time.

SYNTAX

clock summer-time *name* **predefined** [**australia** | **europe** | **new-zealand** | **usa**]

no clock summer-time

name - Name of the timezone while summer time is in effect, usually an acronym. (Range: 1-30 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- In some countries or regions, clocks are adjusted through the summer months so that afternoons have more daylight and mornings have less. This is known as Summer Time, or Daylight Savings Time (DST). Typically, clocks are adjusted forward one hour at the start of spring and then adjusted backward in autumn.

- This command sets the summer-time time relative to the configured time zone. To specify the time corresponding to your local time when summer time is in effect, select the predefined summer-time time zone appropriate for your location, or manually configure summer time if these predefined configurations do not apply to your location (see clock summer-time (date) or clock summer-time (recurring).

Table 60: Predefined Summer-Time Parameters

Region	Start Time, Day, Week, & Month	End Time, Day, Week, & Month	Rel. Offset
Australia	00:00:00, Sunday, Week 5 of October	23:59:59, Sunday, Week 5 of March	60 min
Europe	00:00:00, Sunday, Week 5 of March	23:59:59, Sunday, Week 5 of October	60 min
New Zealand	00:00:00, Sunday, Week 1 of October	23:59:59, Sunday, Week 3 of March	60 min
USA	00:00:00, Sunday, Week 2 of March	23:59:59, Sunday, Week 1 of November	60 min

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clock summer-time MESZ predefined europe
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show sntp (752)

clock summer-time (recurring)

This command allows the user to manually configure the start, end, and offset times of summer time (daylight savings time) for the switch on a recurring basis. Use the **no** form to disable summer-time.

SYNTAX

clock summer-time *name* **recurring** *b-week b-day b-month b-hour b-minute e-week e-day e-month e-hour e-minute* [*offset*]

no clock summer-time

name - Name of the timezone while summer time is in effect, usually an acronym. (Range: 1-30 characters)

b-week - The week of the month when summer time will begin. (Range: 1-5)

b-day - The day of the week when summer time will begin. (Options: **sunday** | **monday** | **tuesday** | **wednesday** | **thursday** | **friday** | **saturday**)

b-month - The month when summer time will begin. (Options: **january** | **february** | **march** | **april** | **may** | **june** | **july** | **august** | **september** | **october** | **november** | **december**)

b-hour - The hour when summer time will begin. (Range: 0-23 hours)

b-minute - The minute when summer time will begin. (Range: 0-59 minutes)

e-week - The week of the month when summer time will end. (Range: 1-5)

e-day - The day of the week summer time will end. (Options: **sunday** | **monday** | **tuesday** | **wednesday** | **thursday** | **friday** | **saturday**)

e-month - The month when summer time will end. (Options: **january** | **february** | **march** | **april** | **may** | **june** | **july** | **august** | **september** | **october** | **november** | **december**)

e-hour - The hour when summer time will end. (Range: 0-23 hours)

e-minute - The minute when summer time will end. (Range: 0-59 minutes)

offset - Summer-time offset from the regular time zone, in minutes. (Range: 0-99 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- In some countries or regions, clocks are adjusted through the summer months so that afternoons have more daylight and mornings have less. This is known as Summer Time, or Daylight Savings Time (DST).

Typically, clocks are adjusted forward one hour at the start of spring and then adjusted backward in autumn.

- This command sets the summer-time time zone relative to the currently configured time zone. To display a time corresponding to your local time when summer time is in effect, you must indicate the number of minutes your summer-time time zone deviates from your regular time zone.

Example

```
Console(config)#clock summer-time MESZ recurring 1 friday june 23 59 3
  saturday september 2 55 60
Console(config)#
```

Related Commands

show sntp (752)

clock timezone

This command sets the time zone for the switch's internal clock.

Syntax

clock timezone *name* **hour** *hours* **minute** *minutes*
{**before-utc** | **after-utc**}

name - Name of timezone, usually an acronym. (Range: 1-30 characters)

hours - Number of hours before/after UTC. (Range: 0-12 hours before UTC, 0-13 hours after UTC)

minutes - Number of minutes before/after UTC. (Range: 0-59 minutes)

before-utc - Sets the local time zone before (east) of UTC.

after-utc - Sets the local time zone after (west) of UTC.

Default Setting

None

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Command Usage

This command sets the local time zone relative to the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC, formerly Greenwich Mean Time or GMT), based on the earth's prime meridian, zero degrees longitude. To display a time corresponding to your local time, you must indicate the number of hours and minutes your time zone is east (before) or west (after) of UTC.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clock timezone Japan hours 8 minute 0 after-UTC
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show sntp (752)

calendar set

This command sets the system clock. It may be used if there is no time server on your network, or if you have not configured the switch to receive signals from a time server.

SYNTAX

calendar set *hour min sec* {*day month year* | *month day year*}

hour - Hour in 24-hour format. (Range: 0 - 23)

min - Minute. (Range: 0 - 59)

sec - Second. (Range: 0 - 59)

day - Day of month. (Range: 1 - 31)

month - **january** | **february** | **march** | **april** | **may** | **june** | **july** | **august** | **september** | **october** | **november** | **december**

year - Year (4-digit). (Range: 1970 - 2037)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Note that when SNTP is enabled, the system clock cannot be manually configured.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to set the system clock to 15:12:34, February 1st, 2011.

```
Console#calendar set 15:12:34 1 February 2011
Console#
```

show calendar

This command displays the system clock.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show calendar
 Current Time           : Aug 23 11:51:23 2012
 Time Zone              : UTC, 00:00
 Summer Time            : MESZ, Australia region
 Summer Time in Effect : No
Console#
```

TIME RANGE

This section describes the commands used to sets a time range for use by other functions, such as Access Control Lists.

Table 61: Time Range Commands

Command	Function	Mode
time-range	Specifies the name of a time range, and enters time range configuration mode	GC
absolute	Sets the time range for the execution of a command	TR
periodic	Sets the time range for the periodic execution of a command	TR
show time-range	Shows configured time ranges.	PE

time-range

This command specifies the name of a time range, and enters time range configuration mode. Use the **no** form to remove a previously specified time range.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **time-range** *name*

name - Name of the time range. (Range: 1-16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets a time range for use by other functions, such as Access Control Lists.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#time-range r&d
Console(config-time-range)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

Access Control Lists (943)

absolute

This command sets the time range for the execution of a command. Use the **no** form to remove a previously specified time.

SYNTAX

absolute start *hour minute day month year*
[**end** *hour minutes day month year*]

absolute end *hour minutes day month year*

no absolute

hour - Hour in 24-hour format. (Range: 0-23)

minute - Minute. (Range: 0-59)

day - Day of month. (Range: 1-31)

month - **january** | **february** | **march** | **april** | **may** | **june** | **july** | **august** | **september** | **october** | **november** | **december**

year - Year (4-digit). (Range: 2009-2109)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Time Range Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If a time range is already configured, you must use the **no** form of this command to remove the current entry prior to configuring a new time range.
- If both an absolute rule and one or more periodic rules are configured for the same time range (i.e., named entry), that entry will only take effect if the current time is within the absolute time range and one of the periodic time ranges.

EXAMPLE

This example configures the time for the single occurrence of an event.

```
Console(config)#time-range r&d
Console(config-time-range)#absolute start 1 1 1 april 2009 end 2 1 1 april
  2009
Console(config-time-range)#
```

periodic

This command sets the time range for the periodic execution of a command. Use the **no** form to remove a previously specified time range.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **periodic** {**daily** | **friday** | **monday** | **saturday** | **sunday** | **thursday** | **tuesday** | **wednesday** | **weekdays** | **weekend**} *hour minute* to {**daily** | **friday** | **monday** | **saturday** | **sunday** | **thursday** | **tuesday** | **wednesday** | **weekdays** | **weekend** | *hour minute*}

daily - Daily

friday - Friday

monday - Monday

saturday - Saturday

sunday - Sunday

thursday - Thursday

tuesday - Tuesday

wednesday - Wednesday

weekdays - Weekdays

weekend - Weekends

hour - Hour in 24-hour format. (Range: 0-23)

minute - Minute. (Range: 0-59)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Time Range Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If a time range is already configured, you must use the **no** form of this command to remove the current entry prior to configuring a new time range.

- If both an absolute rule and one or more periodic rules are configured for the same time range (i.e., named entry), that entry will only take effect if the current time is within the absolute time range and one of the periodic time ranges.

EXAMPLE

This example configures a time range for the periodic occurrence of an event.

```
Console(config)#time-range sales
Console(config-time-range)#periodic daily 1 1 to 2 1
Console(config-time-range)#
```

show time-range

This command shows configured time ranges.

SYNTAX

show time-range [*name*]

name - Name of the time range. (Range: 1-16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show time-range r&d
 Time-range r&d:
   absolute start 01:01 01 April 2009
   periodic    Daily 01:01 to    Daily 02:01
   periodic    Daily 02:01 to    Daily 03:01
Console#
```

SWITCH CLUSTERING

Switch Clustering is a method of grouping switches together to enable centralized management through a single unit. Switches that support clustering can be grouped together regardless of physical location or switch type, as long as they are connected to the same local network.

Table 62: Switch Cluster Commands

Command	Function	Mode
cluster	Configures clustering on the switch	GC
cluster commander	Configures the switch as a cluster Commander	GC
cluster ip-pool	Sets the cluster IP address pool for Members	GC
cluster member	Sets Candidate switches as cluster members	GC
rcommand	Provides configuration access to Member switches	GC
show cluster	Displays the switch clustering status	PE
show cluster members	Displays current cluster Members	PE
show cluster candidates	Displays current cluster Candidates in the network	PE

Using Switch Clustering

- A switch cluster has a primary unit called the “Commander” which is used to manage all other “Member” switches in the cluster. The management station can use either Telnet or the web interface to communicate directly with the Commander through its IP address, and then use the Commander to manage the Member switches through the cluster's "internal" IP addresses.

- Clustered switches must be in the same Ethernet broadcast domain. In other words, clustering only functions for switches which can pass information between the Commander and potential Candidates or active Members through VLAN 4093.
- Once a switch has been configured to be a cluster Commander, it automatically discovers other cluster-enabled switches in the network. These "Candidate" switches only become cluster Members when manually selected by the administrator through the management station.
- The cluster VLAN 4093 is not configured by default. Before using clustering, take the following actions to set up this VLAN:
  1. Create VLAN 4093 (see "Editing VLAN Groups" on page 1123).
  2. Add the participating ports to this VLAN (see "Configuring VLAN Interfaces" on page 1125), and set them to hybrid mode, tagged members, PVID = 1, and acceptable frame type = all.

NOTE: Cluster Member switches can be managed either through a Telnet connection to the Commander, or through a web management connection to the Commander. When using a console connection, from the Commander CLI prompt, use the rcommand to connect to the Member switch.

cluster

This command enables clustering on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable clustering.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **cluster**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- To create a switch cluster, first be sure that clustering is enabled on the switch (the default is enabled), then set the switch as a Cluster Commander. Set a Cluster IP Pool that does not conflict with any other IP subnets in the network. Cluster IP addresses are assigned to switches when they become Members and are used for communication between Member switches and the Commander.
- Switch clusters are limited to the same Ethernet broadcast domain.

- There can be up to 100 candidates and 36 member switches in one cluster.
- A switch can only be a Member of one cluster.
- Configured switch clusters are maintained across power resets and network changes.

Example

```
Console(config)#cluster
Console(config)#
```

cluster commander

This command enables the switch as a cluster Commander. Use the **no** form to disable the switch as cluster Commander.

Syntax

[**no**] **cluster commander**

Default Setting

Disabled

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Command Usage

- Once a switch has been configured to be a cluster Commander, it automatically discovers other cluster-enabled switches in the network. These “Candidate” switches only become cluster Members when manually selected by the administrator through the management station.
- Cluster Member switches can be managed through a Telnet connection to the Commander. From the Commander CLI prompt, use the rcommand id command to connect to the Member switch.

Example

```
Console(config)#cluster commander
Console(config)#
```

cluster ip-pool

This command sets the cluster IP address pool. Use the **no** form to reset to the default address.

SYNTAX

cluster ip-pool *ip-address*

no cluster ip-pool

ip-address - The base IP address for IP addresses assigned to cluster Members. The IP address must start 10.x.x.x.

DEFAULT SETTING

10.254.254.1

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- An “internal” IP address pool is used to assign IP addresses to Member switches in the cluster. Internal cluster IP addresses are in the form 10.*x.x.member-ID*. Only the base IP address of the pool needs to be set since Member IDs can only be between 1 and 36.

- Set a Cluster IP Pool that does not conflict with addresses in the network IP subnet. Cluster IP addresses are assigned to switches when they become Members and are used for communication between Member switches and the Commander.

- You cannot change the cluster IP pool when the switch is currently in Commander mode. Commander mode must first be disabled.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#cluster ip-pool 10.2.3.4
Console(config)#
```

cluster member

This command configures a Candidate switch as a cluster Member. Use the **no** form to remove a Member switch from the cluster.

SYNTAX

cluster member mac-address *mac-address* **id** *member-id*

no cluster member id *member-id*

mac-address - The MAC address of the Candidate switch.

member-id - The ID number to assign to the Member switch. (Range: 1-36)

DEFAULT SETTING

No Members

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The maximum number of cluster Members is 36.
- The maximum number of cluster Candidates is 100.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#cluster member mac-address 00-12-34-56-78-9a id 5
Console(config)#
```

rcommand

This command provides access to a cluster Member CLI for configuration.

SYNTAX

rcommand id *member-id*

member-id - The ID number of the Member switch. (Range: 1-36)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- This command only operates through a Telnet connection to the Commander switch. Managing cluster Members using the local console CLI on the Commander is not supported.
- There is no need to enter the username and password for access to the Member switch CLI.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#rcommand id 1

      CLI session with the ECS3510-28T is opened.
      To end the CLI session, enter [Exit].

Vty-0#
```

show cluster

This command shows the switch clustering configuration.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show cluster
Role                 : commander
Interval Heartbeat   : 30
```

```
Heartbeat Loss Count : 3 seconds
Number of Members    : 1
Number of Candidates : 2
Console#
```

show cluster members

This command shows the current switch cluster members.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show cluster members
Cluster Members:
ID          : 1
Role        : Active member
IP Address  : 10.254.254.2
MAC Address : 00-E0-0C-00-00-FE
Description : ECS3510-28T
Console#
```

show cluster candidates

This command shows the discovered Candidate switches in the network.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show cluster candidates
Cluster Candidates:
Role            MAC Address       Description
--------------- ----------------- ----------------------------------------
Active member   00-E0-0C-00-00-FE ECS3510-28T
CANDIDATE       00-12-CF-0B-47-A0 ECS3510-28T
Console#
```

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SNMP COMMANDS

SNMP commands control access to this switch from management stations using the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), as well as the error types sent to trap managers.

SNMP Version 3 also provides security features that cover message integrity, authentication, and encryption; as well as controlling user access to specific areas of the MIB tree. To use SNMPv3, first set an SNMP engine ID (or accept the default), specify read and write access views for the MIB tree, configure SNMP user groups with the required security model (i.e., SNMP v1, v2c or v3) and security level (i.e., authentication and privacy), and then assign SNMP users to these groups, along with their specific authentication and privacy passwords.

Table 63: SNMP Commands

Command	Function	Mode
General SNMP Commands		
snmp-server	Enables the SNMP agent	GC
snmp-server community	Sets up the community access string to permit access to SNMP commands	GC
snmp-server contact	Sets the system contact string	GC
snmp-server location	Sets the system location string	GC
show snmp	Displays the status of SNMP communications	NE, PE
SNMP Target Host Commands		
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the switch to send SNMP traps (i.e., SNMP notifications)	GC
snmp-server host	Specifies the recipient of an SNMP notification operation	GC
snmp-server enable port-traps mac-notification	Enables the device to send SNMP traps (i.e., SNMP notifications) when a dynamic MAC address is added or removed	IC
show snmp-server enable port-traps	Shows if SNMP traps are enabled or disabled for the specified interfaces	PE
SNMPv3 Commands		
snmp-server engine-id	Sets the SNMP engine ID	GC
snmp-server group	Adds an SNMP group, mapping users to views	GC
snmp-server user	Adds a user to an SNMP group	GC
snmp-server view	Adds an SNMP view	GC
show snmp engine-id	Shows the SNMP engine ID	PE
show snmp group	Shows the SNMP groups	PE
show snmp user	Shows the SNMP users	PE

Table 63: SNMP Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
show snmp view	Shows the SNMP views	PE
Notification Log Commands		
nlm	Enables the specified notification log	GC
snmp-server notify-filter	Creates a notification log and specifies the target host	GC
show nlm oper-status	Shows operation status of configured notification logs	PE
show snmp notify-filter	Displays the configured notification logs	PE
ATC Trap Commands		
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-clear	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-fire	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-apply	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-release	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-clear	Sends a trap when multicast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-fire	Sends a trap when multicast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-apply	Sends a trap when multicast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-release	Sends a trap when multicast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires	IC (Port)
Connectivity Fault Management Trap Commands		
snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc	Enables SNMP traps for CFM continuity check events	GC
snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck	Enables SNMP traps for CFM continuity check events, in relation to the cross-check operations between statically configured MEPs and those learned via continuity check messages	GC
Transceiver Power Threshold Trap Commands		
transceiver-threshold current	Sends a trap when the transceiver current falls outside the specified thresholds	IC (Port)
transceiver-threshold rx-power	Sends a trap when the power level of the received signal falls outside the specified thresholds	IC (Port)
transceiver-threshold temperature	Sends a trap when the transceiver temperature falls outside the specified thresholds	IC (Port)
transceiver-threshold tx-power	Sends a trap when the power level of the transmitted signal power outside the specified thresholds	IC (Port)
transceiver-threshold voltage	Sends a trap when the transceiver voltage falls outside the specified thresholds	IC (Port)

Table 63: SNMP Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
Additional Trap Commands		
memory	Sets the rising and falling threshold for the memory utilization alarm	GC
process cpu	Sets the rising and falling threshold for the CPU utilization alarm	GC
show memory	Shows memory utilization parameters	PE
show process cpu	Shows CPU utilization parameters	PE

General SNMP Commands

snmp-server

This command enables the SNMPv3 engine and services for all management clients (i.e., versions 1, 2c, 3). Use the **no** form to disable the server.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server community

This command defines community access strings used to authorize management access by clients using SNMP v1 or v2c. Use the **no** form to remove the specified community string.

SYNTAX

snmp-server community *string* [**ro** | **rw**]

no snmp-server community *string*

string - Community string that acts like a password and permits access to the SNMP protocol. (Maximum length: 32 characters, case sensitive; Maximum number of strings: 5)

ro - Specifies read-only access. Authorized management stations are only able to retrieve MIB objects.

rw - Specifies read/write access. Authorized management stations are able to both retrieve and modify MIB objects.

DEFAULT SETTING

- public - Read-only access. Authorized management stations are only able to retrieve MIB objects.
- private - Read/write access. Authorized management stations are able to both retrieve and modify MIB objects.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server community alpha rw
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server contact

This command sets the system contact string. Use the **no** form to remove the system contact information.

SYNTAX

snmp-server contact *string*

no snmp-server contact

string - String that describes the system contact information. (Maximum length: 255 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server contact Paul
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

snmp-server location (774)

snmp-server location

This command sets the system location string. Use the **no** form to remove the location string.

SYNTAX

snmp-server location *text*

no snmp-server location

text - String that describes the system location. (Maximum length: 255 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server location WC-19
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

snmp-server contact (774)

show snmp

This command can be used to check the status of SNMP communications.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command provides information on the community access strings, counters for SNMP input and output protocol data units, and whether or not SNMP logging has been enabled with the **snmp-server enable traps** command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show snmp

SNMP Agent : Enabled

SNMP Traps :
 Authentication : Enabled
 Link-up-down   : Enabled
 MAC-notification : Disabled
 MAC-notification interval : 1 second(s)

SNMP Communities :
   1. public, and the access level is read-only
   2. private, and the access level is read/write

0 SNMP packets input
    0 Bad SNMP version errors
    0 Unknown community name
    0 Illegal operation for community name supplied
    0 Encoding errors
    0 Number of requested variables
    0 Number of altered variables
    0 Get-request PDUs
    0 Get-next PDUs
    0 Set-request PDUs
```

```
0 SNMP packets output
    0 Too big errors
    0 No such name errors
    0 Bad values errors
    0 General errors
    0 Response PDUs
    0 Trap PDUs

SNMP Logging: Disabled
Console#
```

SNMP Target Host Commands

snmp-server enable traps

This command enables this device to send Simple Network Management Protocol traps or informs (i.e., SNMP notifications). Use the **no** form to disable SNMP notifications.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable traps** [**authentication** | **link-up-down** | **ethernet cfm** | **mac-notification** [**interval** *interval*]

authentication - Keyword to issue authentication failure notifications.

link-up-down - Keyword to issue link-up or link-down notifications.

ethernet cfm - Connectivity Fault Management traps. For more information on these traps, see "CFM Commands" on page 1311.

mac-notification - Keyword to issue trap when a dynamic MAC address is added or removed.

interval - Specifies the interval between issuing two consecutive traps. (Range: 1-3600 seconds; Default: 1 second)

DEFAULT SETTING

Issues authentication and link-up-down traps.
Other traps are disabled.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If you do not enter an **snmp-server enable traps** command, no notifications controlled by this command are sent. In order to configure this device to send SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command. If you enter the command with no keywords, both authentication and link-up-down notifications are enabled. If you enter the command with a keyword, only the notification type related to that keyword is enabled.

- The **snmp-server enable traps** command is used in conjunction with the snmp-server host command. Use the snmp-server host command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications. In order to send notifications, you must configure at least one snmp-server host command.

- The authentication, link-up, and link-down traps are legacy notifications, and therefore when used for SNMP Version 3 hosts, they must be enabled in conjunction with the corresponding entries in the Notify View assigned by the snmp-server group command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server enable traps link-up-down
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

snmp-server host (777)

snmp-server host

This command specifies the recipient of a Simple Network Management Protocol notification operation. Use the **no** form to remove the specified host.

SYNTAX

snmp-server host *host-addr* [**inform** [**retry** *retries* |
timeout *seconds*]] *community-string*
[**version** {**1** | **2c** | **3** {**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**} [**udp-port** *port*]}

no snmp-server host *host-addr*

host-addr - IPv4 or IPv6 address of the host (targeted recipient). (Maximum host addresses: 5 trap destination IP address entries)

inform - Notifications are sent as inform messages. Note that this option is only available for version 2c and 3 hosts. (Default: traps are used)

retries - The maximum number of times to resend an inform message if the recipient does not acknowledge receipt. (Range: 0-255; Default: 3)

seconds - The number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment before resending an inform message. (Range: 0-2147483647 centiseconds; Default: 1500 centiseconds)

community-string - Password-like community string sent with the notification operation to SNMP V1 and V2c hosts. Although you can set this string using the **snmp-server host** command by itself, we recommend defining it with the snmp-server community command prior to using the **snmp-server host** command. (Maximum length: 32 characters)

version - Specifies whether to send notifications as SNMP Version 1, 2c or 3 traps. (Range: 1, 2c, 3; Default: 1)

auth | **noauth** | **priv** - This group uses SNMPv3 with authentication, no authentication, or with authentication and privacy. See "Simple Network Management Protocol" on page 444 for further information about these authentication and encryption options.

port - Host UDP port to use. (Range: 1-65535; Default: 162)

DEFAULT SETTING

Host Address: None
Notification Type: Traps
SNMP Version: 1
UDP Port: 162

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If you do not enter an **snmp-server host** command, no notifications are sent. In order to configure the switch to send SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp-server host** command. In order to enable multiple hosts, you must issue a separate **snmp-server host** command for each host.

- The **snmp-server host** command is used in conjunction with the snmp-server enable traps command. Use the snmp-server enable traps command to enable the sending of traps or informs and to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive notifications, at least one snmp-server enable traps command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled.

- Some notification types cannot be controlled with the snmp-server enable traps command. For example, some notification types are always enabled.

- Notifications are issued by the switch as trap messages by default. The recipient of a trap message does not send a response to the switch. Traps are therefore not as reliable as inform messages, which include a request for acknowledgement of receipt. Informs can be used to ensure that critical information is received by the host. However, note that informs consume more system resources because they must be kept in memory until a response is received. Informs also add to network traffic. You should consider these effects when deciding whether to issue notifications as traps or informs.

  To send an inform to a SNMPv2c host, complete these steps:

  1. Enable the SNMP agent (page 773).
  2. Create a view with the required notification messages (page 784).
  3. Create a group that includes the required notify view (page 782).
  4. Allow the switch to send SNMP traps; i.e., notifications (page 776).
  5. Specify the target host that will receive inform messages with the **snmp-server host** command as described in this section.

To send an inform to a SNMPv3 host, complete these steps:

1. Enable the SNMP agent (page 773).
2. Create a local SNMPv3 user to use in the message exchange process (page 783).
3. Create a view with the required notification messages (page 784).
4. Create a group that includes the required notify view (page 782).
5. Allow the switch to send SNMP traps; i.e., notifications (page 776).
6. Specify the target host that will receive inform messages with the **snmp-server host** command as described in this section.

- The switch can send SNMP Version 1, 2c or 3 notifications to a host IP address, depending on the SNMP version that the management station supports. If the **snmp-server host** command does not specify the SNMP version, the default is to send SNMP version 1 notifications.

- If you specify an SNMP Version 3 host, then the community string is interpreted as an SNMP user name. The user name must first be defined with the snmp-server user command. Otherwise, an SNMPv3 group will be automatically created by the **snmp-server host** command using the name of the specified community string, and default settings for the read, write, and notify view.

Example

```
Console(config)#snmp-server host 10.1.19.23 batman
Console(config)#
```

Related Commands

snmp-server enable traps (776)

snmp-server enable port-traps mac-notification

This command enables the device to send SNMP traps (i.e., SNMP notifications) when a dynamic MAC address is added or removed. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

Syntax

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps mac-notification**

mac-notification - Keyword to issue trap when a dynamic MAC address is added or removed.

Default Setting

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

Command Usage

This command can enable MAC authentication traps on the current interface only if they are also enabled at the global level with the snmp-server enable traps mac-authentication command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps mac-notification
Console(config)#
```

show snmp-server enable port-traps

This command shows if SNMP traps are enabled or disabled for the specified interfaces.

SYNTAX

show snmp-server enable port-traps interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show snmp-server enable port-traps interface
Interface MAC Notification Trap
--------- ---------------------
Eth 1/1                      No
Eth 1/2                      No
Eth 1/3                      No
⋮
```

SNMPv3 Commands

snmp-server engine-id

This command configures an identification string for the SNMPv3 engine. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

snmp-server engine-id {**local** | **remote** {*ip-address*}} *engineid-string*

no snmp-server engine-id {**local** | **remote** {*ip-address*}}

local - Specifies the SNMP engine on this switch.

remote - Specifies an SNMP engine on a remote device.

ip-address - IPv4 or IPv6 address of the remote device.

engineid-string - String identifying the engine ID. (Range: 1-26 hexadecimal characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

A unique engine ID is automatically generated by the switch based on its MAC address.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- An SNMP engine is an independent SNMP agent that resides either on this switch or on a remote device. This engine protects against message replay, delay, and redirection. The engine ID is also used in combination with user passwords to generate the security keys for authenticating and encrypting SNMPv3 packets.

- A remote engine ID is required when using SNMPv3 informs. (See the snmp-server host command.) The remote engine ID is used to compute the security digest for authentication and encryption of packets passed between the switch and a user on the remote host. SNMP passwords are localized using the engine ID of the authoritative agent. For informs, the authoritative SNMP agent is the remote agent. You therefore need to configure the remote agent's SNMP engine ID before you can send proxy requests or informs to it.

- Trailing zeroes need not be entered to uniquely specify a engine ID. In other words, the value “0123456789” is equivalent to “0123456789” followed by 16 zeroes for a local engine ID.

- A local engine ID is automatically generated that is unique to the switch. This is referred to as the default engine ID. If the local engine ID is deleted or changed, all SNMP users will be cleared. You will need to reconfigure all existing users (page 783).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server engine-id local 1234567890
Console(config)#snmp-server engineID remote 9876543210 192.168.1.19
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

snmp-server host (777)

snmp-server group

This command adds an SNMP group, mapping SNMP users to SNMP views. Use the **no** form to remove an SNMP group.

SYNTAX

snmp-server group *groupname*
{**v1** | **v2c** | **v3** {**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**}}
[**read** *readview*] [**write** *writeview*] [**notify** *notifyview*]

no snmp-server group *groupname*

groupname - Name of an SNMP group. (Range: 1-32 characters)

v1 | **v2c** | **v3** - Use SNMP version 1, 2c or 3.

auth | **noauth** | **priv** - This group uses SNMPv3 with authentication, no authentication, or with authentication and privacy. See "Simple Network Management Protocol" on page 444 for further information about these authentication and encryption options.

readview - Defines the view for read access. (1-32 characters)

writeview - Defines the view for write access. (1-32 characters)

notifyview - Defines the view for notifications. (1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Default groups: public[15] (read only), private[16] (read/write)
readview - Every object belonging to the Internet OID space (1).
writeview - Nothing is defined.
notifyview - Nothing is defined.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- A group sets the access policy for the assigned users.
- When authentication is selected, the MD5 or SHA algorithm is used as specified in the snmp-server user command.
- When privacy is selected, the DES 56-bit algorithm is used for data encryption.
- For additional information on the notification messages supported by this switch, see Table 31, "Supported Notification Messages," on page 453. Also, note that the authentication, link-up and link-down messages are legacy traps and must therefore be enabled in conjunction with the snmp-server enable traps command.

---

[15] No view is defined.
[16] Maps to the defaultview.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server group r&d v3 auth write daily
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server user

This command adds a user to an SNMP group, restricting the user to a specific SNMP Read, Write, or Notify View. Use the **no** form to remove a user from an SNMP group.

SYNTAX

snmp-server user *username groupname* [**remote** *ip-address*] {**v1** | **v2c** | **v3** [**encrypted**] [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} *auth-password* [**priv des56** *priv-password*]]

no snmp-server user *username* {**v1** | **v2c** | **v3** | **remote**}

username - Name of user connecting to the SNMP agent. (Range: 1-32 characters)

groupname - Name of an SNMP group to which the user is assigned. (Range: 1-32 characters)

remote - Specifies an SNMP engine on a remote device.

ip-address - IPv4 or IPv6 address of the remote device.

v1 | **v2c** | **v3** - Use SNMP version 1, 2c or 3.

encrypted - Accepts the password as encrypted input.

auth - Uses SNMPv3 with authentication.

md5 | **sha** - Uses MD5 or SHA authentication.

auth-password - Authentication password. Enter as plain text if the **encrypted** option is not used. Otherwise, enter an encrypted password. (A minimum of eight characters is required.)

priv des56 - Uses SNMPv3 with privacy with DES56 encryption.

priv-password - Privacy password. Enter as plain text if the **encrypted** option is not used. Otherwise, enter an encrypted password.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Local users (i.e., the command does not specify a remote engine identifier) must be configured to authorize management access for SNMPv3 clients, or to identify the source of SNMPv3 trap messages sent from the local switch.

- Remote users (i.e., the command specifies a remote engine identifier) must be configured to identify the source of SNMPv3 inform messages sent from the local switch.

- The SNMP engine ID is used to compute the authentication/privacy digests from the password. You should therefore configure the engine ID with the snmp-server engine-id command before using this configuration command.

- Before you configure a remote user, use the snmp-server engine-id command to specify the engine ID for the remote device where the user resides. Then use the **snmp-server user** command to specify the user and the IP address for the remote device where the user resides. The remote agent's SNMP engine ID is used to compute authentication/ privacy digests from the user's password. If the remote engine ID is not first configured, the **snmp-server user** command specifying a remote user will fail.

- SNMP passwords are localized using the engine ID of the authoritative agent. For informs, the authoritative SNMP agent is the remote agent. You therefore need to configure the remote agent's SNMP engine ID before you can send proxy requests or informs to it.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#snmp-server user steve group r&d v3 auth md5 greenpeace priv
  des56 einstien
Console(config)#snmp-server user mark group r&d remote 192.168.1.19 v3 auth
  md5 greenpeace priv des56 einstien
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server view

This command adds an SNMP view which controls user access to the MIB. Use the **no** form to remove an SNMP view.

SYNTAX

snmp-server view *view-name oid-tree* {**included** | **excluded**}

no snmp-server view *view-name*

view-name - Name of an SNMP view. (Range: 1-32 characters)

oid-tree - Object identifier of a branch within the MIB tree. Wild cards can be used to mask a specific portion of the OID string. (Refer to the examples.)

included - Defines an included view.

excluded - Defines an excluded view.

DEFAULT SETTING

defaultview (includes access to the entire MIB tree)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Views are used in the snmp-server group command to restrict user access to specified portions of the MIB tree.
- The predefined view “defaultview” includes access to the entire MIB tree.

EXAMPLES

This view includes MIB-2.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server view mib-2 1.3.6.1.2.1 included
Console(config)#
```

This view includes the MIB-2 interfaces table, ifDescr. The wild card is used to select all the index values in this table.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server view ifEntry.2 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.*.2 included
Console(config)#
```

This view includes the MIB-2 interfaces table, and the mask selects all index entries.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server view ifEntry.a 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.* included
Console(config)#
```

show snmp engine-id

This command shows the SNMP engine ID.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the default engine ID.

```
Console#show snmp engine-id
Local SNMP EngineID: 8000002a8000000000e8666672
Local SNMP EngineBoots: 1

Remote SNMP EngineID                                         IP address
80000000030004e2b316c54321                                   192.168.1.19
Console#
```

Table 64: show snmp engine-id - display description

Field	Description
Local SNMP engineID	String identifying the engine ID.
Local SNMP engineBoots	The number of times that the engine has (re-)initialized since the snmp EngineID was last configured.

Table 64: show snmp engine-id - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Remote SNMP engineID	String identifying an engine ID on a remote device.
IP address	IP address of the device containing the corresponding remote SNMP engine.

show snmp group

Four default groups are provided – SNMPv1 read-only access and read/write access, and SNMPv2c read-only access and read/write access.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show snmp group
Group Name: r&d
Security Model: v3
Read View: defaultview
Write View: daily
Notify View: none
Storage Type: permanent
Row Status: active

Group Name: public
Security Model: v1
Read View: defaultview
Write View: none
Notify View: none
Storage Type: volatile
Row Status: active

Group Name: public
Security Model: v2c
Read View: defaultview
Write View: none
Notify View: none
Storage Type: volatile
Row Status: active

Group Name: private
Security Model: v1
Read View: defaultview
Write View: defaultview
Notify View: none
Storage Type: volatile
Row Status: active

Group Name: private
Security Model: v2c
Read View: defaultview
Write View: defaultview
Notify View: none
Storage Type: volatile
Row Status: active

Console#
```

Table 65: show snmp group - display description

Field	Description
Group Name	Name of an SNMP group.
Security Model	The SNMP version.
Read View	The associated read view.
Write View	The associated write view.
Notify View	The associated notify view.
Storage Type	The storage type for this entry.
Row Status	The row status of this entry.

show snmp user

This command shows information on SNMP users.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show snmp user
EngineId: 800000ca030030f1df9ca00000
User Name: steve
Authentication Protocol: md5
Privacy Protocol: des56
Storage Type: nonvolatile
Row Status: active

SNMP remote user
EngineId: 80000000030004e2b316c54321
User Name: mark
Authentication Protocol: mdt
Privacy Protocol: des56
Storage Type: nonvolatile
Row Status: active

Console#
```

Table 66: show snmp user - display description

Field	Description
EngineId	String identifying the engine ID.
User Name	Name of user connecting to the SNMP agent.
Authentication Protocol	The authentication protocol used with SNMPv3.
Privacy Protocol	The privacy protocol used with SNMPv3.
Storage Type	The storage type for this entry.
Row Status	The row status of this entry.
SNMP remote user	A user associated with an SNMP engine on a remote device.

show snmp view

This command shows information on the SNMP views.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show snmp view
View Name: mib-2
Subtree OID: 1.2.2.3.6.2.1
View Type: included
Storage Type: permanent
Row Status: active

View Name: defaultview
Subtree OID: 1
View Type: included
Storage Type: volatile
Row Status: active

Console#
```

Table 67: show snmp view - display description

Field	Description
View Name	Name of an SNMP view.
Subtree OID	A branch in the MIB tree.
View Type	Indicates if the view is included or excluded.
Storage Type	The storage type for this entry.
Row Status	The row status of this entry.

Notification Log Commands

nlm

This command enables or disables the specified notification log.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **nlm** *filter-name*

filter-name - Notification log name. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Notification logging is enabled by default, but will not start recording information until a logging profile specified by the snmp-server notify-filter command is enabled by the **nlm** command.

- Disabling logging with this command does not delete the entries stored in the notification log.

EXAMPLE

This example enables the notification log A1.

```
Console(config)#nlm A1
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server notify-filter

This command creates an SNMP notification log. Use the **no** form to remove this log.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server notify-filter** *profile-name* **remote** *ip-address*

profile-name - Notification log profile name. (Range: 1-32 characters)

ip-address - IPv4 or IPv6 address of a remote device. The specified target host must already have been configured using the snmp-server host command.

NOTE: The notification log is stored locally. It is not sent to a remote device. This remote host parameter is only required to complete mandatory fields in the SNMP Notification MIB.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Systems that support SNMP often need a mechanism for recording Notification information as a hedge against lost notifications, whether there are Traps or Informs that may be exceeding retransmission limits. The Notification Log MIB (NLM, RFC 3014) provides an infrastructure in which information from other MIBs may be logged.

- Given the service provided by the NLM, individual MIBs can now bear less responsibility to record transient information associated with an event against the possibility that the Notification message is lost, and applications can poll the log to verify that they have not missed any important Notifications.

- If notification logging is not configured and enabled, when the switch reboots, some SNMP traps (such as warm start) cannot be logged.

- To avoid this problem, notification logging should be configured and enabled using the **snmp-server notify-filter** command and nlm command, and these commands stored in the startup configuration file. Then when the switch reboots, SNMP traps (such as warm start) can now be logged.
- When this command is executed, a notification log is created (with the default parameters defined in RFC 3014). Notification logging is enabled by default (see the nlm command), but will not start recording information until a logging profile specified with this command is enabled with the nlm command.
- Based on the default settings used in RFC 3014, a notification log can contain up to 256 entries, and the entry aging time is 1440 minutes. Information recorded in a notification log, and the entry aging time can only be configured using SNMP from a network management station.
- When a trap host is created with the snmp-server host command, a default notify filter will be created as shown in the example under the show snmp notify-filter command.

EXAMPLE

This example first creates an entry for a remote host, and then instructs the switch to record this device as the remote host for the specified notification log.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server host 10.1.19.23 batman
Console(config)#snmp-server notify-filter A1 remote 10.1.19.23
Console#
```

show nlm oper-status

This command shows the operational status of configured notification logs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show nlm oper-status
Filter Name: A1
Oper-Status: Operational
Console#
```

show snmp notify-filter

This command displays the configured notification logs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example displays the configured notification logs and associated target hosts.

```
Console#show snmp notify-filter
Filter profile name             IP address
----------------------------  ----------------
A1                              10.1.19.23
Console#
```

Additional Trap Commands

memory

This command sets an SNMP trap based on configured thresholds for memory utilization. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

memory {**rising** *rising-threshold* | **falling** *falling-threshold*}

no memory {**rising** | **falling**}

rising-threshold - Rising threshold for memory utilization alarm expressed in percentage. (Range: 1-100)

falling-threshold - Falling threshold for memory utilization alarm expressed in percentage. (Range: 1-100)

DEFAULT SETTING

Rising Threshold: 90%
Falling Threshold: 70%

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Once the rising alarm threshold is exceeded, utilization must drop beneath the falling threshold before the alarm is terminated, and then exceed the rising threshold again before another alarm is triggered.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#memory rising 80
Console(config)#memory falling 60
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show memory (708)

process cpu

This command sets an SNMP trap based on configured thresholds for CPU utilization. Use the no form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

process cpu {**rising** *rising-threshold* | **falling** *falling-threshold*}

no process cpu {**rising** | **falling**}

rising-threshold - Rising threshold for CPU utilization alarm expressed in percentage. (Range: 1-100)

falling-threshold - Falling threshold for CPU utilization alarm expressed in percentage. (Range: 1-100)

DEFAULT SETTING

Rising Threshold: 90%
Falling Threshold: 70%

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Once the rising alarm threshold is exceeded, utilization must drop beneath the falling threshold before the alarm is terminated, and then exceed the rising threshold again before another alarm is triggered.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#process cpu rising 80
Console(config)#process cpu falling 60
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show process cpu (709)

22

REMOTE MONITORING COMMANDS

Remote Monitoring allows a remote device to collect information or respond to specified events on an independent basis. This switch is an RMON-capable device which can independently perform a wide range of tasks, significantly reducing network management traffic. It can continuously run diagnostics and log information on network performance. If an event is triggered, it can automatically notify the network administrator of a failure and provide historical information about the event. If it cannot connect to the management agent, it will continue to perform any specified tasks and pass data back to the management station the next time it is contacted.

This switch supports mini-RMON, which consists of the Statistics, History, Event and Alarm groups. When RMON is enabled, the system gradually builds up information about its physical interfaces, storing this information in the relevant RMON database group. A management agent then periodically communicates with the switch using the SNMP protocol. However, if the switch encounters a critical event, it can automatically send a trap message to the management agent which can then respond to the event if so configured.

Table 68: RMON Commands

Command	Function	Mode
rmon alarm	Sets threshold bounds for a monitored variable	GC
rmon event	Creates a response event for an alarm	GC
rmon collection history	Periodically samples statistics	IC
rmon collection rmon1	Enables statistics collection	IC
show rmon alarms	Shows the settings for all configured alarms	PE
show rmon events	Shows the settings for all configured events	PE
show rmon history	Shows the sampling parameters for each entry	PE
show rmon statistics	Shows the collected statistics	PE

rmon alarm

This command sets threshold bounds for a monitored variable. Use the **no** form to remove an alarm.

SYNTAX

rmon alarm *index variable interval* {**absolute** | **delta**}
rising-threshold *threshold* [*event-index*]
falling-threshold *threshold* [*event-index*]
[**owner** *name*]

no rmon alarm *index*

index – Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)

variable – The object identifier of the MIB variable to be sampled. Only variables of the type etherStatsEntry.n.n may be sampled. Note that etherStatsEntry.n uniquely defines the MIB variable, and etherStatsEntry.n.n defines the MIB variable, plus the etherStatsIndex. For example, 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1 denotes etherStatsBroadcastPkts, plus the etherStatsIndex of 1.

interval – The polling interval. (Range: 1-31622400 seconds)

absolute – The variable is compared directly to the thresholds at the end of the sampling period.

delta – The last sample is subtracted from the current value and the difference is then compared to the thresholds.

threshold – An alarm threshold for the sampled variable. (Range: 0-2147483647)

event-index – The index of the event to use if an alarm is triggered. If there is no corresponding entry in the event control table, then no event will be generated. (Range: 1-65535)

name – Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1 - 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.28/52
Taking delta samples every 30 seconds,
Rising threshold is 892800, assigned to event 0
Falling threshold is 446400, assigned to event 0

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If an event is already defined for an index, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made with this command.

- If the current value is greater than or equal to the rising threshold, and the last sample value was less than this threshold, then an alarm will be generated. After a rising event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has fallen below the rising threshold, reaches the falling threshold, and again moves back up to the rising threshold.

- If the current value is less than or equal to the falling threshold, and the last sample value was greater than this threshold, then an alarm will be generated. After a falling event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has risen above the falling threshold, reaches the rising threshold, and again moves back down to the failing threshold.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#rmon alarm 1 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1 15 delta
  rising-threshold 100 1 falling-threshold 30 1 owner mike
Console(config)#
```

rmon event

This command creates a response event for an alarm. Use the **no** form to remove an event.

SYNTAX

rmon event *index* [**log**] | [**trap** *community*] | [**description** *string*] | [**owner** *name*]

no rmon event *index*

index – Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)

log – Generates an RMON log entry when the event is triggered. Log messages are processed based on the current configuration settings for event logging (see "Event Logging" on page 739).

trap – Sends a trap message to all configured trap managers (see the snmp-server host commaND).

community – A password-like community string sent with the trap operation to SNMP v1 and v2c hosts. Although this string can be set using the **rmon event** command by itself, it is recommended that the string be defined using the snmp-server community command prior to using the rmon event command. (Range: 1-127 characters)

string – A comment that describes this event. (Range: 1-127 characters)

name – Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If an event is already defined for an index, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made with this command.

- The specified events determine the action to take when an alarm triggers this event. The response to an alarm can include logging the alarm or sending a message to a trap manager.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#rmon event 2 log description urgent owner mike
Console(config)#
```

rmon collection history

This command periodically samples statistics on a physical interface. Use the no form to disable periodic sampling.

SYNTAX

rmon collection history controlEntry *index*
[**buckets** *number* [**interval** *seconds*]] | [**interval** *seconds*] |
[**owner** *name* [**buckets** *number* [**interval** *seconds*]]]

no rmon collection history controlEntry *index*

index – Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)

number – The number of buckets requested for this entry. (Range: 1-65536)

seconds – The polling interval. (Range: 1-3600 seconds)

name – Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1 - 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.28/52
Buckets: 50
Interval: 30 seconds for even numbered entries,
1800 seconds for odd numbered entries

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- By default, each index number equates to a port on the switch, but can be changed to any number not currently in use.

- If periodic sampling is already enabled on an interface, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made with this command.

- The information collected for each sample includes:

  input octets, packets, broadcast packets, multicast packets, undersize packets, oversize packets, fragments, jabbers, CRC alignment errors, collisions, drop events, and network utilization.

- The switch reserves two controlEntry index entries for each port. If a default index entry is re-assigned to another port by this command, the show running-config command will display a message indicating that this index is not available for the port to which is normally assigned.

For example, if control entry 15 is assigned to port 5 as shown below, the show running-config command will indicate that this entry is not available for port 8.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#rmon collection history controlEntry 15
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show running-config
!
interface ethernet 1/5
 rmon collection history controlEntry 15 buckets 50 interval 1800
...
interface ethernet 1/8
 no rmon collection history controlEntry 15
```

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#rmon collection history controlentry 21 owner mike
  buckets 24 interval 60
Console(config-if)#
```

rmon collection rmon1

This command enables the collection of statistics on a physical interface. Use the no form to disable statistics collection.

SYNTAX

rmon collection rmon1 controlEntry *index* [**owner** *name*]

no rmon collection rmon1 controlEntry *index*

index – Index to this entry. (Range: 1-65535)

name – Name of the person who created this entry. (Range: 1-127 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- By default, each index number equates to a port on the switch, but can be changed to any number not currently in use.
- If statistics collection is already enabled on an interface, the entry must be deleted before any changes can be made with this command.
- The information collected for each entry includes:

  input octets, packets, broadcast packets, multicast packets, undersize packets, oversize packets, fragments, jabbers, CRC alignment errors, collisions, drop events, and packets of specified lengths

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#rmon collection rmon1 controlEntry 1 owner mike
Console(config-if)#
```

show rmon alarms

This command shows the settings for all configured alarms.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show rmon alarms
Alarm 1 is valid, owned by
 Monitors 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.6.1 every 30 seconds
 Taking delta samples, last value was 0
 Rising threshold is 892800, assigned to event 0
 Falling threshold is 446400, assigned to event 0
:
```

show rmon events

This command shows the settings for all configured events.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show rmon events
Event 2 is valid, owned by mike
 Description is urgent
 Event firing causes log and trap to community , last fired  00:00:00
Console#
```

show rmon history

This command shows the sampling parameters configured for each entry in the history group.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show rmon history
Entry 1 is valid, and owned by
 Monitors 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.1 every 1800 seconds
 Requested # of time intervals, ie buckets, is 8
 Granted # of time intervals, ie buckets, is 8
  Sample # 1 began measuring at 00:00:01
  Received 77671 octets, 1077 packets,
  61 broadcast and 978 multicast packets,
  0 undersized and 0 oversized packets,
  0 fragments and 0 jabbers packets,
  0 CRC alignment errors and 0 collisions.
  # of dropped packet events is 0
  Network utilization is estimated at 0
⋮
```

show rmon statistics

This command shows the information collected for all configured entries in the statistics group.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show rmon statistics
Interface 1 is valid, and owned by
 Monitors 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.1 which has
 Received 164289 octets, 2372 packets,
 120 broadcast and 2211 multicast packets,
 0 undersized and 0 oversized packets,
 0 fragments and 0 jabbers,
 0 CRC alignment errors and 0 collisions.
 # of dropped packet events (due to lack of resources): 0
 # of packets received of length (in octets):
  64: 2245, 65-127: 87, 128-255: 31,
  256-511: 5, 512-1023: 2, 1024-1518: 2
⋮
```

23

AUTHENTICATION COMMANDS

You can configure this switch to authenticate users logging into the system for management access using local or remote authentication methods. Port-based authentication using IEEE 802.1X can also be configured to control either management access to the uplink ports or client access[17] to the data ports.

Table 69: Authentication Commands

Command Group	Function
User Accounts and Privilege Levels	Configures the basic user names and passwords for management access, and assigns a privilege level to specified command groups or individual commands
Authentication Sequence	Defines logon authentication method and precedence
RADIUS Client	Configures settings for authentication via a RADIUS server
TACACS+ Client	Configures settings for authentication via a TACACS+ server
AAA	Configures authentication, authorization, and accounting for network access
Web Server	Enables management access via a web browser
Telnet Server	Enables management access via Telnet
Secure Shell	Provides secure replacement for Telnet
802.1X Port Authentication	Configures host authentication on specific ports using 802.1X
Management IP Filter	Configures IP addresses that are allowed management access
PPPoE Intermediate Agent	Configures relay parameters required for sending authentication messages between a client and broadband remote access servers

---

[17] For other methods of controlling client access, see "General Security Measures" on page 865.

USER ACCOUNTS AND PRIVILEGE LEVELS

The basic commands required for management access and assigning command privilege levels are listed in this section. This switch also includes other options for password checking via the console or a Telnet connection (page 728), user authentication via a remote authentication server (page 801), and host access authentication for specific ports (page 840).

Table 70: User Access Commands

Command	Function	Mode
enable password	Sets a password to control access to the Privileged Exec level	GC
username	Establishes a user name-based authentication system at login	GC
privilege	Assigns a privilege level to specified command groups or individual commands	GC
show privilege	Shows the privilege level for the current user, or the privilege level for commands modified by the privilege command	PE

enable password

After initially logging onto the system, you should set the Privileged Exec password. Remember to record it in a safe place. This command controls access to the Privileged Exec level from the Normal Exec level. Use the **no** form to reset the default password.

SYNTAX

enable password [**level** *level*] {**0** | **7**} *password*

no enable password [**level** *level*]

level *level* - Sets the command access privileges. (Range: 0-15)

Level 0, 8 and 15 are designed for users (guest), managers (network maintenance), and administrators (top-level access). The other levels can be used to configured specialized access profiles.

Level 0-7 provide the same default access prvileges, all within Normal Exec mode under the “Console>” command prompt.

Level 8-14 provide the same default access privileges, including additional commands in Normal Exec mode, and a subset of commands in Privileged Exec mode under the “Console#” command prompt.

Level 15 provides full access to all commands.

The privilege level associated with any command can be changed using the privilege command.

{**0** | **7**} - 0 means plain password, 7 means encrypted password.

password - Password for this privilege level. (Maximum length: 32 characters plain text or encrypted, case sensitive)

DEFAULT SETTING

The default is level 15.
The default password is “super”

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- You cannot set a null password. You will have to enter a password to change the command mode from Normal Exec to Privileged Exec with the enable command.
- The encrypted password is required for compatibility with legacy password settings (i.e., plain text or encrypted) when reading the configuration file during system bootup or when downloading the configuration file from an FTP server. There is no need for you to manually configure encrypted passwords.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#enable password level 15 0 admin
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

enable (691)
authentication enable (806)

username

This command adds named users, requires authentication at login, specifies or changes a user's password (or specify that no password is required), or specifies or changes a user's access level. Use the **no** form to remove a user name.

SYNTAX

username *name* {**access-level** *level* | **nopassword** | **password** {**0** | **7**} *password*}

no username *name*

name - The name of the user. (Maximum length: 32 characters, case sensitive. Maximum users: 16)

The device has two predefined users, **guest** which is assigned privilege level **0** (Normal Exec), and **admin** which is assigned privilege level 15 and has full access to all commands under both Normal Exec and Privileged Exec command modes.

access-level *level* - Specifies command access privileges. (Range: 0-15)

Level 0, 8 and 15 are designed for users (guest), managers (network maintenance), and administrators (top-level access). The other levels can be used to configured specialized access profiles.

Level 0-7 provide the same default access prvileges, all within Normal Exec mode under the “Console>” command prompt.

Level 8-14 provide the same default access privileges, including additional commands in Normal Exec mode, and a subset of commands in Privileged Exec mode under the “Console#” command prompt.

Level 15 provides full access to all commands.

The privilege level associated with any command can be changed using the privilege command.

Any privilege level can access all of the commands assigned to lower privilege levels. For example, privilege level 8 can access all commands assigned to privilege levels 7-0 according to default settings, and to any other commands assigned to levels 7-0 using the privilege command.

nopassword - No password is required for this user to log in.

{**0** | **7**} - 0 means plain password, 7 means encrypted password.

password *password* - The authentication password for the user. (Maximum length: 32 characters plain text or encrypted, case sensitive)

DEFAULT SETTING

The default access level is Normal Exec.
The factory defaults for the user names and passwords are:

Table 71: Default Login Settings

username	access-level	password
guest	0	guest
admin	15	admin

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The encrypted password is required for compatibility with legacy password settings (i.e., plain text or encrypted) when reading the configuration file during system bootup or when downloading the configuration file from an FTP server. There is no need for you to manually configure encrypted passwords.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how the set the access level and password for a user.

```
Console(config)#username bob access-level 15
Console(config)#username bob password 0 smith
Console(config)#
```

privilege

This command assigns a privilege level to specified command groups or individual commands. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

privilege *mode* [**all**] **level** *level command*

no privilege *mode* [**all**] *command*

mode - The configuration mode containing the specified *command*. (See "Understanding Command Modes" on page 682 and "Configuration Commands" on page 683.)

all - Modifies the privilege level for all subcommands under the specified *command*.

level *level* - Specifies the privilege level for the specified *command*. Refer to the default settings described for the access level parameter under the username command. (Range: 0-15)

command - Specifies any command contained within the specified *mode*.

DEFAULT SETTING

Privilege level 0 provides access to a limited number of the commands which display the current status of the switch, as well as several database clear and reset functions. Level 8 provides access to all display status and configuration commands, except for those controlling various authentication and security features. Level 15 provides full access to all commands.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example sets the privilege level for the ping command to Privileged Exec.

```
Console(config)#privilege exec level 15 ping
Console(config)#
```

show privilege

This command shows the privilege level for the current user, or the privilege level for commands modified by the privilege command.

SYNTAX

show privilege [**command**]

command - Displays the privilege level for all commands modified by the privilege command.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the privilege level for any command modified by the privilege command.

```
Console#show privilege command
privilege line all level 0 accounting
privilege exec level 15 ping
Console(config)#
```

AUTHENTICATION SEQUENCE

Three authentication methods can be specified to authenticate users logging into the system for management access. The commands in this section can be used to define the authentication method and sequence.

Table 72: Authentication Sequence Commands

Command	Function	Mode
authentication enable	Defines the authentication method and precedence for command mode change	GC
authentication login	Defines logon authentication method and precedence	GC

authentication enable

This command defines the authentication method and precedence to use when changing from Exec command mode to Privileged Exec command mode with the enable command. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

authentication enable {[**local**] [**radius**] [**tacacs**]}

no authentication enable

local - Use local password only.

radius - Use RADIUS server password only.

tacacs - Use TACACS server password.

DEFAULT SETTING

Local

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- RADIUS uses UDP while TACACS+ uses TCP. UDP only offers best effort delivery, while TCP offers a connection-oriented transport. Also, note that RADIUS encrypts only the password in the access-request packet from the client to the server, while TACACS+ encrypts the entire body of the packet.

- RADIUS and TACACS+ logon authentication assigns a specific privilege level for each user name and password pair. The user name, password, and privilege level must be configured on the authentication server.

- You can specify three authentication methods in a single command to indicate the authentication sequence. For example, if you enter "**authentication enable radius tacacs local**," the user name and password on the RADIUS server is verified first. If the RADIUS server is not available, then authentication is attempted on the TACACS+ server. If the TACACS+ server is not available, the local user name and password is checked.

Example

```
Console(config)#authentication enable radius
Console(config)#
```

Related Commands

enable password - sets the password for changing command modes (802)

authentication login

This command defines the login authentication method and precedence. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

Syntax

authentication login {[**local**] [**radius**] [**tacacs**]}

no authentication login

local - Use local password.

radius - Use RADIUS server password.

tacacs - Use TACACS server password.

Default Setting

Local

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Command Usage

- RADIUS uses UDP while TACACS+ uses TCP. UDP only offers best effort delivery, while TCP offers a connection-oriented transport. Also, note that RADIUS encrypts only the password in the access-request packet from the client to the server, while TACACS+ encrypts the entire body of the packet.

- RADIUS and TACACS+ logon authentication assigns a specific privilege level for each user name and password pair. The user name, password, and privilege level must be configured on the authentication server.

- You can specify three authentication methods in a single command to indicate the authentication sequence. For example, if you enter "**authentication login radius tacacs local**," the user name and password on the RADIUS server is verified first. If the RADIUS server is not available, then authentication is attempted on the TACACS+ server. If the TACACS+ server is not available, the local user name and password is checked.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#authentication login radius
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

username - for setting the local user names and passwords (803)

RADIUS CLIENT

Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) is a logon authentication protocol that uses software running on a central server to control access to RADIUS-aware devices on the network. An authentication server contains a database of multiple user name/password pairs with associated privilege levels for each user or group that require management access to a switch.

Table 73: RADIUS Client Commands

Command	Function	Mode
radius-server acct-port	Sets the RADIUS server network port	GC
radius-server auth-port	Sets the RADIUS server network port	GC
radius-server host	Specifies the RADIUS server	GC
radius-server key	Sets the RADIUS encryption key	GC
radius-server retransmit	Sets the number of retries	GC
radius-server timeout	Sets the interval between sending authentication requests	GC
show radius-server	Shows the current RADIUS settings	PE

radius-server acct-port

This command sets the RADIUS server network port for accounting messages. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

radius-server acct-port *port-number*

no radius-server acct-port

port-number - RADIUS server UDP port used for accounting messages. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

1813

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#radius-server acct-port 181
Console(config)#
```

radius-server auth-port

This command sets the RADIUS server network port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

radius-server auth-port *port-number*

no radius-server auth-port

port-number - RADIUS server UDP port used for authentication messages. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

1812

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#radius-server auth-port 181
Console(config)#
```

radius-server host

This command specifies primary and backup RADIUS servers, and authentication and accounting parameters that apply to each server. Use the **no** form to remove a specified server, or to restore the default values.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **radius-server** *index* **host** *host-ip-address* [**acct-port** *acct-port*] [**auth-port** *auth-port*] [**key** *key*] [**retransmit** *retransmit*] [**timeout** *timeout*]

index - Allows you to specify up to five servers. These servers are queried in sequence until a server responds or the retransmit period expires.

host-ip-address - IP address of server.

acct-port - RADIUS server UDP port used for accounting messages. (Range: 1-65535)

auth-port - RADIUS server UDP port used for authentication messages. (Range: 1-65535) *key* - Encryption key used to authenticate logon access for client. Do not use blank spaces in the string. (Maximum length: 48 characters)

retransmit - Number of times the switch will try to authenticate logon access via the RADIUS server. (Range: 1-30)

timeout - Number of seconds the switch waits for a reply before resending a request. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

auth-port - 1812
acct-port - 1813
timeout - 5 seconds
retransmit - 2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#radius-server 1 host 192.168.1.20 port 181 timeout 10
  retransmit 5 key green
Console(config)#
```

radius-server key

This command sets the RADIUS encryption key. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

radius-server key *key-string*

no radius-server key

key-string - Encryption key used to authenticate logon access for client. Do not use blank spaces in the string. (Maximum length: 48 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#radius-server key green
Console(config)#
```

radius-server retransmit

This command sets the number of retries. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

radius-server retransmit *number-of-retries*

no radius-server retransmit

number-of-retries - Number of times the switch will try to authenticate logon access via the RADIUS server. (Range: 1 - 30)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#radius-server retransmit 5
Console(config)#
```

radius-server timeout

This command sets the interval between transmitting authentication requests to the RADIUS server. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

radius-server timeout *number-of-seconds*

no radius-server timeout

number-of-seconds - Number of seconds the switch waits for a reply before resending a request. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

5

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#radius-server timeout 10
Console(config)#
```

show radius-server

This command displays the current settings for the RADIUS server.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show radius-server

Remote RADIUS Server Configuration:

Global Settings:
 Authentication Port Number : 1812
 Accounting Port Number     : 1813
 Retransmit Times           : 2
 Request Timeout            : 5

Server 1:
 Server IP Address          : 192.168.1.1
 Authentication Port Number : 1812
 Accounting Port Number     : 1813
 Retransmit Times           : 2
 Request Timeout            : 5

RADIUS Server Group:
Group Name                Member Index
------------------------- -------------
radius                    1
Console#
```

TACACS+ CLIENT

Terminal Access Controller Access Control System (TACACS+) is a logon authentication protocol that uses software running on a central server to control access to TACACS-aware devices on the network. An authentication server contains a database of multiple user name/password pairs with associated privilege levels for each user or group that require management access to a switch.

Table 74: TACACS+ Client Commands

Command	Function	Mode
tacacs-server host	Specifies the TACACS+ server and optional parameters	GC
tacacs-server key	Sets the TACACS+ encryption key	GC
tacacs-server port	Specifies the TACACS+ server network port	GC
tacacs-server retransmit	Sets the number of retries	GC
tacacs-server timeout	Sets the interval between sending authentication requests	GC
show tacacs-server	Shows the current TACACS+ settings	GC

tacacs-server host

This command specifies the TACACS+ server and other optional parameters. Use the **no** form to remove the server, or to restore the default values.

SYNTAX

tacacs-server *index* **host** *host-ip-address* [**key** *key*]
[**port** *port-number*] [**retransmit** *retransmit*] [**timeout** *timeout*]

no tacacs-server *index*

index - The index for this server. (Range: 1)

host-ip-address - IP address of a TACACS+ server.

key - Encryption key used to authenticate logon access for the client. Do not use blank spaces in the string. (Maximum length: 48 characters)

port-number - TACACS+ server TCP port used for authentication messages. (Range: 1-65535)

retransmit - Number of times the switch will try to authenticate logon access via the TACACS+ server. (Range: 1-30)

timeout - Number of seconds the switch waits for a reply before resending a request. (Range: 1-540)

DEFAULT SETTING

authentication port - 49
timeout - 5 seconds
retransmit - 2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#tacacs-server 1 host 192.168.1.25 port 181 timeout 10
  retransmit 5 key green
Console(config)#
```

tacacs-server key

This command sets the TACACS+ encryption key. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

tacacs-server key *key-string*

no tacacs-server key

key-string - Encryption key used to authenticate logon access for the client. Do not use blank spaces in the string.
(Maximum length: 48 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#tacacs-server key green
Console(config)#
```

tacacs-server port

This command specifies the TACACS+ server network port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

tacacs-server port *port-number*

no tacacs-server port

port-number - TACACS+ server TCP port used for authentication messages. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

49

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#tacacs-server port 181
Console(config)#
```

tacacs-server retransmit

This command sets the number of retries. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

tacacs-server retransmit *number-of-retries*

no tacacs-server retransmit

number-of-retries - Number of times the switch will try to authenticate logon access via the TACACS+ server. (Range: 1 - 30)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#tacacs-server retransmit 5
Console(config)#
```

tacacs-server timeout

This command sets the interval between transmitting authentication requests to the TACACS+ server. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

tacacs-server timeout *number-of-seconds*

no tacacs-server timeout

number-of-seconds - Number of seconds the switch waits for a reply before resending a request. (Range: 1-540)

DEFAULT SETTING

5

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#tacacs-server timeout 10
Console(config)#
```

show tacacs-server

This command displays the current settings for the TACACS+ server.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show tacacs-server

Remote TACACS+ Server Configuration:

Global Settings:
 Server Port Number : 49
 Retransmit Times   : 2
 Timeout            : 5

Server 1:
 Server IP Address  : 10.11.12.13
 Server Port Number : 49
 Retransmit Times   : 2
 Timeout            : 4
```

```
TACACS+ Server Group:
Group Name                 Member Index
------------------------- -------------
tacacs+                    1

Console#
```

AAA

The Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) feature provides the main framework for configuring access control on the switch. The AAA functions require the use of configured RADIUS or TACACS+ servers in the network.

Table 75: AAA Commands

Command	Function	Mode
aaa accounting commands	Enables accounting of Exec mode commands	GC
aaa accounting dot1x	Enables accounting of 802.1X services	GC
aaa accounting exec	Enables accounting of Exec services	GC
aaa accounting update	Enables periodoc updates to be sent to the accounting server	GC
aaa authorization exec	Enables authorization of Exec sessions	GC
aaa group server	Groups security servers in to defined lists	GC
server	Configures the IP address of a server in a group list	SG
accounting dot1x	Applies an accounting method to an interface for 802.1X service requests	IC
accounting commands	Applies an accounting method to CLI commands entered by a user	Line
accounting exec	Applies an accounting method to local console, Telnet or SSH connections	Line
authorization exec	Applies an authorization method to local console, Telnet or SSH connections	Line
show accounting	Displays all accounting information	PE

aaa accounting commands

This command enables the accounting of Exec mode commands. Use the **no** form to disable the accounting service.

SYNTAX

aaa accounting commands *level* {**default** | *method-name*}
start-stop group {**tacacs+** | *server-group*}

no aaa accounting commands *level* {**default** | *method-name*}

level - The privilege level for executing commands. (Range: 0-15)

default - Specifies the default accounting method for service requests.

method-name - Specifies an accounting method for service requests. (Range: 1-64 characters)

start-stop - Records accounting from starting point and stopping point.

group - Specifies the server group to use.

tacacs+ - Specifies all TACACS+ hosts configure with the tacacs-server host command.

server-group - Specifies the name of a server group configured with the aaa group server command. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Accounting is not enabled
No servers are specified

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The accounting of Exec mode commands is only supported by TACACS+ servers.
- Note that the **default** and *method-name* fields are only used to describe the accounting method(s) configured on the specified TACACS+ server, and do not actually send any information to the server about the methods to use.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs+
Console(config)#
```

aaa accounting dot1x

This command enables the accounting of requested 802.1X services for network access. Use the **no** form to disable the accounting service.

SYNTAX

aaa accounting dot1x {**default** | *method-name*}
start-stop group {**radius** | **tacacs+** |*server-group*}

no aaa accounting dot1x {**default** | *method-name*}

default - Specifies the default accounting method for service requests.

method-name - Specifies an accounting method for service requests. (Range: 1-64 characters)

start-stop - Records accounting from starting point and stopping point.

group - Specifies the server group to use.

radius - Specifies all RADIUS hosts configure with the radius-server host command.

tacacs+ - Specifies all TACACS+ hosts configure with the tacacs-server host command.

server-group - Specifies the name of a server group configured with the aaa group server command. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Accounting is not enabled
No servers are specified

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Note that the **default** and *method-name* fields are only used to describe the accounting method(s) configured on the specified RADIUS or TACACS+ servers, and do not actually send any information to the servers about the methods to use.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group radius
Console(config)#
```

aaa accounting exec

This command enables the accounting of requested Exec services for network access. Use the **no** form to disable the accounting service.

SYNTAX

aaa accounting exec {**default** | *method-name*}
start-stop group {**radius** | **tacacs+** |*server-group*}

no aaa accounting exec {**default** | *method-name*}

default - Specifies the default accounting method for service requests.

method-name - Specifies an accounting method for service requests. (Range: 1-64 characters)

start-stop - Records accounting from starting point and stopping point.

group - Specifies the server group to use.

radius - Specifies all RADIUS hosts configure with the radius-server host command.

tacacs+ - Specifies all TACACS+ hosts configure with the tacacs-server host command.

server-group - Specifies the name of a server group configured with the aaa group server command. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Accounting is not enabled
No servers are specified

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command runs accounting for Exec service requests for the local console and Telnet connections.
- Note that the **default** and *method-name* fields are only used to describe the accounting method(s) configured on the specified RADIUS or TACACS+ servers, and do not actually send any information to the servers about the methods to use.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa accounting exec default start-stop group tacacs+
Console(config)#
```

aaa accounting update

This command enables the sending of periodic updates to the accounting server. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

aaa accounting update [**periodic** *interval*]

no aaa accounting update

interval - Sends an interim accounting record to the server at this interval. (Range: 1-2147483647 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING

1 minute

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When accounting updates are enabled, the switch issues periodic interim accounting records for all users on the system.

- Using the command without specifying an interim interval enables updates, but does not change the current interval setting.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa accounting update periodic 30
Console(config)#
```

aaa authorization exec

This command enables the authorization for Exec access. Use the **no** form to disable the authorization service.

SYNTAX

aaa authorization exec {**default** | *method-name*}
group {**tacacs+** | *server-group*}

no aaa authorization exec {**default** | *method-name*}

default - Specifies the default authorization method for Exec access.

method-name - Specifies an authorization method for Exec access. (Range: 1-64 characters)

group - Specifies the server group to use.

tacacs+ - Specifies all TACACS+ hosts configured with the tacacs-server host command.

server-group - Specifies the name of a server group configured with the aaa group server command. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Authorization is not enabled
No servers are specified

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command performs authorization to determine if a user is allowed to run an Exec shell.
- AAA authentication must be enabled before authorization is enabled.
- If this command is issued without a specified named method, the default method list is applied to all interfaces or lines (where this authorization type applies), except those that have a named method explicitly defined.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+
Console(config)#
```

aaa group server

Use this command to name a group of security server hosts. To remove a server group from the configuration list, enter the **no** form of this command.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **aaa group server** {**radius** | **tacacs+**} *group-name*

radius - Defines a RADIUS server group.

tacacs+ - Defines a TACACS+ server group.

group-name - A text string that names a security server group. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa group server radius tps
Console(config-sg-radius)#
```

server

This command adds a security server to an AAA server group. Use the **no** form to remove the associated server from the group.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **server** {*index* | *ip-address*}

index - Specifies the server index.
(Range: RADIUS 1-5, TACACS+ 1)

ip-address - Specifies the host IP address of a server.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Server Group Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When specifying the index for a RADIUS server, that server index must already be defined by the radius-server host command.

- When specifying the index for a TACACS+ server, that server index must already be defined by the tacacs-server host command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#aaa group server radius tps
Console(config-sg-radius)#server 10.2.68.120
Console(config-sg-radius)#
```

accounting dot1x

This command applies an accounting method for 802.1X service requests on an interface. Use the **no** form to disable accounting on the interface.

SYNTAX

accounting dot1x {**default** | *list-name*}

no accounting dot1x

default - Specifies the default method list created with the aaa accounting dot1x command.

list-name - Specifies a method list created with the aaa accounting dot1x command.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#accounting dot1x tps
Console(config-if)#
```

accounting commands

This command applies an accounting method to entered CLI commands. Use the **no** form to disable accounting for entered CLI commands.

SYNTAX

accounting commands *level* {**default** | *list-name*}

no accounting commands *level*

level - The privilege level for executing commands. (Range: 0-15)

default - Specifies the default method list created with the aaa accounting commands command.

list-name - Specifies a method list created with the aaa accounting commands command.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#line console
Console(config-line)#accounting commands 15 default
Console(config-line)#
```

accounting exec

This command applies an accounting method to local console, Telnet or SSH connections. Use the **no** form to disable accounting on the line.

SYNTAX

accounting exec {**default** | *list-name*}

no accounting exec

default - Specifies the default method list created with the aaa accounting exec command.

list-name - Specifies a method list created with the aaa accounting exec command.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#line console
Console(config-line)#accounting exec tps
Console(config-line)#exit
Console(config)#line vty
Console(config-line)#accounting exec default
Console(config-line)#
```

authorization exec

This command applies an authorization method to local console, Telnet or SSH connections. Use the **no** form to disable authorization on the line.

SYNTAX

authorization exec {**default** | *list-name*}

no authorization exec

default - Specifies the default method list created with the aaa authorization exec command.

list-name - Specifies a method list created with the aaa authorization exec command.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Line Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#line console
Console(config-line)#authorization exec tps
Console(config-line)#exit
Console(config)#line vty
Console(config-line)#authorization exec default
Console(config-line)#
```

show accounting

This command displays the current accounting settings per function and per port.

SYNTAX

show accounting [**commands** [*level*]] |
[[**dot1x** [**statistics** [**username** *user-name* | **interface** *interface*]]
| **exec** [**statistics**] | **statistics**]

commands - Displays command accounting information.

level - Displays command accounting information for a specifiable command level.

dot1x - Displays dot1x accounting information.

exec - Displays Exec accounting records.

statistics - Displays accounting records.

user-name - Displays accounting records for a specifiable username.

interface

- **ethernet** *unit/port*
  - *unit* - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)
  - *port* - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show accounting
Accounting Type : dot1x
  Method List   : default
  Group List    : radius
  Interface      : Eth 1/1

  Method List    : tps
  Group List     : radius
  Interface      : Eth 1/2

Accounting Type : EXEC
  Method List    : default
  Group List     : tacacs+
  Interface      : vty

Console#
```

WEB SERVER

This section describes commands used to configure web browser management access to the switch.

Table 76: Web Server Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip http port	Specifies the port to be used by the web browser interface	GC
ip http server	Allows the switch to be monitored or configured from a browser	GC
ip http secure-port	Specifies the UDP port number for HTTPS	GC
ip http secure-server	Enables HTTPS (HTTP/SSL) for encrypted communications	GC

Note: Users are automatically logged off of the HTTP server or HTTPS server if no input is detected for 300 seconds.

ip http port

This command specifies the TCP port number used by the web browser interface. Use the **no** form to use the default port.

SYNTAX

ip http port *port-number*

no ip http port

port-number - The TCP port to be used by the browser interface. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

80

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip http port 769
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip http server (826)
show system (711)

ip http server

This command allows this device to be monitored or configured from a browser. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip http server**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip http server
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip http port (825)
show system (711)

ip http secure-port

This command specifies the UDP port number used for HTTPS connection to the switch's web interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default port.

SYNTAX

ip http secure-port *port_number*

no ip http secure-port

port_number – The UDP port used for HTTPS. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

443

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- You cannot configure the HTTP and HTTPS servers to use the same port.
- If you change the HTTPS port number, clients attempting to connect to the HTTPS server must specify the port number in the URL, in this format: **https://***device***:***port_number*

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip http secure-port 1000
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip http secure-server (827)
show system (711)

ip http secure-server

This command enables the secure hypertext transfer protocol (HTTPS) over the Secure Socket Layer (SSL), providing secure access (i.e., an encrypted connection) to the switch's web interface. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip http secure-server**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Both HTTP and HTTPS service can be enabled independently on the switch. However, you cannot configure the HTTP and HTTPS servers to use the same UDP port.
- If you enable HTTPS, you must indicate this in the URL that you specify in your browser: **https**://*device*[:*port_number*]
- When you start HTTPS, the connection is established in this way:
  - The client authenticates the server using the server's digital certificate.
  - The client and server negotiate a set of security protocols to use for the connection.
  - The client and server generate session keys for encrypting and decrypting data.

- The client and server establish a secure encrypted connection.

  A padlock icon should appear in the status bar for Internet Explorer 6, Mozilla Firefox 4, or Google Chrome 29, or more recent versions.

  The following web browsers and operating systems currently support HTTPS:

  Table 77: HTTPS System Support

Web Browser	Operating System
Internet Explorer 6.x or later	Windows 98,Windows NT (with service pack 6a), Windows 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8
Mozilla Firefox 4 or later	Windows 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8, Linux
Google Chrome 29 or later	Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8

- To specify a secure-site certificate, see “Replacing the Default Secure-site Certificate” on page 339. Also refer to the copy tftp https-certificate command.
- Connection to the web interface is not supported for HTTPS using an IPv6 link local address.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip http secure-server
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip http secure-port (826)
copy tftp https-certificate (718)
show system (711)

TELNET SERVER

This section describes commands used to configure Telnet management access to the switch.

Table 78: Telnet Server Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip telnet max-sessions	Specifies the maximum number of Telnet sessions that can simultaneously connect to this system	GC
ip telnet port	Specifies the port to be used by the Telnet interface	GC
ip telnet server	Allows the switch to be monitored or configured from Telnet	GC
show ip telnet	Displays configuration settings for the Telnet server	PE

NOTE: This switch also supports a Telnet client function. A Telnet connection can be made from this switch to another device by entering the **telnet** command at the Privileged Exec configuration level.

ip telnet max-sessions

This command specifies the maximum number of Telnet sessions that can simultaneously connect to this system. Use the **no** from to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip telnet max-sessions *session-count*

no ip telnet max-sessions

session-count - The maximum number of allowed Telnet session. (Range: 0-8)

DEFAULT SETTING

4 sessions

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

A maximum of eight sessions can be concurrently opened for Telnet and Secure Shell (i.e., both Telnet and SSH share a maximum number or eight sessions).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip telnet max-sessions 1
Console(config)#
```

ip telnet port

This command specifies the TCP port number used by the Telnet interface. Use the **no** form to use the default port.

SYNTAX

ip telnet port *port-number*

no telnet port

port-number - The TCP port number to be used by the browser interface. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

23

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Example

```
Console(config)#ip telnet port 123
Console(config)#
```

ip telnet server

This command allows this device to be monitored or configured from Telnet. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

Syntax

[**no**] **ip telnet server**

Default Setting

Enabled

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Example

```
Console(config)#ip telnet server
Console(config)#
```

show ip telnet

This command displays the configuration settings for the Telnet server.

Command Mode

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

Example

```
Console#show ip telnet
IP Telnet Configuration:

Telnet Status: Enabled
Telnet Service Port: 23
Telnet Max Session: 4
Console#
```

SECURE SHELL

This section describes the commands used to configure the SSH server. Note that you also need to install a SSH client on the management station when using this protocol to configure the switch.

NOTE: The switch supports both SSH Version 1.5 and 2.0 clients.

Table 79: Secure Shell Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip ssh authentication-retries	Specifies the number of retries allowed by a client	GC
ip ssh server	Enables the SSH server on the switch	GC
ip ssh server-key size	Sets the SSH server key size	GC
ip ssh timeout	Specifies the authentication timeout for the SSH server	GC
copy tftp public-key	Copies the user's public key from a TFTP server to the switch	PE
delete public-key	Deletes the public key for the specified user	PE
disconnect	Terminates a line connection	PE
ip ssh crypto host-key generate	Generates the host key	PE
ip ssh crypto zeroize	Clear the host key from RAM	PE
ip ssh save host-key	Saves the host key from RAM to flash memory	PE
show ip ssh	Displays the status of the SSH server and the configured values for authentication timeout and retries	PE
show public-key	Shows the public key for the specified user or for the host	PE
show ssh	Displays the status of current SSH sessions	PE
show users	Shows SSH users, including privilege level and public key type	PE

Configuration Guidelines

The SSH server on this switch supports both password and public key authentication. If password authentication is specified by the SSH client, then the password can be authenticated either locally or via a RADIUS or TACACS+ remote authentication server, as specified by the authentication login command. If public key authentication is specified by the client, then you must configure authentication keys on both the client and the switch as described in the following section. Note that regardless of whether you use public key or password authentication, you still have to generate authentication keys on the switch and enable the SSH server.

To use the SSH server, complete these steps:

1. Generate a Host Key Pair – Use the ip ssh crypto host-key generate command to create a host public/private key pair.

2. Provide Host Public Key to Clients – Many SSH client programs automatically import the host public key during the initial connection setup with the switch. Otherwise, you need to manually create a known hosts file on the management station and place the host public key in it. An entry for a public key in the known hosts file would appear similar to the following example:

   ```
   10.1.0.54 1024 35
   15684995401867669259333946775054617325313674890836547254
   15020245593199868544358361651999923329781766065830956
   10825913212890233765468017262725714134287629413011961955667825
   95664104869574278881462065194174677298486546861571773939016477
   93559423035774130980227370877945452408397175264635805817671670
   9574804776117
   ```

3. Import Client's Public Key to the Switch – Use the copy tftp public-key command to copy a file containing the public key for all the SSH client's granted management access to the switch. (Note that these clients must be configured locally on the switch with the username command.) The clients are subsequently authenticated using these keys. The current firmware only accepts public key files based on standard UNIX format as shown in the following example for an RSA key:

   ```
   1024 35
   13410816856098939210409449201554253476316419218729589211431738
   80055536161631051775940838686311092912322268285192543746031009
   37187721199696317813662774141689851320491172048303392543241016
   37997592371449011938006090253948408482717819437228840253311595
   2134861022902978982721353267131629432532818915045306393916643
   steve@192.168.1.19
   ```

4. Set the Optional Parameters – Set other optional parameters, including the authentication timeout, the number of retries, and the server key size.

5. Enable SSH Service – Use the ip ssh server command to enable the SSH server on the switch.

6. *Authentication* – One of the following authentication methods is employed:

   Password Authentication (for SSH v1.5 or V2 Clients)

   a. The client sends its password to the server.
   b. The switch compares the client's password to those stored in memory.
   c. If a match is found, the connection is allowed.

NOTE: To use SSH with only password authentication, the host public key must still be given to the client, either during initial connection or manually entered into the known host file. However, you do not need to configure the client's keys.

Public Key Authentication – When an SSH client attempts to contact the switch, the SSH server uses the host key pair to negotiate a session key and encryption method. Only clients that have a private key corresponding to the public keys stored on the switch can access it. The following exchanges take place during this process:

Authenticating SSH v1.5 Clients

- **a.** The client sends its RSA public key to the switch.
- **b.** The switch compares the client's public key to those stored in memory.
- **c.** If a match is found, the switch uses its secret key to generate a random 256-bit string as a challenge, encrypts this string with the user's public key, and sends it to the client.
- **d.** The client uses its private key to decrypt the challenge string, computes the MD5 checksum, and sends the checksum back to the switch.
- **e.** The switch compares the checksum sent from the client against that computed for the original string it sent. If the two check sums match, this means that the client's private key corresponds to an authorized public key, and the client is authenticated.

Authenticating SSH v2 Clients

- **a.** The client first queries the switch to determine if DSA public key authentication using a preferred algorithm is acceptable.
- **b.** If the specified algorithm is supported by the switch, it notifies the client to proceed with the authentication process. Otherwise, it rejects the request.
- **c.** The client sends a signature generated using the private key to the switch.
- **d.** When the server receives this message, it checks whether the supplied key is acceptable for authentication, and if so, it then checks whether the signature is correct. If both checks succeed, the client is authenticated.

NOTE: The SSH server supports up to eight client sessions. The maximum number of client sessions includes both current Telnet sessions and SSH sessions.

NOTE: The SSH server can be accessed using any configured IPv4 or IPv6 interface address on the switch.

ip ssh authentication-retries

This command configures the number of times the SSH server attempts to reauthenticate a user. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip ssh authentication-retries *count*

no ip ssh authentication-retries

count – The number of authentication attempts permitted after which the interface is reset. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

3

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip ssh authentication-retires 2
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ip ssh (838)

ip ssh server

This command enables the Secure Shell (SSH) server on this switch. Use the **no** form to disable this service.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip ssh server**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The SSH server supports up to eight client sessions. The maximum number of client sessions includes both current Telnet sessions and SSH sessions.

- The SSH server uses DSA or RSA for key exchange when the client first establishes a connection with the switch, and then negotiates with the client to select either DES (56-bit) or 3DES (168-bit) for data encryption.

- You must generate DSA and RSA host keys before enabling the SSH server.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#ip ssh crypto host-key generate dsa
Console#configure
Console(config)#ip ssh server
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip ssh crypto host-key generate (836)
show ssh (840)

ip ssh server-key size

This command sets the SSH server key size. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip ssh server-key size *key-size*

no ip ssh server-key size

key-size – The size of server key. (Range: 512-896 bits)

DEFAULT SETTING

768 bits

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The server key is a private key that is never shared outside the switch. The host key is shared with the SSH client, and is fixed at 1024 bits.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip ssh server-key size 512
Console(config)#
```

ip ssh timeout

This command configures the timeout for the SSH server. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip ssh timeout *seconds*

no ip ssh timeout

seconds – The timeout for client response during SSH negotiation. (Range: 1-120)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The **timeout** specifies the interval the switch will wait for a response from the client during the SSH negotiation phase. Once an SSH session has been established, the timeout for user input is controlled by the exec-timeout command for vty sessions.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip ssh timeout 60
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

exec-timeout (730)
show ip ssh (838)

delete public-key

This command deletes the specified user's public key.

SYNTAX

delete public-key *username* [**dsa** | **rsa**]

username – Name of an SSH user. (Range: 1-8 characters)

dsa – DSA public key type.

rsa – RSA public key type.

DEFAULT SETTING

Deletes both the DSA and RSA key.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#delete public-key admin dsa
Console#
```

ip ssh crypto host-key generate

This command generates the host key pair (i.e., public and private).

SYNTAX

ip ssh crypto host-key generate [**dsa** | **rsa**]

dsa – DSA (Version 2) key type.

rsa – RSA (Version 1) key type.

DEFAULT SETTING

Generates both the DSA and RSA key pairs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- The switch uses only RSA Version 1 for SSHv1.5 clients and DSA Version 2 for SSHv2 clients.
- This command stores the host key pair in memory (i.e., RAM). Use the ip ssh save host-key command to save the host key pair to flash memory.
- Some SSH client programs automatically add the public key to the known hosts file as part of the configuration process. Otherwise, you must manually create a known hosts file and place the host public key in it.
- The SSH server uses this host key to negotiate a session key and encryption method with the client trying to connect to it.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#ip ssh crypto host-key generate dsa
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip ssh crypto zeroize (837)
ip ssh save host-key (838)

ip ssh crypto zeroize

This command clears the host key from memory (i.e. RAM).

SYNTAX

ip ssh crypto zeroize [**dsa** | **rsa**]

dsa – DSA key type.

rsa – RSA key type.

DEFAULT SETTING

Clears both the DSA and RSA key.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- This command clears the host key from volatile memory (RAM). Use the **no** ip ssh save host-key command to clear the host key from flash memory.

- The SSH server must be disabled before you can execute this command.

Example

```
Console#ip ssh crypto zeroize dsa
Console#
```

Related Commands

ip ssh crypto host-key generate (836)
ip ssh save host-key (838)
no ip ssh server (834)

ip ssh save host-key

This command saves the host key from RAM to flash memory.

Syntax

ip ssh save host-key

Default Setting

Saves both the DSA and RSA key.

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Example

```
Console#ip ssh save host-key dsa
Console#
```

Related Commands

ip ssh crypto host-key generate (836)

show ip ssh

This command displays the connection settings used when authenticating client access to the SSH server.

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Example

```
Console#show ip ssh
SSH Enabled - Version 2.0
Negotiation Timeout : 120 seconds; Authentication Retries : 3
Server Key Size     : 768 bits
Console#
```

show public-key

This command shows the public key for the specified user or for the host.

SYNTAX

show public-key [**user** [*username*]| **host**]

username – Name of an SSH user. (Range: 1-8 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all public keys.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- If no parameters are entered, all keys are displayed. If the user keyword is entered, but no user name is specified, then the public keys for all users are displayed.
- When an RSA key is displayed, the first field indicates the size of the host key (e.g., 1024), the second field is the encoded public exponent (e.g., 35), and the last string is the encoded modulus. When a DSA key is displayed, the first field indicates that the encryption method used by SSH is based on the Digital Signature Standard (DSS), and the last string is the encoded modulus.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show public-key host
Host:
RSA:
1024 65537 13236940658254764031382795526536375927835525327972629521130241
  071942106165575942459093923609695405036277525755625100386613098939383452310
  332802149888661921595568598879891919505883940181387440468908779160305837768
  185490002831341625008348718449522087429212255691665655296328163516964040831
  5547660664151657116381
DSA:
ssh-dss AAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAPWKZTPbsRIB8ydEXcxM3dyV/yrDbKStIlnzD/Dg0h2Hxc
  YV44sXZ2JXhamLK6P8bvuiyacWbUW/a4PAtp1KMSdqsKeh3hKoA3vRRSy1N2XFfAKxl5fwFfv
  JlPdOkFgzLGMinvSNYQwiQXbKTBH0Z4mUZpE85PWxDZMaCNBPjBrRAAAAFQChb4vsdfQGNIjwbv
  wrNLaQ77isiwAAAIEAsy5YWDC99ebYHNRj5kh47wY4i8cZvH+/p9cnrfwFTMU01VFDly3IR
  2G395NLy5Qd7ZDxfA9mCOfT/yyEfbobMJZi8oGCstSNOxrZZVnMqWrTYfdrKX7YKBw/Kjw6Bm
  iFq7O+jAhf1Dg45loAc27s6TLdtny1wRq/ow2eTCD5nekAAACBAJ8rMccXTxHLFAczWS7EjOy
  DbsloBfPuSAb4oAsyjKXKVYNLQkTLZfcFRu41bS2KV5LAwecsigF/+DjKGWtPNIQqabKgYCw2
  o/dVzX4Gg+yqdTlYmGA7fHGm8ARGeiG4ssFKy4Z6DmYPXFum1Yg0fhLwuHpOSKdxT3kk475S7
  w0W
Console#
```

show ssh

This command displays the current SSH server connections.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ssh
Connection Version State               Username Encryption
  0          2.0   Session-Started      admin    ctos aes128-cbc-hmac-md5
                                                stoc aes128-cbc-hmac-md5
Console#
```

Table 80: show ssh - display description

Field	Description
Connection	The session number. (Range: 0-3)
Version	The Secure Shell version number.
State	The authentication negotiation state. (Values: Negotiation-Started, Authentication-Started, Session-Started)
Username	The user name of the client.

802.1X PORT AUTHENTICATION

The switch supports IEEE 802.1X (dot1x) port-based access control that prevents unauthorized access to the network by requiring users to first submit credentials for authentication. Client authentication is controlled centrally by a RADIUS server using EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol).

Table 81: 802.1X Port Authentication Commands

Command	Function	Mode
General Commands		
dot1x default	Resets all dot1x parameters to their default values	GC
dot1x eapol-pass-through	Passes EAPOL frames to all ports in STP forwarding state when dot1x is globally disabled	GC
dot1x system-auth-control	Enables dot1x globally on the switch.	GC
Authenticator Commands		
dot1x intrusion-action	Sets the port response to intrusion when authentication fails	IC
dot1x max-reauth-req	Sets the maximum number of times that the switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame to the client before restarting the authentication process	IC
dot1x max-req	Sets the maximum number of times that the switch retransmits an EAP request/identity packet to the client before it times out the authentication session	IC
dot1x operation-mode	Allows single or multiple hosts on an dot1x port	IC

Table 81: 802.1X Port Authentication Commands (Continued)

Command	**Function**	**Mode**
dot1x port-control	Sets dot1x mode for a port interface	IC
dot1x re-authentication	Enables re-authentication for all ports	IC
dot1x timeout quiet-period	Sets the time that a switch port waits after the Max Request Count has been exceeded before attempting to acquire a new client	IC
dot1x timeout re-authperiod	Sets the time period after which a connected client must be re-authenticated	IC
dot1x timeout supp-timeout	Sets the interval for a supplicant to respond	IC
dot1x timeout tx-period	Sets the time period during an authentication session that the switch waits before re-transmitting an EAP packet	IC
dot1x re-authenticate	Forces re-authentication on specific ports	PE
Supplicant Commands		
dot1x identity profile	Configures dot1x supplicant user name and password	GC
dot1x max-start	Sets the maximum number of times that a port supplicant will send an EAP start frame to the client	IC
dot1x pae supplicant	Enables dot1x supplicant mode on an interface	IC
dot1x timeout auth-period	Sets the time that a supplicant port waits for a response from the authenticator	IC
dot1x timeout held-period	Sets the time a port waits after the maximum start count has been exceeded before attempting to find another authenticator	IC
dot1x timeout start-period	Sets the time that a supplicant port waits before resending an EAPOL start frame to the authenticator	IC
Display Information Commands		
show dot1x	Shows all dot1x related information	PE

General Commands

dot1x default

This command sets all configurable dot1x global and port settings to their default values.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1x default
Console(config)#
```

dot1x eapol-pass-through

This command passes EAPOL frames through to all ports in STP forwarding state when dot1x is globally disabled. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dot1x eapol-pass-through**

DEFAULT SETTING

Discards all EAPOL frames when dot1x is globally disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When this device is functioning as intermediate node in the network and does not need to perform dot1x authentication, the **dot1x eapol pass-through** command can be used to forward EAPOL frames from other switches on to the authentication servers, thereby allowing the authentication process to still be carried out by switches located on the edge of the network.

- When this device is functioning as an edge switch but does not require any attached clients to be authenticated, the **no dot1x eapol-pass-through** command can be used to discard unnecessary EAPOL traffic.

EXAMPLE

This example instructs the switch to pass all EAPOL frame through to any ports in STP forwarding state.

```
Console(config)#dot1x eapol-pass-through
Console(config)#
```

dot1x system-auth-control

This command enables IEEE 802.1X port authentication globally on the switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dot1x system-auth-control**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1x system-auth-control
Console(config)#
```

Authenticator Commands

dot1x intrusion-action

This command sets the port's response to a failed authentication, either to block all traffic, or to assign all traffic for the port to a guest VLAN. Use the **no** form to reset the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x intrusion-action {**block-traffic** | **guest-vlan**}

no dot1x intrusion-action

block-traffic - Blocks traffic on this port.

guest-vlan - Assigns the user to the Guest VLAN.

DEFAULT

block-traffic

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

For guest VLAN assignment to be successful, the VLAN must be configured and set as active (see the vlan database command) and assigned as the guest VLAN for the port (see the network-access guest-vlan command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x intrusion-action guest-vlan
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x max-reauth-req

This command sets the maximum number of times that the switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame to the client before restarting the authentication process. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x max-reauth-req *count*

no dot1x max-reauth-req

count – The maximum number of requests (Range: 1-10)

DEFAULT

2

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x max-reauth-req 2
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x max-req

This command sets the maximum number of times the switch port will retransmit an EAP request/identity packet to the client before it times out the authentication session. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x max-req *count*

no dot1x max-req

count – The maximum number of requests (Range: 1-10)

DEFAULT

2

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x max-req 2
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x operation-mode

This command allows hosts (clients) to connect to an 802.1X-authorized port. Use the **no** form with no keywords to restore the default to single host. Use the **no** form with the **multi-host max-count** keywords to restore the default maximum count.

SYNTAX

dot1x operation-mode {**single-host** |
multi-host [**max-count** *count*] | **mac-based-auth**}

no dot1x operation-mode [**multi-host max-count**]

single-host – Allows only a single host to connect to this port.

multi-host – Allows multiple host to connect to this port.

max-count – Keyword for the maximum number of hosts.

count – The maximum number of hosts that can connect to a port. (Range: 1-1024; Default: 5)

mac-based – Allows multiple hosts to connect to this port, with each host needing to be authenticated.

DEFAULT

Single-host

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The “max-count” parameter specified by this command is only effective if the dot1x mode is set to “auto” by the dot1x port-control command.
- In “multi-host” mode, only one host connected to a port needs to pass authentication for all other hosts to be granted network access. Similarly, a port can become unauthorized for all hosts if one attached host fails re-authentication or sends an EAPOL logoff message.
- In “mac-based-auth” mode, each host connected to a port needs to pass authentication. The number of hosts allowed access to a port operating in this mode is limited only by the available space in the secure address table (i.e., up to 1024 addresses).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x operation-mode multi-host max-count 10
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x port-control

This command sets the dot1x mode on a port interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x port-control {**auto** | **force-authorized** | **force-unauthorized**}

no dot1x port-control

auto – Requires a dot1x-aware connected client to be authorized by the RADIUS server. Clients that are not dot1x-aware will be denied access.

force-authorized – Configures the port to grant access to all clients, either dot1x-aware or otherwise.

force-unauthorized – Configures the port to deny access to all clients, either dot1x-aware or otherwise.

DEFAULT

force-authorized

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x port-control auto
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x re-authentication

This command enables periodic re-authentication for a specified port. Use the **no** form to disable re-authentication.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dot1x re-authentication**

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The re-authentication process verifies the connected client's user ID and password on the RADIUS server. During re-authentication, the client remains connected the network and the process is handled transparently by the dot1x client software. Only if re-authentication fails is the port blocked.
- The connected client is re-authenticated after the interval specified by the dot1x timeout re-authperiod command. The default is 3600 seconds.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x re-authentication
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

dot1x timeout re-authperiod (847)

dot1x timeout quiet-period

This command sets the time that a switch port waits after the maximum request count (see page 844) has been exceeded before attempting to acquire a new client. Use the **no** form to reset the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout quiet-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout quiet-period

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

60 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout quiet-period 350
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x timeout re-authperiod

This command sets the time period after which a connected client must be re-authenticated. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout re-authperiod *seconds*

no dot1x timeout re-authperiod

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

3600 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout re-authperiod 300
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x timeout supp-timeout

This command sets the time that an interface on the switch waits for a response to an EAP request from a client before re-transmitting an EAP packet. Use the **no** form to reset to the default value.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout supp-timeout *seconds*

no dot1x timeout supp-timeout

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

30 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the timeout for EAP-request frames other than EAP-request/identity frames. If dot1x authentication is enabled on a port, the switch will initiate authentication when the port link state comes up. It will send an EAP-request/identity frame to the client to request its identity, followed by one or more requests for authentication information. It may also send other EAP-request frames to the client during an active connection as required for reauthentication.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout supp-timeout 300
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x timeout tx-period

This command sets the time that an interface on the switch waits during an authentication session before re-transmitting an EAP packet. Use the **no** form to reset to the default value.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout tx-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout tx-period

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

30 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout tx-period 300
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x re-authenticate

This command forces re-authentication on all ports or a specific interface.

SYNTAX

dot1x re-authenticate [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE
Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE
The re-authentication process verifies the connected client's user ID and password on the RADIUS server. During re-authentication, the client remains connected the network and the process is handled transparently by the dot1x client software. Only if re-authentication fails is the port blocked.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#dot1x re-authenticate
Console#
```

Supplicant Commands

dot1x identity profile

This command sets the dot1x supplicant user name and password. Use the **no** form to delete the identity settings.

SYNTAX

dot1x identity profile {**username** *username* | **password** *password*}

no dot1x identity profile {**username** | **password**}

username - Specifies the supplicant user name.
(Range: 1-8 characters)

password - Specifies the supplicant password.
(Range: 1-8 characters)

DEFAULT
No user name or password

COMMAND MODE
Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE
The global supplicant user name and password are used to identify this switch as a supplicant when responding to an MD5 challenge from the authenticator. These parameters must be set when this switch passes client authentication requests to another authenticator on the network (see the dot1x pae supplicant command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1x identity profile username steve
Console(config)#dot1x identity profile password excess
Console(config)#
```

dot1x max-start

This command sets the maximum number of times that a port supplicant will send an EAP start frame to the client before assuming that the client is 802.1X unaware. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

dot1x max-start *count*

no dot1x max-start

count - Specifies the maximum number of EAP start frames. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

3

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x max-start 10
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x pae supplicant

This command enables dot1x supplicant mode on a port. Use the **no** form to disable dot1x supplicant mode on a port.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dot1x pae supplicant**

DEFAULT

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When devices attached to a port must submit requests to another authenticator on the network, configure the identity profile parameters (see dot1x identity profile command) which identify this switch as a supplicant, and enable dot1x supplicant mode for those ports which must authenticate clients through a remote authenticator using this command. In this mode the port will not respond to dot1x messages meant for an authenticator.

- This switch can be configured to serve as the authenticator on selected ports by setting the control mode to “auto” (see the dot1x port-control command), and as a supplicant on other ports by the setting the control mode to “force-authorized” and enabling dot1x supplicant mode with this command.

- A port cannot be configured as a dot1x supplicant if it is a member of a trunk or LACP is enabled on the port.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x pae supplicant
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x timeout auth-period

This command sets the time that a supplicant port waits for a response from the authenticator. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout auth-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout auth-period

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

30 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the time that the supplicant waits for a response from the authenticator for packets other than EAPOL-Start.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout auth-period 60
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x timeout held-period

This command sets the time that a supplicant port waits before resending its credentials to find a new an authenticator. Use the **no** form to reset the default.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout held-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout held-period

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

60 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout held-period 120
Console(config-if)#
```

dot1x timeout start-period

This command sets the time that a supplicant port waits before resending an EAPOL start frame to the authenticator. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

dot1x timeout start-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout start-period

seconds - The number of seconds. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT

30 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#dot1x timeout start-period 60
Console(config-if)#
```

Information Display Commands

show dot1x

This command shows general port authentication related settings on the switch or a specific interface.

SYNTAX

show dot1x [**statistics**] [**interface** *interface*]

- **statistics** - Displays dot1x status for each port.
- *interface*
  - **ethernet** *unit/port*
    - *unit* - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)
    - *port* - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command displays the following information:

- *Global 802.1X Parameters* – Shows whether or not 802.1X port authentication is globally enabled on the switch (page 842).
- *Authenticator Parameters* – Shows whether or not EAPOL pass-through is enabled (page 842).
- *Supplicant Parameters* – Shows the supplicant user name used when the switch responds to an MD5 challenge from an authenticator (page 849).
- *802.1X Port Summary* – Displays the port access control parameters for each interface that has enabled 802.1X, including the following items:
  - Type – Administrative state for port access control (Enabled, Authenticator, or Supplicant).
  - Operation Mode – Allows single or multiple hosts (page 844).
  - Control Mode – Dot1x port control mode (page 845).
  - Authorized – Authorization status (yes or n/a - not authorized).
- *802.1X Port Details* – Displays the port access control parameters for each interface, including the following items:
  - Reauthentication – Periodic re-authentication (page 846).
  - Reauth Period – Time after which a connected client must be re-authenticated (page 847).
  - Quiet Period – Time a port waits after Max Request Count is exceeded before attempting to acquire a new client (page 846).
  - TX Period – Time a port waits during authentication session before re-transmitting EAP packet (page 848).
  - Supplicant Timeout – Supplicant timeout.
  - Server Timeout – Server timeout. A RADIUS server must be set before the correct operational value of 10 seconds will be displayed in this field.
  - Reauth Max Retries – Maximum number of reauthentication attempts.
  - Max Request – Maximum number of times a port will retransmit an EAP request/identity packet to the client before it times out the authentication session (page 844).
  - Operation Mode– Shows if single or multiple hosts (clients) can connect to an 802.1X-authorized port.
  - Port Control–Shows the dot1x mode on a port as auto, force-authorized, or force-unauthorized (page 845).
  - Intrusion Action– Shows the port response to intrusion when authentication fails (page 843).
  - Supplicant– MAC address of authorized client.
- *Authenticator PAE State Machine*
  - State – Current state (including initialize, disconnected, connecting, authenticating, authenticated, aborting, held, force_authorized, force_unauthorized).

  - Reauth Count– Number of times connecting state is re-entered.
  - Current Identifier– The integer (0-255) used by the Authenticator to identify the current authentication session.

- *Backend State Machine*

  - State – Current state (including request, response, success, fail, timeout, idle, initialize).
  - Request Count– Number of EAP Request packets sent to the Supplicant without receiving a response.
  - Identifier (Server)– Identifier carried in the most recent EAP Success, Failure or Request packet received from the Authentication Server.

- *Reauthentication State Machine*

  State – Current state (including initialize, reauthenticate).

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show dot1x
Global 802.1X Parameters
 System Auth Control       : Enabled

Authenticator Parameters:
 EAPOL Pass Through        : Disabled

Supplicant Parameters:
 Identity Profile Username : steve

802.1X Port Summary

Port     Type          Operation Mode Control Mode       Authorized
-------- ------------- -------------- ------------------ ----------
Eth 1/ 1 Disabled      Single-Host    Force-Authorized   Yes
Eth 1/ 2 Disabled      Single-Host    Force-Authorized   Yes
.
.
.
Eth 1/27 Disabled      Single-Host    Force-Authorized   Yes
Eth 1/28 Enabled       Single-Host    Auto               Yes

802.1X Port Details

802.1X Authenticator is enabled on port 1/1
802.1X Supplicant is disabled on port 1/1
.
.
.
802.1X Authenticator is enabled on port 28
Reauthentication     : Enabled
Reauth Period        : 3600
Quiet Period         : 60
TX Period            : 30
Supplicant Timeout   : 30
Server Timeout       : 10
Reauth Max Retries   : 2
Max Request          : 2
Operation Mode       : Multi-host
Port Control         : Auto
Intrusion Action     : Block traffic

Supplicant           : 00-e0-29-94-34-65
```

```
  Authenticator PAE State Machine
   State                : Authenticated
   Reauth Count         : 0
   Current Identifier   : 3

  Backend State Machine
   State                : Idle
   Request Count        : 0
   Identifier(Server)   : 2

  Reauthentication State Machine
   State                : Initialize

Console#
```

MANAGEMENT IP FILTER

This section describes commands used to configure IP management access to the switch.

Table 82: Management IP Filter Commands

Command	Function	Mode
management	Configures IP addresses that are allowed management access	GC
show management	Displays the switch to be monitored or configured from a browser	PE

management

This command specifies the client IP addresses that are allowed management access to the switch through various protocols. A list of up to 15 IP addresses or IP address groups can be specified. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **management** {**all-client** | **http-client** | **snmp-client** | **telnet-client**} *start-address* [*end-address*]

all-client - Adds IP address(es) to all groups.

http-client - Adds IP address(es) to the web group.

snmp-client - Adds IP address(es) to the SNMP group.

telnet-client - Adds IP address(es) to the Telnet group.

start-address - A single IP address, or the starting address of a range.

end-address - The end address of a range.

DEFAULT SETTING

All addresses

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The management interfaces are open to all IP addresses by default. Once you add an entry to a filter list, access to that interface is restricted to the specified addresses.
- If anyone tries to access a management interface on the switch from an invalid address, the switch will reject the connection, enter an event message in the system log, and send a trap message to the trap manager.
- IP address can be configured for SNMP, web, and Telnet access respectively. Each of these groups can include up to five different sets of addresses, either individual addresses or address ranges.
- When entering addresses for the same group (i.e., SNMP, web, or Telnet), the switch will not accept overlapping address ranges. When entering addresses for different groups, the switch will accept overlapping address ranges.
- You cannot delete an individual address from a specified range. You must delete the entire range, and re-enter the addresses.
- You can delete an address range just by specifying the start address, or by specifying both the start address and end address.

EXAMPLE

This example restricts management access to the indicated addresses.

```
Console(config)#management all-client 192.168.1.19
Console(config)#management all-client 192.168.1.25 192.168.1.30
Console#
```

show management

This command displays the client IP addresses that are allowed management access to the switch through various protocols.

SYNTAX

show management {**all-client** | **http-client** | **snmp-client** | **telnet-client**}

all-client - Displays IP addresses for all groups.

http-client - Displays IP addresses for the web group.

snmp-client - Displays IP addresses for the SNMP group.

telnet-client - Displays IP addresses for the Telnet group.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show management all-client
Management Ip Filter
 HTTP-Client:
   Start IP address      End IP address
-----------------------------------------------
1. 192.168.1.19          192.168.1.19
2. 192.168.1.25          192.168.1.30

 SNMP-Client:
   Start IP address      End IP address
-----------------------------------------------
1. 192.168.1.19          192.168.1.19
2. 192.168.1.25          192.168.1.30

 TELNET-Client:
   Start IP address      End IP address
-----------------------------------------------
1. 192.168.1.19          192.168.1.19
2. 192.168.1.25          192.168.1.30

Console#
```

PPPOE INTERMEDIATE AGENT

This section describes commands used to configure the PPPoE Intermediate Agent (PPPoE IA) relay parameters required for passing authentication messages between a client and broadband remote access servers.

Table 83: PPPoE Intermediate Agent Commands

Command	Function	Mode
pppoe intermediate-agent	Enables the PPPoE IA globally on the switch	GC
pppoe intermediate-agent format-type	Sets the access node identifier and generic error message for the switch	GC
pppoe intermediate-agent port-enable	Enables the PPPoE IA on an interface	IC
pppoe intermediate-agent port-format-type	Sets the circuit-id or remote-id for an interface	IC
pppoe intermediate-agent trust	Sets the trust mode for an interface	IC
pppoe intermediate-agent vendor-tag strip	Enables the stripping of vendor tags from PPPoE Discovery packets sent from a PPPoE server	IC
clear pppoe intermediate-agent statistics	Clears PPPoE IA statistics	PE
show pppoe intermediate-agent info	Displays PPPoE IA configuration settings	PE
show pppoe intermediate-agent statistics	Displays PPPoE IA statistics	PE

pppoe intermediate-agent

This command enables the PPPoE Intermediate Agent globally on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **pppoe intermediate-agent**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The switch inserts a tag identifying itself as a PPPoE Intermediate Agent residing between the attached client requesting network access and the ports connected to broadband remote access servers (BRAS). The switch extracts access-loop information from the client's PPPoE Active Discovery Request, and forwards this information to all trusted ports designated by the pppoe intermediate-agent trust command. The BRAS detects the presence of the subscriber's circuit-ID tag inserted by the switch during the PPPoE discovery phase, and sends this tag as a NAS-port-ID attribute in PPP authentication and AAA accounting requests to a RADIUS server.

- PPPoE IA must be enabled globally by this command before this feature can be enabled on an interface using the pppoe intermediate-agent port-enable command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#pppoe intermediate-agent
Console(config)#
```

pppoe intermediate-agent format-type

This command sets the access node identifier and generic error message for the switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

pppoe intermediate-agent format-type {**access-node-identifier** *id-string* | **generic-error-message** *error-message*}

no pppoe intermediate-agent format-type {**access-node-identifier** | **generic-error-message**}

id-string - String identifying this switch as an PPPoE IA to the PPPoE server. (Range: 1-48 ASCII characters)

error-message - An error message notifying the sender that the PPPoE Discovery packet was too large.

DEFAULT SETTING

- Access Node Identifier: IP address of the management interface.
- Generic Error Message: PPPoE Discover packet too large to process. Try reducing the number of tags added.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The switch uses the access-node-identifier to generate the circuit-id for PPPoE discovery stage packets sent to the BRAS, but does not modify the source or destination MAC address of these PPPoE discovery packets.
- These messages are forwarded to all trusted ports designated by the pppoe intermediate-agent trust command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#pppoe intermediate-agent format-type access-node-identifier
  billibong
Console(config)#
```

pppoe intermediate-agent port-enable

This command enables the PPPoE IA on an interface. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **pppoe intermediate-agent port-enable**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

PPPoE IA must also be enabled globally on the switch for this command to take effect.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#pppoe intermediate-agent port-enable
Console(config-if)#
```

pppoe intermediate-agent port-format-type

This command sets the circuit-id or remote-id for an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

pppoe intermediate-agent port-format-type {**circuit-id** | **remote-id**} *id-string*

circuit-id - String identifying the circuit identifier (or interface) on this switch to which the user is connected. (Range: 1-10 ASCII characters)

remote-id - String identifying the remote identifier (or interface) on this switch to which the user is connected. (Range: 1-63 ASCII characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

circuit-id: unit/port:vlan-id or 0/trunk-id:vlan-id
remote-id: port MAC address

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- The PPPoE server extracts the Line-ID tag from PPPoE discovery stage messages, and uses the Circuit-ID field of that tag as a NAS-Port-ID attribute in AAA access and accounting requests.

- The switch intercepts PPPoE discovery frames from the client and inserts a unique line identifier using the PPPoE Vendor-Specific tag (0x0105) to PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) and Request (PADR) packets. The switch then forwards these packets to the PPPoE server. The tag contains the Line-ID of the customer line over which the discovery packet was received, entering the switch (or access node) where the intermediate agent resides.

- Outgoing PAD Offer (PADO) and Session-confirmation (PADS) packets sent from the PPPoE Server include the Circuit-ID tag inserted by the switch, and should be stripped out of PADO and PADS packets which are to be passed directly to end-node clients using the pppoe intermediate-agent vendor-tag strip command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#pppoe intermediate-agent port-format-type circuit-id
  ECS4500-28
Console(config-if)#
```

pppoe intermediate-agent trust

This command sets an interface to trusted mode to indicate that it is connected to a PPPoE server. Use the **no** form to set an interface to untrusted mode.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **pppoe intermediate-agent trust**

DEFAULT SETTING

Untrusted

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Set any interfaces connecting the switch to a PPPoE Server as trusted. Interfaces that connect the switch to users (PPPoE clients) should be set as untrusted.

- At least one trusted interface must be configured on the switch for the PPPoE IA to function.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#pppoe intermediate-agent trust
Console(config-if)#
```

pppoe intermediate-agent vendor-tag strip

This command enables the stripping of vendor tags from PPPoE Discovery packets sent from a PPPoE server. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **pppoe intermediate-agent vendor-tag strip**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This command only applies to trusted interfaces. It is used to strip off vendor-specific tags (which carry subscriber and line identification information) in PPPoE Discovery packets received from an upstream PPPoE server before forwarding them to a user.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#pppoe intermediate-agent vendor-tag strip
Console(config-if)#
```

clear pppoe intermediate-agent statistics

This command clears statistical counters for the PPPoE Intermediate Agent.

SYNTAX

clear pppoe intermediate-agent statistics interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear pppoe intermediate-agent statistics
Console#
```

show pppoe intermediate-agent info

This command displays configuration settings for the PPPoE Intermediate Agent.

SYNTAX

show pppoe intermediate-agent info [**interface** [*interface*]]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show pppoe intermediate-agent info
PPPoE Intermediate Agent Global Status          : Enabled
PPPoE Intermediate Agent Admin Access Node Identifier : 192.168.0.2
PPPoE Intermediate Agent Oper Access Node Identifier  : 192.168.0.2
PPPoE Intermediate Agent Admin Generic Error Message  :
 PPPoE Discover packet too large to process. Try reducing the number of tags
  added.
PPPoE Intermediate Agent Oper Generic Error Message   :
 PPPoE Discover packet too large to process. Try reducing the number of tags
  added.
Consoleshow pppoe intermediate-agent info interface ethernet 1/1
Interface PPPoE IA Trusted Vendor-Tag Strip Admin Circuit-ID Admin Remote-ID
                                            Oper Circuit-ID  Oper Remote-ID
--------- -------- ------- ---------------- ------------     ----------------
Eth 1/2   Yes      No      Yes              ECS3510-28T      ECS3510-28T
                                            ECS3510-28T      ECS3510-28T

Console#
```

show pppoe intermediate-agent statistics

This command displays statistics for the PPPoE Intermediate Agent.

SYNTAX

show pppoe intermediate-agent statistics interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show pppoe intermediate-agent statistics interface ethernet 1/1
Eth 1/1 statistics
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Received :        All       PADI       PADO       PADR       PADS       PADT
            ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
                     3          0          0          0          0          3

 Dropped  : Response from untrusted  Request towards untrusted  Malformed
            -----------------------  -------------------------  ---------
                                  0                          0          0
Console#
```

Table 84: show pppoe intermediate-agent statistics - display description

Field	Description
Received	
PADI	PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation
PADO	PPPoE Active Discovery Offer
PADR	PPPoE Active Discovery Request
PADS	PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation
PADT	PPPoE Active Discovery Terminate
Dropped	
Response from untrusted	Response from an interface which not been configured as trusted.
Request towards untrusted	Request sent to an interface which not been configured as trusted.
Malformed	Corrupted PPPoE message.

24

GENERAL SECURITY MEASURES

This switch supports many methods of segregating traffic for clients attached to each of the data ports, and for ensuring that only authorized clients gain access to the network. Port-based authentication using IEEE 802.1X is commonly used for these purposes. In addition to these method, several other options of providing client security are described in this chapter. These include port-based authentication, which can be configured to allow network client access by specifying a fixed set of MAC addresses. The addresses assigned to DHCP clients can also be carefully controlled with IP Source Guard and DHCP Snooping commands.

Table 85: General Security Commands

Command Group	Function
Port Security*	Configures secure addresses for a port
802.1X Port Authentication*	Configures host authentication on specific ports using 802.1X
Network Access*	Configures MAC authentication and dynamic VLAN assignment
Web Authentication*	Configures Web authentication
Access Control Lists*	Provides filtering for IP frames (based on address, protocol, TCP/UDP port number or TCP control code) or non-IP frames (based on MAC address or Ethernet type)
DHCPv4 Snooping*	Filters untrusted DHCPv4 messages on unsecure ports by building and maintaining a DHCPv4 snooping binding table
DHCPv6 Snooping*	Filters untrusted DHCPv6 messages on unsecure ports by building and maintaining a DHCPv6 snooping binding table
IPv4 Source Guard*	Filters IP traffic on insecure ports for which the source address cannot be identified via DHCPv4 snooping nor static source bindings
IPv6 Source Guard*	Filters IPv6 traffic on insecure ports for which the source address cannot be identified via DHCPv6 snooping nor static source bindings
ARP Inspection	Validates the MAC-to-IP address bindings in ARP packets
DoS Protection	Protects against Denial-of-Service attacks
Port-based Traffic Segmentation	Configures traffic segmentation for different client sessions based on specified downlink and uplink ports

* The priority of execution for these filtering commands is Port Security, Port Authentication, Network Access, Web Authentication, Access Control Lists, DHCP Snooping, and then IP Source Guard.

PORT SECURITY

These commands can be used to enable port security on a port.

When MAC address learning is disabled on an interface, only incoming traffic with source addresses already stored in the dynamic or static address table for this port will be authorized to access the network.

When using port security, the switch stops learning new MAC addresses on the specified port when it has reached a configured maximum number. Only incoming traffic with source addresses already stored in the dynamic or static address table for this port will be authorized to access the network. The port will drop any incoming frames with a source MAC address that is unknown or has been previously learned from another port. If a device with an unauthorized MAC address attempts to use the switch port, the intrusion will be detected and the switch can automatically take action by disabling the port and sending a trap message.

Table 86: Port Security Commands

Command	Function	Mode
mac-address-table static	Maps a static address to a port in a VLAN	GC
mac-learning	Enables MAC address learning on the selected physical interface or VLAN	IC
port security	Configures a secure port	IC
port security mac-address-as-permanent	Saves the MAC addresses learned by port security as static entries.	PE
show mac-address-table	Displays entries in the bridge-forwarding database	PE
show port security	Displays port security status and secure address count	PE

mac-learning

This command enables MAC address learning on the selected interface. Use the **no** form to disable MAC address learning.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mac-learning**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet or Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- The **no mac-learning** command immediately stops the switch from learning new MAC addresses on the specified port or trunk. Incoming traffic with source addresses not stored in the static address table, will be flooded. However, if a security function such as 802.1X or DHCP snooping is enabled and mac-learning is disabled, then only incoming traffic with source addresses stored in the static address table will be accepted, all other packets are dropped. Note that the dynamic addresses stored in the address table when MAC address learning is disabled are flushed from the system, and no dynamic addresses are subsequently learned until MAC address learning has been re-enabled.

- The mac-learning commands cannot be used if 802.1X Port Authentication has been globally enabled on the switch with the dot1x system-auth-control command, or if MAC Address Security has been enabled by the port security command on the same interface.

EXAMPLE

The following example disables MAC address learning for port 2.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#no mac-learning
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show interfaces status (979)

port security

This command enables or configures port security. Use the **no** form without any keywords to disable port security. Use the **no** form with the appropriate keyword to restore the default settings for a response to security violation or for the maximum number of allowed addresses.

SYNTAX

port security [**action** {**shutdown** | **trap** | **trap-and-shutdown**} | **max-mac-count** *address-count*]

no port security [**action** | **max-mac-count**]

action - Response to take when port security is violated.

shutdown - Disable port only.

trap - Issue SNMP trap message only.

trap-and-shutdown - Issue SNMP trap message and disable port.

max-mac-count

address-count - The maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a port. (Range: 0 - 1024, where 0 means disabled)

DEFAULT SETTING

Status: Disabled
Action: None
Maximum Addresses: 0

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- The default maximum number of MAC addresses allowed on a secure port is zero (that is, port security is disabled). To use port security, you must configure the maximum number of addresses allowed on a port using the **port security max-mac-count** command.

- When port security is enabled using the **port security** command, or the maximum number or allowed addresses is set to value lower than the current limit after port security has been enabled, the switch first clears all dynamically learned entries from the address table. It then starts learning new MAC addresses on the specified port, and stops learning addresses when it reaches a configured maximum number. Only incoming traffic with source addresses already stored in the dynamic or static address table will be accepted.

- To configure the maximum number of address entries which can be learned on a port, specify the maximum number of dynamic addresses allowed. The switch will learn up to the maximum number of allowed address pairs <source MAC address, VLAN> for frames received on the port. (The specified maximum address count is effective when port security is enabled or disabled.) Note that you can manually add additional secure addresses to a port using the mac-address-table static command. When the port has reached the maximum number of MAC addresses, the port will stop learning new addresses. The MAC addresses already in the address table will be retained and will not be aged out.

- MAC addresses that port security has learned, can be saved in the configuration file as static entries. See command port security mac-address-as-permanent.

- If port security is enabled, and the maximum number of allowed addresses are set to a non-zero value, any device not in the address table that attempts to use the port will be prevented from accessing the switch.

- If a port is disabled due to a security violation, it must be manually re-enabled using the no shutdown command.

- A secure port has the following restrictions:
  - Cannot be connected to a network interconnection device.
  - Cannot be a trunk port.
  - RSPAN and port security are mutually exclusive functions. If port security is enabled on a port, that port cannot be set as an RSPAN uplink port, source port, or destination port. Also, when a port is configured as an RSPAN uplink port, source port, or destination port, port security cannot be enabled on that port.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables port security for port 5, and sets the response to a security violation to issue a trap message:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#port security action trap
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show interfaces status (979)
shutdown (974)
mac-address-table static (1052)

port security mac-address-as-permanent

Use this command to save the MAC addresses that port security has learned as static entries.

SYNTAX

port security mac-address-as-permanent [**interface** *interface*]

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - This is unit 1.

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the switch saving the MAC addresses learned by port security on ethernet port 1/3.

```
Console#port security mac-address-as-permanent interface ethernet 1/3
Console#
```

show port security

This command displays port security status and the secure address count.

SYNTAX

show port security [**interface** *interface*]

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - This is unit 1.

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the port security settings and number of secure addresses for all ports.

```
Console#show port security
Global Port Security Parameters
 Secure MAC Aging Mode : Disabled

Port Security Port Summary
 Port     Port Security Port Status  Intrusion Action  MaxMacCnt CurrMacCnt
 --------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Eth 1/ 1 Disabled      Secure/Down  None              0         2
 Eth 1/ 2 Enabled       Secure/Up    None              10        0
 Eth 1/ 3 Disabled      Secure/Down  None              0         0
 Eth 1/ 4 Disabled      Secure/Down  None              0         0
 Eth 1/ 5 Disabled      Secure/Down  None              0         0
 .
 .
 .
```

Table 87: show port security - display description

Field	Description
Port Security	The configured status (enabled or disabled).
Port Status	The operational status: ◆ Secure/Down – Port security is disabled. ◆ Secure/Up – Port security is enabled. ◆ Shutdown – Port is shut down due to a response to a port security violation.
Intrusion Action	The configured intrusion response.
MaxMacCnt	The maximum number of addresses which can be stored in the address table for this interface (either dynamic or static).
CurrMacCnt	The current number of secure entries in the address table.

The following example shows the port security settings and number of secure addresses for a specific port. The Last Intrusion MAC and Last Time Detected Intrusion MAC fields show information about the last detected intrusion MAC address. These fields are not applicable if no intrusion has been detected or port security is disabled. The MAC Filter ID field is configured by the network-access port-mac-filter command. If this field displays Disabled, then any unknown source MAC address can be learned as a secure MAC address. If it displays a filter identifier, then only source MAC address entries in MAC Filter table can be learned as secure MAC addresses.

```
Console#show port security interface ethernet 1/2
 Secure MAC Aging Mode : Disabled

Port Security Details
 Port                                  : 1/2
 Port Security                         : Disabled
 Port Status                           : Secure/Up
 Intrusion Action                      : None
 Max MAC Count                         : 0
 Current MAC Count                     : 0
 MAC Filter                            : Disabled
 Last Intrusion MAC                    : NA
 Last Time Detected Intrusion MAC      : NA
Console#
```

This example shows information about a detected intrusion.

```
Console#show port security interface ethernet 1/2
Global Port Security Parameters
 Secure MAC Aging Mode : Disabled

Port Security Details
 Port                                  : 1/2
 Port Security                         : Enabled
 Port Status                           : Secure/Up
 Intrusion Action                      : None
 Max MAC Count                         : 0
 Current MAC Count                     : 0
 MAC Filter ID                         : 2
 Last Intrusion MAC                    : 00-10-22-00-00-01
 Last Time Detected Intrusion MAC      : 2010/7/29 15:13:03
Console#
```

NETWORK ACCESS (MAC ADDRESS AUTHENTICATION)

Network Access authentication controls access to the network by authenticating the MAC address of each host that attempts to connect to a switch port. Traffic received from a specific MAC address is forwarded by the switch only if the source MAC address is successfully authenticated by a central RADIUS server. While authentication for a MAC address is in progress, all traffic is blocked until authentication is completed. Once successfully authenticated, the RADIUS server may optionally assign VLAN and QoS settings for the switch port.

Table 88: Network Access Commands

Command	Function	Mode
network-access aging	Enables MAC address aging	GC
network-access mac-filter	Adds a MAC address to a filter table	GC
mac-authentication reauth-time	Sets the time period after which a connected MAC address must be re-authenticated	GC
network-access dynamic-qos	Enables the dynamic quality of service feature	IC
network-access dynamic-vlan	Enables dynamic VLAN assignment from a RADIUS server	IC
network-access guest-vlan	Specifies the guest VLAN	IC
network-access link-detection	Enables the link detection feature	IC

Table 88: Network Access Commands

Command	Function	Mode
network-access link-detection link-down	Configures the link detection feature to detect and act upon link-down events	IC
network-access link-detection link-up	Configures the link detection feature to detect and act upon link-up events	IC
network-access link-detection link-up-down	Configures the link detection feature to detect and act upon both link-up and link-down events	IC
network-access max-mac-count	Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated on a port via all forms of authentication	IC
network-access mode mac-authentication	Enables MAC authentication on an interface	IC
network-access port-mac-filter	Enables the specified MAC address filter	IC
mac-authentication intrusion-action	Determines the port response when a connected host fails MAC authentication.	IC
mac-authentication max-mac-count	Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated on a port via MAC authentication	IC
clear network-access	Clears authenticated MAC addresses from the address table	PE
show network-access	Displays the MAC authentication settings for port interfaces	PE
show network-access mac-address-table	Displays information for entries in the secure MAC address table	PE
show network-access mac-filter	Displays information for entries in the MAC filter tables	PE

network-access aging

Use this command to enable aging for authenticated MAC addresses stored in the secure MAC address table. Use the **no** form of this command to disable address aging.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **network-access aging**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Authenticated MAC addresses are stored as dynamic entries in the switch's secure MAC address table and are removed when the aging time expires. The address aging time is determined by the mac-address-table aging-time command.

- This parameter applies to authenticated MAC addresses configured by the MAC Address Authentication process described in this section, as well as to any secure MAC addresses authenticated by 802.1X, regardless of the 802.1X Operation Mode (Single-Host, Multi-Host, or MAC-Based authentication as described on page 844).

- The maximum number of secure MAC addresses supported for the switch system is 1024.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#network-access aging
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access mac-filter

Use this command to add a MAC address into a filter table. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified MAC address.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **network-access mac-filter** *filter-id*
mac-address *mac-address* [**mask** *mask-address*]

filter-id - Specifies a MAC address filter table. (Range: 1-64)

mac-address - Specifies a MAC address entry.
(Format: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

mask - Specifies a MAC address bit mask for a range of addresses.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Specified addresses are exempt from network access authentication.
- This command is different from configuring static addresses with the mac-address-table static command in that it allows you configure a range of addresses when using a mask, and then to assign these addresses to one or more ports with the network-access port-mac-filter command.
- Up to 64 filter tables can be defined.
- There is no limitation on the number of entries that can entered in a filter table.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#network-access mac-filter 1 mac-address 11-22-33-44-55-66
Console(config)#
```

mac-authentication reauth-time

Use this command to set the time period after which a connected MAC address must be re-authenticated. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

mac-authentication reauth-time *seconds*

no mac-authentication reauth-time

seconds - The reauthentication time period. (Range: 120-1000000 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

1800

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The reauthentication time is a global setting and applies to all ports.
- When the reauthentication time expires for a secure MAC address it is reauthenticated with the RADIUS server. During the reauthentication process traffic through the port remains unaffected.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mac-authentication reauth-time 300
Console(config)#
```

network-access dynamic-qos

Use this command to enable the dynamic QoS feature for an authenticated port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **network-access dynamic-qos**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The RADIUS server may optionally return dynamic QoS assignments to be applied to a switch port for an authenticated user. The “Filter-ID” attribute (attribute 11) can be configured on the RADIUS server to pass the following QoS information:

Table 89: Dynamic QoS Profiles

Profile	Attribute Syntax	Example
DiffServ	**service-policy-in**=*policy-map-name*	service-policy-in=p1
Rate Limit	**rate-limit-input**=*rate (Kbps)*	rate-limit-input=100 (Kbps)
	rate-limit-output=*rate (Kbps)*	rate-limit-output=200 (Kbps)
802.1p	**switchport-priority-default**=*value*	switchport-priority-default=2
IP ACL	**ip-access-group-in**=*ip-acl-name*	ip-access-group-in=ipv4acl
IPv6 ACL	**ipv6-access-group-in**=*ipv6-acl-name*	ipv6-access-group-in=ipv6acl
MAC ACL	**mac-access-group-in**=*mac-acl-name*	mac-access-group-in=macAcl

- When the last user logs off of a port with a dynamic QoS assignment, the switch restores the original QoS configuration for the port.
- When a user attempts to log into the network with a returned dynamic QoS profile that is different from users already logged on to the same port, the user is denied access.
- While a port has an assigned dynamic QoS profile, any manual QoS configuration changes only take effect after all users have logged off of the port.

NOTE: Any configuration changes for dynamic QoS are not saved to the switch configuration file.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables the dynamic QoS feature on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access dynamic-qos
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access dynamic-vlan

Use this command to enable dynamic VLAN assignment for an authenticated port. Use the **no** form to disable dynamic VLAN assignment.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **network-access dynamic-vlan**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When enabled, the VLAN identifiers returned by the RADIUS server through the 802.1X authentication process will be applied to the port, providing the VLANs have already been created on the switch. GVRP is not used to create the VLANs.
- The VLAN settings specified by the first authenticated MAC address are implemented for a port. Other authenticated MAC addresses on the port must have same VLAN configuration, or they are treated as an authentication failure.
- If dynamic VLAN assignment is enabled on a port and the RADIUS server returns no VLAN configuration, the authentication is still treated as a success, and the host assigned to the default untagged VLAN.
- When the dynamic VLAN assignment status is changed on a port, all authenticated addresses are cleared from the secure MAC address table.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables dynamic VLAN assignment on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access dynamic-vlan
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access guest-vlan

Use this command to assign all traffic on a port to a guest VLAN when 802.1x authentication is rejected. Use the **no** form of this command to disable guest VLAN assignment.

SYNTAX

network-access guest-vlan *vlan-id*

no network-access guest-vlan

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The VLAN to be used as the guest VLAN must be defined and set as active (See the vlan database command).

- When used with 802.1X authentication, the intrusion-action must be set for "guest-vlan" to be effective (see the dot1x intrusion-action command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access guest-vlan 25
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access link-detection

Use this command to enable link detection for the selected port. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **network-access link-detection**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access link-detection
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access link-detection link-down

Use this command to detect link-down events. When detected, the switch can shut down the port, send an SNMP trap, or both. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

network-access link-detection link-down
action [**shutdown** | **trap** | **trap-and-shutdown**]

no network-access link-detection

action - Response to take when port security is violated.

- **shutdown** - Disable port only.
- **trap** - Issue SNMP trap message only.
- **trap-and-shutdown** - Issue SNMP trap message and disable the port.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access link-detection link-down action trap
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access link-detection link-up

Use this command to detect link-up events. When detected, the switch can shut down the port, send an SNMP trap, or both. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

network-access link-detection link-up
  action [**shutdown** | **trap** | **trap-and-shutdown**]

no network-access link-detection

- **action** - Response to take when port security is violated.
  - **shutdown** - Disable port only.
  - **trap** - Issue SNMP trap message only.
  - **trap-and-shutdown** - Issue SNMP trap message and disable the port.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access link-detection link-up action trap
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access link-detection link-up-down

Use this command to detect link-up and link-down events. When either event is detected, the switch can shut down the port, send an SNMP trap, or both. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

network-access link-detection link-up-down
  action [**shutdown** | **trap** | **trap-and-shutdown**]

no network-access link-detection

- **action** - Response to take when port security is violated.
  - **shutdown** - Disable port only.

trap - Issue SNMP trap message only.

trap-and-shutdown - Issue SNMP trap message and disable the port.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access link-detection link-up-down action trap
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access max-mac-count

Use this command to set the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated on a port interface via all forms of authentication. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default.

SYNTAX

network-access max-mac-count *count*

no network-access max-mac-count

count - The maximum number of authenticated IEEE 802.1X and MAC addresses allowed. (Range: 0-2048; 0 for unlimited)

DEFAULT SETTING

1024

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The maximum number of MAC addresses per port is 1024, and the maximum number of secure MAC addresses supported for the switch system is 1024. When the limit is reached, all new MAC addresses are treated as authentication failures.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#network-access max-mac-count 5
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access mode mac-authentication

Use this command to enable network access authentication on a port. Use the **no** form of this command to disable network access authentication.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **network-access mode mac-authentication**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When enabled on a port, the authentication process sends a Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) request to a configured RADIUS server. The user name and password are both equal to the MAC address being authenticated.
- On the RADIUS server, PAP user name and passwords must be configured in the MAC address format XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX (all in upper case).
- Authenticated MAC addresses are stored as dynamic entries in the switch secure MAC address table and are removed when the aging time expires. The maximum number of secure MAC addresses supported for the switch system is 1024.
- Configured static MAC addresses are added to the secure address table when seen on a switch port. Static addresses are treated as authenticated without sending a request to a RADIUS server.
- MAC authentication, 802.1X, and port security cannot be configured together on the same port. Only one security mechanism can be applied.
- MAC authentication cannot be configured on trunk ports.
- When port status changes to down, all MAC addresses are cleared from the secure MAC address table. Static VLAN assignments are not restored.
- The RADIUS server may optionally return a VLAN identifier list. VLAN identifier list is carried in the “Tunnel-Private-Group-ID” attribute. The VLAN list can contain multiple VLAN identifiers in the format “1u,2t,” where “u” indicates untagged VLAN and “t” tagged VLAN. The “Tunnel-Type” attribute should be set to “VLAN,” and the “Tunnel-Medium-Type” attribute set to “802.”

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#network-access mode mac-authentication
Console(config-if)#
```

network-access port-mac-filter

Use this command to enable the specified MAC address filter. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the specified MAC address filter.

SYNTAX

network-access port-mac-filter *filter-id*

no network-access port-mac-filter

filter-id - Specifies a MAC address filter table. (Range: 1-64)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND MODE

- Entries in the MAC address filter table can be configured with the network-access mac-filter command.
- Only one filter table can be assigned to a port.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#network-access port-mac-filter 1
Console(config-if)#
```

mac-authentication intrusion-action

Use this command to configure the port response to a host MAC authentication failure. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default.

SYNTAX

mac-authentication intrusion-action {**block traffic** | **pass traffic**}

no mac-authentication intrusion-action

DEFAULT SETTING

Block Traffic

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#mac-authentication intrusion-action block-traffic
Console(config-if)#
```

mac-authentication max-mac-count

Use this command to set the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated on a port via MAC authentication. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default.

SYNTAX

mac-authentication max-mac-count *count*

no mac-authentication max-mac-count

count - The maximum number of MAC-authenticated MAC addresses allowed. (Range: 1-1024)

DEFAULT SETTING

1024

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#mac-authentication max-mac-count 32
Console(config-if)#
```

clear network-access

Use this command to clear entries from the secure MAC addresses table.

SYNTAX

clear network-access mac-address-table [**static** | **dynamic**] [**address** *mac-address*] [**interface** *interface*]

static - Specifies static address entries.

dynamic - Specifies dynamic address entries.

mac-address - Specifies a MAC address entry. (Format: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - This is unit 1.

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear network-access mac-address-table interface ethernet 1/1
Console#
```

show network-access

Use this command to display the MAC authentication settings for port interfaces.

SYNTAX

show network-access [**interface** *interface*]

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays the settings for all interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show network-access interface ethernet 1/1
Global secure port information
Reauthentication Time                      : 1800
MAC Address Aging                          : Disabled

Port : 1/1
MAC Authentication                         : Disabled
MAC Authentication Intrusion Action        : Block traffic
MAC Authentication Maximum MAC Counts : 1024
Maximum MAC Counts                         : 1024
Dynamic VLAN Assignment                    : Enabled
Dynamic QoS Assignment                     : Disabled
MAC Filter ID                              : Disabled
Guest VLAN                                 : Disabled
Link Detection                             : Disabled
Detection Mode                             : Link-down
Detection Action                           : Trap
Console#
```

show network-access mac-address-table

Use this command to display secure MAC address table entries.

Syntax

show network-access mac-address-table [**static** | **dynamic**]
[**address** *mac-address* [*mask*]] [**interface** *interface*]
[**sort** {**address** | **interface**}]

static - Specifies static address entries.

dynamic - Specifies dynamic address entries.

mac-address - Specifies a MAC address entry.
(Format: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

mask - Specifies a MAC address bit mask for filtering displayed addresses.

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

sort - Sorts displayed entries by either MAC address or interface.

Default Setting

Displays all filters.

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Command Usage

When using a bit mask to filter displayed MAC addresses, a 1 means “care” and a 0 means “don't care”. For example, a MAC of 00-00-01-02-03-04 and mask FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 would result in all MACs in the range 00-00-01-00-00-00 to 00-00-01-FF-FF-FF to be displayed. All other MACs would be filtered out.

Example

```
Console#show network-access mac-address-table
---- ----------------- --------------- --------- -------------------------
Port MAC-Address       RADIUS-Server   Attribute Time
---- ----------------- --------------- --------- -------------------------
1/1  00-00-01-02-03-04 172.155.120.17  Static    00d06h32m50s
1/1  00-00-01-02-03-05 172.155.120.17  Dynamic   00d06h33m20s
1/1  00-00-01-02-03-06 172.155.120.17  Static    00d06h35m10s
1/3  00-00-01-02-03-07 172.155.120.17  Dynamic   00d06h34m20s

Console#
```

show network-access mac-filter

Use this command to display information for entries in the MAC filter tables.

Syntax

show network-access mac-filter [*filter-id*]

filter-id - Specifies a MAC address filter table. (Range: 1-64)

Default Setting

Displays all filters.

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Example

```
Console#show network-access mac-filter
Filter ID MAC Address       MAC Mask
--------- ----------------- -----------------
        1 00-00-01-02-03-08 FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Console#
```

Web Authentication

Web authentication allows stations to authenticate and access the network in situations where 802.1X or Network Access authentication are infeasible or impractical. The web authentication feature allows unauthenticated hosts to request and receive a DHCP assigned IP address and perform DNS queries. All other traffic, except for HTTP protocol traffic, is blocked. The switch intercepts HTTP protocol traffic and redirects it to a switch-generated web page that facilitates user name and password authentication via RADIUS. Once authentication is successful, the web browser is forwarded on to the originally requested web page. Successful authentication is valid for all hosts connected to the port.

Note: RADIUS authentication must be activated and configured for the web authentication feature to work properly (see "Authentication Sequence" on page 806).

Note: Web authentication cannot be configured on trunk ports.

Table 90: Web Authentication

Command	Function	Mode
web-auth login-attempts	Defines the limit for failed web authentication login attempts	GC
web-auth quiet-period	Defines the amount of time to wait after the limit for failed login attempts is exceeded.	GC
web-auth session-timeout	Defines the amount of time a session remains valid	GC

Table 90: Web Authentication (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
web-auth system-auth-control	Enables web authentication globally for the switch	GC
web-auth	Enables web authentication for an interface	IC
web-auth re-authenticate (Port)	Ends all web authentication sessions on the port and forces the users to re-authenticate	PE
web-auth re-authenticate (IP)	Ends the web authentication session associated with the designated IP address and forces the user to re-authenticate	PE
show web-auth	Displays global web authentication parameters	PE
show web-auth interface	Displays interface-specific web authentication parameters and statistics	PE
show web-auth summary	Displays a summary of web authentication port parameters and statistics	PE

web-auth login-attempts

This command defines the limit for failed web authentication login attempts. After the limit is reached, the switch refuses further login attempts until the quiet time expires. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

web-auth login-attempts *count*

no web-auth login-attempts

count - The limit of allowed failed login attempts. (Range: 1-3)

DEFAULT SETTING

3 login attempts

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#web-auth login-attempts 2
Console(config)#
```

web-auth quiet-period

This command defines the amount of time a host must wait after exceeding the limit for failed login attempts, before it may attempt web authentication again. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

web-auth quiet-period *time*

no web-auth quiet period

time - The amount of time the host must wait before attempting authentication again. (Range: 1-180 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

60 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#web-auth quiet-period 120
Console(config)#
```

web-auth session-timeout

This command defines the amount of time a web-authentication session remains valid. When the session timeout has been reached, the host is logged off and must re-authenticate itself the next time data transmission takes place. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

web-auth session-timeout *timeout*

no web-auth session timeout

timeout - The amount of time that an authenticated session remains valid. (Range: 300-3600 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

3600 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#web-auth session-timeout 1800
Console(config)#
```

web-auth system-auth-control

This command globally enables web authentication for the switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **web-auth system-auth-control**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Both **web-auth system-auth-control** for the switch and web-auth for an interface must be enabled for the web authentication feature to be active.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#web-auth system-auth-control
Console(config)#
```

web-auth

This command enables web authentication for an interface. Use the no form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **web-auth**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Both web-auth system-auth-control for the switch and **web-auth** for a port must be enabled for the web authentication feature to be active.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#web-auth
Console(config-if)#
```

web-auth re-authenticate (Port)

This command ends all web authentication sessions connected to the port and forces the users to re-authenticate.

SYNTAX

web-auth re-authenticate interface *interface*

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - This is unit 1.

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#web-auth re-authenticate interface ethernet 1/2
Console#
```

web-auth re-authenticate (IP)

This command ends the web authentication session associated with the designated IP address and forces the user to re-authenticate.

SYNTAX

web-auth re-authenticate interface *interface ip*

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - This is unit 1.

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

ip - IPv4 formatted IP address

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#web-auth re-authenticate interface ethernet 1/2 192.168.1.5
Console#
```

show web-auth

This command displays global web authentication parameters.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show web-auth
Global Web-Auth Parameters
  System Auth Control         : Enabled
  Session Timeout             : 3600
  Quiet Period                : 60
  Max Login Attempts          : 3
Console#
```

show web-auth interface

This command displays interface-specific web authentication parameters and statistics.

SYNTAX

show web-auth interface *interface*

interface - Specifies a port interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - This is unit 1.

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show web-auth interface ethernet 1/2
Web Auth Status      : Enabled

Host Summary

IP address      Web-Auth-State Remaining-Session-Time
--------------- -------------- ----------------------
1.1.1.1         Authenticated  295
1.1.1.2         Authenticated  111
Console#
```

show web-auth summary

This command displays a summary of web authentication port parameters and statistics.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show web-auth summary
Global Web-Auth Parameters
  System Auth Control      : Enabled
Port        Status         Authenticated Host Count
----        ------         ------------------------
1/ 1        Disabled       0
1/ 2        Enabled        8
1/ 3        Disabled       0
1/ 4        Disabled       0
1/ 5        Disabled       0
 :
```

DHCPV4 SNOOPING

DHCPv4 snooping allows a switch to protect a network from rogue DHCPv4 servers or other devices which send port-related information to a DHCPv4 server. This information can be useful in tracking an IP address back to a physical port. This section describes commands used to configure DHCPv4 snooping.

Table 91: DHCP Snooping Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip dhcp snooping	Enables DHCP snooping globally	GC
ip dhcp snooping information option	Enables or disables the use of DHCP Option 82 information, and specifies frame format for the remote-id	GC
ip dhcp snooping information policy	Sets the information option policy for DHCP client packets that include Option 82 information	GC
ip dhcp snooping limit rate	Sets the maximum number of DHCP packets that can be trapped for DHCP snooping	GC
ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address	Verifies the client's hardware address stored in the DHCP packet against the source MAC address in the Ethernet header	GC
ip dhcp snooping vlan	Enables DHCP snooping on the specified VLAN	GC
ip dhcp snooping information option circuit-id	Enables or disables the use of DHCP Option 82 information circuit-id suboption	IC
ip dhcp snooping trust	Configures the specified interface as trusted	IC
clear ip dhcp snooping binding	Clears DHCP snooping binding table entries from RAM	PE
clear ip dhcp snooping database flash	Removes all dynamically learned snooping entries from flash memory.	PE

Table 91: DHCP Snooping Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
ip dhcp snooping database flash	Writes all dynamically learned snooping entries to flash memory	PE
show ip dhcp snooping	Shows the DHCP snooping configuration settings	PE
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Shows the DHCP snooping binding table entries	PE

ip dhcp snooping

This command enables DHCP snooping globally. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip dhcp snooping**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Network traffic may be disrupted when malicious DHCP messages are received from an outside source. DHCP snooping is used to filter DHCP messages received on an unsecure interface from outside the network or fire wall. When DHCP snooping is enabled globally by this command, and enabled on a VLAN interface by the ip dhcp snooping vlan command, DHCP messages received on an untrusted interface (as specified by the no ip dhcp snooping trust command) from a device not listed in the DHCP snooping table will be dropped.

- When enabled, DHCP messages entering an untrusted interface are filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping.

- Table entries are only learned for trusted interfaces. Each entry includes a MAC address, IP address, lease time, VLAN identifier, and port identifier.

- When DHCP snooping is enabled, the rate limit for the number of DHCP messages that can be processed by the switch is 100 packets per second. Any DHCP packets in excess of this limit are dropped.

- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:

  - If global DHCP snooping is disabled, all DHCP packets are forwarded.

  - If DHCP snooping is enabled globally, and also enabled on the VLAN where the DHCP packet is received, all DHCP packets are forwarded for a *trusted* port. If the received packet is a DHCP ACK message, a dynamic DHCP snooping entry is also added to the binding table.

  - If DHCP snooping is enabled globally, and also enabled on the VLAN where the DHCP packet is received, but the port is *not trusted*, it is processed as follows:
    - If the DHCP packet is a reply packet from a DHCP server (including OFFER, ACK or NAK messages), the packet is dropped.
    - If the DHCP packet is from a client, such as a DECLINE or RELEASE message, the switch forwards the packet only if the corresponding entry is found in the binding table.
    - If the DHCP packet is from client, such as a DISCOVER, REQUEST, INFORM, DECLINE or RELEASE message, the packet is forwarded if MAC address verification is disabled (as specified by the ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address command). However, if MAC address verification is enabled, then the packet will only be forwarded if the client's hardware address stored in the DHCP packet is the same as the source MAC address in the Ethernet header.
    - If the DHCP packet is not a recognizable type, it is dropped.
  - If a DHCP packet from a client passes the filtering criteria above, it will only be forwarded to trusted ports in the same VLAN.
  - If a DHCP packet is from server is received on a trusted port, it will be forwarded to both trusted and untrusted ports in the same VLAN.

- If DHCP snooping is globally disabled, all dynamic bindings are removed from the binding table.

- *Additional considerations when the switch itself is a DHCP client* – The port(s) through which the switch submits a client request to the DHCP server must be configured as trusted (using the ip dhcp snooping trust command). Note that the switch will not add a dynamic entry for itself to the binding table when it receives an ACK message from a DHCP server. Also, when the switch sends out DHCP client packets for itself, no filtering takes place. However, when the switch receives any messages from a DHCP server, any packets received from untrusted ports are dropped.

EXAMPLE

This example enables DHCP snooping globally for the switch.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp snooping vlan (897)
ip dhcp snooping trust (899)

ip dhcp snooping information option

This command enables the use of DHCP Option 82 information for the switch, and specifies the frame format to use for the remote-id when Option 82 information is generated by the switch. Use the **no** form without any keywords to disable this function, the no form with the encode no-subtype keyword to enable use of sub-type and sub-length in CID/RID fields, or the **no** form with the **remote-id** keyword to set the remote ID to the switch's MAC address encoded in hexadecimal.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp snooping information option
[**encode no-subtype**]
[**remote-id** {**ip-address** [**encode** {**ascii** | **hex**}] |
mac-address [**encode** {**ascii** | **hex**}] |
string *string*}]

no ip dhcp snooping information option [**encode no-subtype**]
[**remote-id** [**ip-address encode**] | [**mac-address encode**]]

encode no-subtype - Disables use of sub-type and sub-length fields in circuit-ID (CID) and remote-ID (RID) in Option 82 information.

mac-address - Inserts a MAC address in the remote ID sub-option for the DHCP snooping agent (that is, the MAC address of the switch's CPU).

ip-address - Inserts an IP address in the remote ID sub-option for the DHCP snooping agent (that is, the IP address of the management interface).

encode - Indicates encoding in ASCII or hexadecimal.

string - An arbitrary string inserted into the remote identifier field. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Option 82: Disabled
CID/RID sub-type: Enabled
Remote ID: MAC address (hexadecimal)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- DHCP provides a relay mechanism for sending information about the switch and its DHCP clients to the DHCP server. Known as DHCP Option 82, it allows compatible DHCP servers to use the information when assigning IP addresses, or to set other services or policies for clients.

- When the DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 is enabled, the requesting client (or an intermediate relay agent that has used the information fields to describe itself) can be identified in the DHCP request packets forwarded by the switch and in reply packets sent back from the DHCP server.

- When the DHCP Snooping Information Option is enabled, clients can be identified by the switch port to which they are connected rather than just their MAC address. DHCP client-server exchange messages are then forwarded directly between the server and client without having to flood them to the entire VLAN.

- DHCP snooping must be enabled for the DHCP Option 82 information to be inserted into packets. When enabled, the switch will only add/remove option 82 information in incoming DCHP packets but not relay them. Packets are processed as follows:
  - If an incoming packet is a DHCP request packet with option 82 information, it will modify the option 82 information according to settings specified with ip dhcp snooping information policy command.
  - If an incoming packet is a DHCP request packet without option 82 information, enabling the DHCP snooping information option will add option 82 information to the packet.
  - If an incoming packet is a DHCP reply packet with option 82 information, enabling the DHCP snooping information option will remove option 82 information from the packet.

- DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 and DHCP Relay Information Option 82 (see page 1381) cannot both be enabled at the same time.

EXAMPLE

This example enables the DHCP Snooping Information Option.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping information option
Console(config)#
```

ip dhcp snooping information policy

This command sets the DHCP snooping information option policy for DHCP client packets that include Option 82 information.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp snooping information policy {**drop** | **keep** | **replace**}

drop - Drops the client's request packet instead of relaying it.

keep - Retains the Option 82 information in the client request, and forwards the packets to trusted ports.

replace - Replaces the Option 82 information circuit-id and remote-id fields in the client's request with information about the relay agent itself, inserts the relay agent's address (when DHCP snooping is enabled), and forwards the packets to trusted ports.

DEFAULT SETTING

replace

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

When the switch receives DHCP packets from clients that already include DHCP Option 82 information, the switch can be configured to set the action policy for these packets. The switch can either drop the DHCP packets, keep the existing information, or replace it with the switch's relay information.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping information policy drop
Console(config)#
```

ip dhcp snooping limit rate

This command sets the maximum number of DHCP packets that can be trapped by the switch for DHCP snooping. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp snooping limit rate *rate*

no dhcp snooping limit rate

rate - The maximum number of DHCP packets that may be trapped for DHCP snooping. (Range: 1-2048 packets/second)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODES

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example sets the DHCP snooping rate limit to 100 packets per second.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping limit rate 100
Console(config)#
```

ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

This command verifies the client's hardware address stored in the DHCP packet against the source MAC address in the Ethernet header. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip dhcp binding verify mac-address**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

If MAC address verification is enabled, and the source MAC address in the Ethernet header of the packet is not same as the client's hardware address in the DHCP packet, the packet is dropped.

EXAMPLE

This example enables MAC address verification.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp snooping (892)
ip dhcp snooping vlan (897)
ip dhcp snooping trust (899)

ip dhcp snooping vlan

This command enables DHCP snooping on the specified VLAN. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip dhcp snooping vlan** *vlan-id*

vlan-id - ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When DHCP snooping enabled globally using the ip dhcp snooping command, and enabled on a VLAN with this command, DHCP packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted ports within the VLAN as specified by the ip dhcp snooping trust command.
- When the DHCP snooping is globally disabled, DHCP snooping can still be configured for specific VLANs, but the changes will not take effect until DHCP snooping is globally re-enabled.
- When DHCP snooping is globally enabled, and then disabled on a VLAN, all dynamic bindings learned for this VLAN are removed from the binding table.

EXAMPLE

This example enables DHCP snooping for VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp snooping (892)
ip dhcp snooping trust (899)

ip dhcp snooping information option circuit-id

This command enables the use of DHCP Option 82 information circuit-id suboption. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp snooping information option circuit-id string *string*

no dhcp snooping information option circuit-id

string - An arbitrary string inserted into the circuit identifier field. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- DHCP provides a relay mechanism for sending information about the switch and its DHCP clients to the DHCP server. DHCP Option 82 allows compatible DHCP servers to use the information when assigning IP addresses, to set other services or policies for clients. For more information of this process, refer to the Command Usage section under the ip dhcp snooping information option command.

- Option 82 information generated by the switch is based on TR-101 syntax as shown below:

Table 92: Option 82 information

82	3-69	1	1-67	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x63
opt82	opt-len	sub-opt1	string-len	R-124 string					

The circuit identifier used by this switch starts at sub-option1 and goes to the end of the R-124 string. The R-124 string includes the following information:

  - sub-type - Distinguishes different types of circuit IDs.
  - sub-length - Length of the circuit ID type

- access node identifier - ASCII string. Default is the MAC address of the switch's CPU. This field is set by the ip dhcp snooping information option command,
- eth - The second field is the fixed string "eth"
- slot - The slot represents the stack unit for this system.
- port - The port which received the DHCP request. If the packet arrives over a trunk, the value is the ifIndex of the trunk.
- vlan - Tag of the VLAN which received the DHCP request.

  Note that the sub-type and sub-length fields can be enabled or disabled using the ip dhcp snooping information option command.
- The **ip dhcp snooping information option circuit-id** command can be used to modify the default settings described above.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the DHCP Snooping Information circuit-id suboption string.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping information option circuit-id string mv2
Console(config-if)#
```

ip dhcp snooping trust

This command configures the specified interface as trusted. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip dhcp snooping trust**

DEFAULT SETTING

All interfaces are untrusted

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- A trusted interface is an interface that is configured to receive only messages from within the network. An untrusted interface is an interface that is configured to receive messages from outside the network or fire wall.
- Set all ports connected to DHCP servers within the local network or fire wall to trusted, and all other ports outside the local network or fire wall to untrusted.
- When DHCP snooping is enabled globally using the ip dhcp snooping command, and enabled on a VLAN with ip dhcp snooping vlan command, DHCP packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted

ports within the VLAN according to the default status, or as specifically configured for an interface with the **no ip dhcp snooping trust** command.

- When an untrusted port is changed to a trusted port, all the dynamic DHCP snooping bindings associated with this port are removed.
- *Additional considerations when the switch itself is a DHCP client* – The port(s) through which it submits a client request to the DHCP server must be configured as trusted.

EXAMPLE

This example sets port 5 to untrusted.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#no ip dhcp snooping trust
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp snooping (892)
ip dhcp snooping vlan (897)

clear ip dhcp snooping binding

This command clears DHCP snooping binding table entries from RAM. Use this command without any optional keywords to clear all entries from the binding table.

SYNTAX

clear ip dhcp snooping binding [*mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*]

mac-address - Specifies a MAC address entry. (Format: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

vlan-id - ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clear ip dhcp snooping binding 11-22-33-44-55-66 vlan 1
Console(config)#
```

clear ip dhcp snooping database flash

This command removes all dynamically learned snooping entries from flash memory.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clear ip dhcp snooping database flash
Console(config)#
```

ip dhcp snooping database flash

This command writes all dynamically learned snooping entries to flash memory.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to store the currently learned dynamic DHCP snooping entries to flash memory. These entries will be restored to the snooping table when the switch is reset. However, note that the lease time shown for a dynamic entry that has been restored from flash memory will no longer be valid.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp snooping database flash
Console(config)#
```

show ip dhcp snooping

This command shows the DHCP snooping configuration settings.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip dhcp snooping
Global DHCP Snooping Status: disabled
DHCP Snooping Information Option Status: disabled
DHCP Snooping Information Option Sub-option Format: extra subtype included
DHCP Snooping Information Option Remote ID: MAC Address (hex encoded)
DHCP Snooping Information Policy: replace
DHCP Snooping is configured on the following VLANs:

Verify Source MAC-Address: enabled
DHCP Snooping rate limit: unlimited
Interface   Trusted     Circuit-ID mode  Circuit-ID Value
----------  ----------  ---------------  --------------------------------
Eth 1/1     No          Vlan-Unit-Port   ---
Eth 1/2     No          Vlan-Unit-Port   ---
Eth 1/3     No          Vlan-Unit-Port   ---
Eth 1/4     No          Vlan-Unit-Port   ---
Eth 1/5     No          Vlan-Unit-Port   ---
.
.
.
```

show ip dhcp snooping binding

This command shows the DHCP snooping binding table entries.

COMMAND MODE
Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip dhcp snooping binding
MAC Address       IP Address      Lease(sec) Type                 VLAN Interface
----------------- --------------- ---------- -------------------- ---- ------
11-22-33-44-55-66 192.168.0.99             0 Dynamic-DHCPSNP         1 Eth 1/5
Console#
```

DHCPV6 SNOOPING

DHCPv6 snooping allows a switch to protect a network from rogue DHCPv6 servers or other devices which send port-related information to a DHCPv6 server. This information can be useful in tracking an IP address back to a physical port. This section describes commands used to configure DHCPv6 snooping.

Table 93: DHCP Snooping Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ipv6 dhcp snooping	Enables DHCPv6 snooping globally	GC
ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id	Enables insertion of DHCPv6 Option 37 relay agent remote-id	GC
ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy	Sets the information option policy for DHCPv6 client packets that include Option 37 information	GC
ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan	Enables DHCPv6 snooping on the specified VLAN	GC
ipv6 dhcp snooping max-binding	Sets the maximum number of entries which can be stored in the binding database for an interface	IC
ipv6 dhcp snooping trust	Configures the specified interface as trusted	IC
clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding	Clears DHCPv6 snooping binding table entries from RAM	PE
clear ipv6 dhcp snooping database flash	Removes all dynamically learned snooping entries from flash memory.	PE
show ipv6 dhcp snooping	Shows the DHCPv6 snooping configuration settings	PE
show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding	Shows the DHCPv6 snooping binding table entries	PE
show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics	Shows statistics for DHCPv6 snooping client, server and relay packets	PE

ipv6 dhcp snooping

This command enables DHCPv6 snooping globally. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 dhcp snooping**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Network traffic may be disrupted when malicious DHCPv6 messages are received from an outside source. DHCPv6 snooping is used to filter DHCPv6 messages received on an unsecure interface from outside the network or fire wall. When DHCPv6 snooping is enabled globally by this command, and enabled on a VLAN interface by the ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan command, DHCP messages received on an untrusted interface (as specified by the no ipv6 dhcp snooping trust command) from a device not listed in the DHCPv6 snooping table will be dropped.

- When enabled, DHCPv6 messages entering an untrusted interface are filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via DHCPv6 snooping.

- Table entries are only learned for trusted interfaces. Each entry includes a MAC address, IPv6 address, lease time, binding type, VLAN identifier, and port identifier.

- When DHCPv6 snooping is enabled, the rate limit for the number of DHCPv6 messages that can be processed by the switch is 100 packets per second. Any DHCPv6 packets in excess of this limit are dropped.

- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:

  - If global DHCPv6 snooping is disabled, all DHCPv6 packets are forwarded.

  - If DHCPv6 snooping is enabled globally, and also enabled on the VLAN where the DHCPv6 packet is received, DHCPv6 packets are forwarded for a *trusted* port as described below.

  - If DHCPv6 snooping is enabled globally, and also enabled on the VLAN where the DHCP packet is received, but the port is *not trusted*, DHCP packets are processed according to message type as follows:

    DHCP Client Packet

    - Request: Update entry in binding cache, recording client's DHCPv6 Unique Identifier (DUID), server's DUID, Identity Association (IA) type, IA Identifier, and address (4 message exchanges to get IPv6 address), and forward to trusted port.

  - Solicit: Add new entry in binding cache, recording client's DUID, IA type, IA ID (2 message exchanges to get IPv6 address with rapid commit option, otherwise 4 message exchanges), and forward to trusted port.
  - Decline: If no matching entry is found in binding cache, drop this packet.
  - Renew, Rebind, Release, Confirm: If no matching entry is found in binding cache, drop this packet.
  - If the DHCPv6 packet is not a recognizable type, it is dropped.

  If a DHCPv6 packet from a client passes the filtering criteria above, it will only be forwarded to trusted ports in the same VLAN.

  DHCP Server Packet

  - If a DHCP server packet is received on an *untrusted* port, drop this packet and add a log entry in the system.
  - If a DHCPv6 Reply packet is received from a server on a *trusted* port, it will be processed in the following manner:

    A. Check if IPv6 address in IA option is found in binding table:

      - If yes, continue to C.
      - If not, continue to B.

    B. Check if IPv6 address in IA option is found in binding cache:

      - If yes, continue to C.
      - If not, check failed, and forward packet to trusted port.

    C. Check status code in IA option:

      - If successful, and entry is in binding table, update lease time and forward to original destination.
      - If successful, and entry is in binding cache, move entry from binding cache to binding table, update lease time and forward to original destination.
      - Otherwise, remove binding entry. and check failed.

  - If a DHCPv6 Relay packet is received, check the relay message option in Relay-Forward or Relay-Reply packet, and process client and server packets as described above.

◆ If DHCPv6 snooping is globally disabled, all dynamic bindings are removed from the binding table.

◆ *Additional considerations when the switch itself is a DHCPv6 client* – The port(s) through which the switch submits a client request to the DHCPv6 server must be configured as trusted (using the ipv6 dhcp snooping trust command). Note that the switch will not add a dynamic entry for itself to the binding table when it receives an ACK message from a DHCPv6 server. Also, when the switch sends out DHCPv6 client packets for itself, no filtering takes place. However, when the switch receives any messages from a DHCPv6 server, any packets received from untrusted ports are dropped.

EXAMPLE

This example enables DHCPv6 snooping globally for the switch.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 dhcp snooping
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan (907)
ipv6 dhcp snooping trust (908)

ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id

This command enables the insertion of remote-id option 37 information into DHCPv6 client messages. Remote-id option information such as the port attached to the client, DUID, and VLAN ID is used by the DHCPv6 server to assign preassigned configuration data specific to the DHCPv6 client. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- DHCPv6 provides a relay mechanism for sending information about the switch and its DHCPv6 clients to the DHCPv6 server. Known as DHCPv6 Option 37, it allows compatible DHCPv6 servers to use the information when assigning IP addresses, or to set other services or policies for clients.

- When DHCPv6 Snooping Information Option 37 is enabled, the requesting client (or an intermediate relay agent that has used the information fields to describe itself) can be identified in the DHCPv6 request packets forwarded by the switch and in reply packets sent back from the DHCPv6 server.

- When the DHCPv6 Snooping Option 37 is enabled, clients can be identified by the switch port to which they are connected rather than just their MAC address. DHCPv6 client-server exchange messages are then forwarded directly between the server and client without having to flood them to the entire VLAN.

- DHCPv6 snooping must be enabled for the DHCPv6 Option 37 information to be inserted into packets. When enabled, the switch will either drop, keep or remove option 37 information in incoming DCHPv6 packets. Packets are processed as follows:

  - If an incoming packet is a DHCPv6 request packet with option 37 information, it will modify the option 37 information according to settings specified with ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy command.
  - If an incoming packet is a DHCPv6 request packet without option 37 information, enabling the DHCPv6 snooping information option will add option 37 information to the packet.
  - If an incoming packet is a DHCPv6 reply packet with option 37 information, enabling the DHCPv6 snooping information option will remove option 37 information from the packet.

- When this switch inserts Option 37 information in DHCPv6 client request packets, the switch's MAC address (hexadecimal) is used for the remote ID.

EXAMPLE

This example enables the DHCPv6 Snooping Remote-ID Option.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy

This command sets the remote-id option policy for DHCPv6 client packets that include Option 37 information. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy {**drop** | **keep** | **replace**}

no ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy

drop - Drops the client's request packet instead of relaying it.

keep - Retains the Option 37 information in the client request, and forwards the packets to trusted ports.

replace - Replaces the Option 37 remote-ID in the client's request with the relay agent's remote-ID (when DHCPv6 snooping is enabled), and forwards the packets to trusted ports.

DEFAULT SETTING

drop

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

When the switch receives DHCPv6 packets from clients that already include DHCP Option 37 information, the switch can be configured to set the action policy for these packets. The switch can either drop the DHCPv6 packets, keep the existing information, or replace it with the switch's relay agent information.

EXAMPLE

This example configures the switch to keep existing remote-id option 37 information within DHCPv6 client packets and forward it.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 dhcp snooping option remote-id policy replace
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan

This command enables DHCPv6 snooping on the specified VLAN. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan** {*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*}

vlan-id - ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)

vlan-range - A consecutive range of VLANs indicated by the use a hyphen, or a random group of VLANs with each entry separated by a comma.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When DHCPv6 snooping enabled globally using the ipv6 dhcp snooping command, and enabled on a VLAN with this command, DHCPv6 packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted ports within the VLAN as specified by the ipv6 dhcp snooping trust command.

- When the DHCPv6 snooping is globally disabled, DHCPv6 snooping can still be configured for specific VLANs, but the changes will not take effect until DHCPv6 snooping is globally re-enabled.

- When DHCPv6 snooping is enabled globally, and then disabled on a VLAN, all dynamic bindings learned for this VLAN are removed from the binding table.

EXAMPLE

This example enables DHCP6 snooping for VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan 1
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 dhcp snooping (903)
ipv6 dhcp snooping trust (908)

ipv6 dhcp snooping max-binding

This command sets the maximum number of entries which can be stored in the binding database for an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 dhcp snooping max-binding *count*

no ipv6 dhcp snooping max-binding

count - Maximum number of entries. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

5

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

EXAMPLE

This example sets the maximum number of binding entries to 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp snooping max-binding 1
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 dhcp snooping trust

This command configures the specified interface as trusted. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 dhcp snooping trust**

DEFAULT SETTING

All interfaces are untrusted

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- A trusted interface is an interface that is configured to receive only messages from within the network. An untrusted interface is an interface that is configured to receive messages from outside the network or fire wall.
- Set all ports connected to DHCv6 servers within the local network or fire wall to trusted, and all other ports outside the local network or fire wall to untrusted.
- When DHCPv6 snooping is enabled globally using the ipv6 dhcp snooping command, and enabled on a VLAN with ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan command, DHCPv6 packet filtering will be performed on any untrusted ports within the VLAN according to the default status, or as specifically configured for an interface with the **no ipv6 dhcp snooping trust** command.
- When an untrusted port is changed to a trusted port, all the dynamic DHCPv6 snooping bindings associated with this port are removed.
- *Additional considerations when the switch itself is a DHCPv6 client* – The port(s) through which it submits a client request to the DHCPv6 server must be configured as trusted.

EXAMPLE

This example sets port 5 to untrusted.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#no ipv6 dhcp snooping trust
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 dhcp snooping (903)
ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan (907)

clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

This command clears DHCPv6 snooping binding table entries from RAM. Use this command without any optional keywords to clear all entries from the binding table.

SYNTAX

clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding [*mac-address ipv6-address*]

mac-address - Specifies a MAC address entry. (Format: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx)

ipv6-address - Corresponding IPv6 address. This address must be entered according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding 00-12-cf-01-02-03 2001::1
Console(config)#
```

clear ipv6 dhcp snooping database flash

This command removes all dynamically learned snooping entries from flash memory.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#clear ipv6 dhcp snooping database flash
Console(config)#
```

show ipv6 dhcp snooping

This command shows the DHCPv6 snooping configuration settings.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 dhcp snooping
Global DHCPv6 Snooping status: disabled
DHCPv6 Snooping remote-id option status: disabled
DHCPv6 Snooping remote-id policy: drop
DHCPv6 Snooping is configured on the following VLANs:
   1,
Interface           Trusted       Max-binding  Current-binding
---------           ---------     -----------  ---------------
Eth 1/1             No                      5                0
Eth 1/2             No                      5                0
Eth 1/3             No                      5                0
Eth 1/4             No                      5                0
Eth 1/5             Yes                     5                0
.
.
.
```

show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

This command shows the DHCPv6 snooping binding table entries.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding
NA - Non-temporary address
TA - Temporary address
-------------------------------------- ----------- ---- ------- ----
Link-layer Address: 00-13-49-aa-39-26
IPv6 Address                            Lifetime   VLAN Port    Type
--------------------------------------- ---------- ---- ------- ----
2001:b021:1435:5612:ab3c:6792:a452:6712    2591998    1 Eth 1/5   NA
--------------------------------------- ---------- ---- ------- ----
Link-layer Address: 00-12-cf-01-02-03
IPv6 Address                            Lifetime   VLAN Port    Type
--------------------------------------- ---------- ---- ------- ----
                           2001:b000::1    2591912    1 Eth 1/3   NA
Console#
```

show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics

This command shows statistics for DHCPv6 snooping client, server and relay packets.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics
DHCPv6 Snooping Statistics:
    Client Packet: Solicit, Request, Confirm, Renew, Rebind,
                         Decline, Release, Information-request
    Server Packet: Advertise, Reply, Reconfigure
    Relay  Packet: Relay-forward, Relay-reply
State     Client    Server    Relay     Total
--------  --------  --------  --------  --------
Received        10         9         0        19
Sent             9         9         0        18
Droped           1         0         0         1

Console#
```

IPV4 SOURCE GUARD

IP Source Guard is a security feature that filters IPv4 traffic on network interfaces based on manually configured entries in the IPv4 Source Guard table, or dynamic entries in the DHCPv4 Snooping table when enabled (see "DHCPv4 Snooping" on page 891). IPv4 source guard can be used to prevent traffic attacks caused when a host tries to use the IPv4 address of a neighbor to access the network. This section describes commands used to configure IPv4 Source Guard.

Table 94: IPv4 Source Guard Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip source-guard binding	Adds a static address to the source-guard binding table	GC
ip source-guard	Configures the switch to filter inbound traffic based on source IP address, or source IP address and corresponding MAC address	IC
ip source-guard max-binding	Sets the maximum number of entries that can be bound to an interface	IC
ip source-guard mode	Sets the source-guard learning mode to search for addresses in the ACL binding table or the MAC address binding table	IC
clear ip source-guard binding blocked	Remove all blocked records	IC
show ip source-guard	Shows whether source guard is enabled or disabled on each interface	PE
show ip source-guard binding	Shows the source guard binding table	PE, NE

ip source-guard binding

This command adds a static address to the source-guard ACL or MAC address binding table. Use the **no** form to remove a static entry.

SYNTAX

ip source-guard binding [**mode** {**acl** | **mac**}] *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* **interface ethernet** *unit/port*

no ip source-guard binding [**mode** {**acl** | **mac**}] *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*

mode - Specifies the binding mode.

acl - Adds binding to ACL table.

mac - Adds binding to MAC address

mac-address - A valid unicast MAC address.

vlan-id - ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)

ip-address - A valid unicast IP address, including classful types A, B or C.

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

No configured entries

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If the binding mode is not specified in this command, the entry is bound to the ACL table by default.
- Table entries include a MAC address, IP address, lease time, entry type (Static-IP-SG-Binding, Dynamic-DHCP-Binding), VLAN identifier, and port identifier.
- All static entries are configured with an infinite lease time, which is indicated with a value of zero by the show ip source-guard command (page 917).
- When source guard is enabled, traffic is filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping, or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table with this command.
- Static bindings are processed as follows:
  - If there is no entry with same VLAN ID and MAC address, a new entry is added to binding table using the type of static IP source guard binding.
  - If there is an entry with same VLAN ID and MAC address, and the type of entry is static IP source guard binding, then the new entry will replace the old one.
  - If there is an entry with same VLAN ID and MAC address, and the type of the entry is dynamic DHCP snooping binding, then the new entry will replace the old one and the entry type will be changed to static IP source guard binding.

EXAMPLE

This example configures a static source-guard binding on port 5. Since the binding mode is not specified, the entry is bound to the ACL table by default.

```
Console(config)#ip source-guard binding 11-22-33-44-55-66 vlan 1 192.168.0.99
  interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip source-guard (914)
ip dhcp snooping (892)
ip dhcp snooping vlan (897)

ip source-guard

This command configures the switch to filter inbound traffic based on source IP address, or source IP address and corresponding MAC address. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

ip source-guard {**sip** | **sip-mac**}

no ip source-guard

sip - Filters traffic based on IP addresses stored in the binding table.

sip-mac - Filters traffic based on IP addresses and corresponding MAC addresses stored in the binding table.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Source guard is used to filter traffic on an insecure port which receives messages from outside the network or fire wall, and therefore may be subject to traffic attacks caused by a host trying to use the IP address of a neighbor.

- Setting source guard mode to “sip” or “sip-mac” enables this function on the selected port. Use the “sip” option to check the VLAN ID, source IP address, and port number against all entries in the binding table. Use the “sip-mac” option to check these same parameters, plus the source MAC address. Use the **no ip source guard** command to disable this function on the selected port.

- When enabled, traffic is filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping, or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table.

- Table entries include a MAC address, IP address, lease time, entry type (Static-IP-SG-Binding, Dynamic-DHCP-Binding, VLAN identifier, and port identifier.

- Static addresses entered in the source guard binding table with the ip source-guard binding command are automatically configured with an infinite lease time. Dynamic entries learned via DHCP snooping are configured by the DHCP server itself.

- If the IP source guard is enabled, an inbound packet’s IP address (sip option) or both its IP address and corresponding MAC address (sip-mac option) will be checked against the binding table. If no matching entry is found, the packet will be dropped.

- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:
    - If DHCPv4 snooping is disabled (see page 892), IP source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IP address, port number, and source MAC address (for the sip-mac option). If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IP source guard binding, the packet will be forwarded.
    - If the DHCP snooping is enabled, IP source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IP address, port number, and source MAC address (for the sip-mac option). If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IP source guard binding, or dynamic DHCP snooping binding, the packet will be forwarded.
    - If IP source guard if enabled on an interface for which IP source bindings (dynamically learned via DHCP snooping or manually configured) are not yet configured, the switch will drop all IP traffic on that port, except for DHCP packets.
    - Only unicast addresses are accepted for static bindings.

EXAMPLE

This example enables IP source guard on port 5.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#ip source-guard sip
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip source-guard binding (912)
ip dhcp snooping (892)
ip dhcp snooping vlan (897)

ip source-guard max-binding

This command sets the maximum number of entries that can be bound to an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip source-guard [**mode** {**acl** | **mac**}] **max-binding** *number*

no ip source-guard [**mode** {**acl** | **mac**}] **max-binding**

mode - Specifies the learning mode.

acl - Searches for addresses in the ACL table.

mac - Searches for addresses in the MAC address table.

number - The maximum number of IP addresses that can be mapped to an interface in the binding table. (Range: 1-5 for ACL mode; 1-1024 for MAC mode)

DEFAULT SETTING

5

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command sets the maximum number of address entries that can be mapped to an interface in the binding table, including both dynamic entries discovered by DHCP snooping and static entries set by the ip source-guard command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the maximum number of allowed entries in the binding table for port 5 to one entry. The mode is not specified, and therefore defaults to the ACL binding table.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#ip source-guard max-binding 1
Console(config-if)#
```

ip source-guard mode

This command sets the source-guard learning mode to search for addresses in the ACL binding table or the MAC address binding table. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip source-guard mode {**acl** | **mac**}

no ip source-guard mode

mode - Specifies the learning mode.

acl - Searches for addresses in the ACL table.

mac - Searches for addresses in the MAC address table.

DEFAULT SETTING

ACL

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

This command sets the binding table mode for the specified interface to MAC mode:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#ip source-guard mode mac
Console(config-if)#
```

clear ip source-guard binding blocked

This command remove all blocked records.

SYNTAX

clear ip source-guard binding blocked

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

When IP Source-Guard detects an invalid packet it creates a blocked record. These records can be viewed using the show ip source-guard binding blocked command. A maximum of 512 blocked records can be stored before the switch overwrites the oldest record with new blocked records. Use the **clear ip source-guard binding blocked** command to clear this table.

EXAMPLE

This command clears the blocked record table.

```
Console(config)#clear ip source-guard binding blocked
Console(config)#
```

show ip source-guard

This command shows whether source guard is enabled or disabled on each interface.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip source-guard
                                         ACL Table     MAC Table
Interface   Filter-type   Filter-table   Max-binding   Max-binding
---------   -----------   ------------   -----------   -----------
Eth 1/1     DISABLED      ACL                      5          1024
Eth 1/2     DISABLED      ACL                      5          1024
Eth 1/3     DISABLED      ACL                      5          1024
Eth 1/4     DISABLED      ACL                      5          1024
Eth 1/5     DISABLED      ACL                      5          1024
:
```

show ip source-guard binding

This command shows the source guard binding table.

Syntax

show ip source-guard binding [**dhcp-snooping** |
static [**acl** | **mac**] | **blocked** [**vlan** *vlan-id* | **interface** *interface*]

dhcp-snooping - Shows dynamic entries configured with DHCP Snooping commands (see page 891)

static - Shows static entries configured with the ip source-guard binding command (see page 912).

- **acl** - Shows static entries in the ACL binding table.
- **mac** - Shows static entries in the MAC address binding table.

blocked - Shows blocked records of invalid packets.

- *vlan-id* (Range: 1-4094)
- *interface*
  - **ethernet** *unit/port*
    - *unit* - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)
    - *port* - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

Command Mode

Normal Exec

Example

```
Console#show ip source-guard binding
MAC Address       IP Address      Lease(sec) Type           VLAN      Interface
----------------- --------------- ---------- -------------- --------- ---------
11-22-33-44-55-66 192.168.0.99             0 Static                 1 Eth 1/5
Console#
```

IPV6 SOURCE GUARD

IPv6 Source Guard is a security feature that filters IPv6 traffic on non-routed, Layer 2 network interfaces based on manually configured entries in the IPv6 Source Guard table, or dynamic entries in the Neighbor Discovery Snooping table or DHCPv6 Snooping table when either snooping protocol is enabled (see "DHCPv6 Snooping" on page 902). IPv6 source guard can be used to prevent traffic attacks caused when a host tries to use the IPv6 address of a neighbor to access the network. This section describes commands used to configure IPv6 Source Guard.

Table 95: IPv6 Source Guard Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ipv6 source-guard binding	Adds a static address to the source-guard binding table	GC
ipv6 source-guard	Configures the switch to filter inbound traffic based on source IP address	IC
ipv6 source-guard max-binding	Sets the maximum number of entries that can be bound to an interface	IC
show ipv6 source-guard	Shows whether source guard is enabled or disabled on each interface	PE
show ipv6 source-guard binding	Shows the source guard binding table	PE

ipv6 source-guard binding

This command adds a static address to the source-guard binding table. Use the **no** form to remove a static entry.

SYNTAX

ipv6 source-guard binding *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id ipv6-address* **interface** *interface*

no ipv6 source-guard binding *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*

mac-address - A valid unicast MAC address.

vlan-id - ID of a configured VLAN (Range: 1-4094)

ipv6-address - Corresponding IPv6 address. This address must be entered according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

No configured entries

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Table entries include an associated MAC address, IPv6 global unicast address, entry type (Static-IPv6-SG-Binding, Dynamic-ND-Snooping, Dynamic-DHCPv6-Snooping), VLAN identifier, and port identifier.
- Traffic filtering is based only on the source IPv6 address, VLAN ID, and port number.
- All static entries are configured with an infinite lease time, which is indicated with a value of zero by the show ipv6 source-guard command.
- When source guard is enabled, traffic is filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table with this command.
- Static bindings are processed as follows:
  - If there is no entry with same and MAC address and IPv6 address, a new entry is added to binding table using static IPv6 source guard binding.
  - If there is an entry with same MAC address and IPv6 address, and the type of entry is static IPv6 source guard binding, then the new entry will replace the old one.
  - If there is an entry with same MAC address and IPv6 address, and the type of the entry is either a dynamic ND snooping binding or DHCPv6 snooping binding, then the new entry will replace the old one and the entry type will be changed to static IPv6 source guard binding.
  - Only unicast addresses are accepted for static bindings.

EXAMPLE

This example configures a static source-guard binding on port 5.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 source-guard binding 00-ab-11-cd-23-45 vlan 1 2001::1
  interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 source-guard (921)
ipv6 dhcp snooping (903)
ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan (907)

ipv6 source-guard

This command configures the switch to filter inbound traffic based on the source IP address stored in the binding table. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

ipv6 source-guard sip

no ipv6 source-guard

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Source guard is used to filter traffic on an insecure port which receives messages from outside the network or fire wall, and therefore may be subject to traffic attacks caused by a host trying to use the IP address of a neighbor.
- This command checks the VLAN ID, IPv6 global unicast source IP address, and port number against all entries in the binding table. Use the **no ipv6 source guard** command to disable this function on the selected port.
- After IPv6 source guard is enabled on an interface, the switch initially blocks all IPv6 traffic received on that interface, except for ND packets allowed by ND snooping and DHCPv6 packets allowed by DHCPv6 snooping. A port access control list (ACL) is applied to the interface. Traffic is then filtered based upon dynamic entries learned via ND snooping or DHCPv6 snooping, or static addresses configured in the source guard binding table. The port allows only IPv6 traffic with a matching entry in the binding table and denies all other IPv6 traffic.
- Table entries include a MAC address, IPv6 global unicast address, entry type (Static-IPv6-SG-Binding, Dynamic-ND-Binding, Dynamic-DHCPv6-Binding), VLAN identifier, and port identifier.
- Static addresses entered in the source guard binding table with the ipv6 source-guard binding command are automatically configured with an infinite lease time. Dynamic entries learned via DHCPv6 snooping are configured by the DHCPv6 server itself.
- If IPv6 source guard is enabled, an inbound packet's source IPv6 address will be checked against the binding table. If no matching entry is found, the packet will be dropped.
- Filtering rules are implemented as follows:
    - If ND snooping and DHCPv6 snooping are disabled, IPv6 source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IPv6 address, and port number. If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the

entry type is static IPv6 source guard binding, the packet will be forwarded.

- If ND snooping or DHCPv6 snooping is enabled, IPv6 source guard will check the VLAN ID, source IP address, and port number. If a matching entry is found in the binding table and the entry type is static IPv6 source guard binding, dynamic ND snooping binding, or dynamic DHCPv6 snooping binding, the packet will be forwarded.
- If IPv6 source guard if enabled on an interface for which IPv6 source bindings (dynamically learned via ND snooping or DHCPv6 snooping, or manually configured) are not yet configured, the switch will drop all IPv6 traffic on that port, except for ND packets and DHCPv6 packets.
- Only IPv6 global unicast addresses are accepted for static bindings.

EXAMPLE

This example enables IP source guard on port 5.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#ipv6 source-guard sip
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 source-guard binding (919)
ipv6 dhcp snooping (903)
ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan (907)

ipv6 source-guard max-binding

This command sets the maximum number of entries that can be bound to an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 source-guard max-binding *number*

no ipv6 source-guard max-binding

number - The maximum number of IPv6 addresses that can be mapped to an interface in the binding table. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

5

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command sets the maximum number of address entries that can be mapped to an interface in the binding table, including both dynamic entries discovered by ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, and static entries set by the ipv6 source-guard command.

- IPv6 source guard maximum bindings must be set to a value higher than DHCPv6 snooping maximum bindings and ND snooping maximum bindings.

- If IPv6 source guard, ND snooping, and DHCPv6 snooping are enabled on a port, the dynamic bindings used by ND snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, and IPv6 source guard static bindings cannot exceed the maximum allowed bindings set by the **ipv6 source-guard max-binding** command. In other words, no new entries will be added to the IPv6 source guard binding table.

- If IPv6 source guard is enabled on a port, and the maximum number of allowed bindings is changed to a lower value, precedence is given to deleting entries learned through DHCPv6 snooping, ND snooping, and then manually configured IPv6 source guard static bindings, until the number of entries in the binding table reaches the newly configured maximum number of allowed bindings.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the maximum number of allowed entries in the binding table for port 5 to one entry.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#ipv6 source-guard max-binding 1
Console(config-if)#
```

show ipv6 source-guard

This command shows whether IPv6 source guard is enabled or disabled on each interface, and the maximum allowed bindings.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 source-guard
Interface   Filter-type   Max-binding
---------   -----------   -----------
Eth 1/1     DISABLED                5
Eth 1/2     DISABLED                5
Eth 1/3     DISABLED                5
Eth 1/4     DISABLED                5
Eth 1/5     SIP                     1
Eth 1/6     DISABLED                5
⋮
```

show ipv6 source-guard binding

This command shows the IPv6 source guard binding table.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 source-guard binding [**dynamic** | **static**]

dynamic - Shows dynamic entries configured with ND Snooping or DHCPv6 Snooping commands (see page 902)

static - Shows static entries configured with the ipv6 source-guard binding command.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 source-guard binding
MAC Address    IPv6 Address                            VLAN Interface Type
-------------- --------------------------------------- ---- --------- ----
00AB-11CD-2345                                 2001::1    1  Eth 1/5   STA
Console#
```

ARP INSPECTION

ARP Inspection validates the MAC-to-IP address bindings in Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets. It protects against ARP traffic with invalid address bindings, which forms the basis for certain “man-in-the-middle” attacks. This is accomplished by intercepting all ARP requests and responses and verifying each of these packets before the local ARP cache is updated or the packet is forwarded to the appropriate destination, dropping any invalid ARP packets.

ARP Inspection determines the validity of an ARP packet based on valid IP-to-MAC address bindings stored in a trusted database – the DHCP snooping binding database. ARP Inspection can also validate ARP packets against user-configured ARP access control lists (ACLs) for hosts with statically configured IP addresses.

This section describes commands used to configure ARP Inspection.

Table 96: ARP Inspection Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip arp inspection	Enables ARP Inspection globally on the switch	GC
ip arp inspection filter	Specifies an ARP ACL to apply to one or more VLANs	GC
ip arp inspection log-buffer logs	Sets the maximum number of entries saved in a log message, and the rate at these messages are sent	GC
ip arp inspection validate	Specifies additional validation of address components in an ARP packet	GC
ip arp inspection vlan	Enables ARP Inspection for a specified VLAN or range of VLANs	GC

Table 96: ARP Inspection Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
ip arp inspection limit	Sets a rate limit for the ARP packets received on a port	IC
ip arp inspection trust	Sets a port as trusted, and thus exempted from ARP Inspection	IC
show ip arp inspection configuration	Displays the global configuration settings for ARP Inspection	PE
show ip arp inspection interface	Shows the trust status and inspection rate limit for ports	PE
show ip arp inspection log	Shows information about entries stored in the log, including the associated VLAN, port, and address components	PE
show ip arp inspection statistics	Shows statistics about the number of ARP packets processed, or dropped for various reasons	PE
show ip arp inspection vlan	Shows configuration setting for VLANs, including ARP Inspection status, the ARP ACL name, and if the DHCP Snooping database is used after ACL validation is completed	PE

ip arp inspection

This command enables ARP Inspection globally on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip arp inspection**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When ARP Inspection is enabled globally with this command, it becomes active only on those VLANs where it has been enabled with the ip arp inspection vlan command.
- When ARP Inspection is enabled globally and enabled on selected VLANs, all ARP request and reply packets on those VLANs are redirected to the CPU and their switching is handled by the ARP Inspection engine.
- When ARP Inspection is disabled globally, it becomes inactive for all VLANs, including those where ARP Inspection is enabled.
- When ARP Inspection is disabled, all ARP request and reply packets bypass the ARP Inspection engine and their manner of switching matches that of all other packets.
- Disabling and then re-enabling global ARP Inspection will not affect the ARP Inspection configuration for any VLANs.

- When ARP Inspection is disabled globally, it is still possible to configure ARP Inspection for individual VLANs. These configuration changes will only become active after ARP Inspection is globally enabled again.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip arp inspection
Console(config)#
```

ip arp inspection filter

This command specifies an ARP ACL to apply to one or more VLANs. Use the **no** form to remove an ACL binding.

SYNTAX

ip arp inspection filter *arp-acl-name* **vlan** {*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*} [**static**]

arp-acl-name - Name of an ARP ACL.
(Maximum length: 16 characters)

vlan-id - VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

vlan-range - A consecutive range of VLANs indicated by the use a hyphen, or a random group of VLANs with each entry separated by a comma.

static - ARP packets are only validated against the specified ACL, address bindings in the DHCP snooping database is not checked.

DEFAULT SETTING

ARP ACLs are not bound to any VLAN
Static mode is not enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- ARP ACLs are configured with the commands described on page 365.

- If static mode is enabled, the switch compares ARP packets to the specified ARP ACLs. Packets matching an IP-to-MAC address binding in a permit or deny rule are processed accordingly. Packets not matching any of the ACL rules are dropped. Address bindings in the DHCP snooping database are not checked.

- If static mode is not enabled, packets are first validated against the specified ARP ACL. Packets matching a deny rule are dropped. All remaining packets are validated against the address bindings in the DHCP snooping database.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip arp inspection filter sales vlan 1
Console(config)#
```

ip arp inspection log-buffer logs

This command sets the maximum number of entries saved in a log message, and the rate at which these messages are sent. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

ip arp inspection log-buffer logs *message-number* **interval** *seconds*

no ip arp inspection log-buffer logs

message-number - The maximum number of entries saved in a log message. (Range: 0-256, where 0 means no events are saved)

seconds - The interval at which log messages are sent. (Range: 0-86400)

DEFAULT SETTING

Message Number: 5
Interval: 1 second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- ARP Inspection must be enabled with the ip arp inspection command before this command will be accepted by the switch.
- By default, logging is active for ARP Inspection, and cannot be disabled.
- When the switch drops a packet, it places an entry in the log buffer. Each entry contains flow information, such as the receiving VLAN, the port number, the source and destination IP addresses, and the source and destination MAC addresses.
- If multiple, identical invalid ARP packets are received consecutively on the same VLAN, then the logging facility will only generate one entry in the log buffer and one corresponding system message.
- The maximum number of entries that can be stored in the log buffer is determined by the *message-number* parameter. If the log buffer fills up before a message is sent, the oldest entry will be replaced with the newest one.
- The switch generates a system message on a rate-controlled basis determined by the *seconds* values. After the system message is generated, all entries are cleared from the log buffer.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip arp inspection log-buffer logs 1 interval 10
Console(config)#
```

ip arp inspection validate

This command specifies additional validation of address components in an ARP packet. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip arp inspection validate
{**dst-mac** [**ip** [**allow-zeros**] [**src-mac**]] |
ip [**allow-zeros**] [**src-mac**]] | **src-mac**}

no ip arp inspection validate

dst-mac - Checks the destination MAC address in the Ethernet header against the target MAC address in the ARP body. This check is performed for ARP responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.

ip - Checks the ARP body for invalid and unexpected IP addresses. Addresses include 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, and all IP multicast addresses. Sender IP addresses are checked in all ARP requests and responses, while target IP addresses are checked only in ARP responses.

allow-zeros - Allows sender IP address to be 0.0.0.0.

src-mac - Checks the source MAC address in the Ethernet header against the sender MAC address in the ARP body. This check is performed on both ARP requests and responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.

DEFAULT SETTING

No additional validation is performed

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

By default, ARP Inspection only checks the IP-to-MAC address bindings specified in an ARP ACL or in the DHCP Snooping database.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip arp inspection validate dst-mac
Console(config)#
```

ip arp inspection vlan

This command enables ARP Inspection for a specified VLAN or range of VLANs. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip arp inspection vlan** {*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*}

vlan-id - VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

vlan-range - A consecutive range of VLANs indicated by the use a hyphen, or a random group of VLANs with each entry separated by a comma.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled on all VLANs

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When ARP Inspection is enabled globally with the ip arp inspection command, it becomes active only on those VLANs where it has been enabled with this command.
- When ARP Inspection is enabled globally and enabled on selected VLANs, all ARP request and reply packets on those VLANs are redirected to the CPU and their switching is handled by the ARP Inspection engine.
- When ARP Inspection is disabled globally, it becomes inactive for all VLANs, including those where ARP Inspection is enabled.
- When ARP Inspection is disabled, all ARP request and reply packets bypass the ARP Inspection engine and their manner of switching matches that of all other packets.
- Disabling and then re-enabling global ARP Inspection will not affect the ARP Inspection configuration for any VLANs.
- When ARP Inspection is disabled globally, it is still possible to configure ARP Inspection for individual VLANs. These configuration changes will only become active after ARP Inspection is globally enabled again.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip arp inspection vlan 1,2
Console(config)#
```

ip arp inspection limit

This command sets a rate limit for the ARP packets received on a port. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip arp inspection limit {**rate** *pps* | **none**}

no ip arp inspection limit

pps - The maximum number of ARP packets that can be processed by the CPU per second. (Range: 0-2048, where 0 means that no ARP packets can be forwarded)

none - There is no limit on the number of ARP packets that can be processed by the CPU.

DEFAULT SETTING

15

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port, Static Aggregation)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command applies to both trusted and untrusted ports.
- When the rate of incoming ARP packets exceeds the configured limit, the switch drops all ARP packets in excess of the limit.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip arp inspection limit rate 150
Console(config-if)#
```

ip arp inspection trust

This command sets a port as trusted, and thus exempted from ARP Inspection. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip arp inspection trust**

DEFAULT SETTING

Untrusted

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port, Static Aggregation)

COMMAND USAGE

Packets arriving on untrusted ports are subject to any configured ARP Inspection and additional validation checks. Packets arriving on trusted ports bypass all of these checks, and are forwarded according to normal switching rules.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip arp inspection trust
Console(config-if)#
```

show ip arp inspection configuration

This command displays the global configuration settings for ARP Inspection.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip arp inspection configuration

ARP inspection global information:

Global IP ARP Inspection status : disabled
Log Message Interval            : 10 s
Log Message Number              : 1
Need Additional Validation(s)   : Yes
Additional Validation Type      : Destination MAC address
Console#
```

show ip arp inspection interface

This command shows the trust status and ARP Inspection rate limit for ports.

SYNTAX

show ip arp inspection interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip arp inspection interface ethernet 1/1

Port Number         Trust Status            Rate Limit (pps)
-------------    --------------------    ------------------------------
Eth 1/1             Trusted                    150
Console#
```

show ip arp inspection log

This command shows information about entries stored in the log, including the associated VLAN, port, and address components.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip arp inspection log
Total log entries number is 1

Num VLAN Port Src IP Address  Dst IP Address  Src MAC Address  Dst MAC Address
--- ---- ---- --------------  --------------  ---------------  --------------
1   1     11  192.168.2.2     192.168.2.1     00-04-E2-A0-E2-7C FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Console#
```

show ip arp inspection statistics

This command shows statistics about the number of ARP packets processed, or dropped for various reasons.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip arp inspection statistics

ARP packets received before rate limit                                : 150
ARP packets dropped due to rate limt                                  : 5
Total ARP packets processed by ARP Inspection                         : 150
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (source MAC address)     : 0
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (destination MAC address): 0
ARP packets dropped by additional validation (IP address)             : 0
ARP packets dropped by ARP ACLs                                       : 0
ARP packets dropped by DHCP snooping                                  : 0

Console#
```

show ip arp inspection vlan

This command shows the configuration settings for VLANs, including ARP Inspection status, the ARP ACL name, and if the DHCP Snooping database is used after ARP ACL validation is completed.

SYNTAX

show ip arp inspection vlan [*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

vlan-range - A consecutive range of VLANs indicated by the use a hyphen, or a random group of VLANs with each entry separated by a comma.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip arp inspection vlan 1

VLAN ID     DAI Status             ACL Name               ACL Status
--------   ---------------    --------------------    --------------------
1           disabled               sales                 static
Console#
```

DENIAL OF SERVICE PROTECTION

A denial-of-service attack (DoS attack) is an attempt to block the services provided by a computer or network resource. This kind of attack tries to prevent an Internet site or service from functioning efficiently or at all. In general, DoS attacks are implemented by either forcing the target to reset, to consume most of its resources so that it can no longer provide its intended service, or to obstruct the communication media between the intended users and the target so that they can no long communicate adequately.

This section describes commands used to protect against DoS attacks.

Table 97: DoS Protection Commands

Command	Function	Mode
dos-protection echo-chargen	Protects against DoS echo/chargen attacks	GC
dos-protection smurf	Protects against DoS smurf attacks	GC
dos-protection tcp-flooding	Protects against DoS TCP-flooding attacks	GC
dos-protection tcp-null-scan	Protects against DoS TCP-null-scan attacks	GC
dos-protection tcp-syn-fin-scan	Protects against DoS TCP-SYN/FIN-scan attacks	GC
dos-protection tcp-xmas-scan	Protects against DoS TCP-XMAS-scan attacks	GC
dos-protection udp-flooding	Protects against DoS UDP-flooding attacks	GC
dos-protection win-nuke	Protects against DoS WinNuke attacks	GC
show dos-protection	Shows the configuration settings for DoS protection	PE

dos-protection echo-chargen

This command protects against DoS echo/chargen attacks in which the echo service repeats anything sent to it, and the chargen (character generator) service generates a continuous stream of data. When used together, they create an infinite loop and result in a denial-of-service. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

dos-protection echo-chargen [**bit-rate-in-kilo** *rate*]

no dos-protection echo-chargen

rate – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled, 1000 kbits/second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection echo-chargen 65
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection smurf

This command protects against DoS smurf attacks in which a perpetrator generates a large amount of spoofed ICMP Echo Request traffic to the broadcast destination IP address (255.255.255.255), all of which uses a spoofed source address of the intended victim. The victim should crash due to the many interrupts required to send ICMP Echo response packets. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dos-protection smurf**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection smurf
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection tcp-flooding

This command protects against DoS TCP-flooding attacks in which a perpetrator sends a succession of TCP SYN requests (with or without a spoofed-Source IP) to a target and never returns ACK packets. These half-open connections will bind resources on the target, and no new connections can be made, resulting in a denial of service. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

dos-protection tcp-flooding [**bit-rate-in-kilo** *rate*]

no dos-protection tcp-flooding

rate – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled, 1000 kbits/second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection tcp-flooding 65
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection tcp-null-scan

This command protects against DoS TCP-null-scan attacks in which a TCP NULL scan message is used to identify listening TCP ports. The scan uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets which contain a sequence number of 0 and no flags. If the target's TCP port is closed, the target replies with a TCP RST (reset) packet. If the target TCP port is open, it simply discards the TCP NULL scan. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dos-protection tcp-null-scan**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection tcp-null-scan
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection tcp-syn-fin-scan

This command protects against DoS TCP-SYN/FIN-scan attacks in which a TCP SYN/FIN scan message is used to identify listening TCP ports. The scan uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets which contain SYN (synchronize) and FIN (finish) flags. If the target's TCP port is closed, the target replies with a TCP RST (reset) packet. If the target TCP port is open, it simply discards the TCP SYN FIN scan. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dos-protection syn-fin-scan**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection syn-fin-scan
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection tcp-xmas-scan

This command protects against DoS TCP-xmas-scan in which a so-called TCP XMAS scan message is used to identify listening TCP ports. This scan uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets which contain a sequence number of 0 and the URG, PSH and FIN flags. If the target's TCP port is closed, the target replies with a TCP RST packet. If the target TCP port is open, it simply discards the TCP XMAS scan. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dos-protection tcp-xmas-scan**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection tcp-xmas-scan
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection udp-flooding

This command protects against DoS UDP-flooding attacks in which a perpetrator sends a large number of UDP packets (with or without a spoofed-Source IP) to random ports on a remote host. The target will determine that application is listening at that port, and reply with an ICMP Destination Unreachable packet. It will be forced to send many ICMP packets, eventually leading it to be unreachable by other clients. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

dos-protection udp-flooding [**bit-rate-in-kilo** *rate*]

no dos-protection udp-flooding

rate – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled, 1000 kbits/second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection udp-flooding 65
Console(config)#
```

dos-protection win-nuke

This command protects against DoS WinNuke attacks in which affected the Microsoft Windows 3.1x/95/NT operating systems. In this type of attack, the perpetrator sends the string of OOB out-of-band (OOB) packets contained a TCP URG flag to the target computer on TCP port 139 (NetBIOS), casing it to lock up and display a “Blue Screen of Death.” This did not cause any damage to, or change data on, the computer’s hard disk, but any unsaved data would be lost. Microsoft made patches to prevent the WinNuke attack, but the OOB packets still put the service in a tight loop that consumed all available CPU time. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

dos-protection win-nuke [**bit-rate-in-kilo** *rate*]

no dos-protection udp-flooding

rate – Maximum allowed rate. (Range: 64-2000 kbits/second)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled, 1000 kbits/second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dos-protection win-nuke 65
Console(config)#
```

show dos-protection

This command shows the configuration settings for the DoS protection commands.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show dos-protection
Global DoS Protection:

 Echo/Chargen Attack : Disabled, 1000 kilobits per second
 Smurf Attack        : Enabled
 TCP Flooding Attack : Disabled, 1000 kilobits per second
 TCP Null Scan       : Enabled
 TCP SYN/FIN Scan    : Enabled
 TCP XMAS Scan       : Enabled
 UDP Flooding Attack : Disabled, 1000 kilobits per second
 WinNuke Attack      : Disabled, 1000 kilobits per second
Console#
```

PORT-BASED TRAFFIC SEGMENTATION

If tighter security is required for passing traffic from different clients through downlink ports on the local network and over uplink ports to the service provider, port-based traffic segmentation can be used to isolate traffic for individual clients.

Traffic belonging to each client is isolated to the allocated downlink ports. But the switch can be configured to either isolate traffic passing across a client's allocated uplink ports from the uplink ports assigned to other clients, or to forward traffic through the uplink ports used by other clients, allowing different clients to share access to their uplink ports where security is less likely to be compromised.

Table 98: Commands for Configuring Traffic Segmentation

Command	Function	Mode
traffic-segmentation	Enables traffic segmentation	GC
traffic-segmentation session	Creates a client session	GC
traffic-segmentation uplink/ downlink	Configures uplink/downlink ports for client sessions	GC
traffic-segmentation uplink-to-uplink	Specifies whether or not traffic can be forwarded between uplink ports assigned to different client sessions	GC
show traffic-segmentation	Displays the configured traffic segments	PE

traffic-segmentation

This command enables traffic segmentation. Use the **no** form to disable traffic segmentation.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **traffic-segmentation**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Traffic segmentation provides port-based security and isolation between ports within the VLAN. Data traffic on the downlink ports can only be forwarded to, and from, the designated uplink port(s). Data cannot pass between downlink ports in the same segmented group, nor to ports which do not belong to the same group.

◆ Traffic segmentation and normal VLANs can exist simultaneously within the same switch. Traffic may pass freely between uplink ports in segmented groups and ports in normal VLANs.

◆ When traffic segmentation is enabled, the forwarding state for the uplink and downlink ports assigned to different client sessions is shown below.

Table 99: Traffic Segmentation Forwarding

Destination Source	Session #1 Downlinks	Session #1 Uplinks	Session #2 Downlinks	Session #2 Uplinks	Normal Ports
Session #1 Downlink Ports	Blocking	Forwarding	Blocking	Blocking	Blocking
Session #1 Uplink Ports	Forwarding	Forwarding	Blocking	Blocking/ Forwarding*	Forwarding
Session #2 Downlink Ports	Blocking	Blocking	Blocking	Forwarding	Blocking
Session #2 Uplink Ports	Blocking	Blocking/ Forwarding*	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding
Normal Ports	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding	Forwarding

* The forwarding state for uplink-to-uplink ports is configured by the traffic-segmentation uplink-to-uplink command.

◆ When traffic segmentation is disabled, all ports operate in normal forwarding mode based on the settings specified by other functions such as VLANs and spanning tree protocol.

◆ Enter the **traffic-segmentation** command without any parameters to enable traffic segmentation. Then set the interface members for segmented groups using the traffic-segmentation uplink/downlink command.

◆ Enter **no traffic-segmentation** to disable traffic segmentation and clear the configuration settings for segmented groups.

EXAMPLE

This example enables traffic segmentation globally on the switch.

```
Console(config)#traffic-segmentation
Console(config)#
```

traffic-segmentation session

This command creates a traffic-segmentation client session. Use the **no** form to remove a client session.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **pvlan session** *session-id*

session-id – Traffic segmentation session. (Range: 1-4)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

Command Usage

- Use this command to create a new traffic-segmentation client session.
- Using the **no** form of this command will remove any assigned uplink or downlink ports, restoring these interfaces to normal operating mode.

Example

```
Console(config)#traffic-segmentation session 1
Console(config)#
```

traffic-segmentation uplink/downlink

This command configures the uplink and down-link ports for a segmented group of ports. Use the **no** form to remove a port from the segmented group.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **traffic-segmentation** [**session** *session-id*] {**uplink** *interface-list* [**downlink** *interface-list*] | **downlink** *interface-list*}

session-id – Traffic segmentation session. (Range: 1-4)

uplink – Specifies an uplink interface.

downlink – Specifies a downlink interface.

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

Session 1 if not defined
No segmented port groups are defined.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- A port cannot be configured in both an uplink and downlink list.
- A port can only be assigned to one traffic-segmentation session.

- When specifying an uplink or downlink, a list of ports may be entered by using a hyphen or comma in the *port* field. Note that lists are not supported for the *channel-id* field.

- A downlink port can only communicate with an uplink port in the same session. Therefore, if an uplink port is not configured for a session, the assigned downlink ports will not be able to communicate with any other ports.

- If a downlink port is not configured for the session, the assigned uplink ports will operate as normal ports.

EXAMPLE

This example enables traffic segmentation, and then sets port 10 as the uplink and ports 5-8 as downlinks.

```
Console(config)#traffic-segmentation
Console(config)#traffic-segmentation uplink ethernet 1/10
  downlink ethernet 1/5-8
Console(config)#
```

traffic-segmentation uplink-to-uplink

This command specifies whether or not traffic can be forwarded between uplink ports assigned to different client sessions. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **traffic-segmentation uplink-to-uplink** {**blocking** | **forwarding**}

blocking – Blocks traffic between uplink ports assigned to different sessions.

forwarding – Forwards traffic between uplink ports assigned to different sessions.

DEFAULT SETTING

Blocking

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example enables forwarding of traffic between uplink ports assigned to different client sessions.

```
Console(config)#traffic-segmentation uplink-to-uplink forwarding
Console(config)#
```

show traffic-segmentation

This command displays the configured traffic segments.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show traffic-segmentation

 Private VLAN Status   :                   Enabled
 Uplink-to-Uplink Mode :                  Forwarding

 Session   Uplink Ports                   Downlink Ports
--------- ------------------------------ -----------------------------
    1      Ethernet  1/1                  Ethernet  1/2
                                          Ethernet  1/3
                                          Ethernet  1/4
Console#
```

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ACCESS CONTROL LISTS

Access Control Lists (ACL) provide packet filtering for IPv4 frames (based on address, protocol, Layer 4 protocol port number or TCP control code), IPv6 frames (based on address, DSCP traffic class, or next header type), or any frames (based on MAC address or Ethernet type). To filter packets, first create an access list, add the required rules, and then bind the list to a specific port. This section describes the Access Control List commands.

Table 100: Access Control List Commands

Command Group	Function
IPv4 ACLs	Configures ACLs based on IPv4 addresses, TCP/UDP port number, protocol type, and TCP control code
IPv6 ACLs	Configures ACLs based on IPv6 addresses, DSCP traffic class, or next header type
MAC ACLs	Configures ACLs based on hardware addresses, packet format, and Ethernet type
ARP ACLs	Configures ACLs based on ARP messages addresses
ACL Information	Displays ACLs and associated rules; shows ACLs assigned to each port

IPV4 ACLS

The commands in this section configure ACLs based on IPv4 addresses, TCP/UDP port number, protocol type, and TCP control code. To configure IPv4 ACLs, first create an access list containing the required permit or deny rules, and then bind the access list to one or more ports.

Table 101: IPv4 ACL Commands

Command	Function	Mode
access-list ip	Creates an IP ACL and enters configuration mode for standard or extended IPv4 ACLs	GC
permit, deny	Filters packets matching a specified source IPv4 address	IPv4-STD-ACL
permit, deny	Filters packets meeting the specified criteria, including source and destination IPv4 address, TCP/UDP port number, protocol type, and TCP control code	IPv4-EXT-ACL
ip access-group	Binds an IPv4 ACL to a port	IC
show ip access-group	Shows port assignments for IPv4 ACLs	PE
show ip access-list	Displays the rules for configured IPv4 ACLs	PE

access-list ip

This command adds an IP access list and enters configuration mode for standard or extended IPv4 ACLs. Use the **no** form to remove the specified ACL.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **access-list ip** {**standard** | **extended**} *acl-name*

standard – Specifies an ACL that filters packets based on the source IP address.

extended – Specifies an ACL that filters packets based on the source or destination IP address, and other more specific criteria.

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 32 characters, no spaces or other special characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When you create a new ACL or enter configuration mode for an existing ACL, use the **permit** or **deny** command to add new rules to the bottom of the list.
- To remove a rule, use the **no permit** or **no deny** command followed by the exact text of a previously configured rule.
- An ACL can contain up to 64 rules.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#access-list ip standard david
Console(config-std-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (945)
ip access-group (948)
show ip access-list (949)

permit, deny (Standard IP ACL)

This command adds a rule to a Standard IPv4 ACL. The rule sets a filter condition for packets emanating from the specified source. Use the **no** form to remove a rule.

SYNTAX

{**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | *source bitmask* | **host** *source*} [**time-range** *time-range-name*]

no {**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | *source bitmask* | **host** *source*}

any – Any source IP address.

source – Source IP address.

bitmask – Dotted decimal number representing the address bits to match.

host – Keyword followed by a specific IP address.

time-range-name - Name of the time range.
(Range: 1-16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Standard IPv4 ACL

COMMAND USAGE

- New rules are appended to the end of the list.
- Address bit masks are similar to a subnet mask, containing four integers from 0 to 255, each separated by a period. The binary mask uses 1 bits to indicate “match” and 0 bits to indicate “ignore.” The bitmask is bitwise ANDed with the specified source IP address, and then compared with the address for each IP packet entering the port(s) to which this ACL has been assigned.

EXAMPLE

This example configures one permit rule for the specific address 10.1.1.21 and another rule for the address range 168.92.16.x – 168.92.31.x using a bitmask.

```
Console(config-std-acl)#permit host 10.1.1.21
Console(config-std-acl)#permit 168.92.16.0 255.255.240.0
Console(config-std-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

access-list ip (944)
Time Range (762)

permit, deny (Extended IPv4 ACL)

This command adds a rule to an Extended IPv4 ACL. The rule sets a filter condition for packets with specific source or destination IP addresses, protocol types, source or destination protocol ports, or TCP control codes. Use the **no** form to remove a rule.

SYNTAX

```
{permit | deny} [protocol-number | udp]
    {any | source address-bitmask | host source}
    {any | destination address-bitmask | host destination}
    [precedence precedence] [dscp dscp]
    [source-port sport [bitmask]]
    [destination-port dport [port-bitmask]]
    [time-range time-range-name]

no {permit | deny} [protocol-number | udp]
    {any | source address-bitmask | host source}
    {any | destination address-bitmask | host destination}
    [precedence precedence] [dscp dscp]
    [source-port sport [bitmask]]
    [destination-port dport [port-bitmask]]

{permit | deny} tcp
    {any | source address-bitmask | host source}
    {any | destination address-bitmask | host destination}
    [precedence precedence] [dscp dscp]
    [source-port sport [bitmask]]
    [destination-port dport [port-bitmask]]
    [control-flag control-flags flag-bitmask]
    [time-range time-range-name]

no {permit | deny} tcp
    {any | source address-bitmask | host source}
    {any | destination address-bitmask | host destination}
    [precedence precedence] [dscp dscp]
    [source-port sport [bitmask]]
    [destination-port dport [port-bitmask]]
    [control-flag control-flags flag-bitmask]
```

protocol-number – A specific protocol number. (Range: 0-255)

source – Source IP address.

destination – Destination IP address.

address-bitmask – Decimal number representing the address bits to match.

host – Keyword followed by a specific IP address.

precedence – IP precedence level. (Range: 0-7)

dscp – DSCP priority level. (Range: 0-63)

sport – Protocol[18] source port number. (Range: 0-65535)

dport – Protocol[18] destination port number. (Range: 0-65535)

port-bitmask – Decimal number representing the port bits to match. (Range: 0-65535)

---

[18] Includes TCP, UDP or other protocol types.

control-flags – Decimal number (representing a bit string) that specifies flag bits in byte 14 of the TCP header. (Range: 0-63)

flag-bitmask – Decimal number representing the code bits to match.

time-range-name - Name of the time range.
(Range: 1-16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Extended IPv4 ACL

COMMAND USAGE

- All new rules are appended to the end of the list.
- Address bit masks are similar to a subnet mask, containing four integers from 0 to 255, each separated by a period. The binary mask uses 1 bits to indicate "match" and 0 bits to indicate "ignore." The bit mask is bitwise ANDed with the specified source IP address, and then compared with the address for each IP packet entering the port(s) to which this ACL has been assigned.
- You can specify both Precedence and ToS in the same rule. However, if DSCP is used, then neither Precedence nor ToS can be specified.
- The control-code bitmask is a decimal number (representing an equivalent bit mask) that is applied to the control code. Enter a decimal number, where the equivalent binary bit "1" means to match a bit and "0" means to ignore a bit. The following bits may be specified:
  - 1 (fin) – Finish
  - 2 (syn) – Synchronize
  - 4 (rst) – Reset
  - 8 (psh) – Push
  - 16 (ack) – Acknowledgement
  - 32 (urg) – Urgent pointer

  For example, use the code value and mask below to catch packets with the following flags set:

  - SYN flag valid, use "control-code 2 2"
  - Both SYN and ACK valid, use "control-code 18 18"
  - SYN valid and ACK invalid, use "control-code 2 18"

EXAMPLE

This example accepts any incoming packets if the source address is within subnet 10.7.1.x. For example, if the rule is matched; i.e., the rule (10.7.1.0 & 255.255.255.0) equals the masked address (10.7.1.2 & 255.255.255.0), the packet passes through.

```
Console(config-ext-acl)#permit 10.7.1.1 255.255.255.0 any
Console(config-ext-acl)#
```

This allows TCP packets from class C addresses 192.168.1.0 to any destination address when set for destination TCP port 80 (i.e., HTTP).

```
Console(config-ext-acl)#permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 any destination-port
  80
Console(config-ext-acl)#
```

This permits all TCP packets from class C addresses 192.168.1.0 with the TCP control code set to “SYN.”

```
Console(config-ext-acl)#permit tcp 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 any control-
  flag 2 2
Console(config-ext-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

access-list ip (944)
Time Range (762)

ip access-group

This command binds an IPv4 ACL to a port. Use the **no** form to remove the port.

SYNTAX

ip access-group *acl-name* **in**
[**time-range** *time-range-name*] [**counter**]

no ip access-group *acl-name* **in**

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

in – Indicates that this list applies to ingress packets.

time-range-name - Name of the time range. (Range: 1-16 characters)

counter – Enables counter for ACL statistics.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Only one ACL can be bound to a port.

- If an ACL is already bound to a port and you bind a different ACL to it, the switch will replace the old binding with the new one.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#int eth 1/2
Console(config-if)#ip access-group david in
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ip access-list (949)
Time Range (762)

show ip access-group

This command shows the ports assigned to IP ACLs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip access-group
Interface ethernet 1/2
 IP access-list david in
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip access-group (948)

show ip access-list

This command displays the rules for configured IPv4 ACLs.

SYNTAX

show ip access-list {**standard** | **extended**} [*acl-name*]

standard – Specifies a standard IP ACL.

extended – Specifies an extended IP ACL.

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip access-list standard
IP standard access-list david:
  permit host 10.1.1.21
  permit 168.92.0.0 255.255.15.0
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (945)
ip access-group (948)

IPV6 ACLS

The commands in this section configure ACLs based on IPv6 addresses, DSCP traffic class, or next header type. To configure IPv6 ACLs, first create an access list containing the required permit or deny rules, and then bind the access list to one or more ports.

Table 102: IPv6 ACL Commands

Command	Function	Mode
access-list ipv6	Creates an IPv6 ACL and enters configuration mode for standard or extended IPv6 ACLs	GC
permit, deny	Filters packets matching a specified source IPv6 address	IPv6-STD-ACL
permit, deny	Filters packets meeting the specified criteria, including source or destination IPv6 address, DSCP traffic class, or next header type	IPv6-EXT-ACL
ipv6 access-group	Adds a port to an IPv6 ACL	IC
show ipv6 access-group	Shows port assignments for IPv6 ACLs	PE
show ipv6 access-list	Displays the rules for configured IPv6 ACLs	PE

access-list ipv6

This command adds an IP access list and enters configuration mode for standard or extended IPv6 ACLs. Use the **no** form to remove the specified ACL.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **access-list ipv6** {**standard** | **extended**} *acl-name*

standard – Specifies an ACL that filters packets based on the source IP address.

extended – Specifies an ACL that filters packets based on the destination IP address, and other more specific criteria.

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When you create a new ACL or enter configuration mode for an existing ACL, use the **permit** or **deny** command to add new rules to the bottom of the list. To create an ACL, you must add at least one rule to the list.
- To remove a rule, use the **no permit** or **no deny** command followed by the exact text of a previously configured rule.
- An ACL can contain up to 64 rules.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#access-list ipv6 standard david
Console(config-std-ipv6-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (Standard IPv6 ACL) (951)
permit, deny (Extended IPv6 ACL) (952)
ipv6 access-group (954)
show ipv6 access-list (955)

permit, deny (Standard IPv6 ACL)

This command adds a rule to a Standard IPv6 ACL. The rule sets a filter condition for packets emanating from the specified source. Use the **no** form to remove a rule.

SYNTAX

{**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address* |
source-ipv6-address[/*prefix-length*]}
[**time-range** *time-range-name*]

no {**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address* |
source-ipv6-address[/*prefix-length*]}

any – Any source IP address.

host – Keyword followed by a specific IP address.

source-ipv6-address - An IPv6 source address or network class. The address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

prefix-length - A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix; i.e., the network portion of the address. (Range: 0-128)

time-range-name - Name of the time range.
(Range: 1-16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Standard IPv6 ACL

COMMAND USAGE

New rules are appended to the end of the list.

EXAMPLE

This example configures one permit rule for the specific address 2009:DB9:2229::79 and another rule for the addresses with the network prefix 2009:DB9:2229:5::/64.

```
Console(config-std-ipv6-acl)#permit host 2009:DB9:2229::79
Console(config-std-ipv6-acl)#permit 2009:DB9:2229:5::/64
Console(config-std-ipv6-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

access-list ipv6 (950)
Time Range (762)

permit, deny
(Extended IPv6 ACL)

This command adds a rule to an Extended IPv6 ACL. The rule sets a filter condition for packets with specific source or destination IP addresses, or next header type. Use the **no** form to remove a rule.

SYNTAX

{**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address* |
    source-ipv6-address[*/prefix-length*]}
    {**any** | *destination-ipv6-address*[*/prefix-length*]} [**dscp** *dscp*]
    [**next-header** *next-header*]
    [**time-range** *time-range-name*]

no {**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address* |
    source-ipv6-address[*/prefix-length*]}
    {**any** | *destination-ipv6-address*[*/prefix-length*]}
    [**dscp** *dscp*] [**next-header** *next-header*]

any – Any IP address (an abbreviation for the IPv6 prefix ::/0).

host – Keyword followed by a specific source IP address.

source-ipv6-address - An IPv6 source address or network class. The address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

destination-ipv6-address - An IPv6 destination address or network class. The address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

prefix-length - A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix; i.e., the network portion of the address. (Range: 0-128 for source prefix, 0-8 for destination prefix)

dscp – DSCP traffic class. (Range: 0-63)

next-header – Identifies the type of header immediately following the IPv6 header. (Range: 0-255)

time-range-name - Name of the time range. (Range: 1-16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Extended IPv6 ACL

COMMAND USAGE

- All new rules are appended to the end of the list.
- Optional internet-layer information is encoded in separate headers that may be placed between the IPv6 header and the upper-layer header in a packet. There are a small number of such extension headers, each identified by a distinct Next Header value. IPv6 supports the values defined for the IPv4 Protocol field in RFC 1700, including these commonly used headers:

0	: Hop-by-Hop Options	(RFC 2460)
6	: TCP Upper-layer Header	(RFC 1700)
17	: UDP Upper-layer Header	(RFC 1700)
43	: Routing	(RFC 2460)
44	: Fragment	(RFC 2460)
51	: Authentication	(RFC 2402)
50	: Encapsulating Security Payload	(RFC 2406)
60	: Destination Options	(RFC 2460)

EXAMPLE

This example accepts any incoming packets if the destination address is 2009:DB9:2229::79/8.

```
Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl)#permit 2009:DB9:2229::79/8
Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl)#
```

This allows packets to any destination address when the DSCP value is 5.

```
Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl)#permit any dscp 5
Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl)#
```

This allows any packets sent to the destination 2009:DB9:2229::79/48 when the next header is 43."

```
Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl)#permit 2009:DB9:2229::79/48 next-header 43
Console(config-ext-ipv6-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

access-list ipv6 (950)
Time Range (762)

ipv6 access-group

This command binds a port to an IPv6 ACL. Use the **no** form to remove the port.

SYNTAX

ipv6 access-group *acl-name* **in**
[**time-range** *time-range-name*] [**counter**]

no ipv6 access-group *acl-name* **in**

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

in – Indicates that this list applies to ingress packets.

time-range-name - Name of the time range.
(Range: 1-16 characters)

counter – Enables counter for ACL statistics.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- A port can only be bound to one ACL.
- If a port is already bound to an ACL and you bind it to a different ACL, the switch will replace the old binding with the new one.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#ipv6 access-group standard david in
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ipv6 access-list (955)
Time Range (762)

show ipv6 access-group

This command shows the ports assigned to IPv6 ACLs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 access-group
Interface ethernet 1/2
 IPv6 standard access-list david in
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 access-group (954)

show ipv6 access-list

This command displays the rules for configured IPv6 ACLs.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 access-list {**standard** | **extended**} [*acl-name*]

standard – Specifies a standard IPv6 ACL.

extended – Specifies an extended IPv6 ACL.

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 access-list standard
IPv6 standard access-list david:
  permit host 2009:DB9:2229::79
  permit 2009:DB9:2229:5::/64
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (Standard IPv6 ACL) (951)
permit, deny (Extended IPv6 ACL) (952)
ipv6 access-group (954)

MAC ACLS

The commands in this section configure ACLs based on hardware addresses, packet format, and Ethernet type. The ACLs can further specify optional IP and IPv6 addresses including protocol type and upper layer ports. To configure MAC ACLs, first create an access list containing the required permit or deny rules, and then bind the access list to one or more ports.

Table 103: MAC ACL Commands

Command	Function	Mode
access-list mac	Creates a MAC ACL and enters configuration mode	GC
permit, deny	Filters packets matching a specified source and destination address, packet format, and Ethernet type. They can be further specified using optional IP and IPv6 addresses including protocol type and upper layer ports.	MAC-ACL
mac access-group	Binds a MAC ACL to a port	IC
show mac access-group	Shows port assignments for MAC ACLs	PE
show mac access-list	Displays the rules for configured MAC ACLs	PE

access-list mac

This command enters MAC ACL configuration mode. Rules can be added to filter packets matching a specified MAC source or destination address (i.e., physical layer address), or Ethernet protocol type. Rules can also be used to filter packets based on IPv4/v6 addresses, including Layer 4 ports and protocol types. Use the **no** form to remove the specified ACL.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **access-list mac** *acl-name*

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters, no spaces or other special characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When you create a new ACL or enter configuration mode for an existing ACL, use the **permit** or **deny** command to add new rules to the bottom of the list.
- To remove a rule, use the **no permit** or **no deny** command followed by the exact text of a previously configured rule.
- An ACL can contain up to 64 rules.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#access-list mac jerry
Console(config-mac-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (957)
mac access-group (960)
show mac access-list (961)

permit, deny (MAC ACL)

This command adds a rule to a MAC ACL. The rule filters packets matching a specified MAC source or destination address (i.e., physical layer address), or Ethernet protocol type. Use the **no** form to remove a rule.

SYNTAX

{**permit** | **deny**}
    {**any** | **host** *source* | *source address-bitmask*}
    {**any** | **host** *destination* | *destination address-bitmask*}
    [**vid** *vid vid-bitmask*] [**ethertype** *ethertype* [*ethertype-bitmask*]]
    {{**ip** {**any** | **host** *source-ip* | *source-ip network-mask*}
        {**any** | **host** *destination-ip* | *destination-ip network-mask*}
    {**ipv6** {**any** | **host** *source-ipv6* | *source-ipv6/prefix-length*}
        {**any** | **host** *destination-ipv6* | *destination-ipv6/prefix-length*}}
    [**protocol** *protocol*]
    [**l4-source-port** *sport* [*port-bitmask*]]
    [**l4-destination-port** *dport* [*port-bitmask*]}]
    [**time-range** *time-range-name*]

no {**permit** | **deny**}
    {**any** | **host** *source* | *source address-bitmask*}
    {**any** | **host** *destination* | *destination address-bitmask*}
    [**vid** *vid vid-bitmask*] [**ethertype** *ethertype* [*ethertype-bitmask*]]
    {{**ip** {**any** | **host** *source-ip* | *source-ip network-mask*}
        {**any** | **host** *destination-ip* | *destination-ip network-mask*}
    {**ipv6** {**any** | **host** *source-ipv6* | *source-ipv6/prefix-length*}
        {**any** | **host** *destination-ipv6* | *destination-ipv6/prefix-length*}}
    [**protocol** *protocol*]
    [**l4-source-port** *sport* [*port-bitmask*]]
    [**l4-destination-port** *dport* [*port-bitmask*]}]

NOTE: The default is for Ethernet II packets.

```
{permit | deny} tagged-eth2
    {any | host source | source address-bitmask}
    {any | host destination | destination address-bitmask}
    [vid vid vid-bitmask] [ethertype ethertype [ethertype-bitmask]]
    {{ip {any | host source-ip | source-ip network-mask}
        {any | host destination-ip | destination-ip network-mask}
    {ipv6 {any | host source-ipv6 | source-ipv6/prefix-length}
        {any | host destination-ipv6 | destination-ipv6/prefix-length}}
    [protocol protocol]
    [l4-source-port sport [port-bitmask]]
    [l4-destination-port dport [port-bitmask]}]
    [time-range time-range-name]

no {permit | deny} tagged-eth2
    {any | host source | source address-bitmask}
    {any | host destination | destination address-bitmask}
    [vid vid vid-bitmask] [ethertype ethertype [ethertype-bitmask]]
    {{ip {any | host source-ip | source-ip network-mask}
        {any | host destination-ip | destination-ip network-mask}
    {ipv6 {any | host source-ipv6 | source-ipv6/prefix-length}
        {any | host destination-ipv6 | destination-ipv6/prefix-length}}
    [protocol protocol]
    [l4-source-port sport [port-bitmask]]
    [l4-destination-port dport [port-bitmask]}]

{permit | deny} untagged-eth2
    {any | host source | source address-bitmask}
    {any | host destination | destination address-bitmask}
    [ethertype ethertype [ethertype-bitmask]]
    {{ip {any | host source-ip | source-ip network-mask}
        {any | host destination-ip | destination-ip network-mask}
    {ipv6 {any | host source-ipv6 | source-ipv6/prefix-length}
        {any | host destination-ipv6 | destination-ipv6/prefix-length}}
    [protocol protocol]
    [l4-source-port sport [port-bitmask]]
    [l4-destination-port dport [port-bitmask]}]
    [time-range time-range-name]

no {permit | deny} untagged-eth2
    {any | host source | source address-bitmask}
    {any | host destination | destination address-bitmask}
    [ethertype ethertype [ethertype-bitmask]]
    {{ip {any | host source-ip | source-ip network-mask}
        {any | host destination-ip | destination-ip network-mask}
    {ipv6 {any | host source-ipv6 | source-ipv6/prefix-length}
        {any | host destination-ipv6 | destination-ipv6/prefix-length}}
    [protocol protocol]
    [l4-source-port sport [port-bitmask]]
    [l4-destination-port dport [port-bitmask]}]

{permit | deny} tagged-802.3
    {any | host source | source address-bitmask}
    {any | host destination | destination address-bitmask}
    [vid vid vid-bitmask] [time-range time-range-name]
```

no {**permit** | **deny**} **tagged-802.3**
{**any** | **host** *source* | *source address-bitmask*}
{**any** | **host** *destination* | *destination address-bitmask*}
[**vid** *vid vid-bitmask*]

{**permit** | **deny**} **untagged-802.3**
{**any** | **host** *source* | *source address-bitmask*}
{**any** | **host** *destination* | *destination address-bitmask*}
[**time-range** *time-range-name*]

no {**permit** | **deny**} **untagged-802.3**
{**any** | **host** *source* | *source address-bitmask*}
{**any** | **host** *destination* | *destination address-bitmask*}

tagged-eth2 – Tagged Ethernet II packets.

untagged-eth2 – Untagged Ethernet II packets.

tagged-802.3 – Tagged Ethernet 802.3 packets.

untagged-802.3 – Untagged Ethernet 802.3 packets.

any – Any MAC, IPv4 or IPv6 source or destination address.

host – A specific MAC, IPv4 or IPv6 address.

source – Source MAC, IPv4 or IPv6 address.

destination – Destination MAC, IPv4 or IPv6 address.

address-bitmask[19] – Bitmask for MAC address (in hexadecimal format).

network-mask – Network mask for IP subnet. This mask identifies the host address bits used for routing to specific subnets.

prefix-length - Length of IPv6 prefix. A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix; i.e., the network portion of the address. (Range: 0-128/52)

vid – VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

vid-bitmask[19] – VLAN bitmask. (Range: 1-4095)

ethertype – A specific Ethernet protocol number. (Range: 0-ffff hex)

ethertype-bitmask[19] – Protocol bitmask. (Range: 0-ffff hex)

protocol - IP protocol or IPv6 next header. (Range: 0-255)
For information on next headers, see permit, deny (Extended IPv6 ACL).

sport[20] – Protocol source port number. (Range: 0-65535)

dport[20] – Protocol destination port number. (Range: 0-65535)

port-bitmask – Decimal number representing the port bits to match. (Range: 0-65535)

time-range-name - Name of the time range.
(Range: 1-16 characters)

---

[19] For all bitmasks, “1” means relevant and “0” means ignore.
[20] Includes TCP, UDP or other protocol types.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

MAC ACL

COMMAND USAGE

- New rules are added to the end of the list.
- The **ethertype** option can only be used to filter Ethernet II formatted packets.
- A detailed listing of Ethernet protocol types can be found in RFC 1060. A few of the more common types include the following:
  - 0800 - IP
  - 0806 - ARP
  - 8137 - IPX

EXAMPLE

This rule permits packets from any source MAC address to the destination address 00-e0-29-94-34-de where the Ethernet type is 0800.

```
Console(config-mac-acl)#permit any host 00-e0-29-94-34-de ethertype 0800
Console(config-mac-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

access-list mac (956)
Time Range (762)

mac access-group

This command binds a MAC ACL to a port. Use the **no** form to remove the port.

SYNTAX

mac access-group *acl-name* **in**
[**time-range** *time-range-name*] [**counter**]

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

in – Indicates that this list applies to ingress packets.

time-range-name - Name of the time range.
(Range: 1-16 characters)

counter – Enables counter for ACL statistics.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Only one ACL can be bound to a port.
- If an ACL is already bound to a port and you bind a different ACL to it, the switch will replace the old binding with the new one.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#mac access-group jerry in
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show mac access-list (961)
Time Range (762)

show mac access-group

This command shows the ports assigned to MAC ACLs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show mac access-group
Interface ethernet 1/5
 MAC access-list M5 in
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

mac access-group (960)

show mac access-list

This command displays the rules for configured MAC ACLs.

SYNTAX

show mac access-list [*acl-name*]

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show mac access-list
MAC access-list jerry:
  permit any 00-e0-29-94-34-de ethertype 0800
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (957)
mac access-group (960)

ARP ACLs

The commands in this section configure ACLs based on the IP or MAC address contained in ARP request and reply messages. To configure ARP ACLs, first create an access list containing the required permit or deny rules, and then bind the access list to one or more VLANs using the ip arp inspection vlan command (page 929).

Table 104: ARP ACL Commands

Command	Function	Mode
access-list arp	Creates a ARP ACL and enters configuration mode	GC
permit, deny	Filters packets matching a specified source or destination address in ARP messages	ARP-ACL
show access-list arp	Displays the rules for configured ARP ACLs	PE

access-list arp

This command adds an ARP access list and enters ARP ACL configuration mode. Use the **no** form to remove the specified ACL.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **access-list arp** *acl-name*

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When you create a new ACL or enter configuration mode for an existing ACL, use the **permit** or **deny** command to add new rules to the bottom of the list. To create an ACL, you must add at least one rule to the list.
- To remove a rule, use the **no permit** or **no deny** command followed by the exact text of a previously configured rule.
- An ACL can contain up to 128 rules.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#access-list arp factory
Console(config-arp-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (963)
show access-list arp (964)

permit, deny (ARP ACL)

This command adds a rule to an ARP ACL. The rule filters packets matching a specified source or destination address in ARP messages. Use the **no** form to remove a rule.

SYNTAX

[**no**] {**permit** | **deny**}
ip {**any** | **host** *source-ip* | *source-ip ip-address-bitmask*}
mac {**any** | **host** *source-mac* | *source-mac mac-address-bitmask*}
[**log**]

This form indicates either request or response packets.

[**no**] {**permit** | **deny**} **request**
ip {**any** | **host** *source-ip* | *source-ip ip-address-bitmask*}
mac {**any** | **host** *source-mac* | *source-mac mac-address-bitmask*}
[**log**]

[**no**] {**permit** | **deny**} **response**
ip {**any** | **host** *source-ip* | *source-ip ip-address-bitmask*}
{**any** | **host** *destination-ip* | *destination-ip ip-address-bitmask*}
mac {**any** | **host** *source-mac* | *source-mac mac-address-bitmask*}
[**any** | **host** *destination-mac* | *destination-mac mac-address-bitmask*] [**log**]

source-ip – Source IP address.

destination-ip – Destination IP address with bitmask.

ip-address-bitmask[21] – IPv4 number representing the address bits to match.

source-mac – Source MAC address.

destination-mac – Destination MAC address range with bitmask.

mac-address-bitmask[21] – Bitmask for MAC address (in hexadecimal format).

log - Logs a packet when it matches the access control entry.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

ARP ACL

COMMAND USAGE

New rules are added to the end of the list.

---

[21] For all bitmasks, binary “1” means relevant and “0” means ignore.

EXAMPLE

This rule permits packets from any source IP and MAC address to the destination subnet address 192.168.0.0.

```
Console(config-arp-acl)#$permit response ip any 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 mac
  any any
Console(config-mac-acl)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

access-list arp (962)

show access-list arp

This command displays the rules for configured ARP ACLs.

SYNTAX

show access-list arp [*acl-name*]

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show access-list arp
ARP access-list factory:
  permit response ip any 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 mac any any
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

permit, deny (963)

ACL INFORMATION

This section describes commands used to display ACL information.

Table 105: ACL Information Commands

Command	Function	Mode
clear access-list hardware counters	Clears hit counter for rules in all ACLs, or in a specified ACL.	PE
show access-group	Shows the ACLs assigned to each port	PE
show access-list	Show all ACLs and associated rules	PE

clear access-list hardware counters

This command clears the hit counter for the rules in all ACLs, or for the rules in a specified ACL.

SYNTAX

clear access-list hardware counters
[**direction in** [**interface** *interface*]] |
[**interface** *interface*] | [**name** *acl-name*]

in – Clears counter for ingress rules.

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear access-list hardware counters
Console#
```

show access-group

This command shows the port assignments of ACLs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Executive

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show access-group
Interface ethernet 1/2
 IP access-list david
 MAC access-list jerry
Console#
```

show access-list

This command shows all ACLs and associated rules.

SYNTAX

show access-list
[[**arp** [*acl-name*]] |
[**ip** [**extended** [*acl-name*] | **standard** [*acl-name*]] |
[**ipv6** [**extended** [*acl-name*] | **standard** [*acl-name*]] |
[**mac** [*acl-name*]] | [**tcam-utilization**] | [**hardware counters**]]

arp – Shows ingress or egress rules for ARP ACLs.

hardware counters – Shows statistics for all ACLs.[22]

ip extended – Shows ingress rules for Extended IPv4 ACLs.

ip standard – Shows ingress rules for Standard IPv4 ACLs.

ipv6 extended – Shows ingress rules for Extended IPv6 ACLs.

ipv6 standard – Shows ingress rules for Standard IPv6 ACLs.

mac – Shows ingress rules for MAC ACLs.

tcam-utilization – Shows the percentage of user configured ACL rules as a percentage of total ACL rules

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show access-list
IP standard access-list david:
  permit host 10.1.1.21
  permit 168.92.0.0 255.255.15.0
IP extended access-list bob:
  permit 10.7.1.1 255.255.255.0 any
  permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 any destination-port 80 80
  permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 any protocol tcp control-code 2 2
MAC access-list jerry:
  permit any host 00-30-29-94-34-de ethertype 800 800
IP extended access-list A6:
  deny tcp any any control-flag 2 2
  permit any any
Console#
```

---

[22] Due to a hardware limitation, this option only displays statistics for permit rules.

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INTERFACE COMMANDS

These commands are used to display or set communication parameters for an Ethernet port, aggregated link, or VLAN; or perform cable diagnostics on the specified interface.

Table 106: Interface Commands

Command	Function	Mode
Interface Configuration		
interface	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode	GC
alias	Configures an alias name for the interface	IC
capabilities	Advertises the capabilities of a given interface for use in autonegotiation	IC
description	Adds a description to an interface configuration	IC
discard	Discards CDP or PVST packets	IC
flowcontrol	Enables flow control on a given interface	IC
media-type	Force port type selected for combination ports	IC
negotiation	Enables autonegotiation of a given interface	IC
shutdown	Disables an interface	IC
speed-duplex	Configures the speed and duplex operation of a given interface when autonegotiation is disabled	IC
clear counters	Clears statistics on an interface	PE
show discard	Displays if CDP and PVST packets are being discarded	PE
show interfaces brief	Displays a summary of key information, including operational status, native VLAN ID, default priority, speed/duplex mode, and port type	PE
show interfaces counters	Displays statistics for the specified interfaces	NE, PE
show interfaces status	Displays status for the specified interface	NE, PE
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of an interface	NE, PE
Transceiver Threshold Configuration		
transceiver-monitor	Sends a trap when any of the transceiver’s operational values fall outside specified thresholds	IC
transceiver-threshold-auto	Uses default threshold settings obtained from the transceiver to determine when an alarm or trap message should be sent	IC
transceiver-threshold current	Sets thresholds for transceiver current which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message	IC
transceiver-threshold rx-power	Sets thresholds for the transceiver power level of the received signal which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message	IC

Table 106: Interface Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
transceiver-threshold temperature	Sets thresholds for the transceiver temperature which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message	IC
transceiver-threshold tx-power	Sets thresholds for the transceiver power level of the transmitted signal which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message	IC
transceiver-threshold voltage	Sets thresholds for the transceiver voltage which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message	IC
show interfaces transceiver	Displays the temperature, voltage, bias current, transmit power, and receive power	PE
show interfaces transceiver-threshold	Displays the alarm/warning thresholds for temperature, voltage, bias current, transmit power, and receive power	PE
Cable Diagnostics		
test cable-diagnostics	Performs cable diagnostics on the specified port	PE
show cable-diagnostics	Shows the results of a cable diagnostics test	PE
Power Savings		
power-save	Enables power savings mode on the specified port	IC
show power-save	Shows the configuration settings for power savings	PE

Interface Configuration

interface

This command configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode. Use the **no** form with a trunk to remove an inactive interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **interface** *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

To specify port 4, enter the following command:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/4
Console(config-if)#
```

alias

This command configures an alias name for the interface. Use the **no** form to remove the alias name.

SYNTAX

alias *string*

no alias

string - A mnemonic name to help you remember what is attached to this interface. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The alias is displayed in the running-configuration file. An example of the value which a network manager might store in this object for a WAN interface is the (Telco's) circuit number/identifier of the interface.

EXAMPLE

The following example adds an alias to port 4.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/4
Console(config-if)#alias finance
Console(config-if)#
```

capabilities

This command advertises the port capabilities of a given interface during auto-negotiation. Use the **no** form with parameters to remove an advertised capability, or the **no** form without parameters to restore the default values.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **capabilities** {**1000full** | **100full** | **100half** | **10full** | **10half** | **flowcontrol**}

1000full - Supports 1 Gbps full-duplex operation

100full - Supports 100 Mbps full-duplex operation

100half - Supports 100 Mbps half-duplex operation

10full - Supports 10 Mbps full-duplex operation

10half - Supports 10 Mbps half-duplex operation

flowcontrol - Supports flow control

Default Setting

100BASE-FX: 100full (SFP)
100BASE-TX: 10half, 10full, 100half, 100full
1000BASE-T: 10half, 10full, 100half, 100full, 1000full
1000BASE-SX/LX/LH (SFP): 1000full

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

Command Usage

- The 1000BASE-T standard does not support forced mode. Auto-negotiation should always be used to establish a connection over any 1000BASE-T port or trunk.

- When auto-negotiation is enabled with the negotiation command, the switch will negotiate the best settings for a link based on the **capabilities** command. When auto-negotiation is disabled, you must manually specify the link attributes with the speed-duplex and flowcontrol commands.

Example

The following example configures Ethernet port 5 capabilities to include 100half and 100full.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#capabilities 100half
Console(config-if)#capabilities 100full
Console(config-if)#capabilities flowcontrol
Console(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

negotiation (973)
speed-duplex (975)
flowcontrol (972)

description

This command adds a description to an interface. Use the **no** form to remove the description.

Syntax

description *string*

no description

string - Comment or a description to help you remember what is attached to this interface. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The description is displayed by the show interfaces status command and in the running-configuration file. An example of the value which a network manager might store in this object is the name of the manufacturer, and the product name.

EXAMPLE

The following example adds a description to port 4.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/4
Console(config-if)#description RD-SW#3
Console(config-if)#
```

discard

This command discards CDP or PVST packets. Use the **no** form to forward the specified packet type to other ports configured the same way.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **discard** {**cdp** | **pvst**}

cdp – Cisco Discovery Protocol

pvst – Per-VLAN Spanning Tree

DEFAULT SETTING

Default - Forward CDP and PVST packets

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

Use the **no discard** command to allow CDP or PVST packets to be forwarded to other ports in the same VLAN which are also configured to forward the specified packet type.

EXAMPLE

The following example forwards CDP packets entering port 5.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#no discard cdp
Console(config-if)#
```

flowcontrol

This command enables flow control. Use the **no** form to disable flow control.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **flowcontrol**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- 1000BASE-T does not support forced mode. Auto-negotiation should always be used to establish a connection over any 1000BASE-T port or trunk.
- Flow control can eliminate frame loss by “blocking” traffic from end stations or segments connected directly to the switch when its buffers fill. When enabled, back pressure is used for half-duplex operation and IEEE 802.3-2002 (formally IEEE 802.3x) for full-duplex operation.
- To force flow control on or off (with the **flowcontrol** or **no flowcontrol** command), use the **no negotiation** command to disable auto-negotiation on the selected interface.
- When using the negotiation command to enable auto-negotiation, the optimal settings will be determined by the capabilities command. To enable flow control under auto-negotiation, “flowcontrol” must be included in the capabilities list for any port

EXAMPLE

The following example enables flow control on port 5.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#flowcontrol
Console(config-if)#no negotiation
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

negotiation (973)
capabilities (969)

media-type

This command forces the port type selected for combination ports. Use the **no** form to restore the default mode.

SYNTAX

media-type *mode*

no media-type

mode

copper-forced - Always uses the built-in RJ-45 port.

sfp-forced - Always uses the SFP port (even if module not installed).

sfp-preferred-auto - Uses SFP port if both combination types are functioning and the SFP port has a valid link.

DEFAULT SETTING

RJ-45: copper-forced
Combination: sfp-preferred-auto

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet - Ports 25-28 / 49-52)

COMMAND USAGE

Ports 1-24/48 are fixed at copper-forced mode.

EXAMPLE

This forces the switch to use the built-in RJ-45 port for the combination port 28.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/28
Console(config-if)#media-type copper-forced
Console(config-if)#
```

negotiation

This command enables auto-negotiation for a given interface. Use the **no** form to disable auto-negotiation.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **negotiation**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- 1000BASE-T does not support forced mode. Auto-negotiation should always be used to establish a connection over any 1000BASE-T port or trunk.
- When auto-negotiation is enabled the switch will negotiate the best settings for a link based on the capabilities command. When auto-negotiation is disabled, you must manually specify the link attributes with the speed-duplex and flowcontrol commands.
- If auto-negotiation is disabled, auto-MDI/MDI-X pin signal configuration will also be disabled for the RJ-45 ports.

EXAMPLE

The following example configures port 10 to use auto-negotiation.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/10
Console(config-if)#negotiation
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

capabilities (969)
speed-duplex (975)

shutdown

This command disables an interface. To restart a disabled interface, use the **no** form.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **shutdown**

DEFAULT SETTING

All interfaces are enabled.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This command allows you to disable a port due to abnormal behavior (e.g., excessive collisions), and then re-enable it after the problem has been resolved. You may also want to disable a port for security reasons.

EXAMPLE

The following example disables port 5.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#shutdown
Console(config-if)#
```

speed-duplex

This command configures the speed and duplex mode of a given interface when auto-negotiation is disabled. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

Syntax

speed-duplex {**1000full** | **100full** | **100half** | **10full** | **10half**}

no speed-duplex

1000full - Forces 1000 Mbps full-duplex operation

100full - Forces 100 Mbps full-duplex operation

100half - Forces 100 Mbps half-duplex operation

10full - Forces 10 Mbps full-duplex operation

10half - Forces 10 Mbps half-duplex operation

Default Setting

- Auto-negotiation is enabled by default.
- When auto-negotiation is disabled, the default speed-duplex setting is:
  - Fast Ethernet ports – **100full** for 100BASE-TX ports
  - Gigabit Ethernet ports – **100full** for 1000BASE-T ports

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

Command Usage

- The 1000BASE-T standard does not support forced mode. Auto-negotiation should always be used to establish a connection over any 1000BASE-T port or trunk. If not used, the success of the link process cannot be guaranteed when connecting to other types of switches.
- To force operation to the speed and duplex mode specified in a **speed-duplex** command, use the no negotiation command to disable auto-negotiation on the selected interface.
- When using the negotiation command to enable auto-negotiation, the optimal settings will be determined by the capabilities command. To set the speed/duplex mode under auto-negotiation, the required mode must be specified in the capabilities list for an interface.

Example

The following example configures port 5 to 100 Mbps, half-duplex operation.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#speed-duplex 100half
Console(config-if)#no negotiation
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

negotiation (973)
capabilities (969)

clear counters

This command clears statistics on an interface.

SYNTAX

clear counters *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Statistics are only initialized for a power reset. This command sets the base value for displayed statistics to zero for the current management session. However, if you log out and back into the management interface, the statistics displayed will show the absolute value accumulated since the last power reset.

EXAMPLE

The following example clears statistics on port 5.

```
Console#clear counters ethernet 1/5
Console#
```

show discard

This command displays whether or not CDP and PVST packets are being discarded.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

In this example, “Default” means that the packets are not discarded.

```
Console#show discard
Port     CDP     PVST
-------- ------- -------
Eth 1/ 1 Default Default
Eth 1/ 2 Default Default
Eth 1/ 3 Default Default
Eth 1/ 4 Default Default
Eth 1/ 5 Default Default
Eth 1/ 6 Default Default
⋮
```

show interfaces brief

This command displays a summary of key information, including operational status, native VLAN ID, default priority, speed/duplex mode, and port type for all ports.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show interfaces brief
Interface Name                 Status   PVID Pri Speed/Duplex  Type         Trunk
--------- ------------------ -------- ---- --- ------------- ------------ ---
Eth 1/ 1                     Up          1   0 Auto-100full  100TX        None
Eth 1/ 2                     Down        1   0 Auto          100TX        None
Eth 1/ 3                     Down        1   0 Auto          100TX        None
Eth 1/ 4                     Down        1   0 Auto          100TX        None
Eth 1/ 5                     Down        1   0 Auto          100TX        None
Eth 1/ 6                     Down        1   0 Auto          100TX        None
⋮
```

show interfaces counters

This command displays interface statistics.

SYNTAX

show interfaces counters [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows the counters for all interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

If no interface is specified, information on all interfaces is displayed. For a description of the items displayed by this command, see "Showing Port or Trunk Statistics" on page 162.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show interfaces counters ethernet 1/1
Ethernet 1/ 1
 ===== IF table Stats =====
                 2166458 Octets Input
                14734059 Octets Output
                   14707 Unicast Input
                   19806 Unicast Output
                       0 Discard Input
                       0 Discard Output
                       0 Error Input
                       0 Error Output
                       0 Unknown Protocols Input
                       0 QLen Output
 ===== Extended Iftable Stats =====
                      23 Multi-cast Input
                    5525 Multi-cast Output
                     170 Broadcast Input
                      11 Broadcast Output
 ===== Ether-like Stats =====
                       0 Alignment Errors
                       0 FCS Errors
                       0 Single Collision Frames
                       0 Multiple Collision Frames
                       0 SQE Test Errors
                       0 Deferred Transmissions
                       0 Late Collisions
                       0 Excessive Collisions
                       0 Internal Mac Transmit Errors
                       0 Internal Mac Receive Errors
                       0 Frames Too Long
                       0 Carrier Sense Errors
                       0 Symbol Errors
                       0 Pause Frames Input
                       0 Pause Frames Output
 ===== RMON Stats =====
                       0 Drop Events
                16900558 Octets
                   40243 Packets
                     170 Broadcast PKTS
                      23 Multi-cast PKTS
                       0 Undersize PKTS
                       0 Oversize PKTS
                       0 Fragments
                       0 Jabbers
                       0 CRC Align Errors
                       0 Collisions
                   21065 Packet Size <= 64 Octets
                    3805 Packet Size 65 to 127 Octets
                    2448 Packet Size 128 to 255 Octets
                     797 Packet Size 256 to 511 Octets
                    2941 Packet Size 512 to 1023 Octets
                    9187 Packet Size 1024 to 1518 Octets
 ===== Port Utilization =====
                     111 Octets Input in kbits per second
                       0 Packets Input per second
                    0.00 % Input Utilization
                     606 Octets Output in kbits per second
                       1 Packets Output per second
                    0.00 % Output Utilization
Console#
```

show interfaces status

This command displays the status for an interface.

SYNTAX

show interfaces status [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows the status for all interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

If no interface is specified, information on all interfaces is displayed. For a description of the items displayed by this command, see "Displaying Connection Status" on page 155.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show interfaces status ethernet 1/1
Information of Eth 1/1
 Basic Information:
  Port Type              : 100BASE-TX
  MAC Address            : 00-E0-0C-00-00-FE
 Configuration:
  Name                   :
  Port Admin             : Up
  Speed-duplex           : Auto
  Capabilities           : 10half, 10full, 100half, 100full
  Broadcast Storm        : Enabled
  Broadcast Storm Limit  : 64 kbits/second
  Multicast Storm        : Disabled
  Multicast Storm Limit  : 64 kbits/second
  Unknown Unicast Storm       : Disabled
  Unknown Unicast Storm Limit : 64 kbits/second
  Flow Control           : Disabled
  VLAN Trunking          : Disabled
  LACP                   : Disabled
  MAC Learning           : Enabled
  Media Type             : Copper forced
 Current Status:
  Link Status            : Up
  Port Operation Status  : Up
  Operation Speed-duplex : 100full
  Up Time                : 0w 0d 1h 11m 2s (4262 seconds)
  Flow Control Type      : None
  Max Frame Size         : 1518 bytes (1522 bytes for tagged frames)
  MAC Learning Status    : Enabled
Console#
```

show interfaces switchport

This command displays the administrative and operational status of the specified interfaces.

SYNTAX

show interfaces switchport [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

If no interface is specified, information on all interfaces is displayed.

EXAMPLE

This example shows the configuration setting for port 1.

```
Console#show interfaces switchport ethernet 1/1
Information of Eth 1/1
 Broadcast Threshold           : Enabled, 500 packets/second
 Multicast Threshold           : Disabled
 Unknown Unicast Threshold     : Disabled
 LACP Status                   : Disabled
 Ingress Rate Limit            : Disabled, 1000M bits per second
 Egress Rate Limit             : Disabled, 1000M bits per second
 VLAN Membership Mode          : Hybrid
 Ingress Rule                  : Disabled
 Acceptable Frame Type         : All frames
 Native VLAN                   : 1
 Priority for Untagged Traffic : 0
 GVRP Status                   : Disabled
 Allowed VLAN                  :     1(u)
 Forbidden VLAN                :
 802.1Q Tunnel Status          : Disabled
 802.1Q Tunnel Mode            : Normal
 802.1Q Tunnel TPID            : 8100 (Hex)
 Layer 2 Protocol Tunnel       : None
Console#
```

Table 107: show interfaces switchport - display description

Field	Description
Broadcast Threshold	Shows if broadcast storm suppression is enabled or disabled; if enabled it also shows the threshold level (page 1022).
Multicast Threshold	Shows if multicast storm suppression is enabled or disabled; if enabled it also shows the threshold level (page 1022).
Unknown-unicast Threshold	Shows if unknown unicast storm suppression is enabled or disabled; if enabled it also shows the threshold level (page 1022).
LACP Status	Shows if Link Aggregation Control Protocol has been enabled or disabled (page 998).
Ingress/Egress Rate Limit	Shows if rate limiting is enabled, and the current rate limit (page 995).
VLAN Membership Mode	Indicates membership mode as Trunk or Hybrid (page 1128).
Ingress Rule	Shows if ingress filtering is enabled or disabled (page 1127).
Acceptable Frame Type	Shows if acceptable VLAN frames include all types or tagged frames only (page 1126).
Native VLAN	Indicates the default Port VLAN ID (page 1129).
Priority for Untagged Traffic	Indicates the default priority for untagged frames (page 1162).
GVRP Status	Shows if GARP VLAN Registration Protocol is enabled or disabled (page 1120).
Allowed VLAN	Shows the VLANs this interface has joined, where “(u)” indicates untagged and “(t)” indicates tagged (page 1126).
Forbidden VLAN	Shows the VLANs this interface can not dynamically join via GVRP (page 1120).
802.1Q-tunnel Status	Shows if 802.1Q tunnel is enabled on this interface (page 1133).

Table 107: show interfaces switchport - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
802.1Q-tunnel Mode	Shows the tunnel mode as Normal, 802.1Q Tunnel or 802.1Q Tunnel Uplink (page 1134).
802.1Q-tunnel TPID	Shows the Tag Protocol Identifier used for learning and switching packets (page 1137).
Layer 2 Protocol Tunnel	Shows if L2 Protocol Tunnel is enabled for spanning tree protocol (page 1141).

Transceiver Threshold Configuration

transceiver-monitor

This command sends a trap when any of the transceiver's operational values fall outside of specified thresholds. Use the **no** form to disable trap messages.

SYNTAX

transceiver-monitor

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/25
Console(config-if)#transceiver-monitor
Console#
```

transceiver-threshold-auto

This command uses default threshold settings obtained from the transceiver to determine when an alarm or warning message should be sent. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

transceiver-threshold-auto

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/25
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold-auto
Console#
```

transceiver-threshold current

This command sets thresholds for transceiver current which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message.

SYNTAX

transceiver-threshold current {**high-alarm** | **high-warning** | **low-alarm** | **low-warning**} *threshold-value*

high-alarm – Sets the high current threshold for an alarm message.

high-warning – Sets the high current threshold for a warning message.

low-alarm – Sets the low current threshold for an alarm message.

low-warning – Sets the low current threshold for a warning message.

threshold-value – The threshold of the transceiver current. (Range: 0-13100 in units of 0.01 mA)

DEFAULT SETTING

High Alarm: 100 mA
HIgh Warning: 90 mA
Low Warning: 7 mA
Low Alarm: 6 mA

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- If trap messages are enabled with the transceiver-monitor command, and a high-threshold alarm or warning message is sent if the current value is greater than or equal to the threshold, and the last sample value was less than the threshold. After a rising event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has fallen below the high threshold and reaches the low threshold.

- If trap messages are enabled with the transceiver-monitor command, and a low-threshold alarm or warning message is sent if the current value is less than or equal to the threshold, and the last sample value was greater than the threshold. After a falling event has been generated, another such event will not be generated until the sampled value has risen above the low threshold and reaches the high threshold.

- Threshold events are triggered as described above to avoid a hysteresis effect which would continuously trigger event messages if the power level were to fluctuate just above and below either the high threshold or the low threshold.

◆ Trap messages enabled by the transceiver-monitor command are sent to any management station configured by the snmp-server host command.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets alarm thresholds for the transceiver current at port 1.

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/25
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold current low-alarm 100
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold rx-power high-alarm 700
Console#
```

transceiver-threshold rx-power

This command sets thresholds for the transceiver power level of the received signal which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message.

SYNTAX

transceiver-threshold rx-power {**high-alarm** | **high-warning** | **low-alarm** | **low-warning**} *threshold-value*

high-alarm – Sets the high power threshold for an alarm message.

high-warning – Sets the high power threshold for a warning message.

low-alarm – Sets the low power threshold for an alarm message.

low-warning – Sets the low power threshold for a warning message.

threshold-value – The power threshold of the received signal. (Range: -4000 - 820 in units of 0.01 dBm)

DEFAULT SETTING

High Alarm: -3.00 dBm
HIgh Warning: -3.50 dBm
Low Warning: -21.00 dBm
Low Alarm: -21.50 dBm

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

◆ The threshold value is the power ratio in decibels (dB) of the measured power referenced to one milliwatt (mW).

◆ Refer to the Command Usage section under the transceiver-threshold current command for more information on configuring transceiver thresholds.

- Trap messages enabled by the transceiver-monitor command are sent to any management station configured by the snmp-server host command.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets alarm thresholds for the signal power received at port 1.

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/25
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold rx-power low-alarm -21
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold rx-power high-alarm -3
Console#
```

transceiver-threshold temperature

This command sets thresholds for the transceiver temperature which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message.

SYNTAX

transceiver-threshold temperature {**high-alarm** | **high-warning** | **low-alarm** | **low-warning**} *threshold-value*

high-alarm – Sets the high temperature threshold for an alarm message.

high-warning – Sets the high temperature threshold for a warning message.

low-alarm – Sets the low temperature threshold for an alarm message.

low-warning – Sets the low temperature threshold for a warning message.

threshold-value – The threshold of the transceiver temperature. (Range: -12800 - 12800 in units of 0.01 Celsius)

DEFAULT SETTING

High Alarm: 75.00 °C
HIgh Warning: 70.00 °C
Low Alarm: -123.00 °C
Low Warning: 0.00 °C

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Refer to the Command Usage section under the transceiver-threshold current command for more information on configuring transceiver thresholds.

- Trap messages enabled by the transceiver-monitor command are sent to any management station configured by the snmp-server host command.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets alarm thresholds for the transceiver temperature at port 1.

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold temperature low-alarm 97
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold temperature high-alarm -83
Console#
```

transceiver-threshold tx-power

This command sets thresholds for the transceiver power level of the transmitted signal which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message.

SYNTAX

transceiver-threshold tx-power {**high-alarm** | **high-warning** | **low-alarm** | **low-warning**} *threshold-value*

high-alarm – Sets the high power threshold for an alarm message.

high-warning – Sets the high power threshold for a warning message.

low-alarm – Sets the low power threshold for an alarm message.

low-warning – Sets the low power threshold for a warning message.

threshold-value – The power threshold of the transmitted signal. (Range: -4000 - 820 in units of 0.01 dBm)

DEFAULT SETTING

High Alarm: -9.00 dBm
HIgh Warning: -9.50 dBm
Low Warning: -21.00 dBm
Low Alarm: -21.50 dBm

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- The threshold value is the power ratio in decibels (dB) of the measured power referenced to one milliwatt (mW).
- Refer to the Command Usage section under the transceiver-threshold current command for more information on configuring transceiver thresholds.
- Trap messages enabled by the transceiver-monitor command are sent to any management station configured by the snmp-server host command.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets alarm thresholds for the signal power transmitted at port 1.

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/25
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold tx-power low-alarm 8
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold tx-power high-alarm -3
Console#
```

transceiver-threshold voltage

This command sets thresholds for the transceiver voltage which can be used to trigger an alarm or warning message.

SYNTAX

transceiver-threshold voltage {**high-alarm** | **high-warning** | **low-alarm** | **low-warning**} *threshold-value*

high-alarm – Sets the high voltage threshold for an alarm message.

high-warning – Sets the high voltage threshold for a warning message.

low-alarm – Sets the low voltage threshold for an alarm message.

low-warning – Sets the low voltage threshold for a warning message.

threshold-value – The threshold of the transceiver voltage. (Range: 0-655 in units of 0.01 Volt)

DEFAULT SETTING

High Alarm: 3.50 Volts
HIgh Warning: 3.45 Volts
Low Warning: 3.15 Volts
Low Alarm: 3.10 Volts

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Refer to the Command Usage section under the transceiver-threshold current command for more information on configuring transceiver thresholds.

- Trap messages enabled by the transceiver-monitor command are sent to any management station configured by the snmp-server host command.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets alarm thresholds for the transceiver voltage at port 1.

```
Console(config)interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold voltage low-alarm 4
Console(config-if)#transceiver-threshold voltage high-alarm 2
Console#
```

show interfaces transceiver

This command displays identifying information for the specified transceiver, including connector type and vendor-related parameters, as well as the temperature, voltage, bias current, transmit power, and receive power.

SYNTAX

show interfaces transceiver [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: SFP ports 25-28 / 49-52)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all SFP interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

The switch can display diagnostic information for SFP modules which support the SFF-8472 Specification for Diagnostic Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers. This information allows administrators to remotely diagnose problems with optical devices. This feature, referred to as Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) in the command display, provides information on transceiver parameters including temperature, supply voltage, laser bias current, laser power, and received optical power.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show interfaces transceiver ethernet 1/25
Information of Eth 1/10
 Connector Type         : LC
 Fiber Type             : [0x00]
 Eth Compliance Codes   : 1000BASE-ZX
 Baud Rate              : 1300 MBd
 Vendor OUI             : 00-00-5F
 Vendor Name            : SumitomoElectric
 Vendor PN              : SCP6G94-FN-BWH
 Vendor Rev             : Z
 Vendor SN              : SE08T712Z00006
 Date Code              : 10-09-14
 DDM Info
   Temperature         : 35.64 degree C
   Vcc                 : 3.25 V
   Bias Current        : 12.13 mA
   TX Power            : 2.36 dBm
   RX Power            : -24.20 dBm
Console#
```

show interfaces transceiver-threshold

This command Displays the alarm/warning thresholds for temperature, voltage, bias current, transmit power, and receive power. **SYNTAX**

SYNTAX

show interfaces transceiver-threshold [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all SFP interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- The switch can display diagnostic information for SFP modules which support the SFF-8472 Specification for Diagnostic Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers. This information allows administrators to remotely diagnose problems with optical devices. This feature, referred to as Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) in the command display, provides information on transceiver parameters including temperature, supply voltage, laser bias current, laser power, received optical power, and related alarm thresholds.

- The DDM thresholds displayed by this command only apply to ports which have a DDM-compliant transceiver inserted.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show interfaces transceiver-threshold ethernet 1/25
Information of Eth 1/25
 DDM Thresholds
 Transceiver-monitor        : Disabled
 Transceiver-threshold-auto : Enabled
                            Low Alarm   Low Warning  High Warning    High Alarm
   -----------           ------------  ------------  ------------  ------------
   Temperature(Celsius)       -123.00         0.00        70.00        75.00
   Voltage(Volts)                3.10         3.15         3.45         3.50
   Current(mA)                   6.00         7.00        90.00       100.00
   TxPower(dBm)                -12.00       -11.50        -9.50        -9.00
   RxPower(dBm)                -21.50       -21.00        -3.50        -3.00
Console#
```

Cable Diagnostics

test cable-diagnostics

This command performs cable diagnostics on the specified port to diagnose any cable faults (short, open, etc.) and report the cable length.

SYNTAX

test cable-diagnostics interface *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Cable diagnostics are performed using Digital Signal Processing (DSP) test methods. DSP analyses the cable by sending a pulsed signal into the cable, and then examining the reflection of that pulse.

- This cable test is only accurate for cables 7 - 100 meters long.

- The test takes approximately 5 seconds. The switch displays the results of the test immediately upon completion, including common cable failures, as well as the status and approximate length of each cable pair.

- Potential conditions which may be listed by the diagnostics include:
  - OK: Correctly terminated pair
  - Open: Open pair, no link partner
  - Short: Shorted pair
  - Not Supported: This message is displayed for any Fast Ethernet ports that are linked up, or for any Gigabit Ethernet ports linked up at a speed lower than 1000 Mbps.
  - Impedance mismatch: Terminating impedance is not in the reference range.

- Ports are linked down while running cable diagnostics.

- To ensure more accurate measurement of the length to a fault, first disable power-saving mode (using the no power-save command) on the link partner before running cable diagnostics.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#test cable-diagnostics interface ethernet 1/24
Console#show cable-diagnostics interface ethernet 1/24
Port     Type Link Status Pair A (meters)  Pair B (meters)  Last Update
-------- ---- ----------- ---------------- ---------------- -----------------
Eth 1/25   GE  Up          OK (21)          OK (21)         2009-11-13 09:44:19
Console#
```

show cable-diagnostics

This command shows the results of a cable diagnostics test.

SYNTAX

show cable-diagnostics interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- The results include common cable failures, as well as the status and approximate distance to a fault, or the approximate cable length if no fault is found.
- To ensure more accurate measurement of the length to a fault, first disable power-saving mode on the link partner before running cable diagnostics.
- For link-down ports, the reported distance to a fault is accurate to within +/- 2 meters. For link-up ports, the accuracy is +/- 10 meters.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show cable-diagnostics interface ethernet 1/24
Port     Type Link Status Pair A (meters)  Pair B (meters)  Last Update
-------- ---- ----------- ---------------- ---------------- -----------------
Eth 1/26   GE  Up          OK (21)          OK (21)         2009-11-13 09:44:19
Console#
```

Power Savings

power-save

This command enables power savings mode on the specified port.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **power-save**

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- IEEE 802.3 defines the Ethernet standard and subsequent power requirements based on cable connections operating at 100 meters. Enabling power saving mode can reduce power used for cable lengths of 60 meters or less, with more significant reduction for cables of 20 meters or less, and continue to ensure signal integrity.

- Power saving mode only applies to the Gigabit Ethernet ports using copper media.

- Power savings can be enabled on Gigabit Ethernet RJ-45 ports.

- The power-saving methods provided by this switch include:

  - Power saving when there is no link partner:

    Under normal operation, the switch continuously auto-negotiates to find a link partner, keeping the MAC interface powered up even if no link connection exists. When using power-savings mode, the switch checks for energy on the circuit to determine if there is a link partner. If none is detected, the switch automatically turns off the transmitter, and most of the receive circuitry (enters Sleep Mode). In this mode, the low-power energy-detection circuit continuously checks for energy on the cable. If none is detected, the MAC interface is also powered down to save additional energy. If energy is detected, the switch immediately turns on both the transmitter and receiver functions, and powers up the MAC interface.

  - Power saving when there is a link partner:

    Traditional Ethernet connections typically operate with enough power to support at least 100 meters of cable even though average network cable length is shorter. When cable length is shorter, power consumption can be reduced since signal attenuation is proportional to cable length. When power-savings mode is enabled, the switch analyzes cable length to determine whether or not it can reduce the signal amplitude used on a particular link.

NOTE: Power-savings mode on a active link only works when the connection speed is 100 Mbps or higher at linkup, and line length is less than 60 meters.

NOTE: Power savings can only be implemented on Gigabit Ethernet ports using twisted-pair cabling. Power-savings mode on a active link only works when connection speed is 1 Gbps, and line length is less than 60 meters.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/28
Console(config-if)#power-save
Console(config-if)#
```

show power-save

This command shows the configuration settings for power savings.

SYNTAX

show power-save [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show power-save interface ethernet 1/28
Power Saving Status:
 Ethernet 1/28 : Enabled
Console#
```

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LINK AGGREGATION COMMANDS

Ports can be statically grouped into an aggregate link (i.e., trunk) to increase the bandwidth of a network connection or to ensure fault recovery. Or you can use the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to automatically negotiate a trunk link between this switch and another network device. For static trunks, the switches have to comply with the Cisco EtherChannel standard. For dynamic trunks, the switches have to comply with LACP. This switch supports up to 16 trunks. For example, a trunk consisting of two 1000 Mbps ports can support an aggregate bandwidth of 4 Gbps when operating at full duplex.

Table 108: Link Aggregation Commands

Command	Function	Mode
Manual Configuration Commands		
interface port-channel	Configures a trunk and enters interface configuration mode for the trunk	GC
port channel load-balance	Sets the load-distribution method among ports in aggregated links	GC
channel-group	Adds a port to a trunk	IC (Ethernet)
Dynamic Configuration Commands		
lacp	Configures LACP for the current interface	IC (Ethernet)
lacp admin-key	Configures a port's administration key	IC (Ethernet)
lacp port-priority	Configures a port's LACP port priority	IC (Ethernet)
lacp system-priority	Configures a port's LACP system priority	IC (Ethernet)
lacp admin-key	Configures an port channel’s administration key	IC (Port Channel)
lacp timeout	Configures the timeout to wait for next LACPDU	IC (Port Channel)
Trunk Status Display Commands		
show interfaces status port-channel	Shows trunk information	NE, PE
show lacp	Shows LACP information	PE
show port-channel load-balance	Shows the load-distribution method used on aggregated links	PE

GUIDELINES FOR CREATING TRUNKS

General Guidelines –

- Finish configuring trunks before you connect the corresponding network cables between switches to avoid creating a loop.
- A trunk can have up to 8 ports.
- The ports at both ends of a connection must be configured as trunk ports.

- All ports in a trunk must be configured in an identical manner, including communication mode (i.e., speed and duplex mode), VLAN assignments, and CoS settings.
- Any of the Gigabit ports on the front panel can be trunked together, including ports of different media types.
- All the ports in a trunk have to be treated as a whole when moved from/to, added or deleted from a VLAN via the specified port-channel.
- STP, VLAN, and IGMP settings can only be made for the entire trunk via the specified port-channel.

Dynamically Creating a Port Channel –

Ports assigned to a common port channel must meet the following criteria:

- Ports must have the same LACP system priority.
- Ports must have the same port admin key (Ethernet Interface).
- If the port channel admin key (lacp admin key - Port Channel) is not set when a channel group is formed (i.e., it has the null value of 0), this key is set to the same value as the port admin key (lacp admin key - Ethernet Interface) used by the interfaces that joined the group.
- However, if the port channel admin key is set, then the port admin key must be set to the same value for a port to be allowed to join a channel group.
- If a link goes down, LACP port priority is used to select the backup link.

Manual Configuration Commands

port channel load-balance

This command sets the load-distribution method among ports in aggregated links (for both static and dynamic trunks). Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

port channel load-balance {**dst-ip** | **dst-mac** | **src-dst-ip** | **src-dst-mac** | **src-ip** | **src-mac**}

no port channel load-balance

dst-ip - Load balancing based on destination IP address.

dst-mac - Load balancing based on destination MAC address.

src-dst-ip - Load balancing based on source and destination IP address.

src-dst-mac - Load balancing based on source and destination MAC address.

src-ip - Load balancing based on source IP address.

src-mac - Load balancing based on source MAC address.

DEFAULT SETTING

src-dst-mac

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command applies to all static and dynamic trunks on the switch.
- To ensure that the switch traffic load is distributed evenly across all links in a trunk, select the source and destination addresses used in the load-balance calculation to provide the best result for trunk connections:
    - **dst-ip**: All traffic with the same destination IP address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-router trunk links where traffic through the switch is destined for many different hosts. Do not use this mode for switch-to-server trunk links where the destination IP address is the same for all traffic.
    - **dst-mac**: All traffic with the same destination MAC address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-switch trunk links where traffic through the switch is destined for many different hosts. Do not use this mode for switch-to-router trunk links where the destination MAC address is the same for all traffic.
    - **src-dst-ip**: All traffic with the same source and destination IP address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-router trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from and destined for many different hosts.
    - **src-dst-mac**: All traffic with the same source and destination MAC address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-switch trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from and destined for many different hosts.
    - **src-ip**: All traffic with the same source IP address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-router or switch-to-server trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from many different hosts.
    - **src-mac**: All traffic with the same source MAC address is output on the same link in a trunk. This mode works best for switch-to-switch trunk links where traffic through the switch is received from many different hosts.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#port-channel load-balance dst-ip
Console(config)#
```

channel-group

This command adds a port to a trunk. Use the **no** form to remove a port from a trunk.

SYNTAX

channel-group *channel-id*

no channel-group

channel-id - Trunk index (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

The current port will be added to this trunk.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- When configuring static trunks, the switches must comply with the Cisco EtherChannel standard.
- Use **no channel-group** to remove a port group from a trunk.
- Use no interface port-channel to remove a trunk from the switch.

EXAMPLE

The following example creates trunk 1 and then adds port 10:

```
Console(config)#interface port-channel 1
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/10
Console(config-if)#channel-group 1
Console(config-if)#
```

Dynamic Configuration Commands

lacp

This command enables 802.3ad Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for the current interface. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lacp**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- The ports on both ends of an LACP trunk must be configured for full duplex, either by forced mode or auto-negotiation.

- A trunk formed with another switch using LACP will automatically be assigned the next available port-channel ID.
- If the target switch has also enabled LACP on the connected ports, the trunk will be activated automatically.
- If more than eight ports attached to the same target switch have LACP enabled, the additional ports will be placed in standby mode, and will only be enabled if one of the active links fails.

EXAMPLE

The following shows LACP enabled on ports 1-3. Because LACP has also been enabled on the ports at the other end of the links, the show interfaces status port-channel 1 command shows that Trunk1 has been established.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lacp
Console(config-if)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#lacp
Console(config-if)#interface ethernet 1/3
Console(config-if)#lacp
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show interfaces status port-channel 1
Information of Trunk 1
 Basic Information:
  Port Type              : 100BASE-TX
  MAC Address            : 12-34-12-34-12-3F
Configuration:
  Name                   :
  Port Admin             : Up
  Speed-duplex           : Auto
  Capabilities           : 10half, 10full, 100half, 100full
  Broadcast Storm        : Enabled
  Broadcast Storm Limit  : 64 Kbits/second
  Multicast Storm        : Disabled
  Multicast Storm Limit  : 64 Kbits/second
  Unknown Unicast Storm       : Disabled
  Unknown Unicast Storm Limit : 64 Kbits/second
  Flow Control           : Disabled
  VLAN Trunking          : Disabled
 Current status:
  Created By             : LACP
  Link Status            : Up
  Port Operation Status  : Up
  Operation speed-duplex : 100full
  Up Time                : 0w 0d 0h 0m 53s (53 seconds)
  Flow Control Type      : None
  Max Frame Size         : 1518 bytes (1522 bytes for tagged frames)
  Member Ports           : Eth1/1, Eth1/2, Eth1/3,
Console#
```

lacp admin-key
(Ethernet Interface)

This command configures a port's LACP administration key. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lacp {**actor** | **partner**} **admin-key** *key*

no lacp {**actor** | **partner**} **admin-key**

actor - The local side an aggregate link.

partner - The remote side of an aggregate link.

key - The port admin key must be set to the same value for ports that belong to the same link aggregation group (LAG).
(Range: 0-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

Actor: 1, Partner: 0

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Ports are only allowed to join the same LAG if (1) the LACP system priority matches, (2) the LACP port admin key matches, and (3) the LACP port channel key matches (if configured).

- If the port channel admin key (lacp admin key - Port Channel) is not set when a channel group is formed (i.e., it has the null value of 0), this key is set to the same value as the port admin key (**lacp admin key** - Ethernet Interface) used by the interfaces that joined the group.

- Once the remote side of a link has been established, LACP operational settings are already in use on that side. Configuring LACP settings for the partner only applies to its administrative state, not its operational state.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#lacp actor admin-key 120
Console(config-if)#
```

lacp port-priority

This command configures LACP port priority. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lacp {**actor** | **partner**} **port-priority** *priority*

no lacp {**actor** | **partner**} **port-priority**

actor - The local side an aggregate link.

partner - The remote side of an aggregate link.

priority - LACP port priority is used to select a backup link. (Range: 0-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

32768

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Setting a lower value indicates a higher effective priority.
- If an active port link goes down, the backup port with the highest priority is selected to replace the downed link. However, if two or more ports have the same LACP port priority, the port with the lowest physical port number will be selected as the backup port.
- If an LAG already exists with the maximum number of allowed port members, and LACP is subsequently enabled on another port using a higher priority than an existing member, the newly configured port will replace an existing port member that has a lower priority.
- Once the remote side of a link has been established, LACP operational settings are already in use on that side. Configuring LACP settings for the partner only applies to its administrative state, not its operational state, and will only take effect the next time an aggregate link is established with the partner.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#lacp actor port-priority 128
```

lacp system-priority

This command configures a port's LACP system priority. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lacp {**actor** | **partner**} **system-priority** *priority*

no lacp {**actor** | **partner**} **system-priority**

actor - The local side an aggregate link.

partner - The remote side of an aggregate link.

priority - This priority is used to determine link aggregation group (LAG) membership, and to identify this device to other switches during LAG negotiations. (Range: 0-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

32768

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Port must be configured with the same system priority to join the same LAG.
- System priority is combined with the switch's MAC address to form the LAG identifier. This identifier is used to indicate a specific LAG during LACP negotiations with other systems.
- Once the remote side of a link has been established, LACP operational settings are already in use on that side. Configuring LACP settings for the partner only applies to its administrative state, not its operational state, and will only take effect the next time an aggregate link is established with the partner.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#lacp actor system-priority 3
Console(config-if)#
```

lacp admin-key
(Port Channel)

This command configures a port channel's LACP administration key string. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lacp admin-key *key*

no lacp admin-key

key - The port channel admin key is used to identify a specific link aggregation group (LAG) during local LACP setup on this switch. (Range: 0-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

0

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Ports are only allowed to join the same LAG if (1) the LACP system priority matches, (2) the LACP port admin key matches, and (3) the LACP port channel key matches (if configured).
- If the port channel admin key (**lacp admin key** - Port Channel) is not set when a channel group is formed (i.e., it has the null value of 0), this key is set to the same value as the port admin key (lacp admin key - Ethernet Interface) used by the interfaces that joined the group. Note that when the LAG is no longer used, the port channel admin key is reset to 0.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface port-channel 1
Console(config-if)#lacp admin-key 3
Console(config-if)#
```

lacp timeout

This command configures the timeout to wait for the next LACP data unit (LACPDU). Use the no form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lacp timeout {**long** | **short**}

no lacp timeout

long - Specifies a slow timeout of 90 seconds.

short - Specifies a fast timeout of 3 seconds.

DEFAULT SETTING

long

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- The timeout configured by this command is set in the LACP timeout bit of the Actor State field in transmitted LACPDUs. When the partner switch receives an LACPDU set with a short timeout from the actor switch, the partner adjusts the transmit LACPDU interval to 1 second. When it receives an LACPDU set with a long timeout from the actor, it adjusts the transmit LACPDU interval to 30 seconds.

- If the actor does not receive an LACPDU from its partner before the configured timeout expires, the partner port information will be deleted from the LACP group.
- When a dynamic port-channel member leaves a port-channel, the default timeout value will be restored on that port.
- When a dynamic port-channel is torn down, the configured timeout value will be retained. When the dynamic port-channel is constructed again, that timeout value will be used.

Example

```
Console(config)#interface port-channel 1
Console(config-if)#lacp timeout short
Console(config-if)#
```

Trunk Status Display Commands

show lacp

This command displays LACP information.

Syntax

show lacp [*port-channel*] {**counters** | **internal** | **neighbors** | **sys-id**}

port-channel - Local identifier for a link aggregation group. (Range: 1-12)

counters - Statistics for LACP protocol messages.

internal - Configuration settings and operational state for local side.

neighbors - Configuration settings and operational state for remote side.

sys-id - Summary of system priority and MAC address for all channel groups.

Default Setting

Port Channel: all

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Example

```
Console#show lacp 1 counters
Port Channel: 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Eth 1/ 2
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  LACPDUs Sent          : 12
  LACPDUs Received      : 6
  Marker Sent           : 0
  Marker Received       : 0
  LACPDUs Unknown Pkts : 0
  LACPDUs Illegal Pkts : 0
:
```

Table 109: show lacp counters - display description

Field	Description
LACPDUs Sent	Number of valid LACPDUs transmitted from this channel group.
LACPDUs Received	Number of valid LACPDUs received on this channel group.
Marker Sent	Number of valid Marker PDUs transmitted from this channel group.
Marker Received	Number of valid Marker PDUs received by this channel group.
LACPDUs Unknown Pkts	Number of frames received that either (1) Carry the Slow Protocols Ethernet Type value, but contain an unknown PDU, or (2) are addressed to the Slow Protocols group MAC Address, but do not carry the Slow Protocols Ethernet Type.
LACPDUs Illegal Pkts	Number of frames that carry the Slow Protocols Ethernet Type value, but contain a badly formed PDU or an illegal value of Protocol Subtype.

```
Console#show lacp 1 internal
Port Channel : 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Oper Key   : 3
Admin Key  : 0
Timeout    : long

Eth 1/ 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  LACPDUs Internal      : 30 seconds
  LACP System Priority : 32768
  LACP Port Priority   : 32768
  Admin Key             : 3
  Oper Key              : 3
  Admin State           : defaulted, aggregation, long timeout, LACP-activity
  Oper State            : distributing, collecting, synchronization,
                          aggregation, long timeout, LACP-activity
:
```

Table 110: show lacp internal - display description

Field	Description
Oper Key	Current operational value of the key for the aggregation port.
Admin Key	Current administrative value of the key for the aggregation port.
Timeout	The timeout to wait for the next LACP data unit.
LACPDUs Internal	Number of seconds before invalidating received LACPDU information.
LACP System Priority	LACP system priority assigned to this port channel.
LACP Port Priority	LACP port priority assigned to this interface within the channel group.

Table 110: show lacp internal - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Admin State, Oper State	Administrative or operational values of the actor’s state parameters: ◆ Expired – The actor’s receive machine is in the expired state; ◆ Defaulted – The actor’s receive machine is using defaulted operational partner information, administratively configured for the partner. ◆ Distributing – If false, distribution of outgoing frames on this link is disabled; i.e., distribution is currently disabled and is not expected to be enabled in the absence of administrative changes or changes in received protocol information. ◆ Collecting – Collection of incoming frames on this link is enabled; i.e., collection is currently enabled and is not expected to be disabled in the absence of administrative changes or changes in received protocol information. ◆ Synchronization – The System considers this link to be IN_SYNC; i.e., it has been allocated to the correct Link Aggregation Group, the group has been associated with a compatible Aggregator, and the identity of the Link Aggregation Group is consistent with the System ID and operational Key information transmitted. ◆ Aggregation – The system considers this link to be aggregatable; i.e., a potential candidate for aggregation. ◆ Long timeout – Periodic transmission of LACPDUs uses a slow transmission rate. ◆ LACP-Activity – Activity control value with regard to this link. (0: Passive; 1: Active)

```
Console#show lacp 1 neighbors
Port Channel 1 neighbors
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Eth 1/ 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Partner Admin System ID   : 32768, 00-00-00-00-00-00
  Partner Oper System ID    : 32768, 00-12-CF-61-24-2F
  Partner Admin Port Number : 1
  Partner Oper Port Number  : 1
  Port Admin Priority       : 32768
  Port Oper Priority        : 32768
  Admin Key                 : 0
  Oper Key                  : 3
  Admin State:               defaulted, distributing, collecting,
                             synchronization, long timeout,
  Oper State:                distributing, collecting, synchronization,
                             aggregation, long timeout, LACP-activity
⋮
```

Table 111: show lacp neighbors - display description

Field	Description
Partner Admin System ID	LAG partner’s system ID assigned by the user.
Partner Oper System ID	LAG partner’s system ID assigned by the LACP protocol.
Partner Admin Port Number	Current administrative value of the port number for the protocol Partner.
Partner Oper Port Number	Operational port number assigned to this aggregation port by the port’s protocol partner.
Port Admin Priority	Current administrative value of the port priority for the protocol partner.

Table 111: show lacp neighbors - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Port Oper Priority	Priority value assigned to this aggregation port by the partner.
Admin Key	Current administrative value of the Key for the protocol partner.
Oper Key	Current operational value of the Key for the protocol partner.
Admin State	Administrative values of the partner’s state parameters. (See preceding table.)
Oper State	Operational values of the partner’s state parameters. (See preceding table.)

```
 Console#show lacp sysid
Port Channel     System Priority    System MAC Address
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
           1               32768     00-30-F1-8F-2C-A7
           2               32768     00-30-F1-8F-2C-A7
           3               32768     00-30-F1-8F-2C-A7
           4               32768     00-30-F1-8F-2C-A7
           5               32768     00-30-F1-8F-2C-A7
           6               32768     00-30-F1-8F-2C-A7
           7               32768     00-30-F1-D4-73-A0
           8               32768     00-30-F1-D4-73-A0
           9               32768     00-30-F1-D4-73-A0
          10               32768     00-30-F1-D4-73-A0
          11               32768     00-30-F1-D4-73-A0
          12               32768     00-30-F1-D4-73-A0
 ⋮
```

Table 112: show lacp sysid - display description

Field	Description
Channel group	A link aggregation group configured on this switch.
System Priority*	LACP system priority for this channel group.
System MAC Address*	System MAC address.

* The LACP system priority and system MAC address are concatenated to form the LAG system ID.

show port-channel load-balance

This command shows the load-distribution method used on aggregated links.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show port-channel load-balance
Trunk Load Balance Mode: Destination IP address
Console#
```

28

PORT MIRRORING COMMANDS

Data can be mirrored from a local port on the same switch or from a remote port on another switch for analysis at the target port using software monitoring tools or a hardware probe. This switch supports the following mirroring modes.

Table 113: Port Mirroring Commands

Command	Function
Local Port Mirroring	Mirrors data to another port for analysis without affecting the data passing through or the performance of the monitored port
RSPAN Mirroring	Mirrors data from remote switches over a dedicated VLAN

LOCAL PORT MIRRORING COMMANDS

This section describes how to mirror traffic from a source port to a target port.

Table 114: Mirror Port Commands

Command	Function	Mode
port monitor	Configures a mirror session	IC
show port monitor	Shows the configuration for a mirror port	PE

port monitor

This command configures a mirror session. Use the **no** form to clear a mirror session.

SYNTAX

port monitor {*interface* [**rx** | **tx** | **both**] | **vlan** *vlan-id* |
mac-address *mac-address* | **access-list** *acl-name*}

no port monitor {*interface* | **vlan** *vlan-id* |
mac-address *mac-address* | **access-list** *acl-name*}

interface - **ethernet** *unit*/*port* (source port)

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

rx - Mirror received packets.

tx - Mirror transmitted packets.

both - Mirror both received and transmitted packets.

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

mac-address - MAC address in the form of xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.

acl-name – Name of the ACL. (Maximum length: 16 characters, no spaces or other special characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

- No mirror session is defined.
- When enabled for an interface, default mirroring is for both received and transmitted packets.
- When enabled for a VLAN or a MAC address, mirroring is restricted to received packets.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, destination port)

COMMAND USAGE

- You can mirror traffic from any source port to a destination port for real-time analysis. You can then attach a logic analyzer or RMON probe to the destination port and study the traffic crossing the source port in a completely unobtrusive manner.
- Set the destination port by specifying an Ethernet interface with the interface configuration command, and then use the **port monitor** command to specify the source of the traffic to mirror.
- When mirroring traffic from a port, the mirror port and monitor port speeds should match, otherwise traffic may be dropped from the monitor port. When mirroring traffic from a VLAN, traffic may also be dropped under heavy loads.
- When VLAN mirroring and port mirroring are both enabled, the target port can receive a mirrored packet twice; once from the source mirror port and again from the source mirror VLAN.
- When mirroring traffic from a MAC address, ingress traffic with the specified source address entering any port in the switch, other than the target port, will be mirrored to the destination port.
- Spanning Tree BPDU packets are not mirrored to the target port.
- When mirroring VLAN traffic or packets based on a source MAC address, the target port cannot be set to the same target port as that used for basic port mirroring.
- You can create multiple mirror sessions, but all sessions must share the same destination port.
- The destination port cannot be a trunk or trunk member port.

- ACL-based mirroring is only used for ingress traffic. To mirror an ACL, follow these steps:
  1. Use the **access-list** command (page 943) to add an ACL.
  2. Use the **access-group** command to add a mirrored port to access control list.
  3. Use the **port monitor access-list** command to specify the destination port to which traffic matching the ACL will be mirrored.

EXAMPLE

The following example configures the switch to mirror all packets from port 6 to 5:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#port monitor ethernet 1/6 both
Console(config-if)#
```

This example configures port 2 to monitor packets matching the MAC address 00-12-CF-XX-XX-XX received by port 1:

```
Console(config)#access-list mac m1
Console(config-mac-acl)#permit 00-12-cf-00-00-00 ff-ff-ff-00-00-00 any
Console(config-mac-acl)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#mac access-group m1 in
Console(config-if)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#port monitor access-list m1
Console(config-if)#
```

show port monitor

This command displays mirror information.

SYNTAX

show port monitor [*interface* | **vlan** *vlan-id* |
mac-address *mac-address*]

interface - **ethernet** *unit*/*port* (source port)

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

mac-address - MAC address in the form of xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all sessions.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command displays the currently configured source port, destination port, and mirror mode (i.e., RX, TX, RX/TX).

EXAMPLE

The following shows mirroring configured from port 6 to port 5:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#port monitor ethernet 1/6
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show port monitor
Port Mirroring
-------------------------------------
 Destination Port (listen port):Eth1/5
 Source Port (monitored port)  :Eth1/6
 Mode                          :RX/TX
Console#
```

RSPAN MIRRORING COMMANDS

Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) allows you to mirror traffic from remote switches for analysis on a local destination port.

Table 115: RSPAN Commands

Command	Function	Mode
vlan rspan	Creates a VLAN dedicated to carrying RSPAN traffic	VC
rspan source	Specifies the source port and traffic type to be mirrored	GC
rspan destination	Specifies the destination port to monitor the mirrored traffic	GC
rspan remote vlan	Specifies the RSPAN VLAN, switch role (source, intermediate or destination), and the uplink ports	GC
no rspan session	Deletes a configured RSPAN session	GC
show rspan	Displays the configuration settings for an RSPAN session	PE

Configuration Guidelines

Take the following steps to configure an RSPAN session:

1. Use the vlan rspan command to configure a VLAN to use for RSPAN. (Default VLAN 1 is prohibited.)
2. Use the rspan source command to specify the interfaces and the traffic type (RX, TX or both) to be monitored.
3. Use the rspan destination command to specify the destination port for the traffic mirrored by an RSPAN session.

4. Use the rspan remote vlan command to specify the VLAN to be used for an RSPAN session, to specify the switch's role as a source, intermediate relay, or destination of the mirrored traffic, and to configure the uplink ports designated to carry this traffic.

RSPAN Limitations

The following limitations apply to the use of RSPAN on this switch:

- *RSPAN Ports* – Only ports can be configured as an RSPAN source, destination, or uplink; static and dynamic trunks are not allowed. A port can only be configured as one type of RSPAN interface – source, destination, or uplink. Also, note that the source port and destination port cannot be configured on the same switch.

  Only 802.1Q trunk or hybrid (i.e., general use) ports can be configured as an RSPAN uplink or destination port – access ports are not allowed (see switchport mode).

- *Local/Remote Mirror* – The destination of a local mirror session (created with the port monitor command) cannot be used as the destination for RSPAN traffic.

  Only one mirror session is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled, then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

- *Spanning Tree* – If the spanning tree is disabled, BPDUs will not be flooded onto the RSPAN VLAN.

  MAC address learning is not supported on RSPAN uplink ports when RSPAN is enabled on the switch. Therefore, even if spanning tree is enabled after RSPAN has been configured, MAC address learning will still not be re-started on the RSPAN uplink ports.

- *IEEE 802.1X* – RSPAN and 802.1X are mutually exclusive functions. When 802.1X is enabled globally, RSPAN uplink ports cannot be configured, even though RSPAN source and destination ports can still be configured. When RSPAN uplink ports are enabled on the switch, 802.1X cannot be enabled globally.

  RSPAN uplink ports cannot be configured to use IEEE 802.1X Port Authentication, but RSPAN source ports and destination ports can be configured to use it

- *Port Security* – If port security is enabled on any port, that port cannot be set as an RSPAN uplink port, even though it can still be configured as an RSPAN source or destination port. Also, when a port is configured as an RSPAN uplink port, port security cannot be enabled on that port.

rspan source

Use this command to specify the source port and traffic type to be mirrored remotely. Use the **no** form to disable RSPAN on the specified port, or with a traffic type keyword to disable mirroring for the specified type.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **rspan session** *session-id* **source interface** *interface-list* [**rx** | **tx** | **both**]

session-id – A number identifying this RSPAN session. (Range: 1)

Only one mirror sessions is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled with the port monitor command, then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

interface-list – One or more source ports. Use a hyphen to indicate a consecutive list of ports or a comma between non-consecutive ports.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

rx - Mirror received packets.

tx - Mirror transmitted packets.

both - Mirror both received and transmitted packets.

DEFAULT SETTING

Both TX and RX traffic is mirrored

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- One or more source ports can be assigned to the same RSPAN session, either on the same switch or on different switches.
- Only ports can be configured as an RSPAN source – static and dynamic trunks are not allowed.
- The source port and destination port cannot be configured on the same switch.

EXAMPLE

The following example configures the switch to mirror received packets from port 2 and 3:

```
Console(config)#rspan session 1 source interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config)#rspan session 1 source interface ethernet 1/3
Console(config)#
```

rspan destination

Use this command to specify the destination port to monitor the mirrored traffic. Use the **no** form to disable RSPAN on the specified port.

SYNTAX

rspan session *session-id* **destination interface** *interface* [**tagged** | **untagged**]

no rspan session *session-id* **destination interface** *interface*

session-id – A number identifying this RSPAN session. (Range: 1)

Only one mirror session is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled with the port monitor command, then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

interface - **ethernet** *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

tagged - Traffic exiting the destination port carries the RSPAN VLAN tag.

untagged - Traffic exiting the destination port is untagged.

DEFAULT SETTING

Traffic exiting the destination port is untagged.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Only one destination port can be configured on the same switch per session, but a destination port can be configured on more than one switch for the same session.
- Only 802.1Q trunk or hybrid (i.e., general use) ports can be configured as an RSPAN destination port – access ports are not allowed (see switchport mode).
- Only ports can be configured as an RSPAN destination – static and dynamic trunks are not allowed.
- The source port and destination port cannot be configured on the same switch.
- A destination port can still send and receive switched traffic, and participate in any Layer 2 protocols to which it has been assigned.

EXAMPLE

The following example configures port 4 to receive mirrored RSPAN traffic:

```
Console(config)#rspan session 1 destination interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config)#
```

rspan remote vlan

Use this command to specify the RSPAN VLAN, switch role (source, intermediate or destination), and the uplink ports. Use the **no** form to disable the RSPAN on the specified VLAN.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **rspan session** *session-id* **remote vlan** *vlan-id*
{**source** | **intermediate** | **destination**} **uplink** *interface*

session-id – A number identifying this RSPAN session. (Range: 1)

Only one mirror session is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled with the port monitor command, then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

vlan-id - ID of configured RSPAN VLAN. (Range: 2-4092)
Use the vlan rspan command to reserve a VLAN for RSPAN mirroring before enabling RSPAN with this command.

source - Specifies this device as the source of remotely mirrored traffic.

intermediate - Specifies this device as an intermediate switch, transparently passing mirrored traffic from one or more sources to one or more destinations.

destination - Specifies this device as a switch configured with a destination port which is to receive mirrored traffic for this session.

uplink - A port configured to receive or transmit remotely mirrored traffic.

interface - **ethernet** *unit/port*

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Only 802.1Q trunk or hybrid (i.e., general use) ports can be configured as an RSPAN uplink port – access ports are not allowed (see switchport mode).

- Only one uplink port can be configured on a source switch, but there is no limitation on the number of uplink ports configured on an intermediate or destination switch.

- Only destination and uplink ports will be assigned by the switch as members of this VLAN. Ports cannot be manually assigned to an RSPAN VLAN with the switchport allowed vlan command. Nor can GVRP dynamically add port members to an RSPAN VLAN. Also, note that the show vlan command will not display any members for an RSPAN VLAN, but will only show configured RSPAN VLAN identifiers.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables RSPAN on VLAN 2, specifies this device as an RSPAN destination switch, and the uplink interface as port 3:

```
Console(config)#rspan session 1 remote vlan 2 destination uplink ethernet 1/3
Console(config)#
```

no rspan session

Use this command to delete a configured RSPAN session.

SYNTAX

no rspan session *session-id*

session-id – A number identifying this RSPAN session. (Range: 1)

Only one mirror session is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled with the port monitor command, then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The **no rspan session** command must be used to disable an RSPAN VLAN before it can be deleted from the VLAN database (see the vlan command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#no rspan session 1
Console(config)#
```

show rspan

Use this command to displays the configuration settings for an RSPAN session.

SYNTAX

show rspan session [*session-id*]

session-id – A number identifying this RSPAN session. (Range: 1)

Only one mirror session is allowed, including both local and remote mirroring. If local mirroring is enabled with the port monitor command, then no session can be configured for RSPAN.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show rspan session
RSPAN Session ID                : 1
Source Ports (mirrored ports)   : None
  RX Only                       : None
  TX Only                       : None
  BOTH                          : None
Destination Port (monitor port) : Eth 1/2
Destination Tagged Mode         : Untagged
Switch Role                     : Destination
RSPAN VLAN                      : 2
RSPAN Uplink Ports              : Eth 1/3
Operation Status                : Up
Console#
```

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CONGESTION CONTROL COMMANDS

The switch can set the maximum upload or download data transfer rate for any port. It can control traffic storms by setting a maximum threshold for broadcast traffic or multicast traffic. It can also set bounding thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to automatically trigger rate limits or to shut down a port.

Table 116: Congestion Control Commands

Command Group	Function
Rate Limiting	Sets the input and output rate limits for a port.
Storm Control	Sets the traffic storm threshold for each port.
Automatic Traffic Control	Sets thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to trigger configured rate limits or to shut down a port.

RATE LIMIT COMMANDS

Rate limit commands allow the network manager to control the maximum rate for traffic transmitted or received on an interface. Rate limiting is configured on interfaces at the edge of a network to limit traffic into or out of the network. Packets that exceed the acceptable amount of traffic are dropped.

Rate limiting can be applied to individual ports or trunks. When an interface is configured with this feature, the traffic rate will be monitored by the hardware to verify conformity. Non-conforming traffic is dropped.

Table 117: Rate Limit Commands

Command	Function	Mode
rate-limit	Configures the maximum input or output rate for an interface	IC

rate-limit

This command defines the rate limit for a specific interface. Use this command without specifying a rate to restore the default rate. Use the **no** form to restore the default status of disabled.

SYNTAX

rate-limit {**input** | **output**} [*rate*]

no rate-limit {**input** | **output**}

input – Input rate for specified interface

output – Output rate for specified interface

rate – Maximum value in Kbps.
(Range: 64-100000 Kbps for Fast Ethernet ports,
64-1000000 Kbps for Gigabit Ethernet ports)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

Using both rate limiting and storm control on the same interface may lead to unexpected results. It is therefore not advisable to use both of these commands on the same interface.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#rate-limit input 64
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMAND

show interfaces switchport (980)

STORM CONTROL COMMANDS

Storm control commands can be used to configure broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast storm control thresholds. Traffic storms may occur when a device on your network is malfunctioning, or if application programs are not well designed or properly configured. If there is too much traffic on your network, performance can be severely degraded or everything can come to complete halt.

You can protect your network from traffic storms by setting a threshold for broadcast, multicast or unknown unicast traffic. Any packets exceeding the specified threshold will then be dropped.

Table 118: Rate Limit Commands

Command	Function	Mode
storm-sample-type	Toggles threshold value units of storm control settings to be either packets per second or kilobits per second.	GC
switchport packet-rate*	Configures broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast storm control thresholds	IC
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of an interface	NE, PE

* Enabling hardware-level storm control with this command on a port will disable software-level automatic storm control on the same port if configured by the auto-traffic-control command.

storm-sample-type

The command toggles the threshold units for switchport packet-rate to be either kilobits per second or packets per second.

SYNTAX

storm-sample-type {**octet** | **packet**}

octet - Threshold in kbit/second.

packet - Threshold in packets/second.

DEFAULT SETTING

packets/second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#storm-sample-type octet
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

switchport packet-rate (1022)
show interfaces switchport (980)

switchport packet-rate

This command configures broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast storm control. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

switchport {**broadcast** | **multicast** | **unicast**} **packet-rate** *rate*

no switchport {**broadcast** | **multicast** | **unicast**}

broadcast - Specifies storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies storm control for multicast traffic.

unicast - Specifies storm control for unknown unicast traffic.

rate - Threshold level as a rate; i.e., kilobits per second (kbps) or packets per second (pps) as specified by the storm-sample-type command. (Range: 64-100000 kbps/pps; 64-100000 for Fast Ethernet ports, 64-1000000 for Gigabit Ethernet ports)

NOTE: kbps for octet based storm control and pps for packet based storm control is toggled using storm-sample-type command.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- When traffic exceeds the threshold specified for broadcast and multicast or unknown unicast traffic, packets exceeding the threshold are dropped until the rate falls back down beneath the threshold.
- Traffic storms can be controlled at the hardware level using this command or at the software level using the auto-traffic-control command. However, only one of these control types can be applied to a port. Enabling hardware-level storm control on a port will disable automatic storm control on that port.
- The rate limits set by this command are also used by automatic storm control when the control response is set to rate limiting by the auto-traffic-control action command.
- Using both rate limiting and storm control on the same interface may lead to unexpected results. It is therefore not advisable to use both of these commands on the same interface.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to configure broadcast storm control at 600 packets per second:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#switchport broadcast packet-rate 600
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

storm-sample-type (1021)
show interfaces switchport (980)

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL COMMANDS

Automatic Traffic Control (ATC) configures bounding thresholds for broadcast and multicast storms which can be used to trigger configured rate limits or to shut down a port.

Table 119: ATC Commands

Command	Function	Mode
Threshold Commands		
auto-traffic-control apply-timer	Sets the time at which to apply the control response after ingress traffic has exceeded the upper threshold	GC
auto-traffic-control release-timer	Sets the time at which to release the control response after ingress traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold	GC
auto-traffic-control*	Enables automatic traffic control for broadcast or multicast storms	IC (Port)
auto-traffic-control action	Sets the control action to limit ingress traffic or shut down the offending port	IC (Port)
auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold	Sets the lower threshold for ingress traffic beneath which a cleared storm control trap is sent	IC (Port)
auto-traffic-control alarm-fire-threshold	Sets the upper threshold for ingress traffic beyond which a storm control response is triggered after the apply timer expires	IC (Port)
auto-traffic-control auto-control-release	Automatically releases a control response	IC (Port)
auto-traffic-control control-release	Manually releases a control response	IC (Port)
SNMP Trap Commands		
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-clear	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-fire	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control	IC (Port)

Table 119: ATC Commands (Continued)

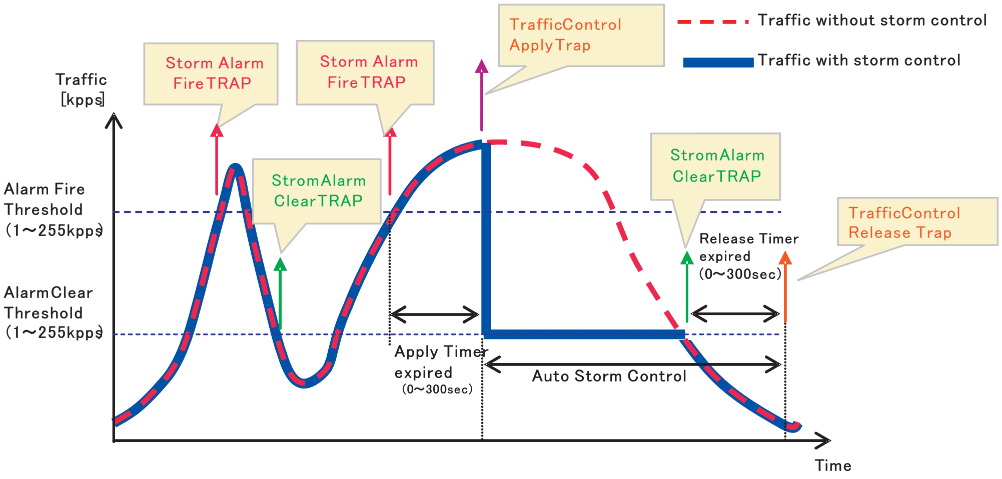
Command	Function	Mode
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-apply	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-release	Sends a trap when broadcast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-clear	Sends a trap when multicast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-fire	Sends a trap when multicast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-apply	Sends a trap when multicast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires	IC (Port)
snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-release	Sends a trap when multicast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires	IC (Port)
ATC Display Commands		
show auto-traffic-control	Shows global configuration settings for automatic storm control	PE
show auto-traffic-control interface	Shows interface configuration settings and storm control status for the specified port	PE

* Enabling automatic storm control on a port will disable hardware-level storm control on the same port if configured by the switchport packet-rate command.

USAGE GUIDELINES

ATC includes storm control for broadcast or multicast traffic. The control response for either of these traffic types is the same, as shown in the following diagrams.

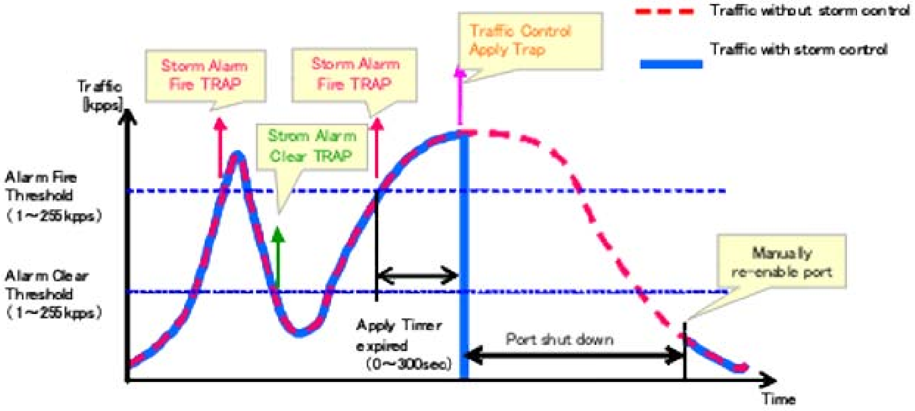
Figure 410: Storm Control by Limiting the Traffic Rate


TrafficControl ApplyTrap
Traffic without storm control
Traffic with storm control
Storm Alarm FireTRAP
Storm Alarm FireTRAP
Traffic [kpps]
StromAlarm ClearTRAP
StromAlarm ClearTRAP
Alarm Fire Threshold (1～255kpps)
TrafficControl Release Trap
Release Timer expired (0～300sec)
AlarmClear Threshold (1～255kpps)
Apply Timer expired (0～300sec)
Auto Storm Control
Time

The key elements of this diagram are described below:

- Alarm Fire Threshold – The highest acceptable traffic rate. When ingress traffic exceeds the threshold, ATC sends a Storm Alarm Fire Trap and logs it.
- When traffic exceeds the alarm fire threshold and the apply timer expires, a traffic control response is applied, and a Traffic Control Apply Trap is sent and logged.
- Alarm Clear Threshold – The lower threshold beneath which a control response can be automatically terminated after the release timer expires. When ingress traffic falls below this threshold, ATC sends a Storm Alarm Clear Trap and logs it.
- When traffic falls below the alarm clear threshold after the release timer expires, traffic control (for rate limiting) will be stopped and a Traffic Control Release Trap sent and logged. Note that if the control action has shut down a port, it can only be manually re-enabled using the auto-traffic-control control-release command).
- The traffic control response of rate limiting can be released automatically or manually. The control response of shutting down a port can only be released manually.

Figure 411: Storm Control by Shutting Down a Port



The key elements of this diagram are the same as that described in the preceding diagram, except that automatic release of the control response is not provided. When traffic control is applied, you must manually re-enable the port.

FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS

Automatic storm control is a software level control function. Traffic storms can also be controlled at the hardware level using the switchport packet-rate command. However, only one of these control types can be applied to a port. Enabling automatic storm control on a port will disable hardware-level storm control on that port.

Threshold Commands

auto-traffic-control apply-timer

This command sets the time at which to apply the control response after ingress traffic has exceeded the upper threshold. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **apply-timer** *seconds*

no auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **apply-timer**

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

seconds - The interval after the upper threshold has been exceeded at which to apply the control response. (Range: 1-300 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

300 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

After the apply timer expires, a control action may be triggered as specified by the auto-traffic-control action command and a trap message sent as specified by the snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-apply command or snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-apply command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the apply timer to 200 seconds for all ports.

```
Console(config)#auto-traffic-control broadcast apply-timer 200
Console(config)#
```

auto-traffic-control release-timer

This command sets the time at which to release the control response after ingress traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**}
release-timer *seconds*

no auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **release-timer**

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

seconds - The time at which to release the control response after ingress traffic has fallen beneath the lower threshold. (Range: 1-900 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

900 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the delay after which the control response can be terminated. The auto-traffic-control auto-control-release command must be used to enable or disable the automatic release of a control response of rate-limiting. To re-enable a port which has been shut down by automatic traffic control, you must manually re-enable the port using the auto-traffic-control control-release command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the release timer to 800 seconds for all ports.

```
Console(config)#auto-traffic-control broadcast release-timer 800
Console(config)#
```

auto-traffic-control

This command enables automatic traffic control for broadcast or multicast storms. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **auto-traffic-control** {**broadcast** | **multicast**}

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Automatic storm control can be enabled for either broadcast or multicast traffic. It cannot be enabled for both of these traffic types at the same time.
- Automatic storm control is a software level control function. Traffic storms can also be controlled at the hardware level using the switchport packet-rate command. However, only one of these control types can be applied to a port. Enabling automatic storm control on a port will disable hardware-level storm control on that port.

EXAMPLE

This example enables automatic storm control for broadcast traffic on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#auto-traffic-control broadcast
Console(config-if)#
```

auto-traffic-control action

This command sets the control action to limit ingress traffic or shut down the offending port. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **action** {**rate-control** | **shutdown**}

no auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **action**

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

rate-control - If a control response is triggered, the rate of ingress traffic is limited based on the threshold configured by the auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold command.

shutdown - If a control response is triggered, the port is administratively disabled. A port disabled by automatic traffic control can only be manually re-enabled.

DEFAULT SETTING

rate-control

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- When the upper threshold is exceeded and the apply timer expires, a control response will be triggered based on this command.
- When the control response is set to rate limiting by this command, the rate limits are determined by the auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold command.
- If the control response is to limit the rate of ingress traffic, it can be automatically terminated once the traffic rate has fallen beneath the lower threshold and the release timer has expired.
- If a port has been shut down by a control response, it will not be re-enabled by automatic traffic control. It can only be manually re-enabled using the auto-traffic-control control-release command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the control response for broadcast traffic on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#auto-traffic-control broadcast action shutdown
Console(config-if)#
```

auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold

This command sets the lower threshold for ingress traffic beneath which a control response for rate limiting will be released after the Release Timer expires, if so configured by the auto-traffic-control auto-control-release command. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**}
alarm-clear-threshold *threshold*

no auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**}
alarm-clear-threshold

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

threshold - The lower threshold for ingress traffic beneath which a cleared storm control trap is sent. (Range: 1-255 kilo-packets per second)

DEFAULT SETTING

128 kilo-packets per second

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Once the traffic rate falls beneath the lower threshold, a trap message may be sent if configured by the snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-clear command or snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-clear command.

- If rate limiting has been configured as a control response, it will be discontinued after the traffic rate has fallen beneath the lower threshold, and the release timer has expired. Note that if a port has been shut down by a control response, it will not be re-enabled by automatic traffic control. It can only be manually re-enabled using the auto-traffic-control control-release command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the clear threshold for automatic storm control for broadcast traffic on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#auto-traffic-control broadcast alarm-clear-threshold 155
Console(config-if)#
```

auto-traffic-control alarm-fire-threshold

This command sets the upper threshold for ingress traffic beyond which a storm control response is triggered after the apply timer expires. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **alarm-fire-threshold** *threshold*

no auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **alarm-fire-threshold**

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

threshold - The upper threshold for ingress traffic beyond which a storm control response is triggered after the apply timer expires. (Range: 1-255 kilo-packets per second)

DEFAULT SETTING

128 kilo-packets per second

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- Once the upper threshold is exceeded, a trap message may be sent if configured by the snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-fire command or snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-fire command.
- After the upper threshold is exceeded, the control timer must first expire as configured by the auto-traffic-control apply-timer command before a control response is triggered if configured by the auto-traffic-control action command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the trigger threshold for automatic storm control for broadcast traffic on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#auto-traffic-control broadcast alarm-fire-threshold 255
Console(config-if)#
```

auto-traffic-control auto-control-release

This command automatically releases a control response of rate-limiting after the time specified in the auto-traffic-control release-timer command has expired.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **auto-control-release**

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command can be used to automatically stop a control response of rate-limiting after the specified action has been triggered and the release timer has expired.

- To release a control response which has shut down a port after the specified action has been triggered and the release timer has expired, use the auto-traffic-control control-release command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#auto-traffic-control broadcast auto-control-release
Console(config-if)#
```

auto-traffic-control control-release

This command manually releases a control response.

SYNTAX

auto-traffic-control {**broadcast** | **multicast**} **control-release**

broadcast - Specifies automatic storm control for broadcast traffic.

multicast - Specifies automatic storm control for multicast traffic.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to manually stop a control response of rate-limiting or port shutdown any time after the specified action has been triggered.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#auto-traffic-control broadcast control-release
Console#(config-if)
```

SNMP Trap Commands

snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-clear

This command sends a trap when broadcast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-clear**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-clear
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control action (1028)
auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold (1029)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-fire

This command sends a trap when broadcast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-fire**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-alarm-fire
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control alarm-fire-threshold (1030)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-apply

This command sends a trap when broadcast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-apply**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-apply
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control alarm-fire-threshold (1030)
auto-traffic-control apply-timer (1026)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-release

This command sends a trap when broadcast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-release**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc broadcast-control-
  release
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold (1029)
auto-traffic-control action (1028)
auto-traffic-control release-timer (1026)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-clear

This command sends a trap when multicast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-clear**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-clear
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control action (1028)
auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold (1029)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-fire

This command sends a trap when multicast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-fire**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-alarm-fire
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control alarm-fire-threshold (1030)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-apply

This command sends a trap when multicast traffic exceeds the upper threshold for automatic storm control and the apply timer expires. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-apply**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-apply
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control alarm-fire-threshold (1030)
auto-traffic-control apply-timer (1026)

snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-release

This command sends a trap when multicast traffic falls beneath the lower threshold after a storm control response has been triggered and the release timer expires. Use the **no** form to disable this trap.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-release**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#snmp-server enable port-traps atc multicast-control-
  release
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

auto-traffic-control alarm-clear-threshold (1029)
auto-traffic-control action (1028)
auto-traffic-control release-timer (1026)

ATC Display Commands

show auto-traffic-control

This command shows global configuration settings for automatic storm control.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show auto-traffic-control

Storm-control: Broadcast
 Apply-timer (sec)    : 300
 release-timer (sec) : 900

Storm-control: Multicast
 Apply-timer(sec)     : 300
 release-timer(sec)   : 900
Console#
```

show auto-traffic-control interface

This command shows interface configuration settings and storm control status for the specified port.

SYNTAX

show auto-traffic-control interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show auto-traffic-control interface ethernet 1/1
Eth 1/1 Information
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Storm Control:              Broadcast                    Multicast
State:                      Disabled                     Disabled
Action:                     rate-control                 rate-control
Auto Release Control:       Disabled                     Disabled
Alarm Fire Threshold(Kpps): 128                          128
Alarm Clear Threshold(Kpps):128                          128
Trap Storm Fire:            Disabled                     Disabled
Trap Storm Clear:           Disabled                     Disabled
Trap Traffic Apply:         Disabled                     Disabled
Trap Traffic Release:       Disabled                     Disabled

Console#
```

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UNIDIRECTIONAL LINK DETECTION COMMANDS

The switch can be configured to detect and disable unidirectional Ethernet fiber or copper links. When enabled, the protocol advertises a port's identity and learns about its neighbors on a specific LAN segment; and stores information about its neighbors in a cache. It can also send out a train of echo messages under circumstances that require fast notifications or re-synchronization of the cached information.

Table 120: UniDirectional Link Detection Commands

Command	Function	Mode
udld message-interval	Configures the message interval between UDLD probe messages	GC
udld aggressive	Sets UDLD to aggressive mode on an interface	IC
udld port	Enables UDLD on an interface	IC
show udld	Shows UDLD configuration settings and operational status	PE

udld message-interval

This command configures the message interval between UDLD probe messages for ports in advertisement phase and determined to be bidirectional. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

udld message-interval *message-interval*

no message-interval

message-interval – The interval at which a port sends UDLD probe messages after linkup or detection phases. (Range: 7-90 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

15 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

During the detection phase, messages are exchanged at the maximum rate of one per second. After that, if the protocol reaches a stable state and determines that the link is bidirectional, the message interval is increased to a configurable value based on a curve known as M1(t), a time-based function described in RFC 5171.

If the link is deemed anything other than bidirectional at the end of the detection phase, this curve becomes a flat line with a fixed value of Mfast (7 seconds).

If the link is instead deemed bidirectional, the curve will use Mfast for the first four subsequent message transmissions and then transition to an Mslow value for all other steady-state transmissions. Mslow is the value configured by this command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the message interval to 10 seconds.

```
Console(config)#udld message-interval 10
Console(config)#
```

udld aggressive

This command sets UDLD to aggressive mode on an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **udld aggressive**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet Port)

COMMAND USAGE

UDLD can function in two modes: normal mode and aggressive mode.

- In normal mode, determination of link status at the end of the detection process is always based on information received in UDLD messages: whether that’s information about the exchange of proper neighbor identification or the absence of such. Hence, albeit bound by a timer, normal mode determinations are always based on gleaned information, and as such are “event-based.” If no such information can be obtained (e.g., because of a bidirectional loss of connectivity), UDLD follows a conservative approach minimize false positives during the detection process and deems a port to be in “undetermined” state. In other words, normal mode will shut down a port only if it can explicitly determine that the associated link is faulty for an extended period of time.

- In aggressive mode, UDLD will also shut down a port if it loses bidirectional connectivity with the neighbor for the same extended period of time (as that mentioned above for normal mode) and subsequently fails repeated last-resort attempts to re-establish communication with the other end of the link. This mode of operation assumes that loss of communication with the neighbor is a meaningful network event in itself, and a symptom of a serious connectivity problem. Because this type of detection can be event-less, and lack of information cannot always be associated to an actual malfunction of the link, this mode is optional and is recommended only in certain scenarios (typically only on point-to-point links where no communication failure between two neighbors is admissible).

EXAMPLE

This example enables UDLD aggressive mode on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#udld aggressive
Console(config-if)#
```

udld port

This command enables UDLD on an interface. Use the **no** form to disable UDLD on an interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **udld port**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet Port)

COMMAND USAGE

- UDLD requires that all the devices connected to the same LAN segment be running the protocol in order for a potential mis-configuration to be detected and for prompt corrective action to be taken.

- Whenever a UDLD device learns about a new neighbor or receives a re-synchronization request from an out-of-synch neighbor, it (re)starts the detection process on its side of the connection and sends N echo messages in reply. (This mechanism implicitly assumes that N packets are sufficient to get through a link and reach the other end, even though some of them might get dropped during the transmission.)

  Since this behavior must be the same on all the neighbors, the sender of the echoes expects to receive an echo in reply. If the detection process ends without the proper echo information being received, the link is considered to be unidirectional.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#udld port
Console(config-if)#
```

show udld

This command shows UDLD configuration settings and operational status for the switch or for a specified interface.

SYNTAX

show udld [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show udld
Message Interval : 15

Interface UDLD     Mode       Oper State                            Msg Invl
                              Port State                            Timeout
--------- -------- ---------- ------------------------------------- --------
Eth 1/ 1  Enabled  Aggressive Advertisement                             15 s
                              Bidirectional                              5 s
Eth 1/ 2  Disabled Normal     Disabled                                   7 s
                              Unknown                                    5 s
Eth 1/ 3  Disabled Normal     Disabled                                   7 s
                              Unknown                                    5 s
Eth 1/ 4  Disabled Normal     Disabled                                   7 s
                              Unknown                                    5 s
Eth 1/ 5  Disabled Normal     Disabled                                   7 s
                              Unknown                                    5 s
:
Console#show udld interface ethernet 1/1
Interface UDLD     Mode       Oper State                            Msg Invl
                              Port State                            Timeout
--------- -------- ---------- ------------------------------------- --------
Eth 1/ 1  Enabled  Aggressive Advertisement                             15 s
                              Bidirectional                              5 s
Console#
```

Table 121: show udld - display description

Field	Description
Message Interval	The interval between UDLD probe messages for ports in advertisement phase
UDLD	Shows if UDLD is enabled or disabled on a port
Mode	Shows if UDLD is functioning in Normal or Aggressive mode
Oper State	Shows the UDLD operational state (Disabled, Link down, Link up, Advertisement, Detection, Disabled port, Advertisement - Single neighbor, Advertisement - Multiple neighbors)

Table 121: show udld - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Port State	Shows the UDLD port state (Unknown, Bidirectional, Unidirectional, Transmit-to-receive loop, Mismatch with neighbor state reported, Neighbor's echo is empty) The state is Unknown if the link is down or not connected to a UDLD-capable device. The state is Bidirectional if the link has a normal two-way connection to a UDLD-capable device. All other states indicate mis-wiring.
Msg Invl	The interval between UDLD probe messages used for the indicated operational state
Timeout	The time that UDLD waits for echoes from a neighbor device during the detection window

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LOOPBACK DETECTION COMMANDS

The switch can be configured to detect general loopback conditions caused by hardware problems or faulty protocol settings. When enabled, a control frame is transmitted on the participating ports, and the switch monitors inbound traffic to see if the frame is looped back.

Table 122: Loopback Detection Commands

Command	Function	Mode
loopback-detection	Enables loopback detection globally on the switch or on a specified interface	GC, IC
loopback-detection action	Specifies the response to take for a detected loopback condition	GC
loopback-detection recover-time	Specifies the interval to wait before releasing an interface from shutdown state	GC
loopback-detection transmit-interval	Specifies the interval at which to transmit loopback detection control frames	GC
loopback detection trap	Configures the switch to send a trap when a loopback condition is detected or the switch recover from a loopback	GC
loopback-detection release	Manually releases all interfaces currently shut down by the loopback detection feature	PE
show loopback-detection	Shows loopback detection configuration settings for the switch or for a specified interface	PE

USAGE GUIDELINES

- The default settings for the control frame transmit interval and recover time may be adjusted to improve performance for your specific environment. The shutdown mode may also need to be changed once you determine what kind of packets are being looped back.
- General loopback detection provided by the command described in this section and loopback detection provided by the spanning tree protocol cannot both be enabled at the same time. If loopback detection is enabled for the spanning tree protocol, general loopback detection cannot be enabled on the same interface.
- When a loopback event is detected on an interface or when a interface is released from a shutdown state caused by a loopback event, a trap message is sent and the event recorded in the system log.
- Loopback detection must be enabled both globally and on an interface for loopback detection to take effect.

loopback-detection

This command enables loopback detection globally on the switch or on a specified interface. Use the **no** form to disable loopback detection.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **loopback-detection**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

Loopback detection must be enabled globally for the switch by this command and enabled for a specific interface for this function to take effect.

EXAMPLE

This example enables general loopback detection on the switch, disables loopback detection provided for the spanning tree protocol on port 1, and then enables general loopback detection for that port.

```
Console(config)#loopback-detection
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no spanning-tree loopback-detection
Console(config-if)#loopback-detection
Console(config)#
```

loopback-detection action

This command specifies the protective action the switch takes when a loopback condition is detected. Use the no form to restore the default setting. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

loopback-detection action {**block** | **none** | **shutdown**}

no loopback-detection action

block - When a loopback is detected on a port which a member of a specific VLAN, packets belonging to that VLAN are dropped at the offending port.

none - No action is taken.

shutdown - Shuts down the interface.

DEFAULT SETTING

Shut down

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When the response to a detected loopback condition is set to block user traffic, loopback detection control frames may untagged or tagged depending on the port's VLAN membership type.
- When the response to a detected loopback condition is set to block user traffic, ingress filtering for the port is enabled automatically if not already enabled by the switchport ingress-filtering command. The port's original setting for ingress filtering will be restored when loopback detection is disabled.
- Use the loopback-detection recover-time command to set the time to wait before re-enabling an interface shut down by the loopback detection process.
- When the loopback detection response is changed, any ports placed in shutdown state by the loopback detection process will be immediately restored to operation regardless of the remaining recover time.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the loopback detection mode to block user traffic.

```
Console(config)#loopback-detection action block
Console(config)#
```

loopback-detection recover-time

This command specifies the interval to wait before the switch automatically releases an interface from shutdown state. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

loopback-detection recover-time *seconds*

no loopback-detection recover-time

seconds - Recovery time from shutdown state.
(Range: 60-1,000,000 seconds, or 0 to disable automatic recovery)

DEFAULT SETTING

60 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When the loopback detection mode is changed, any ports placed in shutdown state by the loopback detection process will be immediately restored to operation regardless of the remaining recover time.
- If the recovery time is set to zero, all ports placed in shutdown state can be restored to operation using the loopback-detection release command. To restore a specific port, use the no shutdown command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#loopback-detection recover-time 120
Console(config-if)#
```

loopback-detection transmit-interval

This command specifies the interval at which to transmit loopback detection control frames. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

loopback-detection transmit-interval *seconds*

no loopback-detection transmit-interval

seconds - The transmission interval for loopback detection control frames. (Range: 1-32767 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#loopback-detection transmit-interval 60
Console(config)#
```

loopback detection trap

This command sends a trap when a loopback condition is detected, or when the switch recovers from a loopback condition. Use the no form to restore the default state.

SYNTAX

loopback-detection trap [**both** | **detect** | **none** | **recover**]

no loopback-detection trap

both - Sends an SNMP trap message when a loopback condition is detected, or when the switch recovers from a loopback condition.

detect - Sends an SNMP trap message when a loopback condition is detected.

none - Does not send an SNMP trap for loopback detection or recovery.

recover - Sends an SNMP trap message when the switch recovers from a loopback condition.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Refer to the loopback-detection recover-time command for information on conditions which constitute loopback recovery.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#loopback-detection trap both
Console(config)#
```

loopback-detection release

This command releases all interfaces currently shut down by the loopback detection feature.

SYNTAX

loopback-detection release

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#loopback-detection release
Console(config)#
```

show loopback-detection

This command shows loopback detection configuration settings for the switch or for a specified interface.

SYNTAX

show loopback-detection [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

- *unit* - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)
- *port* - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show loopback-detection
Loopback Detection Global Information
 Global Status      : Enabled
 Transmit Interval : 10
 Recover Time       : 60
 Action             : Shutdown
 Trap              : None
Loopback Detection Port Information
 Port      Admin State  Oper State
 --------  -----------  ----------
 Eth 1/ 1  Enabled      Normal
 Eth 1/ 2  Disabled     Disabled
 Eth 1/ 3  Disabled     Disabled
:
Console#show loopback-detection ethernet 1/1
Loopback Detection Information of Eth 1/1
 Admin State : Enabled
 Oper State  : Normal
 Looped VLAN : None
Console#
```

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ADDRESS TABLE COMMANDS

These commands are used to configure the address table for filtering specified addresses, displaying current entries, clearing the table, or setting the aging time.

Table 123: Address Table Commands

Command	Function	Mode
mac-address-table aging-time	Sets the aging time of the address table	GC
mac-address-table static	Maps a static address to a port in a VLAN	GC
clear mac-address-table dynamic	Removes any learned entries from the forwarding database	PE
show mac-address-table	Displays entries in the bridge-forwarding database	PE
show mac-address-table aging-time	Shows the aging time for the address table	PE
show mac-address-table count	Shows the number of MAC addresses used and the number of available MAC addresses	PE

mac-address-table aging-time

This command sets the aging time for entries in the address table. Use the **no** form to restore the default aging time.

SYNTAX

mac-address-table aging-time *seconds*

no mac-address-table aging-time

seconds - Aging time. (Range: 10-844 seconds; 0 to disable aging)

DEFAULT SETTING

300 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The aging time is used to age out dynamically learned forwarding information.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mac-address-table aging-time 100
Console(config)#
```

mac-address-table static

This command maps a static address to a destination port in a VLAN. Use the **no** form to remove an address.

SYNTAX

mac-address-table static *mac-address* **interface** *interface* **vlan** *vlan-id* [*action*]

no mac-address-table static *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*

mac-address - MAC address.

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

action -

delete-on-reset - Assignment lasts until the switch is reset.

permanent - Assignment is permanent.

DEFAULT SETTING

No static addresses are defined. The default mode is **permanent**.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The static address for a host device can be assigned to a specific port within a specific VLAN. Use this command to add static addresses to the MAC Address Table. Static addresses have the following characteristics:

- Static addresses will not be removed from the address table when a given interface link is down.
- Static addresses are bound to the assigned interface and will not be moved. When a static address is seen on another interface, the address will be ignored and will not be written to the address table.
- A static address cannot be learned on another port until the address is removed with the **no** form of this command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mac-address-table static 00-e0-29-94-34-de interface ethernet
  1/1 vlan 1 delete-on-reset
Console(config)#
```

clear mac-address-table dynamic

This command removes any learned entries from the forwarding database.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear mac-address-table dynamic
Console#
```

show mac-address-table

This command shows classes of entries in the bridge-forwarding database.

SYNTAX

show mac-address-table [**address** *mac-address* [*mask*]]
[**interface** *interface*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]
[**sort** {**address** | **vlan** | **interface**}]

mac-address - MAC address.

mask - Bits to match in the address.

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

sort - Sort by address, vlan or interface.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- The MAC Address Table contains the MAC addresses associated with each interface. Note that the Type field may include the following types:
  - Learn - Dynamic address entries
  - Config - Static entry
- The mask should be hexadecimal numbers (representing an equivalent bit mask) in the form xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx that is applied to the specified MAC address. Enter hexadecimal numbers, where an equivalent binary bit “0” means to match a bit and “1” means to ignore a bit. For example, a mask of 00-00-00-00-00-00 means an exact match, and a mask of FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF means “any.”
- The maximum number of address entries is 16K.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show mac-address-table

 Total entry in system: 3
 Interface MAC Address       VLAN Type     Life Time
 --------- ----------------- ---- -------- -----------------
  CPU      00-E0-00-00-00-01    1 CPU      Delete on Reset
  Eth 1/ 1 00-E0-0C-10-90-09    1 Learn    Delete on Timeout
  Eth 1/ 1 00-E0-29-94-34-64    1 Learn    Delete on Timeout
Console#
```

show mac-address-table aging-time

This command shows the aging time for entries in the address table.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show mac-address-table aging-time
 Aging Status : Enabled
 Aging Time: 300 sec.
Console#
```

show mac-address-table count

This command shows the number of MAC addresses used and the number of available MAC addresses for the overall system or for an interface.

SYNTAX

show mac-address-table count interface *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show mac-address-table count interface ethernet 1/1

MAC Entries for Port ID  :1
Dynamic Address Count    :2
Total MAC Addresses      :2
Total MAC Address Space Available: 16384
Console#
```

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SPANNING TREE COMMANDS

This section includes commands that configure the Spanning Tree Algorithm (STA) globally for the switch, and commands that configure STA for the selected interface.

Table 124: Spanning Tree Commands

Command	Function	Mode
spanning-tree	Enables the spanning tree protocol	GC
spanning-tree cisco-prestandard	Configures spanning tree operation to be compatible with Cisco prestandard versions	GC
spanning-tree forward-time	Configures the spanning tree bridge forward time	GC
spanning-tree hello-time	Configures the spanning tree bridge hello time	GC
spanning-tree max-age	Configures the spanning tree bridge maximum age	GC
spanning-tree mode	Configures STP, RSTP or MSTP mode	GC
spanning-tree pathcost method	Configures the path cost method for RSTP/MSTP	GC
spanning-tree priority	Configures the spanning tree bridge priority	GC
spanning-tree mst configuration	Changes to MSTP configuration mode	GC
spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding	Floods BPDUs to all other ports or just to all other ports in the same VLAN when global spanning tree is disabled	GC
spanning-tree transmission-limit	Configures the transmission limit for RSTP/MSTP	GC
max-hops	Configures the maximum number of hops allowed in the region before a BPDU is discarded	MST
mst priority	Configures the priority of a spanning tree instance	MST
mst vlan	Adds VLANs to a spanning tree instance	MST
name	Configures the name for the multiple spanning tree	MST
revision	Configures the revision number for the multiple spanning tree	MST
spanning-tree bpdu-filter	Filters BPDUs for edge ports	IC
spanning-tree bpdu-guard	Shuts down an edge port if it receives a BPDU	IC
spanning-tree cost	Configures the spanning tree path cost of an interface	IC
spanning-tree edge-port	Enables fast forwarding for edge ports	IC
spanning-tree link-type	Configures the link type for RSTP/MSTP	IC
spanning-tree loopback-detection	Enables BPDU loopback detection for a port	IC
spanning-tree loopback-detection action	Configures the response for loopback detection to block user traffic or shut down the interface	IC

Table 124: Spanning Tree Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode	Configures loopback release mode for a port	IC
spanning-tree loopback-detection trap	Enables BPDU loopback SNMP trap notification for a port	IC
spanning-tree mst cost	Configures the path cost of an instance in the MST	IC
spanning-tree mst port-priority	Configures the priority of an instance in the MST	IC
spanning-tree port-bpdu-flooding	Floods BPDUs to other ports when global spanning tree is disabled	IC
spanning-tree port-priority	Configures the spanning tree priority of an interface	IC
spanning-tree root-guard	Prevents a designated port from passing superior BPDUs	IC
spanning-tree spanning-disabled	Disables spanning tree for an interface	IC
spanning-tree tc-prop-stop	Stops propagation of topology change information	IC
spanning-tree loopback-detection release	Manually releases a port placed in discarding state by loopback-detection	PE
spanning-tree protocol-migration	Re-checks the appropriate BPDU format	PE
show spanning-tree	Shows spanning tree configuration for the common spanning tree (i.e., overall bridge), a selected interface, or an instance within the multiple spanning tree	PE
show spanning-tree mst configuration	Shows the multiple spanning tree configuration	PE

spanning-tree

This command enables the Spanning Tree Algorithm globally for the switch. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree**

DEFAULT SETTING

Spanning tree is enabled.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The Spanning Tree Algorithm (STA) can be used to detect and disable network loops, and to provide backup links between switches, bridges or routers. This allows the switch to interact with other bridging devices (that is, an STA-compliant switch, bridge or router) in your network to ensure that only one route exists between any two stations on the network, and provide backup links which automatically take over when a primary link goes down.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to enable the Spanning Tree Algorithm for the switch:

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree cisco-prestandard

This command configures spanning tree operation to be compatible with Cisco prestandard versions. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

[**no**] **spanning-tree cisco-prestandard**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Cisco prestandard versions prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEC do not fully follow the IEEE standard, causing some state machine procedures to function incorrectly. The command forces the spanning tree protocol to function in a manner compatible with Cisco prestandard versions.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree cisco-prestandard
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree forward-time

This command configures the spanning tree bridge forward time globally for this switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree forward-time *seconds*

no spanning-tree forward-time

seconds - Time in seconds. (Range: 4 - 30 seconds)
The minimum value is the higher of 4 or [(max-age / 2) + 1].

DEFAULT SETTING

15 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the maximum time (in seconds) a port will wait before changing states (i.e., discarding to learning to forwarding). This delay is required because every device must receive information about topology changes before it starts to forward frames. In addition, each port needs time to listen for conflicting information that would make it return to the discarding state; otherwise, temporary data loops might result.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree forward-time 20
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree hello-time

This command configures the spanning tree bridge hello time globally for this switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree hello-time *time*

no spanning-tree hello-time

time - Time in seconds. (Range: 1-10 seconds).
The maximum value is the lower of 10 or [(max-age / 2) - 1].

DEFAULT SETTING

2 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the time interval (in seconds) at which the root device transmits a configuration message.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree hello-time 5
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree forward-time (1059)
spanning-tree max-age (1061)

spanning-tree max-age

This command configures the spanning tree bridge maximum age globally for this switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree max-age *seconds*

no spanning-tree max-age

seconds - Time in seconds. (Range: 6-40 seconds)
The minimum value is the higher of 6 or [2 x (hello-time + 1)].
The maximum value is the lower of 40 or [2 x (forward-time - 1)].

DEFAULT SETTING

20 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the maximum time (in seconds) a device can wait without receiving a configuration message before attempting to reconverge. All device ports (except for designated ports) should receive configuration messages at regular intervals. Any port that ages out STA information (provided in the last configuration message) becomes the designated port for the attached LAN. If it is a root port, a new root port is selected from among the device ports attached to the network.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree max-age 40
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree forward-time (1059)
spanning-tree hello-time (1060)

spanning-tree mode

This command selects the spanning tree mode for this switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree mode {**stp** | **rstp** | **mstp**}

no spanning-tree mode

stp - Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D)

rstp - Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1w)

mstp - Multiple Spanning Tree (IEEE 802.1s)

DEFAULT SETTING

rstp

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Spanning Tree Protocol
  This option uses RSTP set to STP forced compatibility mode. It uses RSTP for the internal state machine, but sends only 802.1D BPDUs. This creates one spanning tree instance for the entire network. If multiple VLANs are implemented on a network, the path between specific VLAN members may be inadvertently disabled to prevent network loops, thus isolating group members. When operating multiple VLANs, we recommend selecting the MSTP option.

- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
  RSTP supports connections to either STP or RSTP nodes by monitoring the incoming protocol messages and dynamically adjusting the type of protocol messages the RSTP node transmits, as described below:

  - STP Mode – If the switch receives an 802.1D BPDU after a port's migration delay timer expires, the switch assumes it is connected to an 802.1D bridge and starts using only 802.1D BPDUs.

  - RSTP Mode – If RSTP is using 802.1D BPDUs on a port and receives an RSTP BPDU after the migration delay expires, RSTP restarts the migration delay timer and begins using RSTP BPDUs on that port.

- Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol

  - To allow multiple spanning trees to operate over the network, you must configure a related set of bridges with the same MSTP configuration, allowing them to participate in a specific set of spanning tree instances.

  - A spanning tree instance can exist only on bridges that have compatible VLAN instance assignments.

  - Be careful when switching between spanning tree modes. Changing modes stops all spanning-tree instances for the previous mode and restarts the system in the new mode, temporarily disrupting user traffic.

EXAMPLE

The following example configures the switch to use Rapid Spanning Tree:

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree mode rstp
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree pathcost method

This command configures the path cost method used for Rapid Spanning Tree and Multiple Spanning Tree. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree pathcost method {**long** | **short**}

no spanning-tree pathcost method

long - Specifies 32-bit based values that range from 1-200,000,000. This method is based on the IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.

short - Specifies 16-bit based values that range from 1-65535. This method is based on the IEEE 802.1 Spanning Tree Protocol.

DEFAULT SETTING

Long method

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The path cost method is used to determine the best path between devices. Therefore, lower values should be assigned to ports attached to faster media, and higher values assigned to ports with slower media. Note that path cost (page 1071) takes precedence over port priority (page 1078).

- The path cost methods apply to all spanning tree modes (STP, RSTP and MSTP). Specifically, the long method can be applied to STP since this mode is supported by a backward compatible mode of RSTP.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree pathcost method long
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree priority

This command configures the spanning tree priority globally for this switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree priority *priority*

no spanning-tree priority

priority - Priority of the bridge. (Range – 0-61440, in steps of 4096; Options: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, 61440)

DEFAULT SETTING

32768

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Bridge priority is used in selecting the root device, root port, and designated port. The device with the highest priority (i.e., lower numeric value) becomes the STA root device. However, if all devices have the same priority, the device with the lowest MAC address will then become the root device.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree priority 40000
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree mst configuration

This command changes to Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration mode.

DEFAULT SETTING

No VLANs are mapped to any MST instance.
The region name is set the switch's MAC address.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree mst configuration
Console(config-mstp)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

mst vlan (1067)
mst priority (1066)
name (1068)
revision (1068)
max-hops (1066)

spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding

This command configures the system to flood BPDUs to all other ports on the switch or just to all other ports in the same VLAN when spanning tree is disabled globally on the switch or disabled on a specific port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

Syntax

spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding {**to-all** | **to-vlan**}

no spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding

to-all - Floods BPDUs to all other ports on the switch.

to-vlan - Floods BPDUs to all other ports within the receiving port's native VLAN (i.e., as determined by port's PVID).

Default Setting

Floods to all other ports in the same VLAN.

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Command Usage

The **spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding** command has no effect if BPDU flooding is disabled on a port (see the spanning-tree port-bpdu-flooding command).

Example

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding
Console(config)#
```

spanning-tree transmission-limit

This command configures the minimum interval between the transmission of consecutive RSTP/MSTP BPDUs. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

Syntax

spanning-tree transmission-limit *count*

no spanning-tree transmission-limit

count - The transmission limit in seconds. (Range: 1-10)

Default Setting

3

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Command Usage

This command limits the maximum transmission rate for BPDUs.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#spanning-tree transmission-limit 4
Console(config)#
```

max-hops

This command configures the maximum number of hops in the region before a BPDU is discarded. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

max-hops *hop-number*

hop-number - Maximum hop number for multiple spanning tree. (Range: 1-40)

DEFAULT SETTING

20

COMMAND MODE

MST Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

An MSTI region is treated as a single node by the STP and RSTP protocols. Therefore, the message age for BPDUs inside an MSTI region is never changed. However, each spanning tree instance within a region, and the internal spanning tree (IST) that connects these instances use a hop count to specify the maximum number of bridges that will propagate a BPDU. Each bridge decrements the hop count by one before passing on the BPDU. When the hop count reaches zero, the message is dropped.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-mstp)#max-hops 30
Console(config-mstp)#
```

mst priority

This command configures the priority of a spanning tree instance. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

mst *instance-id* **priority** *priority*

no mst *instance-id* **priority**

instance-id - Instance identifier of the spanning tree. (Range: 0-4094)

priority - Priority of the a spanning tree instance. (Range: 0-61440 in steps of 4096; Options: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, 61440)

DEFAULT SETTING

32768

COMMAND MODE

MST Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- MST priority is used in selecting the root bridge and alternate bridge of the specified instance. The device with the highest priority (i.e., lowest numerical value) becomes the MSTI root device. However, if all devices have the same priority, the device with the lowest MAC address will then become the root device.

- You can set this switch to act as the MSTI root device by specifying a priority of 0, or as the MSTI alternate device by specifying a priority of 16384.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-mstp)#mst 1 priority 4096
Console(config-mstp)#
```

mst vlan

This command adds VLANs to a spanning tree instance. Use the **no** form to remove the specified VLANs. Using the **no** form without any VLAN parameters to remove all VLANs.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mst** *instance-id* **vlan** *vlan-range*

instance-id - Instance identifier of the spanning tree. (Range: 0-4094)

vlan-range - Range of VLANs. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

none

COMMAND MODE

MST Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to group VLANs into spanning tree instances. MSTP generates a unique spanning tree for each instance. This provides multiple pathways across the network, thereby balancing the traffic load, preventing wide-scale disruption when a bridge node in a single instance fails, and allowing for faster convergence of a new topology for the failed instance.

- By default all VLANs are assigned to the Internal Spanning Tree (MSTI 0) that connects all bridges and LANs within the MST region. This switch supports up to 32 instances. You should try to group VLANs which cover the same general area of your network. However, remember that you must configure all bridges within the same MSTI Region (page 1068) with the same set of instances, and the same instance (on each bridge) with the same set of VLANs. Also, note that RSTP treats each MSTI region as a single node, connecting all regions to the Common Spanning Tree.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-mstp)#mst 1 vlan 2-5
Console(config-mstp)#
```

name

This command configures the name for the multiple spanning tree region in which this switch is located. Use the **no** form to clear the name.

SYNTAX

name *name*

name - Name of the spanning tree.

DEFAULT SETTING

Switch's MAC address

COMMAND MODE

MST Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The MST region name and revision number (page 1068) are used to designate a unique MST region. A bridge (i.e., spanning-tree compliant device such as this switch) can only belong to one MST region. And all bridges in the same region must be configured with the same MST instances.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-mstp)#name R&D
Console(config-mstp)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

revision (1068)

revision

This command configures the revision number for this multiple spanning tree configuration of this switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

revision *number*

number - Revision number of the spanning tree. (Range: 0-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

0

COMMAND MODE

MST Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The MST region name (page 1068) and revision number are used to designate a unique MST region. A bridge (i.e., spanning-tree compliant device such as this switch) can only belong to one MST region. And all bridges in the same region must be configured with the same MST instances.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-mstp)#revision 1
Console(config-mstp)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

name (1068)

spanning-tree bpdu-filter

This command filters all BPDUs received on an edge port. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree bpdu-filter**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command filters all Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) received on an interface to save CPU processing time. This function is designed to work in conjunction with edge ports which should only connect end stations to the switch, and therefore do not need to process BPDUs. However, note that if a trunking port connected to another switch or bridging device is mistakenly configured as an edge port, and BPDU filtering is enabled on this port, this might cause a loop in the spanning tree.

- Before enabling BPDU Filter, the interface must first be configured as an edge port with the spanning-tree edge-port command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree edge-port
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree bpdu-filter
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree edge-port (1072)

spanning-tree bpdu-guard

This command shuts down an edge port (i.e., an interface set for fast forwarding) if it receives a BPDU. Use the **no** form without any keywords to disable this feature, or with a keyword to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree bpdu-guard [**auto-recovery** [**interval** *interval*]]

no spanning-tree bpdu-guard [**auto-recovery** [**interval**]]

auto-recovery - Automatically re-enables an interface after the specified interval.

interval - The time to wait before re-enabling an interface. (Range: 30-86400 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

BPDU Guard: Disabled
Auto-Recovery: Disabled
Auto-Recovery Interval: 300 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- An edge port should only be connected to end nodes which do not generate BPDUs. If a BPDU is received on an edge port, this indicates an invalid network configuration, or that the switch may be under attack by a hacker. If an interface is shut down by BPDU Guard, it must be manually re-enabled using the no spanning-tree spanning-disabled command if the auto-recovery interval is not specified.

- Before enabling BPDU Guard, the interface must be configured as an edge port with the spanning-tree edge-port command. Also note that if the edge port attribute is disabled on an interface, BPDU Guard will also be disabled on that interface.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree edge-port
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree bpdu-guard
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree edge-port (1072)
spanning-tree spanning-disabled (1080)

spanning-tree cost

This command configures the spanning tree path cost for the specified interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default auto-configuration mode.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree cost *cost*

no spanning-tree cost

cost - The path cost for the port. (Range: 0 for auto-configuration, 1-65535 for short path cost method[23], 1-200,000,000 for long path cost method)

Table 125: Recommended STA Path Cost Range

Port Type	Short Path Cost (IEEE 802.1D-1998)	Long Path Cost (802.1D-2004)
Ethernet	50-600	200,000-20,000,000
Fast Ethernet	10-60	20,000-2,000,000
Gigabit Ethernet	3-10	2,000-200,000

DEFAULT SETTING

By default, the system automatically detects the speed and duplex mode used on each port, and configures the path cost according to the values shown below. Path cost “0” is used to indicate auto-configuration mode. When the short path cost method is selected and the default path cost recommended by the IEEE 8021w standard exceeds 65,535, the default is set to 65,535.

Table 126: Default STA Path Costs

Port Type	Short Path Cost (IEEE 802.1D-1998)	Long Path Cost (802.1D-2004)
Ethernet	65,535	1,000,000
Fast Ethernet	65,535	100,000
Gigabit Ethernet	10,000	10,000

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command is used by the Spanning Tree Algorithm to determine the best path between devices. Therefore, lower values should be assigned to ports attached to faster media, and higher values assigned to ports with slower media.
- Path cost takes precedence over port priority.

---

[23] Use the spanning-tree pathcost method command to set the path cost method.

- When the path cost method (page 1063) is set to short, the maximum value for path cost is 65,535.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 50
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree edge-port

This command specifies an interface as an edge port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree edge-port [**auto**]

no spanning-tree edge-port

auto - Automatically determines if an interface is an edge port.

DEFAULT SETTING

Auto

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

You can enable this option if an interface is attached to a LAN segment that is at the end of a bridged LAN or to an end node. Since end nodes cannot cause forwarding loops, they can pass directly through to the spanning tree forwarding state. Specifying Edge Ports provides quicker convergence for devices such as workstations or servers, retains the current forwarding database to reduce the amount of frame flooding required to rebuild address tables during reconfiguration events, does not cause the spanning tree to initiate reconfiguration when the interface changes state, and also overcomes other STA-related time out problems. However, remember that Edge Port should only be enabled for ports connected to an end-node device.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree edge-port
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree link-type

This command configures the link type for Rapid Spanning Tree and Multiple Spanning Tree. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree link-type {**auto** | **point-to-point** | **shared**}

no spanning-tree link-type

auto - Automatically derived from the duplex mode setting.

point-to-point - Point-to-point link.

shared - Shared medium.

DEFAULT SETTING

auto

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Specify a point-to-point link if the interface can only be connected to exactly one other bridge, or a shared link if it can be connected to two or more bridges.

- When automatic detection is selected, the switch derives the link type from the duplex mode. A full-duplex interface is considered a point-to-point link, while a half-duplex interface is assumed to be on a shared link.

- RSTP only works on point-to-point links between two bridges. If you designate a port as a shared link, RSTP is forbidden. Since MSTP is an extension of RSTP, this same restriction applies.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree link-type point-to-point
```

spanning-tree loopback-detection

This command enables the detection and response to Spanning Tree loopback BPDU packets on the port. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree loopback-detection**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- If Port Loopback Detection is not enabled and a port receives it's own BPDU, then the port will drop the loopback BPDU according to IEEE Standard 802.1W-2001 9.3.4 (Note 1).
- Port Loopback Detection will not be active if Spanning Tree is disabled on the switch.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree loopback-detection
```

spanning-tree loopback-detection action

This command configures the response for loopback detection to block user traffic or shut down the interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree loopback-detection action
{**block** | **shutdown** *duration*}

no spanning-tree loopback-detection action

block - Blocks user traffic.

shutdown - Shuts down the interface.

duration - The duration to shut down the interface.
(Range: 60-86400 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

block

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- If an interface is shut down by this command, and the release mode is set to "auto" with the spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode command, the selected interface will be automatically enabled when the shutdown interval has expired.
- If an interface is shut down by this command, and the release mode is set to "manual," the interface can be re-enabled using the spanning-tree loopback-detection release command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree loopback-detection action shutdown 600
```

spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode

This command configures the release mode for a port that was placed in the discarding state because a loopback BPDU was received. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode {**auto** | **manual**}

no spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode

auto - Allows a port to automatically be released from the discarding state when the loopback state ends.

manual - The port can only be released from the discarding state manually.

DEFAULT SETTING

auto

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- If the port is configured for automatic loopback release, then the port will only be returned to the forwarding state if one of the following conditions is satisfied:
  - The port receives any other BPDU except for it’s own, or;
  - The port’s link status changes to link down and then link up again, or;
  - The port ceases to receive it’s own BPDUs in a forward delay interval.
- If Port Loopback Detection is not enabled and a port receives it’s own BPDU, then the port will drop the loopback BPDU according to IEEE Standard 802.1W-2001 9.3.4 (Note 1).
- Port Loopback Detection will not be active if Spanning Tree is disabled on the switch.
- When configured for manual release mode, then a link down / up event will not release the port from the discarding state. It can only be released using the spanning-tree loopback-detection release command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode manual
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree loopback-detection trap

This command enables SNMP trap notification for Spanning Tree loopback BPDU detections. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

Syntax

[**no**] **spanning-tree loopback-detection trap**

Default Setting

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

Example

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree loopback-detection trap
```

spanning-tree mst cost

This command configures the path cost on a spanning instance in the Multiple Spanning Tree. Use the **no** form to restore the default auto-configuration mode.

Syntax

spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **cost** *cost*

no spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **cost**

instance-id - Instance identifier of the spanning tree. (Range: 0-4094)

cost - Path cost for an interface. (Range: 0 for auto-configuration, 1-65535 for short path cost method[24], 1-200,000,000 for long path cost method)

The recommended path cost range is listed in Table 125 on page 1071.

Default Setting

By default, the system automatically detects the speed and duplex mode used on each port, and configures the path cost according to the values shown below. Path cost “0” is used to indicate auto-configuration mode. When the short path cost method is selected and the default path cost recommended by the IEEE 8021w standard exceeds 65,535, the default is set to 65,535. The default path costs are listed in Table 126 on page 1071.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

Command Usage

- Each spanning-tree instance is associated with a unique set of VLAN IDs.

---

[24] Use the spanning-tree pathcost method command to set the path cost method.

- This command is used by the multiple spanning-tree algorithm to determine the best path between devices. Therefore, lower values should be assigned to interfaces attached to faster media, and higher values assigned to interfaces with slower media.

- Use the **no spanning-tree mst cost** command to specify auto-configuration mode.

- Path cost takes precedence over interface priority.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface Ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree mst 1 cost 50
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree mst port-priority (1077)

spanning-tree mst port-priority

This command configures the interface priority on a spanning instance in the Multiple Spanning Tree. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **port-priority** *priority*

no spanning-tree mst *instance-id* port-priority

instance-id - Instance identifier of the spanning tree. (Range: 0-4094)

priority - Priority for an interface. (Range: 0-240 in steps of 16)

DEFAULT SETTING

128

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command defines the priority for the use of an interface in the multiple spanning-tree. If the path cost for all interfaces on a switch are the same, the interface with the highest priority (that is, lowest value) will be configured as an active link in the spanning tree.

- Where more than one interface is assigned the highest priority, the interface with lowest numeric identifier will be enabled.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface Ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree mst 1 port-priority 0
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree mst cost (1076)

spanning-tree port-bpdu-flooding

This command floods BPDUs to other ports when spanning tree is disabled globally or disabled on a specific port. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree port-bpdu-flooding**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- When enabled, BPDUs are flooded to all other ports on the switch or to all other ports within the receiving port's native VLAN as specified by the spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding command.
- The spanning-tree system-bpdu-flooding command has no effect if BPDU flooding is disabled on a port by the **spanning-tree port-bpdu-flooding** command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree port-bpdu-flooding
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree port-priority

This command configures the priority for the specified interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree port-priority *priority*

no spanning-tree port-priority

priority - The priority for a port. (Range: 0-240, in steps of 16)

DEFAULT SETTING

128

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command defines the priority for the use of a port in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. If the path cost for all ports on a switch are the same, the port with the highest priority (that is, lowest value) will be configured as an active link in the spanning tree.
- Where more than one port is assigned the highest priority, the port with lowest numeric identifier will be enabled.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 0
```

RELATED COMMANDS

spanning-tree cost (1071)

spanning-tree root-guard

This command prevents a designated port[25] from taking superior BPDUs into account and allowing a new STP root port to be elected. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree root-guard**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- A bridge with a lower bridge identifier (or same identifier and lower MAC address) can take over as the root bridge at any time.
- When Root Guard is enabled, and the switch receives a superior BPDU on this port, it is set to the Discarding state until it stops receiving superior BPDUs for a fixed recovery period. While in the discarding state, no traffic is forwarded across the port.
- Root Guard can be used to ensure that the root bridge is not formed at a suboptimal location. Root Guard should be enabled on any designated port connected to low-speed bridges which could potentially overload a slower link by taking over as the root port and forming a new spanning tree topology. It could also be used to form a border around part of the network where the root bridge is allowed.
- When spanning tree is initialized globally on the switch or on an interface, the switch will wait for 20 seconds to ensure that the spanning tree has converged before enabling Root Guard.

---

[25] See Port Role under "Displaying Interface Settings for STA" on page 250.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree edge-port
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree root-guard
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree spanning-disabled

This command disables the spanning tree algorithm for the specified interface. Use the **no** form to re-enable the spanning tree algorithm for the specified interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree spanning-disabled**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

EXAMPLE

This example disables the spanning tree algorithm for port 5.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree spanning-disabled
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree tc-prop-stop

This command stops the propagation of topology change notifications (TCN). Use the **no** form to allow propagation of TCN messages.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **spanning-tree tc-prop-stop**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- When this command is enabled on an interface, topology change information originating from the interface will still be propagated.
- This command should not be used on an interface which is purposely configured in a ring topology.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#spanning-tree tc-prop-stop
Console(config-if)#
```

spanning-tree loopback-detection release

This command manually releases a port placed in discarding state by loopback-detection.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree loopback-detection release *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Use this command to release an interface from discarding state if loopback detection release mode is set to “manual” by the spanning-tree loopback-detection release-mode command and BPDU loopback occurs.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#spanning-tree loopback-detection release ethernet 1/1
Console#
```

spanning-tree protocol-migration

This command re-checks the appropriate BPDU format to send on the selected interface.

SYNTAX

spanning-tree protocol-migration *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

If at any time the switch detects STP BPDUs, including Configuration or Topology Change Notification BPDUs, it will automatically set the selected interface to forced STP-compatible mode. However, you can also use the **spanning-tree protocol-migration** command at any time to manually re-check the appropriate BPDU format to send on the selected interfaces (i.e., RSTP or STP-compatible).

EXAMPLE

```
Console#spanning-tree protocol-migration eth 1/5
Console#
```

show spanning-tree

This command shows the configuration for the common spanning tree (CST), for all instances within the multiple spanning tree (MST), or for a specific instance within the multiple spanning tree (MST).

SYNTAX

show spanning-tree [*interface* | **mst** *instance-id* | **brief** | **stp-enabled-only**]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

instance-id - Instance identifier of the multiple spanning tree. (Range: 0-4094)

brief - Shows a summary of global and interface settings.

stp-enabled-only - Displays global settings, and settings for interfaces for which STP is enabled.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **show spanning-tree** command with no parameters to display the spanning tree configuration for the switch for the Common Spanning Tree (CST) and for every interface in the tree.

- Use the **show spanning-tree** *interface* command to display the spanning tree configuration for an interface within the Common Spanning Tree (CST).

- Use the **show spanning-tree mst** command to display the spanning tree configuration for all instances within the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST), including global settings and settings for active interfaces.

- Use the **show spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* command to display the spanning tree configuration for an instance within the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST), including global settings and settings for all interfaces.

- For a description of the items displayed under "Spanning-tree information," see "Configuring Global Settings for STA" on page 240. For a description of the items displayed for specific interfaces, see "Displaying Interface Settings for STA" on page 250.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show spanning-tree
Spanning Tree Information
---------------------------------------------------------------
 Spanning Tree Mode                : MSTP
 Spanning Tree Enabled/Disabled    : Enabled
 Instance                          : 0
 VLANs Configured                  : 1-4094
 Priority                          : 32768
 Bridge Hello Time (sec.)          : 2
 Bridge Max. Age (sec.)            : 20
 Bridge Forward Delay (sec.)       : 15
 Root Hello Time (sec.)            : 2
 Root Max. Age (sec.)              : 20
 Root Forward Delay (sec.)         : 15
 Max. Hops                         : 20
 Remaining Hops                    : 20
 Designated Root                   : 32768.0.0001ECF8D8C6
 Current Root Port                 : 21
 Current Root Cost                 : 100000
 Number of Topology Changes        : 5
 Last Topology Change Time (sec.): 11409
 Transmission Limit                : 3
 Path Cost Method                  : Long
 Flooding Behavior                 : To VLAN
 Cisco Prestandard                 : Disabled
---------------------------------------------------------------
Eth  1/ 1 Information
---------------------------------------------------------------
 Admin Status                        : Enabled
 Role                                : Disabled
 State                               : Discarding
 External Admin Path Cost            : 0
 Internal Admin Path Cost            : 0
 External Oper Path Cost             : 100000
 Internal Oper Path Cost             : 100000
 Priority                            : 128
 Designated Cost                     : 100000
 Designated Port                     : 128.1
 Designated Root                     : 32768.0.0001ECF8D8C6
 Designated Bridge                   : 32768.0.123412341234
 Forward Transitions                 : 4
 Admin Edge Port                     : Disabled
 Oper Edge Port                      : Disabled
 Admin Link Type                     : Auto
 Oper Link Type                      : Point-to-point
 Flooding Behavior                   : Enabled
 Spanning-Tree Status                : Enabled
 Loopback Detection Status          : Enabled
 Loopback Detection Release Mode    : Auto
 Loopback Detection Trap            : Disabled
 Loopback Detection Action          : Block
 Root Guard Status                  : Disabled
 BPDU Guard Status                  : Disabled
 BPDU Guard Auto Recovery           : Disabled
 BPDU Guard Auto Recovery Interval : 300
 BPDU Filter Status                 : Disabled
.
.
.
```

This example shows a brief summary of global and interface setting for the spanning tree.

```
Console#show spanning-tree brief
Spanning Tree Mode              : RSTP
Spanning Tree Enabled/Disabled : Enabled
Designated Root                 : 32768.0000E89382A0
Current Root Port               : 0
Current Root Cost               : 0

Interface Pri Designated            Designated Oper     STP    Role State Oper
              Bridge ID             Port ID    Cost     Status            Edge
--------- --- --------------------- ---------- -------- ------ ---- ----- ---
Eth 1/ 1  128 32768.0000E89382A0    128.1        100000 EN     DESG FWD   No
Eth 1/ 2  128 32768.0000E89382A0    128.2         10000 EN     DISB BLK   No
Eth 1/ 3  128 32768.0000E89382A0    128.3         10000 EN     DISB BLK   No
Eth 1/ 4  128 32768.0000E89382A0    128.4         10000 EN     DISB BLK   No
Eth 1/ 5  128 32768.0000E89382A0    128.5         10000 EN     DISB BLK   No
.
.
.
```

show spanning-tree mst configuration

This command shows the configuration of the multiple spanning tree.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show spanning-tree mst configuration
Mstp Configuration Information
--------------------------------------------------------------
 Configuration Name : R&D
 Revision Level     :0

 Instance VLANs
--------------------------------------------------------------
     0    1-4094
Console#
```

34

ERPS COMMANDS

The G.8032 recommendation, also referred to as Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS), can be used to increase the availability and robustness of Ethernet rings.

This chapter describes commands used to configure ERPS.

Table 127: ERPS Commands

Command	Function	Mode
erps	Enables ERPS globally on the switch	GC
erps domain	Creates an ERPS ring and enters ERPS configuration mode	GC
control-vlan	Adds a Control VLAN to an ERPS ring	ERPS
enable	Activates the current ERPS ring	ERPS
guard-timer	Sets the timer to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages	ERPS
holdoff-timer	Sets the timer to filter out intermittent link faults	ERPS
major-domain	Specifies the ERPS ring used for sending control packets	ERPS
meg-level	Sets the Maintenance Entity Group level for a ring	ERPS
mep-monitor	Specifies the CCM MEPs used to monitor the link on a ring node	ERPS
node-id	Sets the MAC address for a ring node	ERPS
non-erps-dev-protect	Sends non-standard health-check packets when in protection state	ERPS
non-revertive	Enables non-revertive mode, which requires the protection state on the RPL to manually cleared	ERPS
propagate-tc	Enables propagation of topology change messages from a secondary ring to the primary ring	ERPS
raps-def-mac	Sets the switch's MAC address to be used as the node identifier in R-APS messages	ERPS
raps-without-vc	Terminates the R-APS channel at the primary ring to sub-ring interconnection nodes	ERPS
ring-port	Configures a node's connection to the ring through the east or west interface	ERPS
rpl neighbor	Configures a ring node to be the RPL neighbor	ERPS
rpl owner	Configures a ring node to be the RPL owner	ERPS
version	Specifies compatibility with ERPS version 1 or 2	ERPS
wtr-timer	Sets timer to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure	ERPS
clear erps statistics	Clears statistics, including SF, NR, NR-RB, FS, MS, Event, and Health protocol messages	PE

Table 127: ERPS Commands(Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
erps clear	Manually clears protection state which has been invoked by a Forced Switch or Manual Switch command, and the node is operating under non-revertive mode; or before the WTR or WTB timer expires when the node is operating in revertive mode	PE
erps forced-switch	Blocks the specified ring port	PE
erps manual-switch	Blocks the specified ring port, in the absence of a failure or an erps forced-switch command	PE
show erps	Displays status information for all configured rings, or for a specified ring	PE

Configuration Guidelines for ERPS

1. Create an ERPS ring: Create a ring using the erps domain command. The ring name is used as an index in the G.8032 database.

2. Configure the east and west interfaces: Each node on the ring connects to it through two ring ports. Use the ring-port command to configure one port connected to the next node in the ring to the east (or clockwise direction); and then use the ring-port command again to configure another port facing west in the ring.

3. Configure the RPL owner: Configure one node in the ring as the Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner using the rpl owner command. When this switch is configured as the RPL owner, the west ring port is set as being connected to the RPL. Under normal operations (Idle state), the RPL is blocked to ensure that a loop cannot form in the ring. If a signal failure brings down any other link in the ring, the RPL will be unblocked (Protection state) to ensure proper connectivity among all ring nodes until the failure is recovered.

4. Configure ERPS timers: Use the guard-timer command to set the timer is used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages, the holdoff-timer command to filter out intermittent link faults, and the wtr-timer command to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure.

5. Configure the ERPS Control VLAN (CVLAN): Use the control-vlan command to create the VLAN used to pass R-APS ring maintenance commands. The CVLAN must NOT be configured with an IP address. In addition, only ring ports may be added to the CVLAN (prior to configuring the VLAN as a CVLAN). No other ports can be members of this VLAN (once set as a CVLAN). Also, the ring ports of the CVLAN must be tagged. Failure to observe these restrictions can result in a loop in the network.

6. Enable ERPS: Before enabling a ring as described in the next step, first use the erps command to globally enable ERPS on the switch. If ERPS has not yet been enabled or has been disabled with the no erps command, no ERPS rings will work.

7. Enable an ERPS ring: Before an ERPS ring can work, it must be enabled using the enable command. When configuration is completed and the ring enabled, R-APS messages will start flowing in the control VLAN, and normal traffic will begin to flow in the data VLANs. To stop a ring, it can be disabled on any node using the no enable command.

8. Display ERPS status information: Use the show erps command to display general ERPS status information or detailed ERPS status information for a specific ring.

erps

This command enables ERPS on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **erps**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

ERPS must be enabled globally on the switch before it can enabled on an ERPS ring using the enable command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#erps
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

enable (1089)

erps domain

This command creates an ERPS ring and enters ERPS configuration mode for the specified domain. Use the **no** form to delete a ring.

SYNTAX

erps domain *ring-name* [**id** *ring-id*]

no erps domain

ring-name - Name of a specific ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)

ring-id - ERPS ring identifier used in R-APS messages. (Range: 1-255)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Service Instances within each ring are based on a unique maintenance association for the specific users, distinguished by the ring name, maintenance level, maintenance association's name, and assigned VLAN. Up to 6 ERPS rings can be configured on the switch.
- R-APS information is carried in an R-APS PDUs. The last octet of the MAC address is designated as the Ring ID (01-19-A7-00-00-[Ring ID]). If use of the default MAC address is disabled with the no raps-def-mac command, then the Ring ID configured by the **erps domain** command will be used in R-APS PDUs.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#erps domain r&d id 1
Console(config-erps)#
```

control-vlan

This command specifies a dedicated VLAN used for sending and receiving ERPS protocol messages. Use the **no** form to remove the Control VLAN.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **control-vlan** *vlan-id*

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Configure one control VLAN for each ERPS ring. First create the VLAN to be used as the control VLAN (vlan, page 1124), add the ring ports for the east and west interface as tagged members to this VLAN (switchport allowed vlan, page 1126), and then use the control-vlan command to add it to the ring.
- The following restrictions are recommended to avoid creating a loop in the network or other problems which may occur under some situations:
  - The Control VLAN must not be configured as a Layer 3 interface (with an IP address), a dynamic VLAN (with GVRP enabled), nor as a private VLAN.
  - In addition, only ring ports may be added to the Control VLAN. No other ports can be members of this VLAN.
  - Also, the ring ports of the Control VLAN must be tagged.

- Once the ring has been activated with the enable command, the configuration of the control VLAN cannot be modified. Use the no enable command to stop the ERPS ring before making any configuration changes to the control VLAN.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#vlan database
Console(config-vlan)#vlan 2 name rdc media ethernet state active
Console(config-vlan)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/12
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 2 tagged
Console(config-if)#interface ethernet 1/11
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 2 tagged
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#erps domain rd1
Console(config-erps)#control-vlan 2
Console(config-erps)#
```

enable

This command activates the current ERPS ring. Use the **no** form to disable the current ring.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **enable**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Before enabling a ring, the global ERPS function should be enabled with the erps command, the east and west ring ports configured on each node with the ring-port command, the RPL owner specified with the rpl owner command, and the control VLAN configured with the control-vlan command.

- Once enabled, the RPL owner node and non-owner node state machines will start, and the ring will enter idle state if no signal failures are detected.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#enable
Console(config-erps)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

erps (1087)

guard-timer

This command sets the guard timer to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

guard-timer *milliseconds*

milliseconds - The guard timer is used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages. During the duration of the guard timer, all received R-APS messages are ignored by the ring protection control process, giving time for old messages still circulating on the ring to expire. (Range: 10-2000 milliseconds, in steps of 10 milliseconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

500 milliseconds

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The guard timer duration should be greater than the maximum expected forwarding delay for an R-APS message to pass around the ring. A side-effect of the guard timer is that during its duration, a node will be unaware of new or existing ring requests transmitted from other nodes.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#guard-timer 300
Console(config-erps)#
```

holdoff-timer

This command sets the timer to filter out intermittent link faults. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

holdoff-timer *milliseconds*

milliseconds - The hold-off timer is used to filter out intermittent link faults. Faults will only be reported to the ring protection mechanism if this timer expires. (Range: 0-10000 milliseconds, in steps of 100 milliseconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

0 milliseconds

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

In order to coordinate timing of protection switches at multiple layers, a hold-off timer may be required. Its purpose is to allow, for example, a server layer protection switch to have a chance to fix the problem before switching at a client layer.

When a new defect or more severe defect occurs (new Signal Failure), this event will not be reported immediately to the protection switching mechanism if the provisioned hold-off timer value is non-zero. Instead, the hold-off timer will be started. When the timer expires, whether a defect still exists or not, the timer will be checked. If one does exist, that defect will be reported to the protection switching mechanism. The reported defect need not be the same one that started the timer.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#holdoff-timer 300
Console(config-erps)#
```

major-domain

This command specifies the ERPS ring used for sending control packets. Use the **no** form to remove the current setting.

SYNTAX

major-domain *name*

no major-domain

name - Name of the ERPS ring used for sending control packets. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This switch can support up to six rings. However, ERPS control packets can only be sent on one ring. This command is used to indicate that the current ring is a secondary ring, and to specify the major ring which will be used to send ERPS control packets.

- The Ring Protection Link (RPL) is the west port and can not be configured. So the physical port on a secondary ring must be the west port. In other words, if a domain has two physical ring ports, this ring can only be a major ring, not a secondary ring (or sub-domain) which can have only one physical ring port. This command will therefore fail if the east port is already configured (see the ring-port command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#major-domain rd0
Console(config-erps)#
```

meg-level

This command sets the Maintenance Entity Group level for a ring. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

meg-level *level*

level - The maintenance entity group (MEG) level which provides a communication channel for ring automatic protection switching (R-APS) information. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

1

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This parameter is used to ensure that received R-APS PDUs are directed for this ring. A unique level should be configured for each local ring if there are many R-APS PDUs passing through this switch.
- If CFM continuity check messages are used to monitor the link status of an ERPS ring node as specified by the mep-monitor command, then the MEG level set by the **meg-level** command must match the authorized maintenance level of the CFM domain to which the specified MEP belongs. The MEP's primary VLAN must also be the same as that used for the ERPS ring's control VLAN.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#meg-level 0
Console(config-erps)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ethernet cfm domain (1317)
ethernet cfm mep (1322)

mep-monitor

This command specifies the CFM MEPs used to monitor the link on a ring node. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mep-monitor {**east** | **west**} **mep** *mpid*

east - Connects to next ring node to the east.

west - Connects to next ring node to the west.

mpid – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If this command is used to monitor the link status of an ERPS node with CFM continuity check messages, then the MEG level set by the meg-level command must match the authorized maintenance level of the CFM domain to which the specified MEP belongs.

- To ensure complete monitoring of a ring node, use the **mep-monitor** command to specify the CFM MEPs used to monitor both the east and west ports of the ring node.

- If CFM determines that a MEP node which has been configured to monitor a ring port with this command has gone down, this information is passed to ERPS, which in turn processes it as a ring node failure. For more information on how ERPS recovers from a node failure, refer to "Ethernet Ring Protection Switching" on page 487.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#mep-monitor east mep 1
Console(config-erps)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ethernet cfm domain (1317)
ethernet cfm mep (1322)

node-id

This command sets the MAC address for a ring node. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

node-id *mac-address*

mac-address – A MAC address unique to the ring node. The MAC address must be specified in the format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.

DEFAULT SETTING

CPU MAC address

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The ring node identifier is used to identify a node in R-APS messages for both automatic and manual switching recovery operations.

For example, a node that has one ring port in SF condition and detects that the condition has been cleared, will continuously transmit R-APS (NR) messages with its own Node ID as priority information over both ring ports, informing its neighbors that no request is present at this node. When another recovered node holding the link blocked receives this message, it compares the Node ID information with its own. If the received R-APS (NR) message has a higher priority, this unblocks its ring ports. Otherwise, the block remains unchanged.

- The node identifier may also be used for debugging, such as to distinguish messages when a node is connected to more than one ring.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#node-id 00-12-CF-61-24-2D
Console(config-erps)#
```

non-erps-dev-protect

This command sends non-standard health-check packets when an owner node enters protection state without any link down event having been detected through SF messages. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **non-erps-dev-protect**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

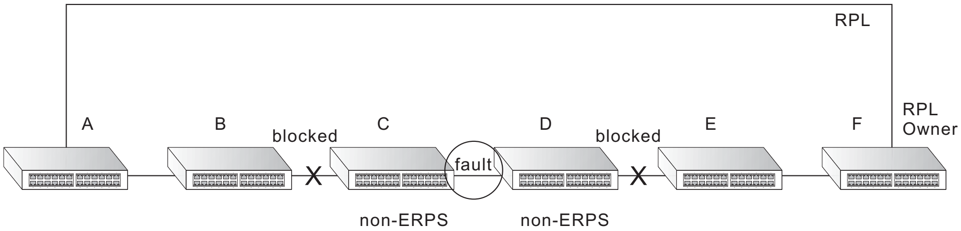
ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The RPL owner node detects a failed link when it receives R-APS (SF - signal fault) messages from nodes adjacent to the failed link. The owner then enters protection state by unblocking the RPL. However, using this standard recovery procedure may cause a non-EPRS device to become isolated when the ERPS device adjacent to it detects a continuity check message (CCM) loss event and blocks the link between the non-ERPS device and ERPS device.

  CCMs are propagated by the Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) protocol as described under "CFM Commands" on page 1311. If the standard recovery procedure were used as shown in the following figure, and node E detected CCM loss, it would send an R-APS (SF) message to the RPL owner and block the link to node D, isolating that non-ERPS device.

Figure 412: Non-ERPS Device Protection



When non-ERPS device protection is enabled on the ring, the ring ports on the RPL owner node and non-owner nodes will not be blocked when signal loss is detected by CCM loss events.

- When non-ERPS device protection is enabled on an RPL owner node, it will send non-standard health-check packets to poll the ring health when it enters the protection state. It does not use the normal procedure of waiting to receive an R-APS (NR - no request) message from nodes adjacent to the recovered link. Instead, it waits to see if the non-standard health-check packets loop back. If they do, indicating that the fault has been resolved, the RPL will be blocked.

  After blocking the RPL, the owner node will still transmit an R-APS (NR, RB - ring blocked) message. ERPS-compliant nodes receiving this message flush their forwarding database and unblock previously blocked ports. The ring is now returned to Idle state.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#non-erps-dev-protect
Console(config-erps)#
```

non-revertive

This command enables non-revertive mode, which requires the protection state on the RPL to manually cleared. Use the **no** form to restore the default revertive mode.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **non-revertive**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Revertive behavior allows the switch to automatically return the RPL from Protection state to Idle state through the exchange of protocol messages.

  Non-revertive behavior for Protection, Forced Switch, and Manual Switch states are basically the same. Non-revertive behavior requires the erps clear command to used to return the RPL from Protection state to Idle state.

- Recovery for Protection Switching – A ring node that has one or more ring ports in an SF (Signal Fail) condition, upon detecting the SF condition cleared, keeps at least one of its ring ports blocked for the traffic channel and for the R-APS channel, until the RPL is blocked as a result of ring protection reversion, or until there is another higher priority request (e.g., an SF condition) in the ring.

  A ring node that has one ring port in an SF condition and detects the SF condition cleared, continuously transmits the R-APS (NR – no request) message with its own Node ID as the priority information over both ring ports, informing that no request is present at this ring node and initiates a guard timer. When another recovered ring node (or nodes) holding the link block receives this message, it compares the Node ID information with its own Node ID. If the received R-APS (NR) message has the higher priority, this ring node unblocks its ring ports. Otherwise, the block remains unchanged. As a result, there is only one link with one end blocked.

  The ring nodes stop transmitting R-APS (NR) messages when they accept an R-APS (NR, RB – RPL Blocked), or when another higher priority request is received.

  - Recovery with Revertive Mode – When all ring links and ring nodes have recovered and no external requests are active, reversion is handled in the following way:

    a. The reception of an R-APS (NR) message causes the RPL Owner Node to start the WTR (Wait-to-Restore) timer.

    b. The WTR timer is cancelled if during the WTR period a higher priority request than NR is accepted by the RPL Owner Node or is declared locally at the RPL Owner Node.

    c. When the WTR timer expires, without the presence of any other higher priority request, the RPL Owner Node initiates reversion by blocking its traffic channel over the RPL, transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and performing a flush FDB action.

    d. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message causes all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL link that does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF (do not flush) indication, all ring nodes flush the FDB.

  - Recovery with Non-revertive Mode – In non-revertive operation, the ring does not automatically revert when all ring links and ring nodes have recovered and no external requests are active. Non-revertive operation is handled in the following way:

    a. The RPL Owner Node does not generate a response on reception of an R-APS (NR) messages.

    b. When other healthy ring nodes receive the NR (Node ID) message, no action is taken in response to the message.

   c. When the operator issues the erps clear command for non-revertive mode at the RPL Owner Node, the non-revertive operation is cleared, the RPL Owner Node blocks its RPL port, and transmits an R-APS (NR, RB) message in both directions, repeatedly.

   d. Upon receiving an R-APS (NR, RB) message, any blocking node should unblock its non-failed ring port. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush the FDB.

- Recovery for Forced Switching – An erps forced-switch command is removed by issuing the erps clear command to the same ring node where Forced Switch mode is in effect. The clear command removes any existing local operator commands, and triggers reversion if the ring is in revertive behavior mode.

  The ring node where the Forced Switch was cleared keeps the ring port blocked for the traffic channel and for the R-APS channel, due to the previous Forced Switch command. This ring port is kept blocked until the RPL is blocked as a result of ring protection reversion, or until there is another higher priority request (e.g., an SF condition) in the ring.

  The ring node where the Forced Switch was cleared continuously transmits the R-APS (NR) message on both ring ports, informing other nodes that no request is present at this ring node. The ring nodes stop transmitting R-APS (NR) messages when they accept an RAPS (NR, RB) message, or when another higher priority request is received.

  If the ring node where the Forced Switch was cleared receives an R-APS (NR) message with a Node ID higher than its own Node ID, it unblocks any ring port which does not have an SF condition and stops transmitting R-APS (NR) message over both ring ports.

  - Recovery with revertive mode is handled in the following way:

    a. The reception of an R-APS (NR) message causes the RPL Owner Node to start the WTB timer.

    b. The WTB timer is cancelled if during the WTB period a higher priority request than NR is accepted by the RPL Owner Node or is declared locally at the RPL Owner Node.

    c. When the WTB timer expires, in the absence of any other higher priority request, the RPL Owner Node initiates reversion by blocking the traffic channel over the RPL, transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes the FDB.

    d. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message causes all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL that does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as a result of an operator command.

- Recovery with non-revertive mode is handled in the following way:

  a. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of an R-APS(NR) message and in the absence of any other higher priority request does not perform any action.

  b. Then, after the operator issues the erps clear command at the RPL Owner Node, this ring node blocks the ring port attached to the RPL, transmits an R-APS (NR, RB) message on both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes its FDB.

  c. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message triggers all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL which does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as result of an operator command.

- Recovery for Manual Switching – An erps manual-switch command is removed by issuing the erps clear command at the same ring node where the Manual Switch is in effect. The clear command removes any existing local operator commands, and triggers reversion if the ring is in revertive behavior mode.

  The ring node where the Manual Switch was cleared keeps the ring port blocked for the traffic channel and for the R-APS channel, due to the previous Manual Switch command. This ring port is kept blocked until the RPL is blocked as a result of ring protection reversion, or until there is another higher priority request (e.g., an SF condition) in the ring.

  The Ethernet Ring Node where the Manual Switch was cleared continuously transmits the R-APS (NR) message on both ring ports, informing that no request is present at this ring node. The ring nodes stop transmitting R-APS (NR) messages when they accept an RAPS (NR, RB) message, or when another higher priority request is received.

  If the ring node where the Manual Switch was cleared receives an R-APS (NR) message with a Node ID higher than its own Node ID, it unblocks any ring port which does not have an SF condition and stops transmitting R-APS (NR) message on both ring ports.

  - Recovery with revertive mode is handled in the following way:

    a. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of an R-APS (NR) message and in the absence of any other higher priority request, starts the WTB timer and waits for it to expire. While the WTB timer is running, any latent R-APS (MS) message is ignored due to the higher priority of the WTB running signal.

    b. When the WTB timer expires, it generates the WTB expire signal. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of this signal, initiates reversion by blocking the traffic channel on the RPL, transmitting an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes its FDB.

    c. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message causes all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL that does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all Ethernet Ring Nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as a result of an operator command.

- Recovery with non-revertive mode is handled in the following way:
  a. The RPL Owner Node, upon reception of an R-APS (NR) message and in the absence of any other higher priority request does not perform any action.
  b. Then, after the operator issues the erps clear command at the RPL Owner Node, this ring node blocks the ring port attached to the RPL, transmits an R-APS (NR, RB) message over both ring ports, informing the ring that the RPL is blocked, and flushes its FDB.
  c. The acceptance of the R-APS (NR, RB) message triggers all ring nodes to unblock any blocked non-RPL which does not have an SF condition. If it is an R-APS (NR, RB) message without a DNF indication, all ring nodes flush their FDB. This action unblocks the ring port which was blocked as result of an operator command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#non-revertive
Console(config-erps)#
```

propagate-tc

This command enables propagation of topology change messages for a secondary ring to the primary ring. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **propagate-tc**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When a secondary ring detects a topology change, it can pass a message about this event to the major ring. When the major ring receives this kind of message from a secondary ring, it can clear the MAC addresses on its ring ports to help the secondary ring restore its connections more quickly through protection switching.

- When the MAC addresses are cleared, data traffic may flood onto the major ring. The data traffic will become stable after the MAC addresses are learned again. The major ring will not be broken, but the bandwidth of data traffic on the major ring may suffer for a short period of time due to this flooding behavior.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#propagate-tc
Console(config-erps)#
```

raps-def-mac

This command sets the switch's MAC address to be used as the node identifier in R-APS messages. Use the **no** form to use the node identifier specified in the G8032 standards.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **raps-def-mac**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When ring nodes running ERPSv1 and ERPSv2 co-exist on the same ring, the Ring ID of each ring node must be configured as "1".
- If this command is disabled, the following strings are used as the node identifier:
  - ERPSv1: 01-19-A7-00-00-01
  - ERPSv2: 01-19-A7-00-00-[Ring ID]

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#raps-def-mac
Console(config-erps)#
```

raps-without-vc

This command terminates the R-APS channel at the primary ring to sub-ring interconnection nodes. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **raps-without-vc**

DEFAULT SETTING

R-APS with Virtual Channel

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

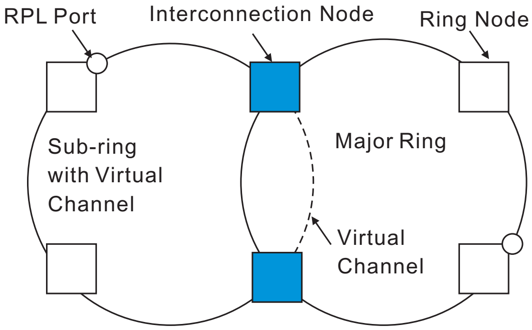
COMMAND USAGE

- A sub-ring may be attached to a primary ring with or without a virtual channel. A virtual channel is used to connect two interconnection points on the sub-ring, tunneling R-APS control messages across an arbitrary Ethernet network topology. If a virtual channel is not used to cross the intermediate Ethernet network, data in the traffic channel will still flow across the network, but the all R-APS messages will be terminated at the interconnection points.

- Sub-ring with R-APS Virtual Channel – When using a virtual channel to tunnel R-APS messages between interconnection points on a sub-ring, the R-APS virtual channel may or may not follow the same path as the traffic channel over the network. R-APS messages that are forwarded over the sub-ring's virtual channel are broadcast or multicast over the interconnected network. For this reason the broadcast/multicast domain of the virtual channel should be limited to the necessary links and nodes. For example, the virtual channel could span only the interconnecting rings or sub-rings that are necessary for forwarding R-APS messages of this sub-ring. Care must also be taken to ensure that the local RAPS messages of the sub-ring being transported over the virtual channel into the interconnected network can be uniquely distinguished from those of other interconnected ring R-APS messages. This can be achieved by, for example, by using separate VIDs for the virtual channels of different sub-rings.

  Note that the R-APS virtual channel requires a certain amount of bandwidth to forward R-APS messages on the interconnected Ethernet network where a sub-ring is attached. Also note that the protection switching time of the sub-ring may be affected if R-APS messages traverse a long distance over an R-APS virtual channel.

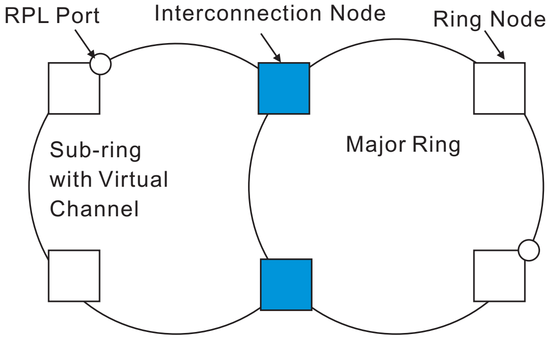
  Figure 413: Sub-ring with Virtual Channel



- Sub-ring without R-APS Virtual Channel – Under certain circumstances it may not be desirable to use a virtual channel to interconnect the sub-ring over an arbitrary Ethernet network. In this situation, the R-APS messages are terminated on the interconnection points. Since the sub-ring does not provide an R-APS channel nor R-APS virtual channel beyond the interconnection points, R-APS channel blocking is not employed on the normal ring links to avoid channel segmentation. As a result, a failure at any ring link in the sub-ring will cause the R-APS channel of the sub-ring to be segmented, thus preventing R-APS message exchange between some of the sub-ring's ring nodes.

No R-APS messages are inserted or extracted by other rings or sub-rings at the interconnection nodes where a sub-ring is attached. Hence there is no need for either additional bandwidth or for different VIDs/ Ring IDs for the ring interconnection. Furthermore, protection switching time for a sub-ring is independent from the configuration or topology of the interconnected rings. In addition, this option always ensures that an interconnected network forms a tree topology regardless of its interconnection configuration. This means that it is not necessary to take precautions against forming a loop which is potentially composed of a whole interconnected network.

Figure 414: Sub-ring without Virtual Channel



EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#raps-without-vc
Console(config-erps)#
```

ring-port

This command configures a node’s connection to the ring through the east or west interface. Use the **no** form to disassociate a node from the ring.

SYNTAX

ring-port {**east** | **west**} **interface** *interface*

east - Connects to next ring node to the east.

west - Connects to next ring node to the west.

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-12)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-12)

DEFAULT SETTING

Not associated

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Each node must be connected to two neighbors on the ring. For convenience, the ports connected are referred to as east and west ports. Alternatively, the closest neighbor to the east should be the next node in the ring in a clockwise direction, and the closest neighbor to the west should be the next node in the ring in a counter-clockwise direction.
- Note that a ring port cannot be configured as a member of a spanning tree, a dynamic trunk, or a static trunk.
- If a port channel (static trunk) is specified as a ring port, it can not be destroyed before it is removed from the domain configuration.
- A static trunk will be treated as a signal fault, if it contains no member ports or all of its member ports are in signal fault.
- If a static trunk is configured as a ring port prior to assigning any member ports, spanning tree will be disabled for the first member port assigned to the static trunk.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#ring-port east interface ethernet 1/12
Console(config-erps)#
```

rpl neighbor

This command configures a ring node to be the Ring Protection Link (RPL) neighbor. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

rpl neighbor

no rpl

DEFAULT SETTING

None (that is, neither owner nor neighbor)

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The RPL neighbor node, when configured, is a ring node adjacent to the RPL that is responsible for blocking its end of the RPL under normal conditions (i.e., the ring is established and no requests are present in the ring) in addition to the block at the other end by the RPL Owner Node. The RPL neighbor node may participate in blocking or unblocking its end of the RPL, but is not responsible for activating the reversion behavior.
- Only one RPL owner can be configured on a ring. If the switch is set as the RPL owner for an ERPS domain, the west ring port is set as one end

of the RPL. If the switch is set as the RPL neighbor for an ERPS domain, the east ring port is set as the other end of the RPL.

- The east and west connections to the ring must be specified for all ring nodes using the ring-port command. When this switch is configured as the RPL neighbor, the east ring port is set as being connected to the RPL.

- Note that is not mandatory to declare a RPL neighbor.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#rpl neighbor
Console(config-erps)#
```

rpl owner

This command configures a ring node to be the Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

rpl owner

no rpl

DEFAULT SETTING

None (that is, neither owner nor neighbor)

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Only one RPL owner can be configured on a ring. The owner blocks traffic on the RPL during Idle state, and unblocks it during Protection state (that is, when a signal fault is detected on the ring or the protection state is enabled with the erps forced-switch or erps manual-switch command).

- The east and west connections to the ring must be specified for all ring nodes using the ring-port command. When this switch is configured as the RPL owner, the west ring port is automatically set as being connected to the RPL.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#rpl owner
Console(config-erps)#
```

version

This command specifies compatibility with ERPS version 1 or 2.

SYNTAX

version {**1** | **2**}

1 - ERPS version 1 based on ITU-T G.8032/Y.1344.

2 - ERPS version 2 based on ITU-T G.8032/Y.1344 Version 2.

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- In addition to the basic features provided by version 1, version 2 also supports:
  - Multi-ring/ladder network support
  - Revertive/Non-revertive recovery
  - Forced Switch (FS) and Manual Switch (MS) commands for manually blocking a particular ring port
  - Flush FDB (forwarding database) logic which reduces amount of flush FDB operations in the ring
  - Support of multiple ERP instances on a single ring
- Version 2 is backward compatible with Version 1. If version 2 is specified, the inputs and commands are forwarded transparently. If set to version 1, MS and FS operator commands are filtered, and the switch set to revertive mode.
- The version number is automatically set to “1” when a ring node, supporting only the functionalities of G.8032v1, exists on the same ring with other nodes that support G.8032v2.
- When ring nodes running G.8032v1 and G.8032v2 co-exist on a ring, the ring ID of each node is configured as “1”.
- In version 1, the MAC address 01-19-A7-00-00-01 is used for the node identifier. The raps-def-mac command has no effect.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#version 1
Console(config-erps)#
```

wtr-timer

This command sets the wait-to-restore timer which is used to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

wtr-timer *minutes*

minutes - The wait-to-restore timer is used to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure. (Range: 5-12 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING

5 minutes

COMMAND MODE

ERPS Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

If the switch goes into ring protection state due to a signal failure, after the failure condition is cleared, the RPL owner will start the wait-to-restore timer and wait until it expires to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL and returning to the Idle (normal operating) state.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-erps)#wtr-timer 10
Console(config-erps)#
```

clear erps statistics

This command clears statistics, including SF, NR, NR-RB, FS, MS, Event, and Health protocol messages.

SYNTAX

clear erps statistics [**domain** *ring-name*]

ring-name - Name of a specific ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear erps statistics domain r&d
Console#
```

erps clear

This command manually clears the protection state which has been invoked by a forced switch or manual switch command, and the node is operating under non-revertive mode; or before the WTR or WTB timer expires when the node is operating in revertive mode.

SYNTAX

erps clear domain *ring-name*

ring-name - Name of a specific ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Two steps are required to make a ring operating in non-revertive mode return to Idle state from forced switch or manual switch state:

  1. Issue an **erps clear** command to remove the forced switch command on the node where a local forced switch command is active.

  2. Issue an **erps clear** command on the RPL owner node to trigger the reversion.

- The **erps clear** command will also stop the WTR and WTB delay timers and reset their values.

- More detailed information about using this command for non-revertive mode is included under the Command Usage section for the non-revertive command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#erps clear domain r&d
Console#
```

erps forced-switch

This command blocks the specified ring port.

SYNTAX

erps forced-switch [**domain** *ring-name*] {**east** | **west**}

ring-name - Name of a specific ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)

east - East ring port.

west - West ring port.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- A ring with no pending request has a logical topology with the traffic channel blocked at the RPL and unblocked on all other ring links. In this situation, the **erps forced-switch** command triggers protection switching as follows:

  a. The ring node where a forced switch command was issued blocks the traffic channel and R-APS channel on the ring port to which the command was issued, and unblocks the other ring port.

  b. The ring node where the forced switch command was issued transmits R-APS messages indicating FS over both ring ports. R-APS (FS) messages are continuously transmitted by this ring node while the local FS command is the ring node's highest priority command (see Table 128 on page 1108). The R-APS (FS) message informs other ring nodes of the FS command and that the traffic channel is blocked on one ring port.

  c. A ring node accepting an R-APS (FS) message, without any local higher priority requests unblocks any blocked ring port. This action subsequently unblocks the traffic channel over the RPL.

  d. The ring node accepting an R-APS (FS) message, without any local higher priority requests stops transmission of R-APS messages.

  e. The ring node receiving an R-APS (FS) message flushes its FDB.

- Protection switching on a forced switch request is completed when the above actions are performed by each ring node. At this point, traffic flows around the ring are resumed. From this point on the following rules apply regarding processing of further forced switch commands:

  While an existing forced switch request is present in a ring, any new forced switch request is accepted, except on a ring node having a prior local forced switch request. The ring nodes where further forced switch commands are issued block the traffic channel and R-APS channel on the ring port at which the forced switch was issued. The ring node where the forced switch command was issued transmits an R-APS message over both ring ports indicating FS. R-APS (FS) messages are continuously transmitted by this ring node while the local FS command is the ring node's highest priority command. As such, two or more forced switches are allowed in the ring, which may inadvertently cause the segmentation of an ring. It is the responsibility of the operator to prevent this effect if it is undesirable.

  Ring protection requests, commands and R-APS signals have the priorities as specified in the following table.

Table 128: ERPS Request/State Priority

Request / State and Status	Type	Priority
Clear	local	highest
FS	local	|

Table 128: ERPS Request/State Priority (Continued)

Request / State and Status	Type	Priority
R-APS (FS)	remote	|
local SF*	local	|
local clear SF	local	|
R-APS (SF)	remote	|
R-APS (MS)	remote	|
MS	local	|
WTR Expires	local	|
WTR Running	local	|
WTB Expires	local	|
WTB Running	local	|
R-APS (NR, RB)	remote	|
R-APS (NR)	remote	lowest

* If an Ethernet Ring Node is in the Forced Switch state, local SF is ignored.

- Recovery for forced switching under revertive and non-revertive mode is described under the Command Usage section for the non-revertive command.
- When a ring is under an FS condition, and the node at which an FS command was issued is removed or fails, the ring remains in FS state because the FS command can only be cleared at node where the FS command was issued. This results in an unrecoverable FS condition.

  When performing a maintenance procedure (e.g., replacing, upgrading) on a ring node (or a ring link), it is recommended that FS commands be issued at the two adjacent ring nodes instead of directly issuing a FS command at the ring node under maintenance in order to avoid falling into the above mentioned unrecoverable situation.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#erps forced-switch domain r&d west
Console#
```

erps manual-switch

This command blocks the specified ring port, in the absence of a failure or an erps forced-switch command.

SYNTAX

erps manual-switch [**domain** *ring-name*] {**east** | **west**}

ring-name - Name of a specific ERPS ring. (Range: 1-12 characters)

east - East ring port.

west - West ring port.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- A ring with no request has a logical topology with the traffic channel blocked at the RPL and unblocked on all other ring links. In this situation, the **erps manual-switch** command triggers protection switching as follows:

    a. If no other higher priority commands exist, the ring node, where a manual switch command was issued, blocks the traffic channel and R-APS channel on the ring port to which the command was issued, and unblocks the other ring port.

    b. If no other higher priority commands exist, the ring node where the manual switch command was issued transmits R-APS messages over both ring ports indicating MS. R-APS (MS) message are continuously transmitted by this ring node while the local MS command is the ring node's highest priority command (see Table 128 on page 1108). The R-APS (MS) message informs other ring nodes of the MS command and that the traffic channel is blocked on one ring port.

    c. If no other higher priority commands exist and assuming the ring node was in Idle state before the manual switch command was issued, the ring node flushes its local FDB.

    d. A ring node accepting an R-APS (MS) message, without any local higher priority requests unblocks any blocked ring port which does not have an SF condition. This action subsequently unblocks the traffic channel over the RPL.

    e. A ring node accepting an R-APS (MS) message, without any local higher priority requests stops transmitting R-APS messages.

    f. A ring node receiving an R-APS (MS) message flushes its FDB.

- Protection switching on a manual switch request is completed when the above actions are performed by each ring node. At this point, traffic flows around the ring are resumed. From this point on, the following rules apply regarding processing of further manual switch commands:

    a. While an existing manual switch request is present in the ring, any new manual switch request is rejected. The request is rejected at the ring node where the new request is issued and a notification is generated to inform the operator that the new MS request was not accepted.

    b. A ring node with a local manual switch command which receives an R-APS (MS) message with a different Node ID clears its manual switch request and starts transmitting R-APS (NR) messages. The ring node keeps the ring port blocked due to the previous manual switch command.

c. An ring node with a local manual switch command that receives an R-APS message or a local request of higher priority than R-APS (MS) clear its manual switch request. The ring node then processes the new higher priority request.

- Recovery for manual switching under revertive and non-revertive mode is described under the Command Usage section for the non-revertive command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#erps manual-switch domain r&d west
Console#
```

show erps

This command displays status information for all configured rings, or for a specified ring

SYNTAX

show erps [**domain** *ring-name*] [**statistics**]

domain - Keyword to display ERPS ring configuration settings.

ring-name - Name of a specific ERPS ring. (Range: 1-32 characters)

statistics - Keyword to display ERPS ring statistics.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example displays a summary of all the ERPS rings configured on the switch.

```
Console#show erps
ERPS Status             : Enabled
Number of ERPS Domains  : 1

Domain       ID  Enabled Ver MEL Ctrl VLAN State      Type         Revertive
------------ --- ------- --- --- --------- ---------- ------------ ---------
r&d            1 Yes       2   1         1 Idle       RPL Owner    Yes

             W/E  Interface Port State Local SF Local FS Local MS MEP  RPL
             ---- --------- ---------- -------- -------- -------- ---- ---
             West Eth 1/ 1  Blocking   No       No       No            Yes
             East Eth 1/ 3  Forwarding No       No       No            No

Console#
```

Table 129: **show erps** - summary display description

Field	Description
Node Information	
ERPS Status	Shows whether ERPS is enabled on the switch.
Number of ERPS Domains	Shows the number of ERPS rings configured on the switch.
Domain	Displays the name of each ring followed by a brief list of status information
ID	ERPS ring identifier used in R-APS messages.
Enabled	Shows if the specified ring is enabled.
Ver	Shows the ERPS version.
MEL	The maintenance entity group (MEG) level providing a communication channel for ring automatic protection switching (R-APS) information.
Ctrl VLAN	Shows the Control VLAN ID.
State	Shows the following ERPS states: Init – The ERPS ring has started but has not yet determined the status of the ring. Idle – If all nodes in a ring are in this state, it means that all the links in the ring are up. This state will switch to protection state if a link failure occurs. Protection – If a node in this state, it means that a link failure has occurred. This state will switch to idle state if all the failed links recover.
Type	Shows ERPS node type as None, RPL Owner or RPL Neighbor.
Revertive	Shows if revertive or non-revertive recovery is selected.
Interface Information	
W/E	Shows information on the west and east ring port for this node.
Interface	The port or trunk which is configured as a ring port.
Port State	The operational state: Blocking – The transmission and reception of traffic is blocked and the forwarding of R-APS messages is blocked, but the transmission of locally generated R-APS messages is allowed and the reception of all R-APS messages is allowed. Forwarding – The transmission and reception of traffic is allowed; transmission, reception and forwarding of R-APS messages is allowed. Unknown – The interface is not in a known state (includes the domain being disabled).
Local SF	A signal fault generated on a link to the local node.
Local FS	Shows if a forced switch command was issued on this interface.
Local MS	Shows if a manual switch command was issued on this interface.
MEP	The CFM MEP used to monitor the status on this link.
RPL	Shows if this node is connected to the RPL.

This example displays detailed information for the specified ERPS ring.

```
Console#show erps domain rd1
Domain       ID  Enabled Ver MEL Ctrl VLAN State      Type         Revertive
------------ --- ------- --- --- --------- ---------- ------------ ---------
r&d            1 Yes       2   1         1 Idle       RPL Owner    Yes

             Major Domain Node ID           R-APS With VC
             ------------ ----------------- -------------
                          00-E0-0C-00-00-FD Yes

             R-APS Def MAC Propagate TC Non-ERPS Device Protect
             ------------- ------------ -----------------------
             Yes           No           No

             Holdoff  Guard   WTB     WTR     WTB Expire WTR Expire
             -------- ------- ------- ------- ---------- ----------
                 0 ms  500 ms 5500 ms   5 min

             W/E  Interface Port State Local SF Local FS Local MS MEP  RPL
             ---- --------- ---------- -------- -------- -------- ---- ---
             West Eth 1/ 1  Blocking   No       No       No            Yes
             East Eth 1/ 3  Forwarding No       No       No            No

Console#
```

Table 129 on page 1112 describes most of the parameters shown by **show erps domain** command. The following table includes the remaining parameters.

Table 130: **show erps domain** - detailed display description

Field	Description
Major Domain	Name of the ERPS major domain.
Node ID	A MAC address unique to this ring node.
R-APS with VC	The R-APS Virtual Channel is the R-APS channel connection used to tunnel R-APS messages between two interconnection nodes of a sub-ring in another Ethernet ring or network.
R-APS Def MAC	Indicates if the switch’s MAC address is used to identify the node in R-APS messages.
Propagate TC	Shows if the ring is configured to propagate topology change notification messages.
Non-ERPS Device Protect	Shows if the RPL owner node is configured to send non-standard health-check packets when it enters protection state without any link down event having been detected through SF messages
Holdoff	The hold-off timer interval used to filter out intermittent link faults.
Guard	The guard timer interval used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages.
WTB	The wait-to-block timer interval used to delay reversion after a Forced Switch or Manual Switch has been cleared.
WTR	The wait-to-restore timer interval used to verify that the ring has stabilized before blocking the RPL after recovery from a signal failure.

Table 130: **show erps domain** - detailed display description (Continued)

Field	Description
WTB Expire	The time before the wait-to-block timer expires.
WTR Expire	The time before the wait-to-restore timer expires.

This example displays statistics for all configured ERPS rings.

```
Console#show erps statistics
ERPS statistics for domain r&d :
Interface    Local SF   Local Clear SF
------------ ---------- --------------
(W) Eth 1/ 1 0          0
             SF         NR         NR-RB      FS         MS
             ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
    Sent              0         62        948          0          0
    Received          0          0          0          0          0
    Ignored           0          0          0          0          0
             EVENT      HEALTH
             ---------- ----------
    Sent              0          0
    Received          0          0
    Ignored           0          0

Interface    Local SF   Local Clear SF
------------ ---------- --------------
(E) Eth 1/ 3 0          0
             SF         NR         NR-RB      FS         MS
             ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
    Sent              0         62        948          0          0
    Received          0          0          0          0          0
    Ignored           0          0          0          0          0
             EVENT      HEALTH
             ---------- ----------
    Sent              0          0
    Received          0          0
    Ignored           0          0

Console#
```

Table 131: **show erps statistics** - detailed display description

Field	Description
Interface	The direction, and port or trunk which is configured as a ring port.
Local SF	A signal fault generated on a link to the local node.
Local Clear SF	The number of times a clear command was issued to terminate protection state entered through a forced switch or manual switch
SF	The number of signal fault messages
NR	The number of no request messages
NR-RB	The number no request - RPL blocked messages
FS	The number of forced switch messages
MS	The number of manual switch messages

Table 131: **show erps statistics** - detailed display description (Continued)

Field	**Description**
EVENT	Any request/state message, excluding FS, SF, MS, and NR
HEALTH	The number of non-standard health-check messages

35

VLAN COMMANDS

A VLAN is a group of ports that can be located anywhere in the network, but communicate as though they belong to the same physical segment. This section describes commands used to create VLAN groups, add port members, specify how VLAN tagging is used, and enable automatic VLAN registration for the selected interface.

Table 132: VLAN Commands

Command Group	Function
GVRP and Bridge Extension Commands	Configures GVRP settings that permit automatic VLAN learning; shows the configuration for bridge extension MIB
Editing VLAN Groups	Sets up VLAN groups, including name, VID and state
Configuring VLAN Interfaces	Configures VLAN interface parameters, including ingress and egress tagging mode, ingress filtering, PVID, and GVRP
Displaying VLAN Information	Displays VLAN groups, status, port members, and MAC addresses
Configuring IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling	Configures 802.1Q Tunneling (QinQ Tunneling)
Configuring L2CP Tunneling	Configures Layer 2 Control Protocol (L2CP) tunneling, either by discarding, processing, or transparently passing control packets across a QinQ tunnel
Configuring Protocol-based VLANs	Configures protocol-based VLANs based on frame type and protocol
Configuring IP Subnet VLANs	Configures IP Subnet-based VLANs
Configuring MAC Based VLANs	Configures MAC-based VLANs
Configuring Voice VLANs	Configures VoIP traffic detection and enables a Voice VLAN

GVRP AND BRIDGE EXTENSION COMMANDS

GARP VLAN Registration Protocol defines a way for switches to exchange VLAN information in order to automatically register VLAN members on interfaces across the network. This section describes how to enable GVRP for individual interfaces and globally for the switch, as well as how to display default configuration settings for the Bridge Extension MIB.

Table 133: GVRP and Bridge Extension Commands

Command	Function	Mode
bridge-ext gvrp	Enables GVRP globally for the switch	GC
garp timer	Sets the GARP timer for the selected function	IC
switchport forbidden vlan	Configures forbidden VLANs for an interface	IC
switchport gvrp	Enables GVRP for an interface	IC
show bridge-ext	Shows the global bridge extension configuration	PE
show garp timer	Shows the GARP timer for the selected function	NE, PE
show gvrp configuration	Displays GVRP configuration for the selected interface	NE, PE

bridge-ext gvrp

This command enables GVRP globally for the switch. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **bridge-ext gvrp**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

GVRP defines a way for switches to exchange VLAN information in order to register VLAN members on ports across the network. This function should be enabled to permit automatic VLAN registration, and to support VLANs which extend beyond the local switch.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#bridge-ext gvrp
Console(config)#
```

garp timer

This command sets the values for the join, leave and leaveall timers. Use the **no** form to restore the timers' default values.

SYNTAX

garp timer {**join** | **leave** | **leaveall**} *timer-value*

no garp timer {**join** | **leave** | **leaveall**}

{**join** | **leave** | **leaveall**} - Timer to set.

timer-value - Value of timer.
Ranges:
join: 20-1000 centiseconds
leave: 60-3000 centiseconds
leaveall: 500-18000 centiseconds

DEFAULT SETTING

join: 20 centiseconds
leave: 60 centiseconds
leaveall: 1000 centiseconds

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Group Address Registration Protocol is used by GVRP and GMRP to register or deregister client attributes for client services within a bridged LAN. The default values for the GARP timers are independent of the media access method or data rate. These values should not be changed unless you are experiencing difficulties with GMRP or GVRP registration/deregistration.
- Timer values are applied to GVRP for all the ports on all VLANs.
- Timer values must meet the following restrictions:
  - leave >= (3 x join)
  - leaveall > leave

NOTE: Set GVRP timers on all Layer 2 devices connected in the same network to the same values. Otherwise, GVRP may not operate successfully.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#garp timer join 100
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show garp timer (1121)

switchport forbidden vlan

This command configures forbidden VLANs. Use the **no** form to remove the list of forbidden VLANs.

SYNTAX

switchport forbidden vlan {**add** *vlan-list* | **remove** *vlan-list*}

no switchport forbidden vlan

add *vlan-list* - List of VLAN identifiers to add.

remove *vlan-list* - List of VLAN identifiers to remove.

vlan-list - Separate nonconsecutive VLAN identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs. (Range: 1-4094).

DEFAULT SETTING

No VLANs are included in the forbidden list.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command prevents a VLAN from being automatically added to the specified interface via GVRP.
- If a VLAN has been added to the set of allowed VLANs for an interface, then you cannot add it to the set of forbidden VLANs for that same interface.
- GVRP cannot be enabled for ports set to Access mode (see the switchport mode command).

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to prevent port 1 from being added to VLAN 3:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport forbidden vlan add 3
Console(config-if)#
```

switchport gvrp

This command enables GVRP for a port. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **switchport gvrp**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

GVRP cannot be enabled for ports set to Access mode using the switchport mode command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport gvrp
Console(config-if)#
```

show bridge-ext

This command shows the configuration for bridge extension commands.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

See "Displaying Bridge Extension Capabilities" on page 123 for a description of the displayed items.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show bridge-ext
 Maximum Supported VLAN Numbers        : 4094
 Maximum Supported VLAN ID             : 4094
 Extended Multicast Filtering Services : No
 Static Entry Individual Port          : Yes
 VLAN Learning                         : IVL
 Configurable PVID Tagging             : Yes
 Local VLAN Capable                    : No
 Traffic Classes                       : Enabled
 Global GVRP Status                    : Disabled
 GMRP                                  : Disabled
Console#
```

show garp timer

This command shows the GARP timers for the selected interface.

SYNTAX

show garp timer [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all GARP timers.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show garp timer ethernet 1/1
Eth 1/ 1 GARP Timer Status:
 Join Timer      : 20 centiseconds
 Leave Timer     : 60 centiseconds
 Leave All Timer : 1000 centiseconds
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

garp timer (1119)

show gvrp configuration

This command shows if GVRP is enabled.

SYNTAX

show gvrp configuration [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows both global and interface-specific configuration.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show gvrp configuration ethernet 1/7
Eth 1/ 7:
 GVRP Configuration : Disabled
Console#
```

EDITING VLAN GROUPS

Table 134: Commands for Editing VLAN Groups

Command	Function	Mode
vlan database	Enters VLAN database mode to add, change, and delete VLANs	GC
vlan	Configures a VLAN, including VID, name and state	VC

vlan database

This command enters VLAN database mode. All commands in this mode will take effect immediately.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the VLAN database command mode to add, change, and delete VLANs. After finishing configuration changes, you can display the VLAN settings by entering the show vlan command.
- Use the interface vlan command mode to define the port membership mode and add or remove ports from a VLAN. The results of these commands are written to the running-configuration file, and you can display this file by entering the show running-config command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#vlan database
Console(config-vlan)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show vlan (1131)

vlan

This command configures a VLAN. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings or delete a VLAN.

SYNTAX

vlan *vlan-id* [**name** *vlan-name*] **media ethernet**
[**state** {**active** | **suspend**}] [**rspan**]

no vlan *vlan-id* [**name** | **state**]

vlan-id - VLAN ID, specified as a single number, a range of consecutive numbers separated by a hyphen, or multiple numbers separated by commas. (Range: 1-4094)

name - Keyword to be followed by the VLAN name.

vlan-name - ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.

media ethernet - Ethernet media type.

state - Keyword to be followed by the VLAN state.

active - VLAN is operational.

suspend - VLAN is suspended. Suspended VLANs do not pass packets.

rspan - Keyword to create a VLAN used for mirroring traffic from remote switches. The VLAN used for RSPAN cannot include VLAN 1 (the switch's default VLAN). Nor should it include VLAN 4093 (which is used for switch clustering). Configuring VLAN 4093 for other purposes may cause problems in the Clustering operation. For more information on configuring RSPAN through the CLI, see "RSPAN Mirroring Commands" on page 1012.

DEFAULT SETTING

By default only VLAN 1 exists and is active.

COMMAND MODE

VLAN Database Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- **no vlan** *vlan-id* deletes the VLAN.
- **no vlan** *vlan-id* **name** removes the VLAN name.
- **no vlan** *vlan-id* **state** returns the VLAN to the default state (i.e., active).
- You can configure up to 4094 VLANs on the switch.

EXAMPLE

The following example adds a VLAN, using VLAN ID 105 and name RD5. The VLAN is activated by default.

```
Console(config)#vlan database
Console(config-vlan)#vlan 105 name RD5 media ethernet
Console(config-vlan)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show vlan (1131)

CONFIGURING VLAN INTERFACES

Table 135: Commands for Configuring VLAN Interfaces

Command	Function	Mode
interface vlan	Enters interface configuration mode for a specified VLAN	IC
switchport acceptable-frame-types	Configures frame types to be accepted by an interface	IC
switchport allowed vlan	Configures the VLANs associated with an interface	IC
switchport forbidden vlan	Configures forbidden VLANs for an interface	IC
switchport gvrp	Enables GVRP for an interface	IC
switchport ingress-filtering	Enables ingress filtering on an interface	IC
switchport mode	Configures VLAN membership mode for an interface	IC
switchport native vlan	Configures the PVID (native VLAN) of an interface	IC
switchport priority default	Sets a port priority for incoming untagged frames	IC
vlan-trunking	Allows unknown VLANs to cross the switch	IC

interface vlan

This command enters interface configuration mode for VLANs, which is used to configure VLAN parameters for a physical interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **interface vlan** *vlan-id*

vlan-id - ID of the configured VLAN. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to set the interface configuration mode to VLAN 1, and then assign an IP address to the VLAN:

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

shutdown (974)
interface (968)
vlan (1124)

switchport acceptable-frame-types

This command configures the acceptable frame types for a port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

switchport acceptable-frame-types {**all** | **tagged**}

no switchport acceptable-frame-types

all - The port accepts all frames, tagged or untagged.

tagged - The port only receives tagged frames.

DEFAULT SETTING

All frame types

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

When set to receive all frame types, any received frames that are untagged are assigned to the default VLAN.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to restrict the traffic received on port 1 to tagged frames:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport acceptable-frame-types tagged
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

switchport mode (1128)

switchport allowed vlan

This command configures VLAN groups on the selected interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

switchport allowed vlan {**add** *vlan-list* [**tagged** | **untagged**] | **remove** *vlan-list*}

no switchport allowed vlan

add *vlan-list* - List of VLAN identifiers to add.

remove *vlan-list* - List of VLAN identifiers to remove.

vlan-list - Separate nonconsecutive VLAN identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs. (Range: 1-4094).

DEFAULT SETTING

All ports are assigned to VLAN 1 by default.
The default frame type is untagged.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- A port, or a trunk with switchport mode set to **hybrid**, must be assigned to at least one VLAN as untagged.
- If a trunk has switchport mode set to **trunk** (i.e., 1Q Trunk), then you can only assign an interface to VLAN groups as a tagged member.
- Frames are always tagged within the switch. The tagged/untagged parameter used when adding a VLAN to an interface tells the switch whether to keep or remove the tag from a frame on egress.
- If none of the intermediate network devices nor the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs, the interface should be added to these VLANs as an untagged member. Otherwise, it is only necessary to add at most one VLAN as untagged, and this should correspond to the native VLAN for the interface.
- If a VLAN on the forbidden list for an interface is manually added to that interface, the VLAN is automatically removed from the forbidden list for that interface.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to add VLANs 1, 2, 5 and 6 to the allowed list as tagged VLANs for port 1:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 1,2,5,6 tagged
Console(config-if)#
```

switchport ingress-filtering

This command enables ingress filtering for an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **switchport ingress-filtering**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Ingress filtering only affects tagged frames.
- If ingress filtering is disabled and a port receives frames tagged for VLANs for which it is not a member, these frames will be flooded to all other ports (except for those VLANs explicitly forbidden on this port).
- If ingress filtering is enabled and a port receives frames tagged for VLANs for which it is not a member, these frames will be discarded.
- Ingress filtering does not affect VLAN independent BPDU frames, such as GVRP or STA. However, they do affect VLAN dependent BPDU frames, such as GMRP.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to set the interface to port 1 and then enable ingress filtering:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport ingress-filtering
Console(config-if)#
```

switchport mode

This command configures the VLAN membership mode for a port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

switchport mode {**access** | **hybrid** | **trunk**}

no switchport mode

access - Specifies an access VLAN interface. The port transmits and receives untagged frames on a single VLAN only.

hybrid - Specifies a hybrid VLAN interface. The port may transmit tagged or untagged frames.

trunk - Specifies a port as an end-point for a VLAN trunk. A trunk is a direct link between two switches, so the port transmits tagged frames that identify the source VLAN. Note that frames belonging to the port's default VLAN (i.e., associated with the PVID) are also transmitted as tagged frames.

DEFAULT SETTING

All ports are in access mode with the PVID set to VLAN 1.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

Access mode is mutually exclusive with VLAN trunking (see the vlan-trunking command). If VLAN trunking is enabled on an interface, then that interface cannot be set to access mode, and vice versa.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to set the configuration mode to port 1, and then set the switchport mode to hybrid:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport mode hybrid
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

switchport acceptable-frame-types (1126)

switchport native vlan

This command configures the PVID (i.e., default VLAN ID) for a port. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

switchport native vlan *vlan-id*

no switchport native vlan

vlan-id - Default VLAN ID for a port. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

VLAN 1

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- When using Access mode, and an interface is assigned to a new VLAN, its PVID is automatically set to the identifier for that VLAN. When using Hybrid mode, the PVID for an interface can be set to any VLAN for which it is an untagged member.
- If acceptable frame types is set to **all** or switchport mode is set to **hybrid**, the PVID will be inserted into all untagged frames entering the ingress port.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to set the PVID for port 1 to VLAN 3:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport native vlan 3
Console(config-if)#
```

vlan-trunking

This command allows unknown VLAN groups to pass through the specified interface. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **vlan-trunking**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

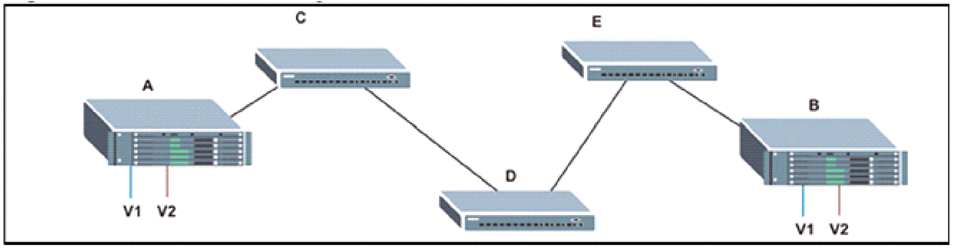
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to configure a tunnel across one or more intermediate switches which pass traffic for VLAN groups to which they do not belong.

  The following figure shows VLANs 1 and 2 configured on switches A and B, with VLAN trunking being used to pass traffic for these VLAN groups across switches C, D and E.

  Figure 415: Configuring VLAN Trunking

  Without VLAN trunking, you would have to configure VLANs 1 and 2 on all intermediate switches – C, D and E; otherwise these switches would drop any frames with unknown VLAN group tags. However, by enabling VLAN trunking on the intermediate switch ports along the path connecting VLANs 1 and 2, you only need to create these VLAN groups in switches A and B. Switches C, D and E automatically allow frames with VLAN group tags 1 and 2 (groups that are unknown to those switches) to pass through their VLAN trunking ports.

- VLAN trunking is mutually exclusive with the “access” switchport mode (see the switchport mode command). If VLAN trunking is enabled on an interface, then that interface cannot be set to access mode, and vice versa.

- To prevent loops from forming in the spanning tree, all unknown VLANs will be bound to a single instance (either STP/RSTP or an MSTP instance, depending on the selected STA mode).

- If both VLAN trunking and ingress filtering are disabled on an interface, packets with unknown VLAN tags will still be allowed to enter this interface and will be flooded to all other ports where VLAN trunking is enabled. (In other words, VLAN trunking will still be effectively enabled for the unknown VLAN).

EXAMPLE

The following example enables VLAN trunking on ports 9 and 10 to establish a path across the switch for unknown VLAN groups:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/9
Console(config-if)#vlan-trunking
Console(config-if)#interface ethernet 1/10
Console(config-if)#vlan-trunking
Console(config-if)#
```

DISPLAYING VLAN INFORMATION

This section describes commands used to display VLAN information.

Table 136: Commands for Displaying VLAN Information

Command	Function	Mode
show interfaces status vlan	Displays status for the specified VLAN interface	NE, PE
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of an interface	NE, PE
show vlan	Shows VLAN information	NE, PE

show vlan

This command shows VLAN information.

SYNTAX

show vlan [**id** *vlan-id* | **name** *vlan-name*]

id - Keyword to be followed by the VLAN ID.

vlan-id - ID of the configured VLAN. (Range: 1-4094)

name - Keyword to be followed by the VLAN name.

vlan-name - ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.

DEFAULT SETTING

Shows all VLANs.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to display information for VLAN 1:

```
Console#show vlan id 1
```

```
VLAN ID:                1
Type:                   Static
Name:                   DefaultVlan
Status:                 Active
Ports/Port Channels : Eth1/ 1(S) Eth1/ 2(S) Eth1/ 3(S) Eth1/ 4(S) Eth1/ 5(S)
                      Eth1/ 6(S) Eth1/ 7(S) Eth1/ 8(S) Eth1/ 9(S) Eth1/10(S)
                      Eth1/11(S) Eth1/12(S) Eth1/13(S) Eth1/14(S) Eth1/15(S)
                      Eth1/16(S) Eth1/17(S) Eth1/18(S) Eth1/19(S) Eth1/20(S)
                      Eth1/21(S) Eth1/22(S) Eth1/23(S) Eth1/24(S) Eth1/25(S)
                      Eth1/26(S) Eth1/27(S) Eth1/28(S)
Console#
```

CONFIGURING IEEE 802.1Q TUNNELING

IEEE 802.1Q tunneling (QinQ tunneling) uses a single Service Provider VLAN (SPVLAN) for customers who have multiple VLANs. Customer VLAN IDs are preserved and traffic from different customers is segregated within the service provider's network even when they use the same customer-specific VLAN IDs. QinQ tunneling expands VLAN space by using a VLAN-in-VLAN hierarchy, preserving the customer's original tagged packets, and adding SPVLAN tags to each frame (also called double tagging).

This section describes commands used to configure QinQ tunneling.

Table 137: 802.1Q Tunneling Commands

Command	Function	Mode
dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control	Configures the switch to operate in normal mode or QinQ mode	GC
switchport dot1q-tunnel mode	Configures an interface as a QinQ tunnel port	IC
switchport dot1q-tunnel service match cvid	Creates a CVLAN to SPVLAN mapping entry	IC
switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid	Sets the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value of a tunnel port	IC
show dot1q-tunnel	Displays the configuration of QinQ tunnel ports	PE
show interfaces switchport	Displays port QinQ operational status	PE

General Configuration Guidelines for QinQ

1. Configure the switch to QinQ mode (dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control).

2. Create a SPVLAN (vlan).

3. Configure the QinQ tunnel access port to dot1Q-tunnel access mode (switchport dot1q-tunnel mode).

4. Set the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value of the tunnel access port. This step is required if the attached client is using a nonstandard 2-byte ethertype to identify 802.1Q tagged frames. The standard ethertype

value is 0x8100. (See switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid.)

5. Configure the QinQ tunnel access port to join the SPVLAN as an untagged member (switchport allowed vlan).

6. Configure the SPVLAN ID as the native VID on the QinQ tunnel access port (switchport native vlan).

7. Configure the QinQ tunnel uplink port to dot1Q-tunnel uplink mode (switchport dot1q-tunnel mode).

8. Configure the QinQ tunnel uplink port to join the SPVLAN as a tagged member (switchport allowed vlan).

Limitations for QinQ

- The native VLAN for the tunnel uplink ports and tunnel access ports cannot be the same. However, the same service VLANs can be set on both tunnel port types.

- IGMP Snooping should not be enabled on a tunnel access port.

- If the spanning tree protocol is enabled, be aware that a tunnel access or tunnel uplink port may be disabled if the spanning tree structure is automatically reconfigured to overcome a break in the tree. It is therefore advisable to disable spanning tree on these ports.

dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control

This command sets the switch to operate in QinQ mode. Use the **no** form to disable QinQ operating mode.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

QinQ tunnel mode must be enabled on the switch for QinQ interface settings to be functional.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show dot1q-tunnel (1138)
show interfaces switchport (980)

switchport dot1q-tunnel mode

This command configures an interface as a QinQ tunnel port. Use the **no** form to disable QinQ on the interface.

SYNTAX

switchport dot1q-tunnel mode {**access** | **uplink**}

no switchport dot1q-tunnel mode

access – Sets the port as an 802.1Q tunnel access port.

uplink – Sets the port as an 802.1Q tunnel uplink port.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- QinQ tunneling must be enabled on the switch using the dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control command before the **switchport dot1q-tunnel mode** interface command can take effect.

- When a tunnel uplink port receives a packet from a customer, the customer tag (regardless of whether there are one or more tag layers) is retained in the inner tag, and the service provider's tag added to the outer tag.

- When a tunnel uplink port receives a packet from the service provider, the outer service provider's tag is stripped off, and the packet passed on to the VLAN indicated by the inner tag. If no inner tag is found, the packet is passed onto the native VLAN defined for the uplink port.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel mode access
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show dot1q-tunnel (1138)
show interfaces switchport (980)

switchport dot1q-tunnel service match cvid

This command creates a CVLAN to SPVLAN mapping entry. Use the **no** form to delete a VLAN mapping entry.

SYNTAX

switchport dot1q-tunnel service *svid* **match cvid** *cvid*

svid - VLAN ID for the outer VLAN tag (Service Provider VID). (Range: 1-4094)

cvid - VLAN ID for the inner VLAN tag (Customer VID). (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Default mapping uses the PVID of the ingress port on the edge router for the SPVID.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- The inner VLAN tag of a customer packet entering the edge router of a service provider's network is mapped to an outer tag indicating the service provider VLAN that will carry this traffic across the 802.1Q tunnel. This process is performed in a transparent manner as described under "IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling" on page 208.

- When priority bits are found in the inner tag, these are also copied to the outer tag. This allows the service provider to differentiate service based on the indicated priority and appropriate methods of queue management at intermediate nodes across the tunnel.

- Rather than relying on standard service paths and priority queuing, QinQ VLAN mapping can be used to further enhance service by defining a set of differentiated service pathways to follow across the service provider's network for traffic arriving from specified inbound customer VLANs.

- Note that all customer interfaces should be configured as access interfaces (that is, a user-to-network interface) and service provider interfaces as uplink interfaces (that is, a network-to-network interface). Use the switchport dot1q-tunnel mode uplink command to set an interface to access or uplink mode.

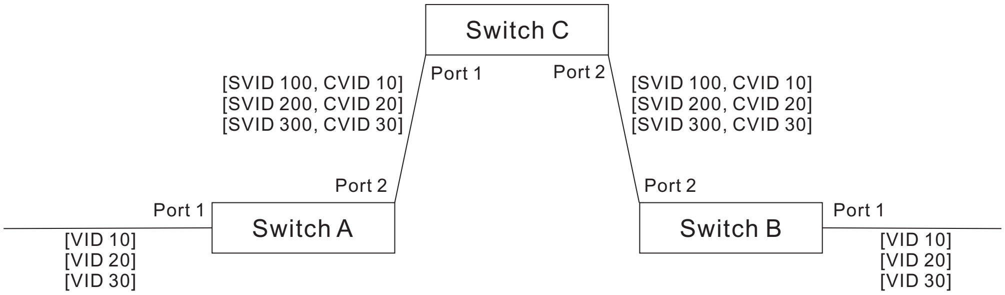
EXAMPLE

This example sets the SVID to 99 in the outer tag for egress packets exiting port 1 when the packet's CVID is 2.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel service 99 match cvid 2
Console(config-if)#
```

The following example maps C-VLAN 10 to S-VLAN 100, C-VLAN 20 to S-VLAN 200 and C-VLAN 30 to S-VLAN 300 for ingress traffic on port 1 of Switches A and B.

Figure 416: Mapping QinQ Service VLAN to Customer VLAN


Switch C
Port 1
Port 2
[SVID 100, CVID 10]
[SVID 200, CVID 20]
[SVID 300, CVID 30]
[SVID 100, CVID 10]
[SVID 200, CVID 20]
[SVID 300, CVID 30]
Port 2
Port 2
Port 1
Switch A
Switch B
Port 1
[VID 10]
[VID 20]
[VID 30]
[VID 10]
[VID 20]
[VID 30]

Step 1. Configure Switch A and B.

1. Create VLANs 100, 200 and 300.

```
Console(config)#vlan database
Console(config-vlan)#vlan 100,200,300 media ethernet state active
```

2. Enable QinQ.

```
Console(config)#dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control
```

3. Configure port 2 as a tagged member of VLANs 100, 200 and 300 using uplink mode.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 100,200,300 tagged
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel mode uplink
```

4. Configures port 1 as an untagged member of VLANs 100, 200 and 300 using access mode.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 100,200,300 untagged
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel mode access
```

5. Configure the following selective QinQ mapping entries.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel service 100 match cvid 10
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel service 200 match cvid 20
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel service 300 match cvid 30
```

6. Configures port 1 as member of VLANs 10, 20 and 30 to avoid filtering out incoming frames tagged with VID 10, 20 or 30 on port 1

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 10,20,30
```

7. Verify configuration settings.

```
Console#show dot1q-tunnel service
802.1Q Tunnel Service Subscriptions

 Port     Match C-VID S-VID
 -------- ----------- -----
 Eth 1/ 1          10   100
 Eth 1/ 1          20   200
 Eth 1/ 1          30   300
```

Step 2. Configure Switch C.

1. Create VLAN 100, 200 and 300.

```
Console(config)#vlan database
Console(config-vlan)#vlan 100,200,300 media ethernet state active
```

2. Configure port 1 and port 2 as tagged members of VLAN 100, 200 and 300.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1,2
Console(config-if)#switchport allowed vlan add 100,200,300 tagged
```

switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid

This command sets the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value of a tunnel port. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid *tpid*

no switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid

tpid – Sets the ethertype value for 802.1Q encapsulation. This identifier is used to select a nonstandard 2-byte ethertype to identify 802.1Q tagged frames. The standard ethertype value is 0x8100. (Range: 0800-FFFF hexadecimal)

DEFAULT SETTING

0x8100

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid** command to set a custom 802.1Q ethertype value on the selected interface. This feature allows the switch to interoperate with third-party switches that do not use the standard 0x8100 ethertype to identify 802.1Q-tagged frames. For example, 0x1234 is set as the custom 802.1Q ethertype on a trunk port, incoming frames containing that ethertype are assigned to the VLAN contained in the tag following the ethertype field, as they would be with a standard 802.1Q trunk. Frames arriving on the port containing any other ethertype are looked upon as untagged frames, and assigned to the native VLAN of that port.

- The specified ethertype only applies to ports configured in Uplink mode using the switchport dot1q-tunnel mode command. If the port is in normal mode, the TPID is always 8100. If the port is in Access mode, received packets are processes as untagged packets.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel tpid 9100
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show interfaces switchport (980)

show dot1q-tunnel

This command displays information about QinQ tunnel ports.

SYNTAX

show dot1q-tunnel [**interface** *interface* [**service** *svid*] |
service [*svid*]]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

svid - VLAN ID for the outer VLAN tag (SPVID). (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel mode access
Console(config-if)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel mode uplink
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show dot1q-tunnel
802.1Q Tunnel Status : Enabled

Port     Mode   TPID (hex)
-------- ------ ----------
Eth 1/ 1 Access       8100
Eth 1/ 2 Uplink       8100
Eth 1/ 3 Normal       8100
:
Console#show dot1q-tunnel interface ethernet 1/5
802.1Q Tunnel Service Subscriptions

 Port     Match C-VID S-VID
 -------- ----------- -----
 Eth 1/ 5           1   100

Console#show dot1q-tunnel service 100
802.1Q Tunnel Service Subscriptions

 Port     Match C-VID S-VID
 -------- ----------- -----
 Eth 1/ 5           1   100
 Eth 1/ 6           1   100

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

switchport dot1q-tunnel mode (1134)

CONFIGURING L2CP TUNNELING

This section describes the commands used to configure Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT).

Table 138: L2 Protocol Tunnel Commands

Command	Function	Mode
l2protocol-tunnel tunnel-dmac	Configures the destination address for Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling	GC
switchport l2protocol-tunnel	Enables Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling for the specified protocol	IC
show l2protocol-tunnel	Shows settings for Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling	PE

l2protocol-tunnel tunnel-dmac

This command configures the destination address for Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT). Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

l2protocol-tunnel tunnel-dmac *mac-address*

mac-address – The switch rewrites the destination MAC address in all upstream L2PT protocol packets (i.e, STP BPDUs) to this value, and forwards them on to uplink ports. The MAC address must be specified in the format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.

DEFAULT SETTING

01-12-CF-.00-00-02, proprietary tunnel address

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When L2PT is not used, protocol packets (such as STP) are flooded to 802.1Q access ports on the same edge switch, but filtered from 802.1Q tunnel ports. This creates disconnected protocol domains in the customer's network.

- L2PT can be used to pass various types of protocol packets belonging to the same customer transparently across a service provider's network. In this way, normally segregated network segments can be configured to function inside a common protocol domain.

- L2PT encapsulates protocol packets entering ingress ports on the service provider's edge switch, replacing the destination MAC address with a proprietary MAC address (for example, the spanning tree protocol uses 10-12-CF-00-00-02), a reserved address for other specified protocol types (as defined in IEEE 802.1ad – Provider Bridges), or a user-defined address. All intermediate switches carrying this traffic across the service provider's network treat these encapsulated packets in the same way as normal data, forwarding them across to the tunnel's egress port. The egress port decapsulates these packets, restores the proper protocol and MAC address information, and then floods them onto the same VLANs at the customer's remote site (via all of the appropriate tunnel ports and access ports[26] connected to the same metro VLAN).

- The way in which L2PT processes packets is based on the following criteria – (1) packet is received on a QinQ uplink port, (2) packet is received on a QinQ access port, or (3) received packet is Cisco-compatible L2PT (i.e., as indicated by a proprietary MAC address).

Processing protocol packets defined in IEEE 802.1ad – Provider Bridges

- When an IEEE 802.1ad protocol packet is received on an uplink port (i.e., an 802.1Q tunnel ingress port connecting the edge switch to the service provider network)
  - with the destination address 01-80-C2-00-00-00,0B~0F (C-VLAN tag), it is forwarded to all QinQ uplink ports and QinQ access ports in the same S-VLAN for which L2PT is enabled for that protocol.
  - with the destination address 01-80-C2-00-00-01~0A (S-VLAN tag), it is filtered, decapsulated, and processed locally by the switch if the protocol is supported.
- When a protocol packet is received on an access port (i.e., an 802.1Q trunk port connecting the edge switch to the local customer network)
  - with the destination address 01-80-C2-00-00-00,0B~0F (C-VLAN), and
    - L2PT is enabled on the port, the frame is forwarded to all QinQ uplink ports and QinQ access ports on which L2PT is enabled for that protocol in the same S-VLAN.
    - L2PT is disabled on the port, the frame is decapsulated and processed locally by the switch if the protocol is supported.
  - with destination address 01-80-C2-00-00-01~0A (S-VLAN), the frame is filtered, decapsulated, and processed locally by the switch if the protocol is supported.

Processing Cisco-compatible protocol packets

- When a Cisco-compatible L2PT packet is received on an uplink port, and
  - recognized as a CDP/VTP/STP/PVST+ protocol packet (where STP means STP/RSTP/MSTP), it is forwarded to the following ports in the same S-VLAN: (a) all access ports for which L2PT has been disabled, and (b) all uplink ports.
  - recognized as a Generic Bridge PDU Tunneling (GBPT) protocol packet (i.e., having the destination address 01-00-0C-CD-CD-D0), it is forwarded to the following ports in the same S-VLAN:

---

[26] Access ports in this context are 802.1Q trunk ports.

    - other access ports for which L2PT is enabled after decapsulating the packet and restoring the proper protocol and MAC address information.
    - all uplink ports.

- When a Cisco-compatible L2PT packet is received on an access port, and
  - recognized as a CDP/VTP/STP/PVST+ protocol packet, and
    - L2PT is enabled on this port, it is forwarded to the following ports in the same S-VLAN: (a) other access ports for which L2PT is enabled, and (b) uplink ports after rewriting the destination address to make it a GBPT protocol packet (i.e., setting the destination address to 01-00-0C-CD-CD-D0).
    - L2PT is disabled on this port, it is forwarded to the following ports in the same S-VLAN: (a) other access ports for which L2PT is disabled, and (b) all uplink ports.
  - recognized as a GBPT protocol packet (i.e., having the destination address 01-00-0C-CD-CD-D0), and
    - L2PT is enabled on this port, it is forwarded to other access ports in the same S-VLAN for which L2PT is enabled
    - L2PT is disabled on this port, it is forwarded to the following ports in the same S-VLAN: (a) other access ports for which L2PT is disabled, and (b) all uplink ports.
- For L2PT to function properly, QinQ must be enabled on the switch using the dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control command, and the interface configured to 802.1Q tunnel mode using the switchport dot1q-tunnel mode command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control
Console(config)#l2protocol-tunnel tunnel-dmac 01-80-C2-00-00-01
Console(config-)#
```

switchport l2protocol-tunnel

This command enables Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) for the specified protocol. Use the **no** form to disable L2PT for the specified protocol.

SYNTAX

switchport l2protocol-tunnel {**cdp** | **lldp** | **pvst+** | **spanning-tree** | **vtp**}

cdp - Cisco Discovery Protocol

lldp - Link Layer Discovery Protocol

pvst+ - Cisco Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus

spanning-tree - Spanning Tree (STP, RSTP, MSTP)

vtp - Cisco VLAN Trunking Protocol

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled for all protocols

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Refer to the Command Usage section for the l2protocol-tunnel tunnel-dmac command.
- For L2PT to function properly, QinQ must be enabled on the switch using the dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control command, and the interface configured to 802.1Q tunnel mode using the switchport dot1q-tunnel mode command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#dot1q-tunnel system-tunnel-control
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport dot1q-tunnel mode access
Console(config-if)#switchport l2protocol-tunnel spanning-tree
Console(config-if)#
```

show l2protocol-tunnel

This command shows settings for Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT).

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show l2protocol-tunnel
Layer 2 Protocol Tunnel

Tunnel MAC Address : 01-12-CF-00-00-00

Interface  Protocol
-----------------------------------------------------------
Eth 1/ 1   Spanning Tree

Console#
```

CONFIGURING PROTOCOL-BASED VLANS

The network devices required to support multiple protocols cannot be easily grouped into a common VLAN. This may require non-standard devices to pass traffic between different VLANs in order to encompass all the devices participating in a specific protocol. This kind of configuration deprives users of the basic benefits of VLANs, including security and easy accessibility.

To avoid these problems, you can configure this switch with protocol-based VLANs that divide the physical network into logical VLAN groups for each required protocol. When a frame is received at a port, its VLAN membership can then be determined based on the protocol type in use by the inbound packets.

.

Table 139: Protocol-based VLAN Commands

Command	Function	Mode
protocol-vlan protocol-group	Create a protocol group, specifying the supported protocols	GC
protocol-vlan protocol-group	Maps a protocol group to a VLAN	IC
show protocol-vlan protocol-group	Shows the configuration of protocol groups	PE
show interfaces protocol-vlan protocol-group	Shows the interfaces mapped to a protocol group and the corresponding VLAN	PE

To configure protocol-based VLANs, follow these steps:

1. First configure VLAN groups for the protocols you want to use (page 1124). Although not mandatory, we suggest configuring a separate VLAN for each major protocol running on your network. Do not add port members at this time.

2. Create a protocol group for each of the protocols you want to assign to a VLAN using the protocol-vlan protocol-group command (Global Configuration mode).

3. Then map the protocol for each interface to the appropriate VLAN using the protocol-vlan protocol-group command (Interface Configuration mode).

protocol-vlan protocol-group (Configuring Groups)

This command creates a protocol group, or to add specific protocols to a group. Use the **no** form to remove a protocol group.

SYNTAX

protocol-vlan protocol-group *group-id* [{**add** | **remove**} **frame-type** *frame* **protocol-type** *protocol*]

no protocol-vlan protocol-group *group-id*

group-id - Group identifier of this protocol group. (Range: 1-2147483647)

frame[27] - Frame type used by this protocol. (Options: ethernet, rfc_1042, llc_other)

protocol - Protocol type. The only option for the llc_other frame type is ipx_raw. The options for all other frames types include: arp, ip, ipv6, rarp.

DEFAULT SETTING

No protocol groups are configured.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

The following creates protocol group 1, and specifies Ethernet frames with IP and ARP protocol types:

```
Console(config)#protocol-vlan protocol-group 1 add frame-type ethernet
  protocol-type ip
Console(config)#protocol-vlan protocol-group 1 add frame-type ethernet
  protocol-type arp
Console(config)#
```

protocol-vlan protocol-group (Configuring Interfaces)

This command maps a protocol group to a VLAN for the current interface. Use the **no** form to remove the protocol mapping for this interface.

SYNTAX

protocol-vlan protocol-group *group-id* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**priority** *priority*]

no protocol-vlan protocol-group *group-id* **vlan**

group-id - Group identifier of this protocol group. (Range: 1-2147483647)

vlan-id - VLAN to which matching protocol traffic is forwarded. (Range: 1-4094)

priority – The priority assigned to untagged ingress traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

---

[27] SNAP frame types are not supported by this switch due to hardware limitations.

DEFAULT SETTING

No protocol groups are mapped for any interface.
Priority: 0

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- When creating a protocol-based VLAN, only assign interfaces via this command. If you assign interfaces using any of the other VLAN commands (such as the vlan command), these interfaces will admit traffic of any protocol type into the associated VLAN.
- When MAC-based, IP subnet-based, and protocol-based VLANs are supported concurrently, priority is applied in this sequence, and then port-based VLANs last.
- When a frame enters a port that has been assigned to a protocol VLAN, it is processed in the following manner:
  - If the frame is tagged, it will be processed according to the standard rules applied to tagged frames.
  - If the frame is untagged and the protocol type matches, the frame is forwarded to the appropriate VLAN.
  - If the frame is untagged but the protocol type does not match, the frame is forwarded to the default VLAN for this interface.

EXAMPLE

The following example maps the traffic entering Port 1 which matches the protocol type specified in protocol group 1 to VLAN 2.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#protocol-vlan protocol-group 1 vlan 2
Console(config-if)#
```

show protocol-vlan protocol-group

This command shows the frame and protocol type associated with protocol groups.

SYNTAX

show protocol-vlan protocol-group [*group-id*]

group-id - Group identifier for a protocol group. (Range: 1-2147483647)

DEFAULT SETTING

All protocol groups are displayed.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This shows protocol group 1 configured for IP over Ethernet:

```
Console#show protocol-vlan protocol-group

 Protocol Group ID   Frame Type    Protocol Type
------------------ ------------- ---------------
                 1      ethernet     08 00
Console#
```

show interfaces protocol-vlan protocol-group

This command shows the mapping from protocol groups to VLANs for the selected interfaces.

SYNTAX

show interfaces protocol-vlan protocol-group [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

The mapping for all interfaces is displayed.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This shows that traffic entering Port 1 that matches the specifications for protocol group 1 will be mapped to VLAN 2:

```
Console#show interfaces protocol-vlan protocol-group

   Port      ProtocolGroup ID    VLAN ID
---------- ------------------ -----------
   Eth 1/1                  1       vlan2
Console#
```

CONFIGURING IP SUBNET VLANS

When using IEEE 802.1Q port-based VLAN classification, all untagged frames received by a port are classified as belonging to the VLAN whose VID (PVID) is associated with that port.

When IP subnet-based VLAN classification is enabled, the source address of untagged ingress frames are checked against the IP subnet-to-VLAN mapping table. If an entry is found for that subnet, these frames are assigned to the VLAN indicated in the entry. If no IP subnet is matched, the untagged frames are classified as belonging to the receiving port's VLAN ID (PVID).

Table 140: IP Subnet VLAN Commands

Command	Function	Mode
subnet-vlan	Defines the IP Subnet VLANs	GC
show subnet-vlan	Displays IP Subnet VLAN settings	PE

subnet-vlan

This command configures IP Subnet VLAN assignments. Use the **no** form to remove an IP subnet-to-VLAN assignment.

SYNTAX

subnet-vlan subnet *ip-address mask* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**priority** *priority*]

no subnet-vlan subnet {*ip-address mask* | **all**}

ip-address – The IP address that defines the subnet. Valid IP addresses consist of four decimal numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods.

mask – This mask identifies the host address bits of the IP subnet.

vlan-id – VLAN to which matching IP subnet traffic is forwarded. (Range: 1-4094)

priority – The priority assigned to untagged ingress traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

DEFAULT SETTING

Priority: 0

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Each IP subnet can be mapped to only one VLAN ID. An IP subnet consists of an IP address and a subnet mask. The specified VLAN need not be an existing VLAN.

- When an untagged frame is received by a port, the source IP address is checked against the IP subnet-to-VLAN mapping table, and if an entry is found, the corresponding VLAN ID is assigned to the frame. If no mapping is found, the PVID of the receiving port is assigned to the frame.

- The IP subnet cannot be a broadcast or multicast IP address.

- When MAC-based, IP subnet-based, and protocol-based VLANs are supported concurrently, priority is applied in this sequence, and then port-based VLANs last.

EXAMPLE

The following example assigns traffic for the subnet 192.168.12.192, mask 255.255.255.224, to VLAN 4.

```
Console(config)#subnet-vlan subnet 192.168.12.192 255.255.255.224 vlan 4
Console(config)#
```

show subnet-vlan

This command displays IP Subnet VLAN assignments.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to display subnet-to-VLAN mappings.

- The last matched entry is used if more than one entry can be matched.

EXAMPLE

The following example displays all configured IP subnet-based VLANs.

```
Console#show subnet-vlan
IP Address       Mask             VLAN ID  Priority
---------------  ---------------  -------  --------
192.168.12.0     255.255.255.128        1         0
192.168.12.128   255.255.255.192        3         0
192.168.12.192   255.255.255.224        4         0
192.168.12.224   255.255.255.240        5         0
192.168.12.240   255.255.255.248        6         0
192.168.12.248   255.255.255.252        7         0
192.168.12.252   255.255.255.254        8         0
192.168.12.254   255.255.255.255        9         0
192.168.12.255   255.255.255.255       10         0
Console#
```

CONFIGURING MAC BASED VLANS

When using IEEE 802.1Q port-based VLAN classification, all untagged frames received by a port are classified as belonging to the VLAN whose VID (PVID) is associated with that port.

When MAC-based VLAN classification is enabled, the source address of untagged ingress frames are checked against the MAC address-to-VLAN mapping table. If an entry is found for that address, these frames are assigned to the VLAN indicated in the entry. If no MAC address is matched, the untagged frames are classified as belonging to the receiving port's VLAN ID (PVID).

Table 141: MAC Based VLAN Commands

Command	Function	Mode
mac-vlan	Defines the IP Subnet VLANs	GC
show mac-vlan	Displays IP Subnet VLAN settings	PE

mac-vlan

This command configures MAC address-to-VLAN mapping. Use the **no** form to remove an assignment.

SYNTAX

mac-vlan mac-address *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**priority** *priority*]

no mac-vlan mac-address {*mac-address* | **all**}

mac-address – The source MAC address to be matched. Configured MAC addresses can only be unicast addresses. The MAC address must be specified in the format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx.

vlan-id – VLAN to which the matching source MAC address traffic is forwarded. (Range: 1-4094)

priority – The priority assigned to untagged ingress traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The MAC-to-VLAN mapping applies to all ports on the switch.
- Source MAC addresses can be mapped to only one VLAN ID.
- Configured MAC addresses cannot be broadcast or multicast addresses.

- When MAC-based, IP subnet-based, and protocol-based VLANs are supported concurrently, priority is applied in this sequence, and then port-based VLANs last.

EXAMPLE

The following example assigns traffic from source MAC address 00-00-00-11-22-33 to VLAN 10.

```
Console(config)#mac-vlan mac-address 00-00-00-11-22-33 vlan 10
Console(config)#
```

show mac-vlan

This command displays MAC address-to-VLAN assignments.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Use this command to display MAC address-to-VLAN mappings.

EXAMPLE

The following example displays all configured MAC address-based VLANs.

```
Console#show mac-vlan
MAC Address        VLAN ID   Priority
-----------------  --------  --------
00-00-00-11-22-33        10         0
Console#
```

CONFIGURING VOICE VLANS

The switch allows you to specify a Voice VLAN for the network and set a CoS priority for the VoIP traffic. VoIP traffic can be detected on switch ports by using the source MAC address of packets, or by using LLDP (IEEE 802.1AB) to discover connected VoIP devices. When VoIP traffic is detected on a configured port, the switch automatically assigns the port to the Voice VLAN. Alternatively, switch ports can be manually configured.

Table 142: Voice VLAN Commands

Command	Function	Mode
voice vlan	Defines the Voice VLAN ID	GC
voice vlan aging	Configures the aging time for Voice VLAN ports	GC
voice vlan mac-address	Configures VoIP device MAC addresses	GC
switchport voice vlan	Sets the Voice VLAN port mode	IC
switchport voice vlan priority	Sets the VoIP traffic priority for ports	IC

Table 142: Voice VLAN Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
switchport voice vlan rule	Sets the automatic VoIP traffic detection method for ports	IC
switchport voice vlan security	Enables Voice VLAN security on ports	IC
show voice vlan	Displays Voice VLAN settings	PE

voice vlan

This command enables VoIP traffic detection and defines the Voice VLAN ID. Use the **no** form to disable the Voice VLAN.

SYNTAX

voice vlan *voice-vlan-id*

no voice vlan

voice-vlan-id - Specifies the voice VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When IP telephony is deployed in an enterprise network, it is recommended to isolate the Voice over IP (VoIP) network traffic from other data traffic. Traffic isolation helps prevent excessive packet delays, packet loss, and jitter, which results in higher voice quality. This is best achieved by assigning all VoIP traffic to a single VLAN.

- VoIP traffic can be detected on switch ports by using the source MAC address of packets, or by using LLDP (IEEE 802.1AB) to discover connected VoIP devices. When VoIP traffic is detected on a configured port, the switch automatically assigns the port as a tagged member of the Voice VLAN.

- Only one Voice VLAN is supported and it must already be created on the switch before it can be specified as the Voice VLAN.

- The Voice VLAN ID cannot be modified when the global auto-detection status is enabled (see the switchport voice vlan command.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables VoIP traffic detection and specifies the Voice VLAN ID as 1234.

```
Console(config)#voice vlan 1234
Console(config)#
```

voice vlan aging

This command sets the Voice VLAN ID time out. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

voice vlan aging *minutes*

no voice vlan

minutes - Specifies the port Voice VLAN membership time out. (Range: 5-43200 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING

1440 minutes

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The Voice VLAN aging time is the time after which a port is removed from the Voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is no longer received on the port.

The VoIP aging time starts to count down when the OUI's MAC address expires from the MAC address table. Therefore, the MAC address aging time should be added to the overall aging time. For example, if you configure the MAC address table aging time to 30 seconds, and voice VLAN aging time to 5 minutes, then after 5.5 minutes, a port will be removed from the voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is no longer received on the port. Alternatively, if you clear the MAC address table manually, then the switch will also start counting down the voice VLAN aging time.

EXAMPLE

The following example configures the Voice VLAN aging time as 3000 minutes.

```
Console(config)#voice vlan aging 3000
Console(config)#
```

voice vlan mac-address

This command specifies MAC address ranges to add to the OUI Telephony list. Use the **no** form to remove an entry from the list.

SYNTAX

voice vlan mac-address *mac-address* **mask** *mask-address* [**description** *description*]

no voice vlan mac-address *mac-address* **mask** *mask-address*

mac-address - Defines a MAC address OUI that identifies VoIP devices in the network. (For example, 01-23-45-00-00-00)

mask-address - Identifies a range of MAC addresses. (Range: 80-00-00-00-00-00 to FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF) *description* - User-defined text that identifies the VoIP devices. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- VoIP devices attached to the switch can be identified by the manufacturer's Organizational Unique Identifier (OUI) in the source MAC address of received packets. OUI numbers are assigned to manufacturers and form the first three octets of device MAC addresses. The MAC OUI numbers for VoIP equipment can be configured on the switch so that traffic from these devices is recognized as VoIP.

- Selecting a mask of FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 identifies all devices with the same OUI (the first three octets). Other masks restrict the MAC address range. Selecting FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF specifies a single MAC address.

EXAMPLE

The following example adds a MAC OUI to the OUI Telephony list.

```
Console(config)#voice vlan mac-address 00-12-34-56-78-90 mask ff-ff-ff-00-00-
  00 description A new phone
Console(config)#
```

switchport voice vlan

This command specifies the Voice VLAN mode for ports. Use the **no** form to disable the Voice VLAN feature on the port.

SYNTAX

switchport voice vlan {**manual** | **auto**}

no switchport voice vlan

manual - The Voice VLAN feature is enabled on the port, but the port must be manually added to the Voice VLAN.

auto - The port will be added as a tagged member to the Voice VLAN when VoIP traffic is detected on the port.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When auto is selected, you must select the method to use for detecting VoIP traffic, either OUI or 802.1ab (LLDP) using the switchport voice vlan rule command. When OUI is selected, be sure to configure the MAC address ranges in the Telephony OUI list using the voice vlan mac-address command.

- All ports are set to VLAN hybrid mode by default. Prior to enabling VoIP for a port (by setting the VoIP mode to Auto or Manual as described below), ensure that VLAN membership is not set to access mode using the switchport mode command.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets port 1 to Voice VLAN auto mode.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport voice vlan auto
Console(config-if)#
```

switchport voice vlan priority

This command specifies a CoS priority for VoIP traffic on a port. Use the **no** form to restore the default priority on a port.

SYNTAX

switchport voice vlan priority *priority-value*

no switchport voice vlan priority

priority-value - The CoS priority value. (Range: 0-6)

DEFAULT SETTING

6

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Specifies a CoS priority to apply to the port VoIP traffic on the Voice VLAN. The priority of any received VoIP packet is overwritten with the new priority when the Voice VLAN feature is active for the port.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets the CoS priority to 5 on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport voice vlan priority 5
Console(config-if)#
```

switchport voice vlan rule

This command selects a method for detecting VoIP traffic on a port. Use the **no** form to disable the detection method on the port.

Syntax

[**no**] **switchport voice vlan rule** {**oui** | **lldp**}

oui - Traffic from VoIP devices is detected by the Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) of the source MAC address.

lldp - Uses LLDP to discover VoIP devices attached to the port.

Default Setting

OUI: Enabled
LLDP: Disabled

Command Mode

Interface Configuration

Command Usage

- When OUI is selected, be sure to configure the MAC address ranges in the Telephony OUI list (see the voice vlan mac-address command. MAC address OUI numbers must be configured in the Telephony OUI list so that the switch recognizes the traffic as being from a VoIP device.

- LLDP checks that the “telephone bit” in the system capability TLV is turned on. See "LLDP Commands" on page 1287 for more information on LLDP.

Example

The following example enables the OUI method on port 1 for detecting VoIP traffic.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport voice vlan rule oui
Console(config-if)#
```

switchport voice vlan security

This command enables security filtering for VoIP traffic on a port. Use the **no** form to disable filtering on a port.

Syntax

[**no**] **switchport voice vlan security**

Default Setting

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Security filtering discards any non-VoIP packets received on the port that are tagged with the voice VLAN ID. VoIP traffic is identified by source MAC addresses configured in the Telephony OUI list, or through LLDP that discovers VoIP devices attached to the switch. Packets received from non-VoIP sources are dropped.
- When enabled, be sure the MAC address ranges for VoIP devices are configured in the Telephony OUI list (voice vlan mac-address).

EXAMPLE

The following example enables security filtering on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#switchport voice vlan security
Console(config-if)#
```

show voice vlan

This command displays the Voice VLAN settings on the switch and the OUI Telephony list.

SYNTAX

show voice vlan {**oui** | **status**}

oui - Displays the OUI Telephony list.

status - Displays the global and port Voice VLAN settings.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show voice vlan status
Global Voice VLAN Status
Voice VLAN Status      : Enabled
Voice VLAN ID          : 1234
Voice VLAN aging time : 1440 minutes

Voice VLAN Port Summary
Port     Mode     Security Rule      Priority Remaining Age
                                                (minutes)
-------- -------- -------- --------- -------- -------------
Eth 1/ 1 Auto     Enabled  OUI              6 100
Eth 1/ 2 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA
Eth 1/ 3 Manual   Enabled  OUI              5 100
Eth 1/ 4 Auto     Enabled  OUI              6 100
Eth 1/ 5 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA
Eth 1/ 6 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA
Eth 1/ 7 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA
Eth 1/ 8 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA
Eth 1/ 9 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA
Eth 1/10 Disabled Disabled OUI              6 NA

Console#show voice vlan oui
OUI Address       Mask              Description
----------------- ----------------- ------------------------------
00-12-34-56-78-9A FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 old phones
00-11-22-33-44-55 FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 new phones
00-98-76-54-32-10 FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF Chris' phone

Console#
```

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CLASS OF SERVICE COMMANDS

The commands described in this section allow you to specify which data packets have greater precedence when traffic is buffered in the switch due to congestion. This switch supports CoS with eight priority queues for each port. Data packets in a port's high-priority queue will be transmitted before those in the lower-priority queues. The default priority can be set for each interface, also the queue service mode and the mapping of frame priority tags to the switch's priority queues can be configured.

Table 143: Priority Commands

Command Group	Function
Priority Commands (Layer 2)	Configures the queue mode, queue weights, and default priority for untagged frames
Priority Commands (Layer 3 and 4)	Sets the default priority processing method (CoS or DSCP), maps priority tags for internal processing, maps values from internal priority table to CoS values used in tagged egress packets for Layer 2 interfaces, maps internal per hop behavior to hardware queues

PRIORITY COMMANDS (LAYER 2)

This section describes commands used to configure Layer 2 traffic priority on the switch.

Table 144: Priority Commands (Layer 2)

Command	Function	Mode
queue mode	Sets the queue mode to Weighted Round-Robin (WRR), strict priority, or a combination of strict and weighted queuing	GC
queue weight	Assigns round-robin weights to the priority queues	GC
switchport priority default	Sets a port priority for incoming untagged frames	IC
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of an interface	PE
show queue mode	Shows the current queue mode	PE
show queue weight	Shows weights assigned to the weighted queues	PE

queue mode

This command sets the scheduling mode used for processing each of the class of service (CoS) priority queues. The options include strict priority, Weighted Round-Robin (WRR), or a combination of strict and weighted queuing. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

queue mode {**strict** | **wrr** | **strict-wrr** [*queue-type-list*]}

no queue mode

strict - Services the egress queues in sequential order, transmitting all traffic in the higher priority queues before servicing lower priority queues. This ensures that the highest priority packets are always serviced first, ahead of all other traffic.

wrr - Weighted Round-Robin shares bandwidth at the egress ports by using scheduling weights (based on the queue weight command), and servicing each queue in a round-robin fashion.

strict-wrr - Strict priority is used for the high-priority queues and WRR for the rest of the queues.

queue-type-list - Indicates if the queue is a normal or strict type. (Options: 0 indicates a normal queue, 1 indicates a strict queue)

DEFAULT SETTING

WRR

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The switch can be set to service the port queues based on strict priority, WRR, or a combination of strict and weighted queueing.
- Strict priority requires all traffic in a higher priority queue to be processed before lower priority queues are serviced.
- Weighted Round Robin (WRR) uses a predefined relative weight for each queue that determines the percentage of service time the switch services each queue before moving on to the next queue. This prevents the head-of-line blocking that can occur with strict priority queuing. Use the queue weight command to assign weights for WRR queuing to the eight priority queues.
- If Strict and WRR mode is selected, a combination of strict service is used for the high priority queues and weighted service for the remaining queues. The queues assigned to use strict priority should be specified using the Strict Mode field parameter.
- A weight can be assigned to each of the weighted queues (and thereby to the corresponding traffic priorities). This weight sets the frequency at which each queue is polled for service, and subsequently affects the response time for software applications assigned a specific priority value.

- Service time is shared at the egress ports by defining scheduling weights for WRR, or for the queuing mode that uses a combination of strict and weighted queuing. Service time is allocated to each queue by calculating a precise number of bytes per second that will be serviced on each round.
- The specified queue mode applies to all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets the queue mode to strict priority service mode:

```
Console(config)#queue mode strict
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

queue weight (1161)
show queue mode (1163)

queue weight

This command assigns weights to the four class of service (CoS) priority queues when using weighted queuing, or one of the queuing modes that use a combination of strict and weighted queuing. Use the **no** form to restore the default weights.

SYNTAX

queue weight *weight0...weight3*

no queue weight

weight0...weight3 - The ratio of weights for queues 0 - 3 determines the weights used by the WRR scheduler. (Range: 1-255)

DEFAULT SETTING

Weights 1, 2, 4, 6 are assigned to queues 0 - 3 respectively.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command shares bandwidth at the egress port by defining scheduling weights for Weighted Round-Robin, or for the queuing mode that uses a combination of strict and weighted queuing (page 1160).
- Bandwidth is allocated to each queue by calculating a precise number of bytes per second that will be serviced on each round.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to assign round-robin weights of 1 - 4 to the CoS priority queues 0 - 3.

```
Console(config)#queue weight 1 2 3 4
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

queue mode (1160)
show queue weight (1163)

switchport priority default

This command sets a priority for incoming untagged frames. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

switchport priority default *default-priority-id*

no switchport priority default

default-priority-id - The priority number for untagged ingress traffic. The priority is a number from 0 to 7. Seven is the highest priority.

DEFAULT SETTING

The priority is not set, and the default value for untagged frames received on the interface is zero.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- The precedence for priority mapping is IP DSCP, and then default switchport priority.

- The default priority applies for an untagged frame received on a port set to accept all frame types (i.e, receives both untagged and tagged frames). This priority does not apply to IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagged frames. If the incoming frame is an IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagged frame, the IEEE 802.1p User Priority bits will be used.

- The switch provides four priority queues for each port. It can be configured to use strict priority queuing, Weighted Round Robin (WRR), or a combination of strict and weighted queuing using the queue mode command. Inbound frames that do not have VLAN tags are tagged with the input port's default ingress user priority, and then placed in the appropriate priority queue at the output port. The default priority for all ingress ports is zero. Therefore, any inbound frames that do not have priority tags will be placed in queue 1 of the output port. (Note that if the output port is an untagged member of the associated VLAN, these frames are stripped of all VLAN tags prior to transmission.)

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to set a default priority on port 3 to 5:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/3
Console(config-if)#switchport priority default 5
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show interfaces switchport (980)

show queue mode

This command shows the current queue mode.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show queue mode

Queue Mode : Weighted Round Robin Mode
Console#
```

show queue weight

This command displays the weights used for the weighted queues.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show queue weight
 Queue ID  Weight
 --------  ------
        0       1
        1       2
        2       4
        3       6
Console#
```

PRIORITY COMMANDS (LAYER 3 AND 4)

This section describes commands used to configure Layer 3 and 4 traffic priority mapping on the switch.

Table 145: Priority Commands (Layer 3 and 4)

Command	Function	Mode
qos map cos-dscp	Maps CoS/CFI values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for internal priority processing	IC
qos map dscp-mutation	Maps DSCP values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for internal priority processing	IC
qos map phb-queue	Maps internal per-hop behavior values to hardware queues	IC
qos map trust-mode	Sets QoS mapping to DSCP or CoS	IC
show qos map cos-dscp	Shows ingress CoS to internal DSCP map	PE
show qos map dscp-mutation	Shows ingress DSCP to internal DSCP map	PE
show qos map phb-queue	Shows internal per-hop behavior to hardware queue map	PE
show qos map trust-mode	Shows the QoS mapping mode	PE

* The default settings used for mapping priority values to internal DSCP values and back to the hardware queues are designed to optimize priority services for the majority of network applications. It should not be necessary to modify any of the default settings unless a queuing problem occurs with a particular application.

qos map cos-dscp

This command maps CoS/CFI values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for priority processing. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

qos map cos-dscp *phb drop-precedence* **from** *cos0 cfi0…cos7 cfi7*

no qos map cos-dscp *cos0 cfi0…cos7 cfi7*

phb - Per-hop behavior, or the priority used for this router hop. (Range: 0-7)

drop-precedence - Drop precedence used for Random Early Discard in controlling traffic congestion. (Range: 0 - Green, 3 - Yellow, 1 - Red)

cos - CoS value in ingress packets. (Range: 0-7)

cfi - Canonical Format Indicator. Set to this parameter to “0” to indicate that the MAC address information carried in the frame is in canonical format. (Range: 0-1)

DEFAULT SETTING

Table 146: Default Mapping of CoS/CFI to Internal PHB/Drop Precedence

CoS \ CFI	0	1
0	(0,0)	(0,0)
1	(1,0)	(1,0)
2	(2,0)	(2,0)
3	(3,0)	(3,0)
4	(4,0)	(4,0)
5	(5,0)	(5,0)
6	(6,0)	(6,0)
7	(7,0)	(7,0)

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port, Static Aggregation)

COMMAND USAGE

- The default mapping of CoS to PHB values shown in Table 146 is based on the recommended settings in IEEE 802.1p for mapping CoS values to output queues.
- Enter a value pair for the internal per-hop behavior and drop precedence, followed by the keyword "from" and then up to eight CoS/CFI paired values separated by spaces.
- If a packet arrives with a 802.1Q header but it is not an IP packet, then the CoS/CFI-to-PHB/Drop Precedence mapping table is used to generate priority and drop precedence values for internal processing. Note that priority tags in the original packet are not modified by this command.
- The internal DSCP consists of three bits for per-hop behavior (PHB) which determines the queue to which a packet is sent; and two bits for drop precedence (namely color) which is used by Random Early Discard (RED) to control traffic congestion.
- Random Tail Drop is supported for the queue descriptors and buffers only. When Random Tail Drop is enabled, the last six bits of the queue descriptor limit and buffer limits are randomized. This allows a simplified Random Early Discard (RED) and breaks queue synchronization when the queue is congested due to different sources sending packets with the same byte count.
- The specified mapping applies to all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#qos map cos-dscp 0 0 from 0 1
Console(config-if)#
```

qos map dscp-mutation

This command maps DSCP values in incoming packets to per-hop behavior and drop precedence values for priority processing. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

qos map dscp-mutation *phb drop-precedence* **from** *dscp0 … dscp7*

no qos map dscp-mutation *dscp0 … dscp7*

phb - Per-hop behavior, or the priority used for this router hop. (Range: 0-7)

drop-precedence - Drop precedence used in controlling traffic congestion. (Range: 0 - Green, 3 - Yellow, 1 - Red)

dscp - DSCP value in ingress packets. (Range: 0-63)

DEFAULT SETTING.

Table 147: Default Mapping of DSCP Values to Internal PHB/Drop Values

	ingress-dscp1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ingress-dscp10											
0		0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	1,0	1,1
1		1,0	1,3	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,3	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,3
2		2,0	2,1	2,0	2,3	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,3	3.0	3,1
3		3,0	3,3	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,3	4,0	4,1	4.0	4,3
4		5,0	5,1	5,0	5,3	5,0	5,1	6,0	5,3	6,0	6,1
5		6,0	6,3	6,0	6,1	6,0	6,3	7,0	7,1	7.0	7,3
6		7,0	7,1	7,0	7,3						

The ingress DSCP is composed of ingress-dscp10 (most significant digit in the left column) and ingress-dscp1 (least significant digit in the top row (in other words, ingress-dscp = ingress-dscp10 * 10 + ingress-dscp1); and the corresponding internal-dscp is shown at the intersecting cell in the table.

The ingress DSCP is bitwise ANDed with the binary value 11 to determine the drop precedence. If the resulting value is 10 binary, then the drop precedence is set to 0.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port, Static Aggregation)

COMMAND USAGE

- Enter a value pair for the internal per-hop behavior and drop precedence, followed by the keyword “from” and then up to eight DSCP values separated by spaces.

- This map is only used when the QoS mapping mode is set to “DSCP” by the qos map trust-mode command, and the ingress packet type is IPv4.
- Two QoS domains can have different DSCP definitions, so the DSCP-to-PHB/Drop Precedence mutation map can be used to modify one set of DSCP values to match the definition of another domain. The mutation map should be applied at the receiving port (ingress mutation) at the boundary of a QoS administrative domain.
- Random Tail Drop is supported for the queue descriptors and buffers only. When Random Tail Drop is enabled, the last six bits of the queue descriptor limit and buffer limits are randomized. This allows a simplified Random Early Discard (RED) and breaks queue synchronization when the queue is congested due to different sources sending packets with the same byte count.
- The specified mapping applies to all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

This example changes the priority for all packets entering port 1 which contain a DSCP value of 1 to a per-hop behavior of 3 and a drop precedence of 1. Referring to Table 147, note that the DSCP value for these packets is now set to 25 ($3x2^3+1$) and passed on to the egress interface.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#qos map dscp-mutation 3 1 from 1
Console(config-if)#
```

qos map phb-queue

This command determines the hardware output queues to use based on the internal per-hop behavior value. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

qos map phb-queue *queue-id* **from** *phb0 ... phb7*

no map phb-queue *phb0 ... phb7*

phb - Per-hop behavior, or the priority used for this router hop. (Range: 0-7)

queue-id - The ID of the priority queue. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority queue)

DEFAULT SETTING.

Table 148: Mapping Internal Per-hop Behavior to Hardware Queues

Per-hop Behavior	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hardware Queues	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	3

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port, Static Aggregation)

COMMAND USAGE

- Enter a queue identifier, followed by the keyword "from" and then up to eight internal per-hop behavior values separated by spaces.
- Egress packets are placed into the hardware queues according to the mapping defined by this command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#qos map phb-queue 0 from 1 2 3
Console(config-if)#
```

qos map trust-mode

This command sets QoS mapping to DSCP or CoS. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

qos map trust-mode {**dscp** | **cos**}

no qos map trust-mode

dscp - Sets the QoS mapping mode to DSCP.

cos - Sets the QoS mapping mode to CoS.

DEFAULT SETTING

CoS

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Port, Static Aggregation)

COMMAND USAGE

- If the QoS mapping mode is set to DSCP with this command, and the ingress packet type is IPv4, then priority processing will be based on the DSCP value in the ingress packet.
- If the QoS mapping mode is set to DSCP, and a non-IP packet is received, the packet's CoS and CFI (Canonical Format Indicator) values are used for priority processing if the packet is tagged. For an untagged packet, the default port priority (see page 1162) is used for priority processing.
- If the QoS mapping mode is set to CoS with this command, and the ingress packet type is IPv4, then priority processing will be based on the CoS and CFI values in the ingress packet.

  For an untagged packet, the default port priority (see page 1162) is used for priority processing.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the QoS priority mapping mode to use DSCP based on the conditions described in the Command Usage section.

```
Console(config)#interface ge1/1
Console(config-if)#qos map trust-mode dscp
Console(config-if)#
```

show qos map cos-dscp

This command shows ingress CoS/CFI to internal DSCP map.

SYNTAX

show qos map cos-dscp interface *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show qos map cos-dscp interface ethernet 1/5
CoS Information of Eth 1/5
 CoS-DSCP map.(x,y),x: PHB,y: drop precedence:
 CoS  : CFI   0           1
 ---------------------------------
 0            (0,0)       (0,0)
 1            (1,0)       (1,0)
 2            (2,0)       (2,0)
 3            (3,0)       (3,0)
 4            (4,0)       (4,0)
 5            (5,0)       (5,0)
 6            (6,0)       (6,0)
 7            (7,0)       (7,0)
Console#
```

show qos map dscp-mutation

This command shows the ingress DSCP to internal DSCP map.

SYNTAX

show qos map dscp-mutation interface *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This map is only used when the QoS mapping mode is set to “DSCP” by the qos map trust-mode command, and the ingress packet type is IPv4.

EXAMPLE

The ingress DSCP is composed of “d1” (most significant digit in the left column) and “d2” (least significant digit in the top row (in other words, ingress DSCP = d1 * 10 + d2); and the corresponding Internal DSCP and drop precedence is shown at the intersecting cell in the table.

```
Console#show qos map dscp-mutation interface ethernet 1/5
Information of Eth 1/5
 DSCP mutation map.(x,y),x: PHB,y: drop precedence:
 d1: d2 0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
 -----------------------------------------------------------------
 0 :    (0,0) (0,1) (0,0) (0,3) (0,0) (0,1) (0,0) (0,3) (1,0) (1,1)
 1 :    (1,0) (1,3) (1,0) (1,1) (1,0) (1,3) (2,0) (2,1) (2,0) (2,3)
 2 :    (2,0) (2,1) (2,0) (2,3) (3,0) (3,1) (3,0) (3,3) (3,0) (3,1)
 3 :    (3,0) (3,3) (4,0) (4,1) (4,0) (4,3) (4,0) (4,1) (4,0) (4,3)
 4 :    (5,0) (5,1) (5,0) (5,3) (5,0) (5,1) (6,0) (5,3) (6,0) (6,1)
 5 :    (6,0) (6,3) (6,0) (6,1) (6,0) (6,3) (7,0) (7,1) (7,0) (7,3)
 6 :    (7,0) (7,1) (7,0) (7,3)
Console#
```

show qos map phb-queue

This command shows internal per-hop behavior to hardware queue map.

SYNTAX

show qos map phb-queue interface *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show qos map phb-queue interface ethernet 1/5
Information of Eth 1/5
 PHB Queue Map:
 PHB:       0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7
 -------------------------------------------------------
 Queue:     1     0     0     1     2     2     3     3
Console#
```

show qos map trust-mode

This command shows the QoS mapping mode.

SYNTAX

show qos map trust-mode interface *interface*

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows that the trust mode is set to CoS:

```
Console#show qos map trust-mode interface ethernet 1/5
Information of Eth 1/5
  CoS Map Mode:           CoS mode
Console#
```

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QUALITY OF SERVICE COMMANDS

The commands described in this section are used to configure Differentiated Services (DiffServ) classification criteria and service policies. You can classify traffic based on access lists, IP Precedence or DSCP values, or VLANs. Using access lists allows you select traffic based on Layer 2, Layer 3, or Layer 4 information contained in each packet.

Table 149: Quality of Service Commands

Command	Function	Mode
class-map	Creates a class map for a type of traffic	GC
description	Specifies the description of a class map	CM
match	Defines the criteria used to classify traffic	CM
rename	Redefines the name of a class map	CM
policy-map	Creates a policy map for multiple interfaces	GC
description	Specifies the description of a policy map	PM
class	Defines a traffic classification for the policy to act on	PM
rename	Redefines the name of a policy map	PM
police flow	Defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a metered flow rate	PM-C
police srtcm-color	Defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a single rate three color meter	PM-C
police trtcm-color	Defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a two rate three color meter	PM-C
set cos	Services IP traffic by setting a class of service value for matching packets for internal processing	PM-C
set ip dscp	Services IP traffic by setting a IP DSCP value for matching packets for internal processing	PM-C
set phb	Services IP traffic by setting a per-hop behavior value for matching packets for internal processing	PM-C
service-policy	Applies a policy map defined by the policy-map command to a particular interface	IC
show class-map	Displays the QoS class maps which define matching criteria used for classifying traffic	PE
show policy-map	Displays the QoS policy maps which define classification criteria for incoming traffic, and may include policers for bandwidth limitations	PE
show policy-map interface	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface	PE

To create a service policy for a specific category of ingress traffic, follow these steps:

1. Use the class-map command to designate a class name for a specific category of traffic, and enter the Class Map configuration mode.
2. Use the match command to select a specific type of traffic based on an access list, an IPv4 DSCP value, IPv4 Precedence value, IPv6 DSCP value, a VLAN, or a CoS value.
3. Use the policy-map command to designate a policy name for a specific manner in which ingress traffic will be handled, and enter the Policy Map configuration mode.
4. Use the class command to identify the class map, and enter Policy Map Class configuration mode. A policy map can contain up to 16 class maps.
5. Use the set phb**,** set cos**,** or set ip dscp command to modify the per-hop behavior, the class of service value in the VLAN tag, or the priority bits in the IP header (IP DSCP value) for the matching traffic class, and use one of the **police** commands to monitor parameters such as the average flow and burst rate, and drop any traffic that exceeds the specified rate, or just reduce the DSCP service level for traffic exceeding the specified rate.
6. Use the service-policy command to assign a policy map to a specific interface.

NOTE: Create a Class Map before creating a Policy Map.

class-map

This command creates a class map used for matching packets to the specified class, and enters Class Map configuration mode. Use the **no** form to delete a class map.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **class-map** *class-map-name* [**match-all** | **match-any**]

class-map-name - Name of the class map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

match-all - Match all conditions within a class map.

match-any - Match any condition within a class map.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- First enter this command to designate a class map and enter the Class Map configuration mode. Then use match commands to specify the criteria for ingress traffic that will be classified under this class map.
- One or more class maps can be assigned to a policy map (page 1177). The policy map is then bound by a service policy to an interface (page 1188). A service policy defines packet classification, service tagging, and bandwidth policing. Once a policy map has been bound to an interface, no additional class maps may be added to the policy map, nor any changes made to the assigned class maps with the match or **set** commands.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a class map call "rd-class," and sets it to match packets marked for DSCP service value 3:

```
Console(config)#class-map rd-class match-any
Console(config-cmap)#match ip dscp 3
Console(config-cmap)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show class-map (1189)

description

This command specifies the description of a class map or policy map.

SYNTAX

description *string*

string - Description of the class map or policy map. (Range: 1-64 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Class Map Configuration
Policy Map Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#class-map rd-class#1
Console(config-cmap)#description matches packets marked for DSCP service
  value 3
Console(config-cmap)#
```

match

This command defines the criteria used to classify traffic. Use the **no** form to delete the matching criteria.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **match** {**access-list** *acl-name* | **cos** *cos* | **ip dscp** *dscp* | **ip precedence** *ip-precedence* | **ipv6 dscp** *dscp* | **vlan** *vlan*}

acl-name - Name of the access control list. Any type of ACL can be specified, including standard or extended IPv4/IPv6 ACLs and MAC ACLs. (Range: 1-16 characters)

cos - A Class of Service value. (Range: 0-7)

dscp - A Differentiated Service Code Point value. (Range: 0-63)

ip-precedence - An IP Precedence value. (Range: 0-7)

vlan - A VLAN. (Range:1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Class Map Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- First enter the class-map command to designate a class map and enter the Class Map configuration mode. Then use **match** commands to specify the fields within ingress packets that must match to qualify for this class map.
- If an ingress packet matches an ACL specified by this command, any deny rules included in the ACL will be ignored.
- If match criteria includes an IP ACL or IP priority rule, then a VLAN rule cannot be included in the same class map.
- If match criteria includes a MAC ACL or VLAN rule, then neither an IP ACL nor IP priority rule can be included in the same class map.
- Up to 16 match entries can be included in a class map.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a class map called “rd-class#1,” and sets it to match packets marked for DSCP service value 3.

```
Console(config)#class-map rd-class#1 match-any
Console(config-cmap)#match ip dscp 3
Console(config-cmap)#
```

This example creates a class map call “rd-class#2,” and sets it to match packets marked for IP Precedence service value 5.

```
Console(config)#class-map rd-class#2 match-any
Console(config-cmap)#match ip precedence 5
Console(config-cmap)#
```

This example creates a class map call “rd-class#3,” and sets it to match packets marked for VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#class-map rd-class#3 match-any
Console(config-cmap)#match vlan 1
Console(config-cmap)#
```

rename

This command redefines the name of a class map or policy map.

SYNTAX

rename *map-name*

map-name - Name of the class map or policy map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Class Map Configuration
Policy Map Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#class-map rd-class#1
Console(config-cmap)#rename rd-class#9
Console(config-cmap)#
```

policy-map

This command creates a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces, and enters Policy Map configuration mode. Use the **no** form to delete a policy map.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **policy-map** *policy-map-name*

policy-map-name - Name of the policy map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **policy-map** command to specify the name of the policy map, and then use the class command to configure policies for traffic that matches the criteria defined in a class map.
- A policy map can contain multiple class statements that can be applied to the same interface with the service-policy command.
- Create a Class Map (page 1177) before assigning it to a Policy Map.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the class command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the **set** command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the police flow command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set cos 0
Console(config-pmap-c)#police flow 10000 4000 conform-action transmit
  violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

class

This command defines a traffic classification upon which a policy can act, and enters Policy Map Class configuration mode. Use the **no** form to delete a class map.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **class** *class-map-name*

class-map-name - Name of the class map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the policy-map command to specify a policy map and enter Policy Map configuration mode. Then use the **class** command to enter Policy Map Class configuration mode. And finally, use the **set** command and one of the **police** commands to specify the match criteria, where the:
    - set phb command sets the per-hop behavior value in matching packets. (This modifies packet priority for internal processing only.)
    - set cos command sets the class of service value in matching packets. (This modifies packet priority in the VLAN tag.)

  - set ip dscp command sets the IP DSCP value in matching packets. (This modifies packet priority in the IP header.)
  - **police** commands define parameters such as the maximum throughput, burst rate, and response to non-conforming traffic.
- Up to 16 classes can be included in a policy map.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the **class** command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the set phb command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the police flow command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4,000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set phb 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police flow 10000 4000 conform-action transmit
  violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

police flow

This command defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on the metered flow rate. Use the no form to remove a policer.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **police flow** *committed-rate committed-burst*
conform-action transmit
violate-action {**drop**| *new-dscp*}

committed-rate - Committed information rate (CIR) in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

committed-burst - Committed burst size (BC) in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 at a granularity of 4k bytes)

conform-action - Action to take when packet is within the CIR and BC. (There are enough tokens to service the packet, the packet is set green).

violate-action - Action to take when packet exceeds the CIR and BC. (There are not enough tokens to service the packet, the packet is set red).

transmit - Transmits without taking any action.

drop - Drops packet as required by violate-action.

new-dscp - Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) value. (Range: 0-63)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Class Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- You can configure up to 16 policers (i.e., class maps) for ingress ports.

- The *committed-rate* cannot exceed the configured interface speed, and the *committed-burst* cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.

- Policing is based on a token bucket, where bucket depth (i.e., the maximum burst before the bucket overflows) is by specified the *committed-burst* field, and the average rate tokens are added to the bucket is by specified by the *committed-rate* option. Note that the token bucket functions similar to that described in RFC 2697 and RFC 2698.

- The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of one token bucket (C), the rate at which the tokens are incremented (CIR – Committed Information Rate), and the maximum size of the token bucket (BC – Committed Burst Size).

  The token bucket C is initially full, that is, the token count Tc(0) = BC. Thereafter, the token count Tc is updated CIR times per second as follows:

  - If Tc is less than BC, Tc is incremented by one, else
  - Tc is not incremented.

  When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens:

  - If Tc(t)-B ≥ 0, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else
  - else the packet is red and Tc is not decremented.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the class command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the set phb command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the **police flow** command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set phb 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police flow 100000 4000 conform-action transmit
  violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

police srtcm-color

This command defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a single rate three color meter (srTCM). Use the **no** form to remove a policer.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **police** {**srtcm-color-blind** | **srtcm-color-aware**}
committed-rate committed-burst excess-burst
conform-action transmit
exceed-action {**drop** | *new-dscp*}
violate action {**drop** | *new-dscp*}

srtcm-color-blind - Single rate three color meter in color-blind mode.

srtcm-color-aware - Single rate three color meter in color-aware mode.

committed-rate - Committed information rate (CIR) in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

committed-burst - Committed burst size (BC) in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 at a granularity of 4k bytes)

excess-burst - Excess burst size (BE) in bytes. (Range: 0-1600000 at a granularity of 4k bytes)

conform-action - Action to take when rate is within the CIR and BC. (There are enough tokens in bucket BC to service the packet, packet is set green).

exceed-action - Action to take when rate exceeds the CIR and BC but is within the BE. (There are enough tokens in bucket BE to service the packet, the packet is set yellow.)

violate-action - Action to take when rate exceeds the BE. (There are not enough tokens in bucket BE to service the packet, the packet is set red.)

transmit - Transmits without taking any action.

drop - Drops packet as required by exceed-action or violate-action.

new-dscp - Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) value. (Range: 0-63)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Class Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- You can configure up to 16 policers (i.e., class maps) for ingress ports.
- The *committed-rate* cannot exceed the configured interface speed, and the *committed-burst* and *excess-burst* cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.

- The srTCM as defined in RFC 2697 meters a traffic stream and processes its packets according to three traffic parameters – Committed Information Rate (CIR), Committed Burst Size (BC), and Excess Burst Size (BE).

- The PHB label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion. A packet is marked green if it doesn't exceed the CIR and BC, yellow if it does exceed the CIR and BC, but not the BE, and red otherwise.

- The meter operates in one of two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter assumes that the packet stream is uncolored. In color-aware mode the meter assumes that some preceding entity has pre-colored the incoming packet stream so that each packet is either green, yellow, or red. The marker (re)colors an IP packet according to the results of the meter. The color is coded in the DS field [RFC 2474] of the packet.

- The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of its mode and two token buckets, C and E, which both share the common rate CIR. The maximum size of the token bucket C is BC and the maximum size of the token bucket E is BE.

  The token buckets C and E are initially full, that is, the token count Tc(0) = BC and the token count Te(0) = BE. Thereafter, the token counts Tc and Te are updated CIR times per second as follows:

  - If Tc is less than BC, Tc is incremented by one, else
  - if Te is less then BE, Te is incremented by one, else
  - neither Tc nor Te is incremented.

  When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if srTCM is configured to operate in color-blind mode:

  - If Tc(t)-B ≥ 0, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else
  - if Te(t)-B ≥ 0, the packets is yellow and Te is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0,
  - else the packet is red and neither Tc nor Te is decremented.

  When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if srTCM is configured to operate in color-aware mode:

  - If the packet has been precolored as green and Tc(t)-B ≥ 0, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else
  - If the packet has been precolored as yellow or green and if
  - Te(t)-B ≥ 0, the packets is yellow and Te is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else the packet is red and neither Tc nor Te is decremented.

  The metering policy guarantees a deterministic behavior where the volume of green packets is never smaller than what has been determined by the CIR and BC, that is, tokens of a given color are always spent on packets of that color. Refer to RFC 2697 for more information on other aspects of srTCM.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the class command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the set phb command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the **police srtcm-color-blind** command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the committed burst rate to 4000 bytes, the excess burst rate to 6000 bytes, to remark any packets exceeding the committed burst size, and to drop any packets exceeding the excess burst size.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set phb 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police srtcm-color-blind 100000 4000 6000 conform-
  action transmit exceed-action 0 violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

police trtcm-color

This command defines an enforcer for classified traffic based on a two rate three color meter (trTCM). Use the **no** form to remove a policer.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **police** {**trtcm-color-blind** | **trtcm-color-aware**}
committed-rate committed-burst peak-rate peak-burst
conform-action transmit
exceed-action {**drop** | *new-dscp*}
violate action {**drop** | *new-dscp*}

trtcm-color-blind - Two rate three color meter in color-blind mode.

trtcm-color-aware - Two rate three color meter in color-aware mode.

committed-rate - Committed information rate (CIR) in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

committed-burst - Committed burst size (BC) in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 at a granularity of 4k bytes)

peak-rate - Peak information rate (PIR) in kilobits per second. (Range: 0-1000000 kbps at a granularity of 64 kbps or maximum port speed, whichever is lower)

peak-burst - Peak burst size (BP) in bytes. (Range: 0-16000000 at a granularity of 4k bytes)

conform-action - Action to take when rate is within the CIR and BP. (Packet size does not exceed BP and there are enough tokens in bucket BC to service the packet, the packet is set green.)

exceed-action - Action to take when rate exceeds the CIR but is within the PIR. (Packet size exceeds BC but there are enough tokens in bucket BP to service the packet, the packet is set yellow.)

violate-action - Action to take when rate exceeds the PIR. (There are not enough tokens in bucket BP to service the packet, the packet is set red.)

drop - Drops packet as required by exceed-action or violate-action.

transmit - Transmits without taking any action.

new-dscp - Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) value. (Range: 0-63)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Class Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- You can configure up to 16 policers (i.e., class maps) for ingress ports.

- The *committed-rate* and *peak-rate* cannot exceed the configured interface speed, and the *committed-burst* and *peak-burst* cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.

- The trTCM as defined in RFC 2698 meters a traffic stream and processes its packets based on two rates – Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Peak Information Rate (PIR), and their associated burst sizes - Committed Burst Size (BC) and Peak Burst Size (BP).

- The PHB label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion. A packet is marked red if it exceeds the PIR. Otherwise it is marked either yellow or green depending on whether it exceeds or doesn't exceed the CIR.

  The trTCM is useful for ingress policing of a service, where a peak rate needs to be enforced separately from a committed rate.

- The meter operates in one of two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter assumes that the packet stream is uncolored. In color-aware mode the meter assumes that some preceding entity has pre-colored the incoming packet stream so that each packet is either green, yellow, or red. The marker (re)colors an IP packet according to the results of the meter. The color is coded in the DS field [RFC 2474] of the packet.

- The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of its mode and two token buckets, P and C, which are based on the rates PIR and CIR, respectively. The maximum size of the token bucket P is BP and the maximum size of the token bucket C is BC.

- The token buckets P and C are initially (at time 0) full, that is, the token count Tp(0) = BP and the token count Tc(0) = BC. Thereafter, the token count Tp is incremented by one PIR times per second up to BP and the token count Tc is incremented by one CIR times per second up to BC.

When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if trTCM is configured to operate in color-blind mode:

- If Tp(t)-B < 0, the packet is red, else
- if Tc(t)-B < 0, the packet is yellow and Tp is decremented by B, else
- the packet is green and both Tp and Tc are decremented by B.

When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if trTCM is configured to operate in color-aware mode:

- If the packet has been precolored as red or if Tp(t)-B < 0, the packet is red, else
- if the packet has been precolored as yellow or if Tc(t)-B < 0, the packet is yellow and Tp is decremented by B, else
- the packet is green and both Tp and Tc are decremented by B.

- The trTCM can be used to mark a IP packet stream in a service, where different, decreasing levels of assurances (either absolute or relative) are given to packets which are green, yellow, or red. Refer to RFC 2698 for more information on other aspects of trTCM.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the class command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the set phb command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the **police trtcm-color-blind** command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the committed burst rate to 4000 bytes, the peak information rate to 1,000,000 kbps, the peak burst size to 6000, to remark any packets exceeding the committed burst size, and to drop any packets exceeding the peak information rate.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set phb 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police trtcm-color-blind 100000 4000 100000 6000
  conform-action transmit exceed-action 0 violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

set cos

This command modifies the class of service (CoS) value for a matching packet (as specified by the match command) in the packet’s VLAN tag. Use the **no** form to remove this setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **set cos** *cos-value*

cos-value - Class of Service value. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Class Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The **set cos** command is used to set the CoS value in the VLAN tag for matching packets.
- The **set cos** and set phb command function at the same level of priority. Therefore setting either of these commands will overwrite any action already configured by the other command.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the class command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the **set cos** command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the police flow command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set cos 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police flow 10000 4000 conform-action transmit
  violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

set ip dscp

This command modifies the IP DSCP value in a matching packet (as specified by the match command). Use the **no** form to remove this traffic classification.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **set ip dscp** *new-dscp*

new-dscp - New Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) value. (Range: 0-63)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Class Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The **set ip dscp** command is used to set the priority values in the packet's ToS field for matching packets.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called "rd-policy," uses the class command to specify the previously defined "rd-class," uses the **set ip dscp** command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the police flow command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set ip dscp 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police flow 10000 4000 conform-action transmit
  violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

set phb

This command services IP traffic by setting a per-hop behavior value for a matching packet (as specified by the match command) for internal processing. Use the **no** form to remove this setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **set phb** *phb-value*

phb-value - Per-hop behavior value. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Policy Map Class Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The **set phb** command is used to set an internal QoS value in hardware for matching packets (see Table 147, "Default Mapping of DSCP Values to Internal PHB/Drop Values"). The QoS label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion by the police srtcm-color command and police trtcm-color command.

- The set cos and **set phb** command function at the same level of priority. Therefore setting either of these commands will overwrite any action already configured by the other command.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a policy called “rd-policy,” uses the class command to specify the previously defined “rd-class,” uses the **set phb** command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the police flow command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets.

```
Console(config)#policy-map rd-policy
Console(config-pmap)#class rd-class
Console(config-pmap-c)#set phb 3
Console(config-pmap-c)#police flow 10000 4000 conform-action transmit
  violate-action drop
Console(config-pmap-c)#
```

service-policy

This command applies a policy map defined by the **policy-map** command to the ingress or egress side of a particular interface. Use the **no** form to remove this mapping.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **service-policy** {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name*

input - Apply to the input traffic.

output - Apply to the output traffic.

policy-map-name - Name of the policy map for this interface. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

No policy map is attached to an interface.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Only one policy map can be assigned to an interface.
- First define a class map, then define a policy map, and finally use the **service-policy** command to bind the policy map to the required interface.

EXAMPLE

This example applies a service policy to an ingress interface.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#service-policy input rd-policy
Console(config-if)#
```

show class-map

This command displays the QoS class maps which define matching criteria used for classifying traffic.

SYNTAX

show class-map [*class-map-name*]

class-map-name - Name of the class map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays all class maps.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show class-map
Class Map match-any rd-class#1
Description:
 Match ip dscp 10
 Match access-list rd-access
 Match ip dscp 0

Class Map match-any rd-class#2
 Match ip precedence 5

Class Map match-any rd-class#3
 Match vlan 1

Console#
```

show policy-map

This command displays the QoS policy maps which define classification criteria for incoming traffic, and may include policers for bandwidth limitations.

SYNTAX

show policy-map [*policy-map-name* [**class** *class-map-name*]]

policy-map-name - Name of the policy map.
(Range: 1-32 characters)

class-map-name - Name of the class map. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays all policy maps and all classes.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show policy-map
Policy Map rd-policy
```

```
Description:
 class rd-class
 set PHB 3
Console#show policy-map rd-policy class rd-class
Policy Map rd-policy
 class rd-class
 set PHB 3
Console#
```

show policy-map interface

This command displays the service policy assigned to the specified interface.

SYNTAX

show policy-map interface *interface* **input**

interface

unit/port

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show policy-map interface 1/5 input
Service-policy rd-policy
Console#
```

38

MULTICAST FILTERING COMMANDS

This switch uses IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) to check for any attached hosts that want to receive a specific multicast service. It identifies the ports containing hosts requesting a service and sends data out to those ports only. It then propagates the service request up to any neighboring multicast switch/router to ensure that it will continue to receive the multicast service.

Table 150: Multicast Filtering Commands

Command Group	Function
IGMP Snooping	Configures multicast groups via IGMP snooping or static assignment, sets the IGMP version, enables proxy reporting, displays current snooping settings, and displays the multicast service and group members
Static Multicast Routing	Configures static multicast router ports which forward all inbound multicast traffic to the attached VLANs
IGMP Filtering and Throttling	Configures IGMP filtering and throttling
MLD Snooping	Configures Multicast Listener Discovery snooping for IPv6
MLD Filtering and Throttling	Configures MLD filtering and throttling for IPv6.
MVR for IPv4	Configures a single network-wide multicast VLAN shared by hosts residing in other standard or private VLAN groups, preserving security and data isolation for normal traffic
MVR for IPv6	Configures a single network-wide multicast VLAN shared by hosts residing in other standard or private VLAN groups, preserving security and data isolation for normal traffic

IGMP SNOOPING

This section describes commands used to configure IGMP snooping on the switch.

Table 151: IGMP Snooping Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping	GC
ip igmp snooping priority	Assigns a priority to all multicast traffic	GC
ip igmp snooping proxy-reporting	Enables IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting	GC
ip igmp snooping querier	Allows this device to act as the querier for IGMP snooping	GC
ip igmp snooping router-alert-option-check	Discards any IGMPv2/v3 packets that do not include the Router Alert option	GC
ip igmp snooping router-port-expire-time	Configures the querier timeout	GC
ip igmp snooping tcn-flood	Floods multicast traffic when a Spanning Tree topology change occurs	GC
ip igmp snooping tcn-query-solicit	Sends an IGMP Query Solicitation when a Spanning Tree topology change occurs	GC
ip igmp snooping unregistered-data-flood	Floods unregistered multicast traffic into the attached VLAN	GC
ip igmp snooping unsolicited-report-interval	Specifies how often the upstream interface should transmit unsolicited IGMP reports (when proxy reporting is enabled)	GC
ip igmp snooping version	Configures the IGMP version for snooping	GC
ip igmp snooping version-exclusive	Discards received IGMP messages which use a version different to that currently configured	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan general-query-suppression	Suppresses general queries except for ports attached to downstream multicast hosts	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan immediate-leave	Immediately deletes a member port of a multicast service if a leave packet is received at that port and immediate-leave is enabled for the parent VLAN	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan last-memb-query-count	Configures the number of IGMP proxy query messages that are sent out before the system assumes there are no local members	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan last-memb-query-intvl	Configures the last-member-query interval	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan mrd	Sends multicast router solicitation messages	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan proxy-address	Configures a static address for proxy IGMP query and reporting	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan proxy-reporting	Enables IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan query-interval	Configures the interval between sending IGMP general queries	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan query-resp-intvl	Configures the maximum time the system waits for a response to general queries	GC

Table 151: IGMP Snooping Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
ip igmp snooping vlan static	Adds an interface as a member of a multicast group	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan version	Configures the IGMP version for snooping	GC
ip igmp snooping vlan version-exclusive	Discards received IGMP messages which use a version different to that currently configured	GC
clear ip igmp snooping groups dynamic	Clears multicast group information dynamically learned through IGMP snooping	PE
clear ip igmp snooping statistics	Clears IGMP snooping statistics	PE
show ip igmp snooping	Shows the IGMP snooping, proxy, and query configuration	PE
show ip igmp snooping group	Shows known multicast group, source, and host port mapping	PE
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Shows multicast router ports	PE
show ip igmp snooping statistics	Shows IGMP snooping protocol statistics for the specified interface	PE

ip igmp snooping

This command enables IGMP snooping globally on the switch or on a selected VLAN interface. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When IGMP snooping is enabled globally, the per VLAN interface settings for IGMP snooping take precedence.

- When IGMP snooping is disabled globally, snooping can still be configured per VLAN interface, but the interface settings will not take effect until snooping is re-enabled globally.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables IGMP snooping globally.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping priority

This command assigns a priority to all multicast traffic. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping priority *priority*

no ip igmp snooping priority

priority - The CoS priority assigned to all multicast traffic. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to set a high priority for low-latency multicast traffic such as a video-conference, or to set a low priority for normal multicast traffic not sensitive to latency.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping priority 6
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ip igmp snooping (1209)

ip igmp snooping proxy-reporting

This command enables IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping proxy-reporting**

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **proxy-reporting** {**enable** | **disable**}
no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **proxy-reporting**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

enable - Enable on the specified VLAN.

disable - Disable on the specified VLAN.

DEFAULT SETTING

Global: Enabled
VLAN: Based on global setting

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When proxy reporting is enabled with this command, the switch performs "IGMP Snooping with Proxy Reporting" (as defined in DSL Forum TR-101, April 2006), including last leave, and query suppression. Last leave sends out a proxy query when the last member leaves a multicast group, and query suppression means that specific queries are not forwarded from an upstream multicast router to hosts downstream from this device.

- If the IGMP proxy reporting is configured on a VLAN, this setting takes precedence over the global configuration.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping proxy-reporting
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping querier

This command enables the switch as an IGMP querier. Use the **no** form to disable it.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping querier**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- IGMP snooping querier is not supported for IGMPv3 snooping (see ip igmp snooping version).

- If enabled, the switch will serve as querier if elected. The querier is responsible for asking hosts if they want to receive multicast traffic.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping querier
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping router-alert-option-check

This command discards any IGMPv2/v3 packets that do not include the Router Alert option. Use the **no** form to ignore the Router Alert Option when receiving IGMP messages.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping router-alert-option-check**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

As described in Section 9.1 of RFC 3376 for IGMP Version 3, the Router Alert Option can be used to protect against DOS attacks. One common method of attack is launched by an intruder who takes over the role of querier, and starts overloading multicast hosts by sending a large number of group-and-source-specific queries, each with a large source list and the Maximum Response Time set to a large value.

To protect against this kind of attack, (1) routers should not forward queries. This is easier to accomplish if the query carries the Router Alert option. (2) Also, when the switch is acting in the role of a multicast host (such as when using proxy routing), it should ignore version 2 or 3 queries that do not contain the Router Alert option.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping router-alert-option-check
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping router-port-expire-time

This command configures the querier time out. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping router-port-expire-time *seconds*

no ip igmp snooping router-port-expire-time

seconds - The time the switch waits after the previous querier stops before it considers it to have expired. (Range: 1-65535; Recommended Range: 300-500)

DEFAULT SETTING

300 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to configure the time out to 400 seconds:

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping router-port-expire-time 400
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping tcn-flood

This command enables flooding of multicast traffic if a spanning tree topology change notification (TCN) occurs. Use the **no** form to disable flooding.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping tcn-flood**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When a spanning tree topology change occurs, the multicast membership information learned by the switch may be out of date. For example, a host linked to one port before the topology change (TC) may be moved to another port after the change. To ensure that multicast data is delivered to all receivers, by default, a switch in a VLAN (with IGMP snooping enabled) that receives a Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) with the TC bit set (by the root bridge) will enter into “multicast flooding mode” for a period of time until the topology has stabilized and the new locations of all multicast receivers are learned.

- If a topology change notification (TCN) is received, and all the uplink ports are subsequently deleted, a time out mechanism is used to delete all of the currently learned multicast channels.

- When a new uplink port starts up, the switch sends unsolicited reports for all current learned channels out through the new uplink port.

- By default, the switch immediately enters into “multicast flooding mode” when a spanning tree topology change occurs. In this mode, multicast traffic will be flooded to all VLAN ports. If many ports have subscribed to different multicast groups, flooding may cause excessive loading on the link between the switch and the end host. Flooding may be disabled to avoid this, causing multicast traffic to be delivered only to those ports on which multicast group members have been learned.

- When the spanning tree topology changes, the root bridge sends a proxy query to quickly re-learn the host membership/port relations for multicast channels. The root bridge also sends an unsolicited Multicast Router Discover (MRD) request to quickly locate the multicast routers in this VLAN.

  The proxy query and unsolicited MRD request are flooded to all VLAN ports except for the receiving port when the switch receives such packets.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables TCN flooding.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping tcn-flood
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping tcn-query-solicit

This command instructs the switch to send out an IGMP general query solicitation when a spanning tree topology change notification (TCN) occurs. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping tcn-query-solicit**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When the root bridge in a spanning tree receives a topology change notification for a VLAN where IGMP snooping is enabled, it issues a global IGMP leave message (query solicitation). When a switch receives this solicitation, it floods it to all ports in the VLAN where the spanning tree change occurred. When an upstream multicast router receives this solicitation, it will also immediately issues an IGMP general query.

- The **ip igmp snooping tcn query-solicit** command can be used to send a query solicitation whenever it notices a topology change, even if the switch is not the root bridge in the spanning tree.

EXAMPLE

The following example instructs the switch to issue an IGMP general query whenever it receives a spanning tree topology change notification.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping tcn query-solicit
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping unregistered-data-flood

This command floods unregistered multicast traffic into the attached VLAN. Use the **no** form to drop unregistered multicast traffic.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping unregistered-data-flood**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Once the table used to store multicast entries for IGMP snooping and multicast routing is filled, no new entries are learned. If no router port is configured in the attached VLAN, and unregistered-flooding is disabled, any subsequent multicast traffic not found in the table is dropped, otherwise it is flooded throughout the VLAN.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping unregistered-data-flood
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping unsolicited-report-interval

This command specifies how often the upstream interface should transmit unsolicited IGMP reports when proxy reporting is enabled. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping unsolicited-report-interval *seconds*

no ip igmp snooping version-exclusive

seconds - The interval at which to issue unsolicited reports. (Range: 1-65535 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

400 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When a new upstream interface (that is, uplink port) starts up, the switch sends unsolicited reports for all currently learned multicast channels out through the new upstream interface.
- This command only applies when proxy reporting is enabled (see page 1194).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping unsolicited-report-interval 5
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping version

This command configures the IGMP snooping version. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **version** {**1** | **2** | **3**}

no ip igmp snooping version

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

1 - IGMP Version 1

2 - IGMP Version 2

3 - IGMP Version 3

DEFAULT SETTING

Global: IGMP Version 2
VLAN: Not configured, based on global setting

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command configures the IGMP report/query version used by IGMP snooping. Versions 1 - 3 are all supported, and versions 2 and 3 are backward compatible, so the switch can operate with other devices, regardless of the snooping version employed.

- If the IGMP snooping version is configured on a VLAN, this setting takes precedence over the global configuration.

EXAMPLE

The following configures the global setting for IGMP snooping to version 1.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping version 1
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping version-exclusive

This command discards any received IGMP messages (except for multicast protocol packets) which use a version different to that currently configured by the ip igmp snooping version command. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **version-exclusive**

no ip igmp snooping version-exclusive

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Global: Disabled
VLAN: Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If version exclusive is disabled on a VLAN, then this setting is based on the global setting. If it is enabled on a VLAN, then this setting takes precedence over the global setting.
- When this function is disabled, the currently selected version is backward compatible (see the ip igmp snooping version command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping version-exclusive
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan general-query-suppression

This command suppresses general queries except for ports attached to downstream multicast hosts. Use the **no** form to flood general queries to all ports except for the multicast router port.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **general-query-suppression**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- By default, general query messages are flooded to all ports, except for the multicast router through which they are received.
- If general query suppression is enabled, then these messages are forwarded only to downstream ports which have joined a multicast service.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 general-query-suppression
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan immediate-leave

This command immediately deletes a member port of a multicast service if a leave packet is received at that port and immediate-leave is enabled for the parent VLAN. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-list* **immediate-leave**

vlan-list - Separate nonconsecutive VLAN identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs. (Range: 1-4094).

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If immediate-leave is *not* used, a multicast router (or querier) will send a group-specific query message when an IGMPv2/v3 group leave message is received. The router/querier stops forwarding traffic for that group only if no host replies to the query within the time out period. (The time out for this release is currently defined by Last Member Query Interval (fixed at one second) * Robustness Variable (fixed at 2) as defined in RFC 2236.

- If immediate-leave is enabled, the switch assumes that only one host is connected to the interface. Therefore, immediate leave should only be enabled on an interface if it is connected to only one IGMP-enabled device, either a service host or a neighbor running IGMP snooping.

- This command is only effective if IGMP snooping is enabled, and IGMPv2 or IGMPv3 snooping is used.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to enable immediate leave.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 immediate-leave
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan last-memb-query-count

This command configures the number of IGMP proxy group-specific or group-and-source-specific query messages that are sent out before the system assumes there are no more local members. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **last-memb-query-count** *count*

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **last-memb-query-count**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

count - The number of proxy group-specific or group-and-source-specific query messages to issue before assuming that there are no more group members. (Range: 1-255)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command will take effect only if IGMP snooping proxy reporting or IGMP querier is enabled (page 1194).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 last-memb-query-count 7
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan last-memb-query-intvl

This command configures the last-member-query interval. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **last-memb-query-intvl** *interval*

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **last-memb-query-intvl**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

interval - The interval to wait for a response to a group-specific or group-and-source-specific query message. (Range: 1-31744 tenths of a second)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 (1 second)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When a multicast host leaves a group, it sends an IGMP leave message. When the leave message is received by the switch, it checks to see if this host is the last to leave the group by sending out an IGMP group-specific or group-and-source-specific query message, and starts a timer. If no reports are received before the timer expires, the group record is deleted, and a report is sent to the upstream multicast router.
- A reduced value will result in reduced time to detect the loss of the last member of a group or source, but may generate more bursty traffic.
- This command will take effect only if IGMP snooping proxy reporting is enabled (page 1194).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 last-memb-query-intvl 700
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan mrd

This command enables sending of multicast router solicitation messages. Use the **no** form to disable these messages.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **mrd**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Multicast Router Discovery (MRD) uses multicast router advertisement, multicast router solicitation, and multicast router termination messages to discover multicast routers. Devices send solicitation messages in order to solicit advertisement messages from multicast routers. These messages are used to discover multicast routers on a directly attached link. Solicitation messages are also sent whenever a multicast forwarding interface is initialized or re-initialized. Upon receiving a solicitation on an interface with IP multicast forwarding and MRD enabled, a router will respond with an advertisement.
- Advertisements are sent by routers to advertise that IP multicast forwarding is enabled. These messages are sent unsolicited periodically on all router interfaces on which multicast forwarding is enabled. They are sent upon the expiration of a periodic timer, as a part of a router's start up procedure, during the restart of a multicast forwarding interface, and on receipt of a solicitation message. When the multicast services provided to a VLAN is relatively stable, the use of solicitation

messages is not required and may be disabled using the **no ip igmp snooping vlan mrd** command.

- This command may also be used to disable multicast router solicitation messages when the upstream router does not support MRD, to reduce the loading on a busy upstream router, or when IGMP snooping is disabled in a VLAN.

EXAMPLE

This example disables sending of multicast router solicitation messages on VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#no ip igmp snooping vlan 1 mrd
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan proxy-address

This command configures a static source address for locally generated query and report messages used by IGMP proxy reporting. Use the **no** form to restore the default source address.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **proxy-address** *source-address*

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

source-address - The source address used for proxied IGMP query and report, and leave messages. (Any valid IP unicast address)

DEFAULT SETTING

0.0.0.0

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

IGMP Snooping uses a null IP address of 0.0.0.0 for the source of IGMP query messages which are proxied to downstream hosts to indicate that it is not the elected querier, but is only proxying these messages as defined in RFC 4541. The switch also uses a null address in IGMP reports sent to upstream ports.

Many hosts do not implement RFC 4541, and therefore do not understand query messages with the source address of 0.0.0.0. These hosts will therefore not reply to the queries, causing the multicast router to stop sending traffic to them.

To resolve this problem, the source address in proxied IGMP query and report messages can be replaced with any valid unicast address (other than the router's own address) using this command.

Rules Used for Proxy Reporting

When IGMP Proxy Reporting is disabled, the switch will use a null IP address for the source of IGMP query and report messages unless a proxy query address has been set.

When IGMP Proxy Reporting is enabled, the source address is based on the following criteria:

- If a proxy query address is configured, the switch will use that address as the source IP address in general and group-specific query messages sent to downstream hosts, and in report and leave messages sent upstream from the multicast router port.
- If a proxy query address is not configured, the switch will use the VLAN's IP address as the IP source address in general and group-specific query messages sent downstream, and use the source address of the last IGMP message received from a downstream host in report and leave messages sent upstream from the multicast router port.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets the source address for proxied IGMP query messages to 10.0.1.8.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 proxy-address 10.0.1.8
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan query-interval

This command configures the interval between sending IGMP general queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **query-interval** *interval*

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **query-interval**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

interval - The interval between sending IGMP general queries. (Range: 2-31744 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

100 (10 seconds)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- An IGMP general query message is sent by the switch at the interval specified by this command. When this message is received by downstream hosts, all receivers build an IGMP report for the multicast groups they have joined.

- This command applies when the switch is serving as the querier (page 1195), or as a proxy host when IGMP snooping proxy reporting is enabled (page 1194).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 query-interval 150
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan query-resp-intvl

This command configures the maximum time the system waits for a response to general queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **query-resp-intvl** *interval*

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **query-resp-intvl**

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

interval - The maximum time the system waits for a response to general queries. (Range: 10-31740 tenths of a second)

DEFAULT SETTING

100 (10 seconds)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command applies when the switch is serving as the querier (page 1195), or as a proxy host when IGMP snooping proxy reporting is enabled (page 1194).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 query-resp-intvl 20
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp snooping vlan static

This command adds a port to a multicast group. Use the **no** form to remove the port.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **static** *ip-address interface*

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

ip-address - IP address for multicast group

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Static multicast entries are never aged out.
- When a multicast entry is assigned to an interface in a specific VLAN, the corresponding traffic can only be forwarded to ports within that VLAN.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to statically configure a multicast group on a port.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 static 224.0.0.12 ethernet 1/5
Console(config)#
```

clear ip igmp snooping groups dynamic

This command clears multicast group information dynamically learned through IGMP snooping.

SYNTAX

clear ip igmp snooping groups dynamic

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command only clears entries learned though IGMP snooping. Statically configured multicast address are not cleared.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ip igmp snooping groups dynamic
Console#
```

clear ip igmp snooping statistics

This command clears IGMP snooping statistics.

SYNTAX

clear ip igmp snooping statistics [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* - VLAN identifier (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ip igmp snooping statistics
Console#
```

show ip igmp snooping

This command shows the IGMP snooping, proxy, and query configuration settings.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp snooping [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID (1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command displays global and VLAN-specific IGMP configuration settings. See "Configuring IGMP Snooping and Query Parameters" on page 608 for a description of the displayed items.

EXAMPLE

The following shows the current IGMP snooping configuration:

```
Console#show ip igmp snooping
 IGMP Snooping                      : Enabled
 Router Port Expire Time            : 300 s
 Router Alert Check                 : Disabled
 Router Port Mode                   : Forward
 TCN Flood                          : Disabled
 TCN Query Solicit                  : Disabled
 Unregistered Data Flood            : Disabled
 802.1p Forwarding Priority         : Disabled
 Unsolicited Report Interval        : 400 s
 Version Exclusive                  : Disabled
 Version                            : 2
 Proxy Reporting                    : Disabled
 Querier                            : Disabled

 VLAN 1:
 --------
 IGMP Snooping                      : Enabled
 IGMP Snooping Running Status       : Inactive
 Version                            : Using global Version (2)
 Version Exclusive                  : Using global status (Disabled)
 Immediate Leave                    : Disabled
 Last Member Query Interval         : 10 (unit: 1/10s)
 Last Member Query Count            : 2
 General Query Suppression          : Disabled
 Query Interval                     : 125
 Query Response Interval            : 100 (unit: 1/10s)
 Proxy Query Address                : 0.0.0.0
 Proxy Reporting                    : Using global status (Disabled)
 Multicast Router Discovery         : Disabled

 VLAN Static Group    Port
 ---- --------------- --------
 1    224.1.1.1       Eth 1/ 1
⋮
```

show ip igmp snooping group

This command shows known multicast group, source, and host port mappings for the specified VLAN interface, or for all interfaces if none is specified.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp snooping group [**host-ip-addr** *ip-address interface* | **igmpsnp** | **sort-by-port** | **user** | **vlan** *vlan-id* [**user** | **igmpsnp**]]

ip-address - IP address for multicast group

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

igmpsnp - Display only entries learned through IGMP snooping.

sort-by-port - Display entries sorted by port.

user - Display only the user-configured multicast entries.

vlan-id - VLAN ID (1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Member types displayed include IGMP or USER, depending on selected options.

EXAMPLE

The following shows the multicast entries learned through IGMP snooping for VLAN 1.

```
Console#show ip igmp snooping group vlan 1
Bridge Multicast Forwarding Entry Count:1
Flag: R - Router port, M - Group member port
      H - Host counts (number of hosts join the group on this port).
      P - Port counts (number of ports join the group).
 Up time: Group elapsed time (d:h:m:s).
 Expire : Group remaining time (m:s).

VLAN Group           Port        Up time     Expire Count
---- --------------- ----------- ----------- ------ --------
   1 224.1.1.1                   00:00:00:37            2(P)
                     Eth 1/ 1(R)
                     Eth 1/ 2(M)                        0(H)
Console#
```

show ip igmp snooping mrouter

This command displays information on dynamically learned and statically configured multicast router ports.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp snooping mrouter [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays multicast router ports for all configured VLANs.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Multicast router port types displayed include Static or Dynamic.

EXAMPLE

The following shows the ports in VLAN 1 which are attached to multicast routers.

```
Console#show ip igmp snooping mrouter vlan 1
 VLAN M'cast Router Ports Type    Expire
 ---- ------------------- ------- --------
 1    Eth 1/4             Dynamic 0:4:28
 1    Eth 1/10            Static
Console#
```

show ip igmp snooping statistics

This command shows IGMP snooping protocol statistics for the specified interface.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp snooping statistics
{**input** [**interface** *interface*] |
output [**interface** *interface*] |
query [**vlan** *vlan-id*]}

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

query - Displays IGMP snooping-related statistics.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows IGMP protocol statistics input:

```
Console#show ip igmp snooping statistics input interface ethernet 1/1
 Interface Report   Leave    G Query  G(-S)-S Query Drop     Join Succ Group
 --------- -------- -------- -------- ------------- -------- --------- ------
 Eth 1/ 1        23       11        4            10        5        14      5
Console#
```

Table 152: show ip igmp snooping statistics input - display description

Field	Description
Interface	Shows interface.
Report	The number of IGMP membership reports received on this interface.
Leave	The number of leave messages received on this interface.
G Query	The number of general query messages received on this interface.
G(-S)-S Query	The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages received on this interface.
Drop	The number of times a report, leave or query was dropped. Packets may be dropped due to invalid format, rate limiting, or packet content not allowed.
Join Succ	The number of times a multicast group was successfully joined.
Group	The number of multicast groups active on this interface.

The following shows IGMP protocol statistics output:

```
Console#show ip igmp snooping statistics output interface ethernet 1/1
 Output Statistics:
 Interface Report   Leave    G Query  G(-S)-S Query
 --------- -------- -------- -------- -------------
 Eth 1/ 1        12        0        1             0
Console#
```

Table 153: show ip igmp snooping statistics output - display description

Field	Description
Interface	Shows interface.
Report	The number of IGMP membership reports sent from this interface.
Leave	The number of leave messages sent from this interface.
G Query	The number of general query messages sent from this interface.
G(-S)-S Query	The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages sent from this interface.

The following shows IGMP query-related statistics for VLAN 1:

```
Console#show ip igmp snooping statistics query vlan 1
 Querier IP Address        : 192.168.1.1
 Querier Expire Time       : 00:00:30
 General Query Received    : 10
 General Query Sent        : 0
 Specific Query Received   : 2
 Specific Query Sent       : 0
 Number of Reports Sent    : 2
 Number of Leaves Sent     : 0
Console#
```

Table 154: show ip igmp snooping statistics vlan query - display description

Field	Description
Querier IP Address	The IP address of the querier on this interface.
Querier Expire Time	The time after which this querier is assumed to have expired.
General Query Received	The number of general queries received on this interface.
General Query Sent	The number of general queries sent from this interface.
Specific Query Received	The number of specific queries received on this interface.
Specific Query Sent	The number of specific queries sent from this interface.
Number of Reports Sent	The number of reports sent from this interface.
Number of Leaves Sent	The number of leaves sent from this interface.

STATIC MULTICAST ROUTING

This section describes commands used to configure static multicast routing on the switch.

Table 155: Static Multicast Interface Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip igmp snooping vlan mrouter	Adds a multicast router port	GC
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Shows multicast router ports	PE

ip igmp snooping vlan mrouter

This command statically configures a (Layer 2) multicast router port on the specified VLAN. Use the **no** form to remove the configuration.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **mrouter** *interface*

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

No static multicast router ports are configured.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Depending on your network connections, IGMP snooping may not always be able to locate the IGMP querier. Therefore, if the IGMP querier is a known multicast router or switch connected over the network to an interface (port or trunk) on this switch, that interface can be manually configured to join all the current multicast groups.

- IGMP Snooping must be enabled globally on the switch (using the ip igmp snooping command) before a multicast router port can take effect.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to configure port 10 as a multicast router port within VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#ip igmp snooping vlan 1 mrouter ethernet 1/10
Console(config)#
```

IGMP FILTERING AND THROTTLING

In certain switch applications, the administrator may want to control the multicast services that are available to end users. For example, an IP/TV service based on a specific subscription plan. The IGMP filtering feature fulfills this requirement by restricting access to specified multicast services on a switch port, and IGMP throttling limits the number of simultaneous multicast groups a port can join.

Table 156: IGMP Filtering and Throttling Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip igmp filter	Enables IGMP filtering and throttling on the switch	GC
ip igmp profile	Sets a profile number and enters IGMP filter profile configuration mode	GC
permit, deny	Sets a profile access mode to permit or deny	IPC
range	Specifies one or a range of multicast addresses for a profile	IPC
ip igmp authentication	Enables RADIUS authentication for IGMP JOIN requests.	IC
ip igmp filter	Assigns an IGMP filter profile to an interface	IC
ip igmp max-groups	Specifies an IGMP throttling number for an interface	IC
ip igmp max-groups action	Sets the IGMP throttling action for an interface	IC
ip igmp query-drop	Drops any received IGMP query packets	IC
ip multicast-data-drop	Drops all multicast data packets	IC
show ip igmp authentication	Displays the IGMP authentication setting for interfaces	PE
show ip igmp filter	Displays the IGMP filtering status	PE

Table 156: IGMP Filtering and Throttling Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
show ip igmp profile	Displays IGMP profiles and settings	PE
show ip igmp query-drop	Shows if the interface is configured to drop IGMP query packets	PE
show ip igmp throttle interface	Displays the IGMP throttling setting for interfaces	PE
show ip multicast-data-drop	Shows if the interface is configured to drop multicast data packets	PE

ip igmp filter
(Global Configuration)

This command globally enables IGMP filtering and throttling on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable the feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp filter**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- IGMP filtering enables you to assign a profile to a switch port that specifies multicast groups that are permitted or denied on the port. An IGMP filter profile can contain one or more, or a range of multicast addresses; but only one profile can be assigned to a port. When enabled, IGMP join reports received on the port are checked against the filter profile. If a requested multicast group is permitted, the IGMP join report is forwarded as normal. If a requested multicast group is denied, the IGMP join report is dropped.

- IGMP filtering and throttling only applies to dynamically learned multicast groups, it does not apply to statically configured groups.

- The IGMP filtering feature operates in the same manner when MVR is used to forward multicast traffic.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp filter
Console(config)#
```

ip igmp profile

This command creates an IGMP filter profile number and enters IGMP profile configuration mode. Use the **no** form to delete a profile number.

Syntax

[**no**] **ip igmp profile** *profile-number*

profile-number - An IGMP filter profile number. (Range: 1-4294967295)

Default Setting

Disabled

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Command Usage

A profile defines the multicast groups that a subscriber is permitted or denied to join. The same profile can be applied to many interfaces, but only one profile can be assigned to one interface. Each profile has only one access mode; either permit or deny.

Example

```
Console(config)#ip igmp profile 19
Console(config-igmp-profile)#
```

permit, deny

This command sets the access mode for an IGMP filter profile. Use the **no** form to delete a profile number.

Syntax

{**permit** | **deny**}

Default Setting

Deny

Command Mode

IGMP Profile Configuration

Command Usage

- Each profile has only one access mode; either permit or deny.
- When the access mode is set to permit, IGMP join reports are processed when a multicast group falls within the controlled range. When the access mode is set to deny, IGMP join reports are only processed when a multicast group is not in the controlled range.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp profile 19
Console(config-igmp-profile)#permit
Console(config-igmp-profile)#
```

range

This command specifies multicast group addresses for a profile. Use the **no** form to delete addresses from a profile.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **range** *low-ip-address* [*high-ip-address*]

low-ip-address - A valid IP address of a multicast group or start of a group range.

high-ip-address - A valid IP address for the end of a multicast group range.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

IGMP Profile Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Enter this command multiple times to specify more than one multicast address or address range for a profile.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip igmp profile 19
Console(config-igmp-profile)#range 239.1.1.1
Console(config-igmp-profile)#range 239.2.3.1 239.2.3.100
Console(config-igmp-profile)#
```

ip igmp authentication

This command enables IGMP authentication on the specified interface. When enabled and an IGMP JOIN request is received, an authentication request is sent to a configured RADIUS server. Use the **no** form to disabled IGMP authentication.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp authentication**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- If IGMP authentication is enabled on an interface, and a join report is received on the interface, the switch will send an access request to the RADIUS server to perform authentication.

- Only when the RADIUS server responds with an authentication success message will the switch learn the group report. Once the group is learned, the switch will not send an access request to the RADIUS server when receiving the same report again within a one (1) day period.

- If the RADIUS server responds that authentication failed or the timer expires, the report will be dropped and the group will not be learned. The entry (host MAC, port number, VLAN ID, and group IP) will be put in the “authentication failed list”.

- The “authentication failed list” is valid for the period of the interval defined by the command ip igmp snooping vlan query-interval. When receiving the same report during this interval, the switch will not send the access request to the RADIUS server.

- If the port leaves the group and subsequently rejoins the same group, the join report needs to again be authenticated.

- When receiving an IGMP v3 report message, the switch will send the access request to the RADIUS server only when the record type is either IS_EX or TO_EX, and the source list is empty. Other types of packets will not initiate RADIUS authentication.

  IS_EX (MODE_IS_EXCLUDE) - Indicates that the interface’s filter mode is EXCLUDE for the specified multicast address. The Source Address fields in this Group Record contain the interface's source list for the specified multicast address, if not empty.

  TO_EX (CHANGE_TO_EXCLUDE_MODE) - Indicates that the interface has changed to EXCLUDE filter mode for the specified multicast address. The Source Address fields in this Group Record contain the interface's new source list for the specified multicast address, if not empty.

- When a report is received for the first time and is being authenticated, whether authentication succeeds or fails, the report will still be sent to the multicast-router port.

- The following table shows the RADIUS server Attribute Value Pairs used for authentication:

Table 157: IGMP Authentication RADIUS Attribute Value Pairs

Attribute Name	AVP Type	Entry
USER_NAME	1	User MAC address
USER_PASSWORD	2	User MAC address
NAS_IP_ADDRESS	4	Switch IP address

Table 157: IGMP Authentication RADIUS Attribute Value Pairs

Attribute Name	AVP Type	Entry
NAS_PORT	5	User Port Number
FRAMED_IP_ADDRESS	8	Multicast Group ID

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to enable IGMP Authentication on all of the switch's Ethernet interfaces.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1-28
Console(config-if)#ip igmp authentication
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ip igmp authentication

ip igmp filter (Interface Configuration)

This command assigns an IGMP filtering profile to an interface on the switch. Use the **no** form to remove a profile from an interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp filter** *profile-number*

profile-number - An IGMP filter profile number. (Range: 1-4294967295)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The IGMP filtering profile must first be created with the ip igmp profile command before being able to assign it to an interface.
- Only one profile can be assigned to an interface.
- A profile can also be assigned to a trunk interface. When ports are configured as trunk members, the trunk uses the filtering profile assigned to the first port member in the trunk.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip igmp filter 19
Console(config-if)#
```

ip igmp max-groups

This command sets the IGMP throttling number for an interface on the switch. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ip igmp max-groups *number*

no ip igmp max-groups

number - The maximum number of multicast groups an interface can join at the same time. (Range: 1-1023)

DEFAULT SETTING

1023

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- IGMP throttling sets a maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join at the same time. When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either “deny” or “replace.” If the action is set to deny, any new IGMP join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group.

- IGMP throttling can also be set on a trunk interface. When ports are configured as trunk members, the trunk uses the throttling settings of the first port member in the trunk.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip igmp max-groups 10
Console(config-if)#
```

ip igmp max-groups action

This command sets the IGMP throttling action for an interface on the switch.

SYNTAX

ip igmp max-groups action {**deny** | **replace**}

deny - The new multicast group join report is dropped.

replace - The new multicast group replaces an existing group.

DEFAULT SETTING

Deny

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either “deny” or “replace.” If the action is set to deny, any new IGMP join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip igmp max-groups action replace
Console(config-if)#
```

ip igmp query-drop

This command drops any received IGMP query packets. Use the no form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip igmp query-drop** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

vlan-id - A VLAN identification number. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to drop any query packets received on the specified interface. If this switch is acting as a Querier, this prevents it from being affected by messages received from another Querier.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip igmp query-drop vlan 2
Console(config-if)#
```

ip multicast-data-drop

This command drops all multicast data packets. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip multicast-data-drop**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to stop multicast services from being forwarded to users attached to the downstream port (i.e., the interfaces specified by this command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ip multicast-data-drop
Console(config-if)#
```

show ip igmp authentication

This command displays the interface settings for IGMP authentication.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp authentication interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Using this command without specifying an interface displays information for all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip igmp authentication
Ethernet 1/1: Enabled
Ethernet 1/2: Enabled
Ethernet 1/3: Enabled
:
Ethernet 1/27: Enabled
Ethernet 1/28: Enabled
Console#
```

show ip igmp filter

This command displays the global and interface settings for IGMP filtering.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp filter [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip igmp filter
IGMP filter enabled
Console#show ip igmp filter interface ethernet 1/1
Ethernet 1/1 information
---------------------------------
 IGMP Profile 19
  Deny
  Range 239.1.1.1 239.1.1.1
  Range 239.2.3.1 239.2.3.100
Console#
```

show ip igmp profile

This command displays IGMP filtering profiles created on the switch.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp profile [*profile-number*]

profile-number - An existing IGMP filter profile number. (Range: 1-4294967295)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip igmp profile
IGMP Profile 19
IGMP Profile 50
Console#show ip igmp profile 19
IGMP Profile 19
```

```
  Deny
  Range 239.1.1.1 239.1.1.1
  Range 239.2.3.1 239.2.3.100
Console#
```

show ip igmp query-drop

This command shows if the specified interface is configured to drop IGMP query packets.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp throttle interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Using this command without specifying an interface displays all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip igmp query-drop interface ethernet 1/1
Ethernet 1/1: Enabled
Console#
```

show ip igmp throttle interface

This command displays the interface settings for IGMP throttling.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp throttle interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Using this command without specifying an interface displays information for all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip igmp throttle interface ethernet 1/1
Eth  1/1 Information
  Status : TRUE
  Action : Deny
  Max Multicast Groups : 32
  Current Multicast Groups : 0

Console#
```

show ip multicast-data-drop

This command shows if the specified interface is configured to drop multicast data packets.

SYNTAX

show ip igmp throttle interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Using this command without specifying an interface displays all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip multicast-data-drop interface ethernet 1/1
Ethernet 1/1: Enabled
Console#
```

MLD SNOOPING

Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) snooping operates on IPv6 traffic and performs a similar function to IGMP snooping for IPv4. That is, MLD snooping dynamically configures switch ports to limit IPv6 multicast traffic so that it is forwarded only to ports with users that want to receive it. This reduces the flooding of IPv6 multicast packets in the specified VLANs.

There are two versions of the MLD protocol, version 1 and version 2. MLDv1 control packets include Listener Query, Listener Report, and Listener Done messages (equivalent to IGMPv2 query, report, and leave messages). MLDv2 control packets include MLDv2 query and report messages, as well as MLDv1 report and done messages.

Remember that IGMP Snooping and MLD Snooping are independent functions, and can therefore both function at the same time.

Table 158: MLD Snooping Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ipv6 mld snooping	Enables MLD Snooping globally	GC
ipv6 mld snooping querier	Allows the switch to act as the querier for MLD snooping	GC
ipv6 mld snooping query-interval	Configures the interval between sending MLD general query messages	GC
ipv6 mld snooping query-max-response-time	Configures the maximum response time for a general queries	GC
ipv6 mld snooping robustness	Configures the robustness variable	GC
ipv6 mld snooping router-port-expire-time	Configures the router port expire time	GC
ipv6 mld snooping unknown-multicast mode	Sets an action for unknown multicast packets	GC
ipv6 mld snooping version	Configures the MLD Snooping version	GC
ipv6 mld snooping vlan immediate-leave	Removes a member port of an IPv6 multicast service if a leave packet is received at that port and MLD immediate-leave is enabled for the parent VLAN	GC
ipv6 mld snooping vlan mrouter	Adds an IPv6 multicast router port	GC
ipv6 mld snooping vlan static	Adds an interface as a member of a multicast group	GC
clear ip igmp snooping groups dynamic	Clears multicast group information dynamically learned through MLD snooping or MVR6 $$$	PE
clear ip igmp snooping statistics	Clears clears IGMP snooping statistics	PE
show ipv6 mld snooping	Displays MLD Snooping configuration	PE
show ipv6 mld snooping group	Displays the learned groups	PE
show ipv6 mld snooping group source-list	Displays the learned groups and corresponding source list	PE
show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter	Displays the information of multicast router ports	PE

ipv6 mld snooping

This command enables MLD Snooping globally on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable MLD Snooping.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld snooping**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

The following example enables MLD Snooping:

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping querier

This command allows the switch to act as the querier for MLDv2 snooping. Use the no form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld snooping querier**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If enabled, the switch will serve as querier if elected. The querier is responsible for asking hosts if they want to receive multicast traffic.
- An IPv6 address must be configured on the VLAN interface from which the querier will act if elected. When serving as the querier, the switch uses its own IPv6 address as the query source address.
- The querier will not start or will disable itself after having started if it detects an IPv6 multicast router on the network.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping querier
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping query-interval

This command configures the interval between sending MLD general queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld snooping query-interval *interval*

no ipv6 mld snooping query-interval

interval - The interval between sending MLD general queries. (Range: 60-125 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

125 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command applies when the switch is serving as the querier.
- An MLD general query message is sent by the switch at the interval specified by this command. When this message is received by downstream hosts, all receivers build an MLD report for the multicast groups they have joined.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping query-interval 150
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping query-max-response-time

This command configures the maximum response time advertised in MLD general queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld snooping query-max-response-time *seconds*

no ipv6 mld snooping query-max-response-time

seconds - The maximum response time allowed for MLD general queries. (Range: 5-25 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command controls how long the host has to respond to an MLD Query message before the switch deletes the group if it is the last member.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping query-max-response-time seconds 15
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping robustness

This command configures the MLD Snooping robustness variable. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld snooping robustness *value*

no ipv6 mld snooping robustness

value - The number of the robustness variable. (Range: 2-10)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

A port will be removed from the receiver list for a multicast service when no MLD reports are detected in response to a number of MLD queries. The robustness variable sets the number of queries on ports for which there is no report.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping robustness 2
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping router-port-expire-time

This command configures the MLD query timeout. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld snooping router-port-expire-time *time*

no ipv6 mld snooping router-port-expire-time

time - Specifies the timeout of a dynamically learned router port. (Range: 300-500 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

300 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The router port expire time is the time the switch waits after the previous querier stops before it considers the router port (i.e., the interface that had been receiving query packets) to have expired.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping router-port-expire-time 300
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping unknown-multicast mode

This command sets the action for dealing with unknown multicast packets. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld snooping unknown-multicast mode {**flood** | **to-router-port**}

no ipv6 mld snooping unknown-multicast mode

flood - Floods the unknown multicast data packets to all ports.

to-router-port - Forwards the unknown multicast data packets to router ports.

DEFAULT SETTING

to-router-port

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When set to “flood,” any received IPv6 multicast packets that have not been requested by a host are flooded to all ports in the VLAN.

- When set to “router-port,” any received IPv6 multicast packets that have not been requested by a host are forwarded to ports that are connected to a detected multicast router.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping unknown-multicast mode flood
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping version

This command configures the MLD snooping version. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld snooping version {**1** | **2**}

1 - MLD version 1.

2 - MLD version 2.

DEFAULT SETTING

Version 2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping version 1
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping vlan immediate-leave

This command immediately deletes a member port of an IPv6 multicast service when a leave packet is received at that port and immediate-leave is enabled for the parent VLAN. Use the **no** form to restore the default.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **immediate-leave**

vlan-id - A VLAN identification number. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If MLD immediate-leave is *not* used, a multicast router (or querier) will send a group-specific query message when an MLD group leave message is received. The router/querier stops forwarding traffic for that group only if no host replies to the query within the specified timeout period.

- If MLD immediate-leave is enabled, the switch assumes that only one host is connected to the interface. Therefore, immediate leave should only be enabled on an interface if it is connected to only one MLD-enabled device, either a service host or a neighbor running MLD snooping.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to enable MLD immediate leave.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 mld snooping immediate-leave
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping vlan mrouter

This command statically configures an IPv6 multicast router port. Use the **no** form to remove the configuration.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **mrouter** *interface*

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

No static multicast router ports are configured.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Depending on your network connections, MLD snooping may not always be able to locate the MLD querier. Therefore, if the MLD querier is a known multicast router/switch connected over the network to an interface (port or trunk) on the switch, you can manually configure that interface to join all the current multicast groups.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to configure port 1 as a multicast router port within VLAN 1:

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping vlan 1 mrouter ethernet 1/1
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 mld snooping vlan static

This command adds a port to an IPv6 multicast group. Use the **no** form to remove the port.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **static** *ipv6-address interface*

vlan - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

ipv6-address - An IPv6 address of a multicast group. (Format: X:X:X:X::X)

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld snooping vlan 1 static FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:10C ethernet
  1/6
Console(config)#
```

clear ipv6 mld snooping groups dynamic

This command clears multicast group information dynamically learned through MLD snooping.

SYNTAX

clear ipv6 mld snooping groups dynamic

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command only clears entries learned though MLD snooping. Statically configured multicast address are not cleared.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ipv6 mld snooping groups dynamic
Console#
```

clear ipv6 mld snooping statistics

This command clears MLD snooping statistics.

SYNTAX

clear ipv6 mld snooping statistics [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* - VLAN identifier (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ipv6 mld snooping statistics
Console#
```

show ipv6 mld snooping

This command shows the current MLD Snooping configuration.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 mld snooping

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows MLD Snooping configuration information

```
Console#show ipv6 mld snooping
 Service Status                : Disabled
 Querier Status                : Disabled
 Robustness                    : 2
 Query Interval                : 125 sec
 Query Max Response Time       : 10 sec
 Router Port Expiry Time       : 300 sec
 Immediate Leave               : Disabled on all VLAN
 Unknown Flood Behavior        : To Router Port
 MLD Snooping Version          : Version 2
Console#
```

show ipv6 mld snooping group

This command shows known multicast groups, member ports, and the means by which each group was learned.

Syntax

show ipv6 mld snooping group

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Example

The following shows MLD Snooping group configuration information:

```
Console#show ipv6 mld snooping group

VLAN Multicast IPv6 Address                  Member port Type
---- --------------------------------------- ----------- ---------------
   1 FF02::01:01:01:01                       Eth 1/1     MLD Snooping
   1 FF02::01:01:01:02                       Eth 1/1     Multicast Data
   1 FF02::01:01:01:02                       Eth 1/1     User

Console#
```

show ipv6 mld snooping group source-list

This command shows known multicast groups, member ports, the means by which each group was learned, and the corresponding source list.

Syntax

show ipv6 mld snooping group source-list

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Example

The following shows MLD Snooping group mapping information:

```
Console#show ipv6 mld snooping group source-list

Console#show ipv6 mld snooping group source-list
VLAN ID                     : 1
Mutlicast IPv6 Address      : FF02::01:01:01:01
Member Port                 : Eth 1/1
Type                        : MLD Snooping
Filter Mode                 : Include
(if exclude filter mode)
Filter Timer elapse         : 10 sec.
Request List                : ::01:02:03:04, ::01:02:03:05, ::01:02:03:06,
                              ::01:02:03:07
Exclude List                : ::02:02:03:04, ::02:02:03:05, ::02:02:03:06,
                              ::02:02:03:07
(if include filter mode)
Include List                : ::02:02:03:04, ::02:02:03:05, ::02:02:03:06,
                              ::02:02:03:06
```

```
Option:
 Filter Mode: Include, Exclude

Console#
```

show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

This command shows MLD Snooping multicast router information.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter vlan *vlan-id*

vlan-id - A VLAN identification number. (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter vlan 1
 VLAN Multicast Router Port Type      Expire
 ---- --------------------- --------- ------
    1 Eth 1/ 2              Static

Console#
```

MLD FILTERING AND THROTTLING

In certain switch applications, the administrator may want to control the multicast services that are available to end users. For example, an IP/TV service based on a specific subscription plan. The MLD filtering feature fulfills this requirement by restricting access to specified multicast services on a switch port, and MLD throttling limits the number of simultaneous multicast groups a port can join.

Table 159: IGMP Filtering and Throttling Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ipv6 mld filter	Enables MLD filtering and throttling on the switch	GC
ipv6 mld profile	Sets a profile number and enters MLD filter profile configuration mode	GC
permit, deny	Sets a profile access mode to permit or deny	IPC
range	Specifies one or a range of multicast addresses for a profile	IPC
ipv6 mld filter (Interface Configuration)	Assigns an MLD filter profile to an interface	IC
ipv6 mld max-groups	Specifies an M:D throttling number for an interface	IC
ipv6 mld max-groups action	Sets the MLD throttling action for an interface	IC
ipv6 mld query-drop	Drops any received MLD query packets	IC

Table 159: IGMP Filtering and Throttling Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
ipv6 multicast-data-drop	Enable multicast data guard mode on a port interface	IC
show ipv6 mld filter	Displays the MLD filtering status	PE
show ipv6 mld profile	Displays MLD profiles and settings	PE
show ipv6 mld query-drop	Shows if the interface is configured to drop MLD query packets	PE
show ipv6 mld throttle interface	Displays the MLD throttling setting for interfaces	PE

ipv6 mld filter
(Global Configuration)

This command globally enables MLD filtering and throttling on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable the feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld filter**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- MLD filtering enables you to assign a profile to a switch port that specifies multicast groups that are permitted or denied on the port. An MLD filter profile can contain one or more, or a range of multicast addresses; but only one profile can be assigned to a port. When enabled, MLD join reports received on the port are checked against the filter profile. If a requested multicast group is permitted, the MLD join report is forwarded as normal. If a requested multicast group is denied, the MLD join report is dropped.
- MLD filtering and throttling only applies to dynamically learned multicast groups, it does not apply to statically configured groups.
- The MLD filtering feature operates in the same manner when MVR is used to forward multicast traffic.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld filter
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ipv6 mld filter

ipv6 mld profile

This command creates an MLD filter profile number and enters MLD profile configuration mode. Use the **no** form to delete a profile number.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld profile** *profile-number*

profile-number - An MLD filter profile number.
(Range: 1-4294967295)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

A profile defines the multicast groups that a subscriber is permitted or denied to join. The same profile can be applied to many interfaces, but only one profile can be assigned to one interface. Each profile has only one access mode; either permit or deny.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld profile 19
Console(config-mld-profile)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ipv6 mld profile

permit, deny

This command sets the access mode for an MLD filter profile. Use the **no** form to delete a profile number.

SYNTAX

{**permit** | **deny**}

DEFAULT SETTING

deny

COMMAND MODE

MLD Profile Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Each profile has only one access mode; either permit or deny.

- When the access mode is set to permit, MLD join reports are processed when a multicast group falls within the controlled range. When the access mode is set to deny, MLD join reports are only processed when a multicast group is not in the controlled range.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 mld profile 19
Console(config-mld-profile)#permit
Console(config-mld-profile)#
```

range

This command specifies multicast group addresses for a profile. Use the **no** form to delete addresses from a profile.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **range** *low-ipv6-address* [*high-ipv6-address*]

low-ipv6-address - A valid IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) of a multicast group or start of a group range.

high-ipv6-address - A valid IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) for the end of a multicast group range.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

MLD Profile Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Enter this command multiple times to specify more than one multicast address or address range for a profile.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-mld-profile)#range ff01::0101 ff01::0202
Console(config-mld-profile)#
```

ipv6 mld filter
(Interface Configuration)

This command assigns an MLD filtering profile to an interface on the switch. Use the **no** form to remove a profile from an interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld filter** *profile-number*

profile-number - An MLD filter profile number. (Range: 1-4294967295)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The MLD filtering profile must first be created with the ipv6 mld profile command before being able to assign it to an interface.
- Only one profile can be assigned to an interface.
- A profile can also be assigned to a trunk interface. When ports are configured as trunk members, the trunk uses the filtering profile assigned to the first port member in the trunk.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 mld filter 19
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 mld max-groups

This command configures the maximum number of MLD groups that an interface can join. Use the **no** form restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld max-groups *number*

no ipv6 mld max-groups

number - The maximum number of multicast groups an interface can join at the same time. (Range: 1-1023)

DEFAULT SETTING

1023

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

- MLD throttling sets a maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join at the same time. When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either “deny” or “replace.” If the action is set to deny, any new MLD join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group.
- MLD throttling can also be set on a trunk interface. When ports are configured as trunk members, the trunk uses the throttling settings of the first port member in the trunk.
- If the maximum number of MLD groups is set to the default value, the running status of MLD throttling will change to false. This means that any configuration for MLD throttling will have no effect until the maximum number of MLD groups is configured to another value.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 mld max-groups 10
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 mld max-groups action

This command sets the MLD throttling action for an interface on the switch.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mld max-groups action {**deny** | **replace**}

deny - The new multicast group join report is dropped.

replace - The new multicast group replaces an existing group.

DEFAULT SETTING

Deny

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

When the maximum number of groups is reached on a port, the switch can take one of two actions; either “deny” or “replace.” If the action is set to deny, any new MLD join reports will be dropped. If the action is set to replace, the switch randomly removes an existing group and replaces it with the new multicast group.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 mld max-groups action replace
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 mld query-drop

This command drops any received MLD query packets. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 mld query-drop**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to drop any query packets received on the specified interface. If this switch is acting as a Querier, this prevents it from being affected by messages received from another Querier.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 mld query-drop
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 multicast-data-drop

Use this command to enable multicast data guard mode on a port interface. Use the **no** form of the command to disable multicast data guard.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 multicast-data-drop**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/3
Console(config-if)#ipv6 multicast-data-drop
Console(config-if)#
```

show ipv6 mld filter

This command displays the global and interface settings for MLD filtering.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 mld filter [**interface** *interface*]

interface

- **ethernet** *unit*/*port*
  - *unit* - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)
  - *port* - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **port-channel** *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 mld filter
 MLD filter Enabled
Console#show ipv6 mld filter interface ethernet 1/3
Ethernet 1/3 information
---------------------------------
 MLD  Profile 19
 Deny
 Range  ff05::101         ff05::103
Console#
```

show ipv6 mld profile

This command displays MLD filtering profiles created on the switch.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 mld profile [*profile-number*]

profile-number - An existing MLD filter profile number. (Range: 1-4294967295)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 mld profile
 MLD Profile 19
 MLD Profile 50
Console#show ipv6 mld profile 19
Console#show ipv6 mld profile 5
 MLD  Profile 19
 Deny
 Range  ff05::101         ff05::103
```

show ipv6 mld query-drop

This command shows if the specified interface is configured to drop MLD query packets.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 mld throttle interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Stack unit. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Using this command without specifying an interface displays all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 mld query-drop interface ethernet 1/1
Ethernet 1/1: Enabled
Console#
```

show ipv6 mld throttle interface

This command displays the interface settings for MLD throttling.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 mld throttle interface [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Using this command without specifying an interface displays information for all interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 mld throttle interface ethernet 1/3
Eth  1/3 Information
 Status                     : TRUE
 Action                     : Replace
 Max Multicast Groups       : 10
 Current Multicast Groups : 0

Console#
```

MVR FOR IPV4

This section describes commands used to configure Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv4 (MVR). A single network-wide VLAN can be used to transmit multicast traffic (such as television channels) across a service provider's network. Any multicast traffic entering an MVR VLAN is sent to all subscribers. This can significantly reduce to processing overhead required to dynamically monitor and establish the distribution tree for a normal multicast VLAN. Also note that MVR maintains the user isolation and data security provided by VLAN segregation by passing only multicast traffic into other VLANs to which the subscribers belong.

Table 160: Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv4 Commands

Command	Function	Mode
mvr	Globally enables MVR	GC
mvr associated-profile	Binds the MVR group addresses specified in a profile to an MVR domain	GC
mvr domain	Enables MVR for a specific domain	GC
mvr priority	Assigns a priority to all multicast traffic in the MVR VLAN	GC
mvr profile	Maps a range of MVR group addresses to a profile	GC
mvr proxy-query-interval	Configures the interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries.	GC
mvr proxy-switching	Enables MVR proxy switching, where the source port acts as a host, and the receiver port acts as an MVR router with querier service enabled	GC
mvr robustness-value	Configures the expected packet loss, and thereby the number of times to generate report and group-specific queries	GC
mvr source-port-mode dynamic	Configures the switch to only forward multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined	GC
mvr upstream-source-ip	Configures the source IP address assigned to all control packets sent upstream	GC
mvr vlan	Specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received	GC
mvr immediate-leave	Enables immediate leave capability	IC
mvr type	Configures an interface as an MVR receiver or source port	IC
mvr vlan group	Statically binds a multicast group to a port	IC
clear mrv groups dynamic	Clears multicast group information dynamically learned through MVR	PE
clear mrv statistics	Clears MRV statistics	PE
show mvr	Shows information about MVR domain settings, including MVR operational status, the multicast VLAN, the current number of group addresses, and the upstream source IP address	PE
show mvr associated-profile	Shows the profiles bound the specified domain	PE

Table 160: Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv4 Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
show mvr interface	Shows MVR settings for interfaces attached to the MVR VLAN	PE
show mvr members	Shows information about the current number of entries in the forwarding database, or detailed information about a specific multicast address	PE
show mvr profile	Shows all configured MVR profiles	PE
show mvr statistics	Shows MVR protocol statistics for the specified interface	PE

mvr

This command enables Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) globally on the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to globally disable MVR.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages. If MVR must be configured for an IGMP version 1 host, the multicast groups must be statically assigned using the mvr vlan group command.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables MVR globally.

```
Console(config)#mvr
Console(config)#
```

mvr associated-profile

This command binds the MVR group addresses specified in a profile to an MVR domain. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the binding.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr domain** *domain-id* **associated-profile** *profile-name*

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

profile-name - The name of a profile containing one or more MVR group addresses. (Range: 1-21 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE
Global Configuration

EXAMPLE
The following an MVR group address profile to domain 1:

```
Console(config)#mvr domain 1 associated-profile rd
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS
mvr profile (1249)

mvr domain

This command enables Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) for a specific domain. Use the **no** form of this command to disable MVR for a domain.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr domain** *domain-id*

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING
Disabled

COMMAND MODE
Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE
Only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages. If MVR must be configured for an IGMP version 1 host, the multicast groups must be statically assigned using the mvr vlan group command.

EXAMPLE
The following example enables MVR for domain 1:

```
Console(config)#mvr domain 1
Console(config)#
```

mvr priority

This command assigns a priority to all multicast traffic in the MVR VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr priority *priority*

no mvr priority

priority - The CoS priority assigned to all multicast traffic forwarded into the MVR VLAN. (Range: 0-7, where 7 is the highest priority)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to set a high priority for low-latency multicast traffic such as a video-conference, or to set a low priority for normal multicast traffic not sensitive to latency.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr priority 6
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show mvr

mvr profile

This command maps a range of MVR group addresses to a profile. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the profile.

SYNTAX

mvr profile *profile-name start-ip-address end-ip-address*

profile-name - The name of a profile containing one or more MVR group addresses. (Range: 1-21 characters)

start-ip-address - Starting IPv4 address for an MVR multicast group. (Range: 224.0.1.0 - 239.255.255.255)

end-ip-address - Ending IPv4 address for an MVR multicast group. (Range: 224.0.1.0 - 239.255.255.255)

DEFAULT SETTING

No profiles are defined

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to statically configure all multicast group addresses that will join the MVR VLAN. Any multicast data associated an MVR group is sent from all source ports to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group.

- The IP address range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 is used for multicast streams. MVR group addresses cannot fall within the reserved IP multicast address range of 224.0.0.x.

- IGMP snooping and MVR share a maximum number of 1024 groups. Any multicast streams received in excess of this limitation will be flooded to all ports in the associated domain.

EXAMPLE

The following example maps a range of MVR group addresses to a profile:

```
Console(config)#mvr profile rd 228.1.23.1 228.1.23.10
Console(config)#
```

mvr proxy-query-interval

This command configures the interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr proxy-query-interval *interval*

no mvr proxy-query-interval

interval - The interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries. (Range: 2-31744 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

125 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the general query interval at which active receiver ports send out general queries. This interval is only effective when proxy switching is enabled with the mvr proxy-switching command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the proxy query interval for MVR proxy switching.

```
Console(config)#mvr proxy-query-interval 250
Console(config)#
```

mvr proxy-switching

This command enables MVR proxy switching, where the source port acts as a host, and the receiver port acts as an MVR router with querier service enabled. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr proxy-switching**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When MVR proxy-switching is enabled, an MVR source port serves as the upstream or host interface. The source port performs only the host portion of MVR by sending summarized membership reports, and automatically disables MVR router functions.
- Receiver ports are known as downstream or router interfaces. These interfaces perform the standard MVR router functions by maintaining a database of all MVR subscriptions on the downstream interface. Receiver ports must therefore be configured on all downstream interfaces which require MVR proxy service.
- When the source port receives report and leave messages, it only forwards them to other source ports.
- When receiver ports receive any query messages, they are dropped.
- When changes occurring in the downstream MVR groups are learned by the receiver ports through report and leave messages, an MVR state change report is created and sent to the upstream source port, which in turn forwards this information upstream.
- When MVR proxy switching is disabled:
    - Any membership reports received from receiver/source ports are forwarded to all source ports.
    - When a source port receives a query message, it will be forwarded to all downstream receiver ports.
    - When a receiver port receives a query message, it will be dropped.

EXAMPLE

The following example enable MVR proxy switching.

```
Console(config)#mvr proxy-switching
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

mvr robustness-value (1252)

mvr robustness-value

This command configures the expected packet loss, and thereby the number of times to generate report and group-specific queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr robustness-value *value*

no mvr robustness-value

value - The robustness used for all interfaces. (Range: 1-255)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command is used to set the number of times report messages are sent upstream when changes are learned about downstream groups, and the number of times group-specific queries are sent to downstream receiver ports.

- This command only takes effect when MVR proxy switching is enabled.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr robustness-value 5
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

mvr proxy-switching (1250)

mvr source-port-mode dynamic

This command configures the switch to only forward multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr source-port-mode dynamic**

DEFAULT SETTING

Forwards all multicast streams which have been specified in a profile and bound to a domain.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- By default, the switch forwards any multicast streams within the address range set by a profile, and bound to a domain. The multicast streams are sent to all source ports on the switch and to all receiver ports that have elected to receive data on that multicast address.

- When the **mvr source-port-mode dynamic** command is used, the switch only forwards multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined. In other words, both the receiver port and source port must subscribe to a multicast group before a multicast stream is forwarded to any attached client. Note that the requested streams are still restricted to the address range which has been specified in a profile and bound to a domain.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr source-port-mode dynamic
Console(config)#
```

mvr upstream-source-ip

This command configures the source IP address assigned to all MVR control packets sent upstream on all domains or on a specified domain. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **upstream-source-ip** *source-ip-address*

no mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **upstream-source-ip**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

source-ip-address – The source IPv4 address assigned to all MVR control packets sent upstream.

DEFAULT SETTING

All MVR reports sent upstream use a null source IP address

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr domain 1 upstream-source-ip 192.168.0.3
Console(config)#
```

mvr vlan

This command specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default MVR VLAN.

SYNTAX

mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **vlan** *vlan-id*

no mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **vlan**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

vlan-id - Specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received. This is also the VLAN to which all source ports must be assigned. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

VLAN 1

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received. This is the VLAN to which all source ports must be assigned.

- The VLAN specified by this command must be an existing VLAN configured with the vlan command.

- MVR source ports can be configured as members of the MVR VLAN using the switchport allowed vlan command and switchport native vlan command, but MVR receiver ports should not be statically configured as members of this VLAN.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets the MVR VLAN to VLAN 2:

```
Console(config)#mvr
Console(config)#mvr domain 1 vlan 2
Console(config)#
```

mvr immediate-leave

This command causes the switch to immediately remove an interface from a multicast stream as soon as it receives a leave message for that group. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr** [**domain** *domain-id*] **immediate-leave** [**by-host-ip**]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

by-host-ip - Specifies that the member port will be deleted only when there are no hosts joining this group.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Immediate leave applies only to receiver ports. When enabled, the receiver port is immediately removed from the multicast group identified in the leave message. When immediate leave is disabled, the switch follows the standard rules by sending a group-specific query to the receiver port and waiting for a response to determine if there are any remaining subscribers for that multicast group before removing the port from the group list.

- If the “by-host-ip” option is used, the router/querier will not send out a group-specific query when an IGMPv2/v3 leave message is received (the same as it would without this option having been used). Instead of immediately deleting that group, it will look up the record, and only delete the group if there are no other subscribers for it on the member port. Only when all hosts on that port leave the group will the member port be deleted.

- Using immediate leave can speed up leave latency, but should only be enabled on a port attached to only one multicast subscriber to avoid disrupting services to other group members attached to the same interface.

- Immediate leave does not apply to multicast groups which have been statically assigned to a port with the mvr vlan group command.

EXAMPLE

The following enables immediate leave on a receiver port.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#mvr domain 1 immediate-leave
Console(config-if)#
```

mvr type

This command configures an interface as an MVR receiver or source port. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr** [**domain** *domain-id*] **type** {**receiver** | **source**}

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

receiver - Configures the interface as a subscriber port that can receive multicast data.

source - Configures the interface as an uplink port that can send and receive multicast data for the configured multicast groups.

DEFAULT SETTING

The port type is not defined.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- A port which is not configured as an MVR receiver or source port can use IGMP snooping to join or leave multicast groups using the standard rules for multicast filtering.
- Receiver ports can belong to different VLANs, but should not normally be configured as a member of the MVR VLAN. IGMP snooping can also be used to allow a receiver port to dynamically join or leave multicast groups not sourced through the MVR VLAN. Also, note that VLAN membership for MVR receiver ports cannot be set to access mode (see the switchport mode command).
- One or more interfaces may be configured as MVR source ports. A source port is able to both receive and send data for multicast groups which it has joined through the MVR protocol or which have been assigned through the mvr vlan group command.
- Only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages. If MVR must be configured for an IGMP version 1 host, the multicast groups must be statically assigned using the mvr vlan group command.

EXAMPLE

The following configures one source port and several receiver ports on the switch.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#mvr domain 1 type source
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/6
Console(config-if)#mvr domain 1 type receiver
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/7
Console(config-if)#mvr domain 1 type receiver
```

mvr vlan group

This command statically binds a multicast group to a port which will receive long-term multicast streams associated with a stable set of hosts. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr** [**domain** *domain-id*] **vlan** *vlan-id* **group** *ip-address*

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

vlan-id - Receiver VLAN to which the specified multicast traffic is flooded. (Range: 1-4094)

group - Defines a multicast service sent to the selected port.

ip-address - Statically configures an interface to receive multicast traffic from the IPv4 address specified for an MVR multicast group. (Range: 224.0.1.0 - 239.255.255.255)

DEFAULT SETTING

No receiver port is a member of any configured multicast group.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Multicast groups can be statically assigned to a receiver port using this command.
- The IP address range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 is used for multicast streams. MVR group addresses cannot fall within the reserved IP multicast address range of 224.0.0.x.
- Only IGMP version 2 or 3 hosts can issue multicast join or leave messages. If MVR must be configured for an IGMP version 1 host, the multicast groups must be statically assigned using the **mvr vlan group** command.
- The MVR VLAN cannot be specified as the receiver VLAN for static bindings.

EXAMPLE

The following statically assigns a multicast group to a receiver port:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/7
Console(config-if)#mvr domain 1 type receiver
Console(config-if)#mvr domain 1 vlan 3 group 225.0.0.5
Console(config-if)#
```

clear mrv groups dynamic

This command clears multicast group information dynamically learned through MRV.

SYNTAX

clear mrv groups dynamic

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command only clears entries learned though MRV. Statically configured multicast address are not cleared.

Example

```
Console#clear mrv groups dynamic
Console#
```

clear mrv statistics

This command clears MRV statistics.

SYNTAX

clear mrv statistics [**interface** *interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* - VLAN identifier (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ip igmp snooping statistics
Console#
```

show mvr

This command shows information about MVR domain settings, including MVR operational status, the multicast VLAN, the current number of group addresses, and the upstream source IP address.

SYNTAX

show mvr [**domain** *domain-id*]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays configuration settings for all MVR domains.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows the MVR settings:

```
Console#show mvr
 MVR 802.1p Forwarding Priority : Disabled
 MVR Proxy Switching            : Enabled
MVR Robustness Value          : 1
MVR Proxy Query Interval      : 125(sec.)
MVR Source Port Mode          : Always Forward

MVR Domain                    : 1
MVR Config Status             : Enabled
MVR Running Status            : Active
MVR Multicast VLAN            : 1
MVR Current Learned Groups    : 10
MVR Upstream Source IP        : 192.168.0.3
⋮
```

Table 161: show mvr - display description

Field	Description
MVR 802.1p Forwarding Priority	Priority assigned to multicast traffic forwarded into the MVR VLAN
MVR Proxy Switching	Shows if MVR proxy switching is enabled
MVR Robustness Value	Shows the number of reports or query messages sent when proxy switching is enabled
MVR Proxy Query Interval	The interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries
MVR Source Port Mode	Shows if the switch only forwards multicast streams which the source port has dynamcially joined or always forwards multicast streams
MVR Domain	An independent multicast domain.
MVR Config Status	Shows if MVR is globally enabled on the switch.
MVR Running Status	Indicates whether or not all necessary conditions in the MVR environment are satisfied. (Running status is true as long as MVR Status is enabled, and the specified MVR VLAN exists.)
MVR Multicast VLAN	Shows the VLAN used to transport all MVR multicast traffic.
MVR Current Learned Groups	The current number of MVR group addresses
MVR Upstream Source IP	The source IP address assigned to all upstream control packets.

show mvr associated-profile

This command shows the profiles bound the specified domain.

SYNTAX

show mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **associated-profile**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays profiles bound to all MVR domains.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following displays the profiles bound to domain 1:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 associated-profile
Domain ID : 1
 MVR Profile Name     Start IP Addr.  End IP Addr.
 -------------------- --------------- ---------------
 rd                        228.1.23.1     228.1.23.10
 testing                   228.2.23.1     228.2.23.10
Console#
```

show mvr interface

This command shows MVR configuration settings for interfaces attached to the MVR VLAN.

SYNTAX

show mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **interface**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays configuration settings for all attached interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following displays information about the interfaces attached to the MVR VLAN in domain 1:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 interface
 MVR Domain : 1
 Flag: H - immediate leave by host ip
 Port        Type        Status          Immediate   Static Group Address
 --------    --------    -------------   ---------   --------------------
 Eth 1/ 1 Source   Active/Forwarding
 Eth 1/ 2 Receiver Inactive/Discarding    Disabled   234.5.6.8(VLAN2)
 Eth 1/ 3 Source   Inactive/Discarding
 Eth 1/ 1 Receiver Active/Forwarding      Disabled   225.0.0.1(VLAN1)
                                                     225.0.0.9(VLAN3)
 Eth1/ 4  Receiver Active/Discarding   Disabled
Console#
```

Table 162: show mvr interface - display description

Field	Description
MVR Domain	An independent multicast domain.
Port	Shows interfaces attached to the MVR.
Type	Shows the MVR port type.

Table 162: show mvr interface - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
Status	Shows the MVR status and interface status. MVR status for source ports is "ACTIVE" if MVR is globally enabled on the switch. MVR status for receiver ports is "ACTIVE" only if there are subscribers receiving multicast traffic from one of the MVR groups, or a multicast group has been statically assigned to an interface. Also shows if MVR traffic is being forwarded or discarded.
Immediate	Shows if immediate leave is enabled or disabled.
Static Group Address	Shows any static MVR group assigned to an interface, and the receiver VLAN.

show mvr members

This command shows information about the current number of entries in the forwarding database, detailed information about a specific multicast address, the IP address of the hosts subscribing to all active multicast groups, or the multicast groups associated with each port.

SYNTAX

show mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **members** [*ip-address* | **host-ip-address** [*interface*] | **igmp** | **sort-by-port** [*interface*] | **unknown** | **user**]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

ip-address - IPv4 address for an MVR multicast group. (Range: 224.0.1.0 - 239.255.255.255)

members - The multicast groups assigned to the MVR VLAN.

host-ip-address - The subscriber IP addresses.

igmp - Entry created by IGMP protocol.

sort-by-port - The multicast groups associated with an interface.

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

unknown - Entry created by receiving a multicast stream.

user - Snooping entry learned from user's configuration settings.

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays configuration settings for all domains and all forwarding entries.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows information about the number of multicast forwarding entries currently active in domain 1:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 members
 MVR Domain : 1
 MVR Forwarding Entry Count :1
 Flag: S - Source port, R - Receiver port.
       H - Host counts (number of hosts joined to group on this port).
       P - Port counts (number of ports joined to group).
 Up time: Group elapsed time (d:h:m:s).
 Expire : Group remaining time (m:s).

 Group Address   VLAN Port        Up time     Expire Count
 --------------- ---- ----------- ----------- ------ --------
 234.5.6.7          1             00:00:09:17          2(P)
                    1 Eth 1/ 1(S)
                    2 Eth 1/ 2(R)

Console#
```

The following example shows detailed information about a specific multicast address:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 members 234.5.6.7
 MVR Domain : 1
 MVR Forwarding Entry Count :1
 Flag: S - Source port, R - Receiver port.
       H - Host counts (number of hosts joined to group on this port).
       P - Port counts (number of ports joined to group).
 Up time: Group elapsed time (d:h:m:s).
 Expire : Group remaining time (m:s).

 Group Address   VLAN Port        Up time     Expire Count
 --------------- ---- ----------- ----------- ------ --------
 234.5.6.7          1                                  2(P)
                    1 Eth 1/ 1(S)
                    2 Eth 1/ 2(R)

Console#
```

Table 163: show mvr members - display description

Field	Description
Group Address	Multicast group address.
VLAN	VLAN to which this address is forwarded.
Port	Port to which this address is forwarded.
Uptime	Time that this multicast group has been known.
Expire	The time until this entry expires.
Count	The number of times this address has been learned by IGMP snooping.

show mvr profile

This command shows all configured MVR profiles.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows all configured MVR profiles:

```
Console#show mvr profile
 MVR Profile Name     Start IP Addr.  End IP Addr.
 -------------------- --------------- ---------------
 rd                        228.1.23.1      228.1.23.10
 testing                   228.2.23.1      228.2.23.10
Console#
```

show mvr statistics

This command shows MVR protocol-related statistics for the specified interface.

SYNTAX

show mvr [**domain** *domain-id*] **statistics**
input [**interface** *interface*] | **output** [**interface** *interface*] | **query** | **summary interface** [*interface* | **mvr-vlan**]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

interface

- **ethernet** *unit*/*port*
  - *unit* - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)
  - *port* - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)
- **port-channel** *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)
- **vlan** *vlan-id* - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

query - Displays MVR query-related statistics.

summary - Displays summary of MVR statistics.

mvr vlan - Displays summary statistics for the MVR VLAN.

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays statistics for all domains.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows MVR protocol-related statistics received:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 statistics input
 MVR Domain : 1 , MVR VLAN: 2
 Input Statistics:
 Interface Report   Leave    G Query  G(-S)-S Query Drop     Join Succ Group
 --------- -------- -------- -------- ------------- -------- --------- ------
 Eth 1/ 1        23       11        4            10        5        20      9
 Eth 1/ 2        12       15        8             3        5        19      4
 DVLAN   1        2        0        0             2        2        20      9
 MVLAN   1        2        0        0             2        2        20      9
Console#
```

Table 164: show mvr statistics input - display description

Field	Description
Interface	Shows interfaces attached to the MVR.
Report	The number of IGMP membership reports received on this interface.
Leave	The number of leave messages received on this interface.
G Query	The number of general query messages received on this interface.
G(-S)-S Query	The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages received on this interface.
Drop	The number of times a report, leave or query was dropped. Packets may be dropped due to invalid format, rate limiting, packet content not allowed, or MVR group report received
Join Succ	The number of times a multicast group was successfully joined.
Group	The number of MVR groups active on this interface.

The following shows MVR protocol-related statistics sent:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 statistics output
 MVR Domain : 1 , MVR VLAN: 2
 Output Statistics:
 Interface Report   Leave    G Query  G(-S)-S Query
 --------- -------- -------- -------- -------------
 Eth 1/ 1        12        0        1             0
 Eth 1/ 2         5        1        4             1
 DVLAN   1        7        2        3             0
 MVLAN   1        7        2        3             0
Console#
```

Table 165: show mvr statistics output - display description

Field	Description
Interface	Shows interfaces attached to the MVR.
Report	The number of IGMP membership reports sent from this interface.
Leave	The number of leave messages sent from this interface.

Table 165: show mvr statistics output - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
G Query	The number of general query messages sent from this interface.
G(-S)-S Query	The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages sent from this interface.

The following shows MVR query-related statistics:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 statistics query
Domain 1:
 Other Querier                : None
 Other Querier Expire         : 0(m):0(s)
 Other Querier Uptime         : 0(h):0(m):0(s)
 Self Querier                 : None
 Self Querier Expire          : 0(m):30(s)
 Self Querier Uptime          : 0(h):9(m):55(s)
 General Query Received       : 0
 General Query Sent           : 8
 Specific Query Received      : 0
 Specific Query Sent          : 3
 Warn Rate Limit              : 0 sec.
 V1 Warning Count             : 0
 V2 Warning Count             : 0
 V3 Warning Count             : 0
Console#
```

Table 166: show mvr statistics query - display description

Field	Description
Other Querier	The IP address of the querier on this interface.
Other Querier Expire	The time after which this querier is assumed to have expired.
Other Querier Uptime	Other querier’s time up.
Self Querier	This querier’s IP address.
Self Querier Expire	This querier’s expire time.
Self Querier Uptime	This querier’s time up.
General Query Received	The number of general queries received on this interface.
General Query Sent	The number of general queries sent from this interface.
Specific Query Received	The number of specific queries received on this interface.
Specific Query Sent	The number of specific queries sent from this interface.
Warn Rate Limit	Count down from 15 seconds after receiving a Query different from the configured version.
V# Warning Count	Number of queries received on MVR that were configured for IGMP version 1, 2 or 3.

The following shows MVR summary statistics for an interface:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 statistics summary interface ethernet 1/1
Domain 1:
Number of Groups:  0
 Querier:          :                   Report & Leave:   :
  Transmit         :                    Transmit         :
   General         : 0                   Report          : 7
   Group Specific  : 0                   Leave           : 4
  Recieved         :                    Recieved         :
   General         : 0                   Report          : 0
   Group Specific  : 0                   Leave           : 0
   V1 Warning Count: 0                   Join Success    : 0
   V2 Warning Count: 0                   Filter Drop     : 0
   V3 Warning Count: 0

                                         Source Port Drop: 0
                                         Others Drop     : 0

Console#
```

Table 167: show mvr statistics summary interface - display description

Field	Description
Domain	An independent multicast domain.
Number of Groups	Number of groups learned on this port.
Querier	
Transmit	
General	Number of general queries transmitted.
Group Specific	Number of group specific queries transmitted.
Received	
General	Number of general queries received.
Group Specific	Number of group specific queries received.
V# Warning Count	Number of queries received on MVR that were configured for IGMP version 1, 2 or 3.
Report & Leave	
Transmit	
Report	Number of transmitted reports.
Leave	Number of transmitted leaves.
Received	
Report	Number of reports received.
Leave	Number of leaves received.
Join Success	Number of join reports processed successfully.
Filter Drop	Number of report/leave messages dropped by IGMP filter.
Source Port Drop	Number of report/leave messages dropped by MVR source port.
Others Drop	Number of report/leave messages dropped for other reasons.

The following shows MVR summary statistics for the MVR VLAN:

```
Console#show mvr domain 1 statistics summary interface mvr-vlan
Domain 1:
Number of Groups:  0
 Querier:          :                   Report & Leave:   :
  Other Querier    : None               Host IP Addr     : 192.168.0.66
  Other Expire     : 0(m):0(s)          Unsolicit Expire : 5(m):4(s)
  Other Uptime     : 0(h):0(m):0(s)
  Self Querier     : None
  Self Expire      : 1(m):45(s)                          :
  Self Uptime      : 0(h):14(m):54(s)
  Transmit         :                    Transmit         :
   General         : 11                  Report          : 7
   Group Specific  : 3                   Leave           : 4
  Recieved         :                    Recieved         :
   General         : 0                   Report          : 6
   Group Specific  : 0                   Leave           : 0
   V1 Warning Count: 0                   Join Success    : 6
   V2 Warning Count: 0                   Filter Drop     : 0
   V3 Warning Count: 0

                                         Source Port Drop: 0
                                         Others Drop     : 0
Console#
```

Table 168: show mvr statistics summary interface mvr vlan - description

Field	Description
Domain	An independent multicast domain.
Number of Groups	Number of groups learned on this port.
Querier	
Other Querier	Other IGMP querier's IP address.
Other Expire	Other querier's expire time.
Other Uptime	Other querier's time up.
Self Querier	This querier's IP address.
Self Expire	This querier's expire time.
Self Uptime	This querier's time up.
Transmit	
General	Number of general queries sent from receiver port.
Group Specific	Number of group specific queries sent from receiver port.
Received	
General	Number of general queries received.
Group Specific	Number of group specific queries received.
V# Warning Count	Number of queries received on MVR that were configured by IGMP version 1, 2 or 3.
Report & Leave	
Host IP Addr	Source IP address used to send report/leave messages from source port.
Unsolicit Expire	Expiration time for unsolicit reports sent out from source port

Table 168: show mvr statistics summary interface mvr vlan - description

Field	Description
Transmit	
Report	Number of reports sent out from source port.
Leave	Number of leaves sent out from source port.
Received	Field header
Report	Number of reports received.
Leave	Number of leaves received.
Join Success	Number of join reports processed successfully.
Filter Drop	Number of report/leave messages dropped by IGMP filter.
Source Port Drop	Number of report/leave messages dropped by MVR source port.
Others Drop	Number of report/leave messages dropped for other reasons.

MVR FOR IPV6

This section describes commands used to configure Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv6 (MVR6). A single network-wide VLAN can be used to transmit multicast traffic (such as television channels) across a service provider's network. Any multicast traffic entering an MVR VLAN is sent to all subscribers. This can significantly reduce to processing overhead required to dynamically monitor and establish the distribution tree for a normal multicast VLAN. Also note that MVR maintains the user isolation and data security provided by VLAN segregation by passing only multicast traffic into other VLANs to which the subscribers belong.

Table 169: Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv6 Commands

Command	Function	Mode
mvr6 associated-profile	Binds the MVR group addresses specified in a profile to an MVR domain	GC
mvr6 domain	Enables MVR for a specific domain	GC
mvr6 profile	Maps a range of MVR group addresses to a profile	GC
mvr6 proxy-query-interval	Configures the interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries.	GC
mvr6 proxy-switching	Enables MVR proxy switching, where the source port acts as a host, and the receiver port acts as an MVR router with querier service enabled	GC
mvr6 robustness-value	Configures the expected packet loss, and thereby the number of times to generate report and group-specific queries	GC
mvr6 source-port-mode dynamic	Configures the switch to only forward multicast streams which the source port has dynamcially joined	GC
mvr6 upstream-source-ip	Configures the source IP address assigned to all control packets sent upstream	GC
mvr6 vlan	Specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received	GC

Table 169: Multicast VLAN Registration for IPv6 Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
mvr6 immediate-leave	Enables immediate leave capability	IC
mvr6 type	Configures an interface as an MVR receiver or source port	IC
mvr6 vlan group	Statically binds a multicast group to a port	IC
clear mvr6 groups dynamic	Clears multicast group information dynamically learned through MVR6	PE
clear mvr6 statistics	Clears the MVR statistics globally or on a per-interface basis.	PE
show mvr6	Shows information about MVR domain settings, including MVR operational status, the multicast VLAN, the current number of group addresses, and the upstream source IP address	PE
show mvr6 associated-profile	Shows the profiles bound the specified domain	PE
show mvr6 interface	Shows MVR settings for interfaces attached to the MVR VLAN	PE
show mvr6 members	Shows information about the current number of entries in the forwarding database, or detailed information about a specific multicast address	PE
show mvr6 profile	Shows all configured MVR profiles	PE
show mvr6 statistics	Shows MVR protocol statistics for the specified interface	PE

mvr6 associated-profile

This command binds the MVR group addresses specified in a profile to an MVR domain. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the binding.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 domain** *domain-id* **associated-profile** *profile-name*

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

profile-name - The name of a profile containing one or more MVR group addresses. (Range: 1-21 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

MRV6 domains can be associated with more than one MVR6 profile. But since MVR6 domains cannot share the group range, an MRV6 profile can only be associated with one MVR6 domain.

EXAMPLE

The following an MVR6 group address profile to domain 1:

```
Console(config)#mvr6 domain 1 associated-profile rd
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 domain

This command enables Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) for a specific domain. Use the **no** form of this command to disable MVR for a domain.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 domain** *domain-id*

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

When MVR6 is enabled on a domain, any multicast data associated with an MVR6 group is sent from all designated source ports, to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables MVR6 for domain 1:

```
Console(config)#mvr6 domain 1
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 profile

This command maps a range of MVR group addresses to a profile. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the profile.

SYNTAX

mvr6 profile *profile-name start-ip-address end-ip-address*

profile-name - The name of a profile containing one or more MVR group addresses. (Range: 1-21 characters)

start-ip-address - Starting IPv6 address for an MVR multicast group. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.

end-ip-address - Ending IPv6 address for an MVR multicast group. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.

DEFAULT SETTING

No profiles are defined

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to statically configure all multicast group addresses that will join the MVR VLAN. Any multicast data associated with an MVR group is sent from all source ports, and to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data from that multicast group.
- IGMP snooping and MVR share a maximum number of 1024 groups. Any multicast streams received in excess of this limitation will be flooded to all ports in the associated domain.
- All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. (Note that the IP address ff02::X is reserved.)
- The MVR6 group address range assigned to a profile cannot overlap with the group address range of any other profile.

EXAMPLE

The following example maps a range of MVR6 group addresses to a profile:

```
Console(config)#mvr6 profile rd ff01:0:0:0:0:0:0:fe ff01:0:0:0:0:0:0:ff
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 proxy-query-interval

This command configures the interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr proxy-query-interval *interval*

no mvr proxy-query-interval

interval - The interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries. (Range: 2-31744 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

125 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This command sets the general query interval at which active receiver ports send out general queries. This interval is only effective when proxy switching is enabled with the mvr6 proxy-switching command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the proxy query interval for MVR6.

```
Console(config)#mvr6 proxy-query-interval 1000
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 proxy-switching

This command enables MVR proxy switching, where the source port acts as a host, and the receiver port acts as an MVR router with querier service enabled. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 proxy-switching**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When MVR proxy-switching is enabled, an MVR source port serves as the upstream or host interface, and the MVR receiver port serves as the querier. The source port performs only the host portion of MVR by sending summarized membership reports, and automatically disables MVR router functions.

- Receiver ports are known as downstream or router interfaces. These interfaces perform the standard MVR router functions by maintaining a database of all MVR subscriptions on the downstream interface. Receiver ports must therefore be configured on all downstream interfaces which require MVR proxy service.

- When the source port receives report and leave messages, it only forwards them to other source ports.

- When receiver ports receive any query messages, they are dropped.

- When changes occurring in the downstream MVR groups are learned by the receiver ports through report and leave messages, an MVR state change report is created and sent to the upstream source port, which in turn forwards this information upstream.

- When MVR proxy switching is disabled:
  - Any membership reports received from receiver/source ports are forwarded to all source ports.
  - When a source port receives a query message, it will be forwarded to all downstream receiver ports.
  - When a receiver port receives a query message, it will be dropped.

EXAMPLE

The following example enable MVR6 proxy switching.

```
Console(config)#mvr6 proxy-switching
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

mvr6 robustness-value (1273)

mvr6 robustness-value

This command configures the expected packet loss, and thereby the number of times to generate report and group-specific queries. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr6 robustness-value *value*

no mvr6 robustness-value

value - The robustness used for all interfaces. (Range: 1-10)

DEFAULT SETTING

2

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command sets the number of times report messages are sent upstream when changes are learned about downstream groups, and the number of times group-specific queries are sent to downstream receiver ports.

- This command only takes effect when MVR6 proxy switching is enabled.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr6 robustness-value 5
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

mvr6 proxy-switching (1272)

mvr6 source-port-mode dynamic

This command configures the switch to only forward multicast streams which the source port has dynamcially joined. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 source-port-mode dynamic**

DEFAULT SETTING

Forwards all multicast streams which have been specified in a profile and bound to a domain.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- By default, the switch forwards any multicast streams within the address range set by a profile, and bound to a domain. The multicast streams are sent to all source ports on the switch and to all receiver ports that have elected to receive data on that multicast address.

- When the **mvr6 source-port-mode dynamic** command is used, the switch only forwards multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined. In other words, both the receiver port and source port must subscribe to a multicast group before a multicast stream is forwarded to any attached client. Note that the requested streams are still restricted to the address range which has been specified in a profile and bound to a domain.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr6 source-port-mode dynamic
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 upstream-source-ip

This command configures the source IPv6 address assigned to all MVR control packets sent upstream on the specified domain. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mvr6 domain *domain-id* **upstream-source-ip** *source-ip-address*

no mvr6 domain *domain-id* **upstream-source-ip**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

source-ip-address – The source IPv6 address assigned to all MVR control packets sent upstream. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.

DEFAULT SETTING

All MVR reports sent upstream use a null source IP address

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. (Note that the IP address ff02::X is reserved.)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#mvr6 domain 1 upstream-source-ip 2001:DB8:2222:7223::72
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 vlan

This command specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default MVR VLAN.

SYNTAX

mvr6 domain *domain-id* **vlan** *vlan-id*

no mvr6 domain *domain-id* **vlan**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

vlan-id - Specifies the VLAN through which MVR multicast data is received. This is also the VLAN to which all source ports must be assigned. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

VLAN 1

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

MVR source ports can be configured as members of the MVR VLAN using the switchport allowed vlan command and switchport native vlan command, but MVR receiver ports should not be statically configured as members of this VLAN.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets the MVR6 VLAN to VLAN 1:

```
Console(config)#mvr6 domain 1 vlan 1
Console(config)#
```

mvr6 immediate-leave

This command causes the switch to immediately remove an interface from a multicast stream as soon as it receives a leave message for that group. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 domain** *domain-id* **immediate-leave**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Immediate leave applies only to receiver ports. When enabled, the receiver port is immediately removed from the multicast group identified in the leave message. When immediate leave is disabled, the switch follows the standard rules by sending a group-specific query to the receiver port and waiting for a response to determine if there are any remaining subscribers for that multicast group before removing the port from the group list.

- Using immediate leave can speed up leave latency, but should only be enabled on a port attached to only one multicast subscriber to avoid disrupting services to other group members attached to the same interface.

- Immediate leave does not apply to multicast groups which have been statically assigned to a port with the mvr6 vlan group command.

EXAMPLE

The following enables immediate leave on a receiver port.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#mvr6 domain 1 immediate-leave
Console(config-if)#
```

mvr6 type

This command configures an interface as an MVR receiver or source port. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 domain** *domain-id* **type** {**receiver** | **source**}

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

receiver - Configures the interface as a subscriber port that can receive multicast data.

source - Configures the interface as an uplink port that can send and receive multicast data for the configured multicast groups. Note that the source port must be manually configured as a member of the MVR6 VLAN using the switchport allowed vlan command.

DEFAULT SETTING

The port type is not defined.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- A port configured as an MVR6 receiver or source port can join or leave multicast groups configured under MVR6. A port which is not configured as an MVR receiver or source port can use MLD snooping to join or leave multicast groups using the standard rules for multicast filtering (see "MLD Snooping" on page 1227).
- Receiver ports can belong to different VLANs, but should not be configured as a member of the MVR VLAN. MLD snooping can be used to allow a receiver port to dynamically join or leave multicast groups not sourced through the MVR VLAN. Also, note that VLAN membership for MVR receiver ports cannot be set to access mode (see the switchport mode command).
- One or more interfaces may be configured as MVR source ports. A source port is able to both receive and send data for multicast groups which it has joined through the MVR6 protocol or which have been assigned through the mvr6 vlan group command.

  All source ports must belong to the MVR6 VLAN.

  Subscribers should not be directly connected to source ports.
- The same port cannot be configured as a source port in one MVR domain and as a receiver port in another domain.

EXAMPLE

The following configures one source port and several receiver ports on the switch.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/5
Console(config-if)#mvr6 domain 1 type source
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/6
Console(config-if)#mvr6 domain 1 type receiver
Console(config-if)#exit
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/7
Console(config-if)#mvr6 domain 1 type receiver
Console(config-if)#
```

mvr6 vlan group

This command statically binds a multicast group to a port which will receive long-term multicast streams associated with a stable set of hosts. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mvr6 domain** *domain-id* **vlan** *vlan-id* **group** *ip-address*

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

vlan-id - Receiver VLAN to which the specified multicast traffic is flooded. (Range: 1-4094)

group - Defines a multicast service sent to the selected port.

ip-address - Statically configures an interface to receive multicast traffic from the IPv6 address specified for an MVR multicast group. This parameter must be a full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.

DEFAULT SETTING

No receiver port is a member of any configured multicast group.

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Multicast groups can be statically assigned to a receiver port using this command. The assigned address must fall within the range set by the mvr6 associated-profile command.

- All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. (Note that the IP address ff02::X is reserved.)

- The MVR VLAN cannot be specified as the receiver VLAN for static bindings.

EXAMPLE

The following statically assigns a multicast group to a receiver port:

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/2
Console(config-if)#mvr6 domain 1 type receiver
Console(config-if)#mvr6 domain 1 vlan 2 group ff00::1
Console(config-if)#
```

clear mvr6 groups dynamic

This command clears multicast group information dynamically learned through MVR6.

SYNTAX

clear mvr6 groups dynamic [**domain** *domain-id*]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command only clears entries learned though MVR6. Statically configured multicast addresses are not cleared.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear mvr6 groups dynamic
Console#
```

clear mvr6 statistics

Use this command to clear the MVR6 statistics.

SYNTAX

clear mvr6 statistics [**interface** {**ethernet** *unit/port* | **port-channel** *channel-id* | **vlan** *vlan-id*}]

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

If the interface option is not used then all MVR6 statistics are cleared. Otherwise using the interface option will only clear the MVR6 statistics of the specified interface.

EXAMPLE

The following shows how to clear all the MVR6 statistics:

```
Console#clear mvr6 statistics
Console#
```

show mvr6

This command shows information about MVR domain settings, including MVR operational status, the multicast VLAN, the current number of group addresses, and the upstream source IP address.

SYNTAX

show mvr6 [**domain** *domain-id*]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays configuration settings for all MVR domains.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows the MVR6 settings:

```
Console#show mvr6
 MVR6 802.1p Forwarding Priority: Disabled
 MVR6 Proxy Switching           : Enabled
 MVR6 Robustness Value          : 2
 MVR6 Proxy Query Interval      : 125(sec.)
 MVR6 Source Port Mode          : Always Forward

 Domain                      : 1
 MVR6 Config Status          : Enabled
 MVR6 Running Status         : Active
 MVR6 Multicast VLAN         : 1
 MVR6 Current Learned Groups : 0
 MVR6 Upstream Source IP     : FF05::25
Console#
```

Table 170: show mvr6 - display description

Field	Description
MVR6 802.1p Forwarding Priority	Priority assigned to multicast traffic forwarded into the MVR6 VLAN
MVR6 Proxy Switching	Shows if MVR proxy switching is enabled
MVR6 Robustness Value	Shows the number of reports or query messages sent when proxy switching is enabled
MVR6 Proxy Query Interval	The interval at which the receiver port sends out general queries
MVR6 Source Port Mode	Shows if the switch only forwards multicast streams which the source port has dynamically joined or always forwards multicast streams
MVR6 Domain	An independent multicast domain.
MVR6 Config Status	Shows if MVR is globally enabled on the switch.
MVR6 Running Status	Indicates whether or not all necessary conditions in the MVR environment are satisfied. (Running status is true as long as MVR Status is enabled, and the specified MVR VLAN exists, and a source port with a valid link has been configured (using the mvr6 type command.)

Table 170: show mvr6 - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
MVR6 Multicast VLAN	Shows the VLAN used to transport all MVR multicast traffic.
MVR6 Upstream Source IP	The source IP address assigned to all upstream control packets.

show mvr6 associated-profile

This command shows the profiles bound the specified domain.

SYNTAX

show mvr6 [**domain** *domain-id*] **associated-profile**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays profiles bound to all MVR domains.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following displays the profiles bound to domain 1:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 associated-profile
Domain ID : 1
 MVR Profile Name     Start IPv6 Addr.          End IPv6 Addr.
 -------------------- ------------------------- -------------------------
 rd                                    ff01::fe                  ff01::ff
Console#
```

show mvr6 interface

This command shows MVR configuration settings for interfaces attached to the MVR VLAN.

SYNTAX

show mvr6 [**domain** *domain-id*] **interface**

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays configuration settings for all attached interfaces.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following displays information about the interfaces attached to the MVR6 VLAN in domain 1:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 interface
 MVR6 Domain : 1
 Port     Type     Status              Immediate Leave  Static Group Address
 -------- -------- ------------------- ---------------- ---------------------
 Eth1/ 1  Source   Active/Forwarding
 Eth1/ 2  Receiver Active/Forwarding   Disabled         ff00::1(VLAN2)
Console#
```

Table 171: show mvr6 interface - display description

Field	Description
Port	Shows interfaces attached to the MVR.
Type	Shows the MVR port type.
Status	Shows the MVR status and interface status. MVR status for source ports is “ACTIVE” if MVR is globally enabled on the switch. MVR status for receiver ports is “ACTIVE” only if there are subscribers receiving multicast traffic from one of the MVR groups, or a multicast group has been statically assigned to an interface.
Immediate	Shows if immediate leave is enabled or disabled.
Static Group Address	Shows any static MVR group assigned to an interface, and the receiver VLAN.

show mvr6 members

This command shows information about the current number of entries in the forwarding database, or detailed information about a specific multicast address.

SYNTAX

show mvr6 [**domain** *domain-id*] **members** [*ip-address*]

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

ip-address - IPv6 address for an MVR multicast group.

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays configuration settings for all domains and all forwarding entries.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows information about the number of multicast forwarding entries currently active in domain 1:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 members
 MVR6 Domain : 1
 MVR6 Forwarding Entry Count :1
 Flag: S - Source port, R - Receiver port.
       H - Host counts (number of hosts join the group on this port).
       P - Port counts (number of forwarding ports).
 Up time: Group elapsed time (d:h:m:s).
 Expire : Group remaining time (m:s).

 Group Address                  VLAN Port        Up time     Expire Count
 ------------------------------ ---- ----------- ----------- ------ --------
 ff05::101                         2             00:00:00:19            2(P)
                                   2  Eth1/ 2(S)
                                   1  Eth1/ 4(R)                        0(H)

Console#
```

The following example shows detailed information about a specific multicast address:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 members ff00::1
 MVR6 Domain : 1
 MVR6 Forwarding Entry Count :1
 Flag: S - Source port, R - Receiver port.
       H - Host counts (number of hosts join the group on this port).
       P - Port counts (number of forwarding ports).
 Up time: Group elapsed time (d:h:m:s).
 Expire : Group remaining time (m:s).

 Group Address                  VLAN Port        Up time     Expire Count
 ------------------------------ ---- ----------- ----------- ------ --------
 ff05::101                         2             00:00:03:18            2(P)
                                   2  Eth1/ 2(S)
                                   1  Eth1/ 4(R)                        0(H)

Console#
```

Table 172: show mvr6 members - display description

Field	Description
Group Address	Multicast group address.
VLAN	VLAN to which this address is forwarded.
Port	Port to which this address is forwarded.
Up time	Time that this multicast group has been known.
Expire	The time until this entry expires.
Count	The number of times this address has been learned by MVR (MLD snooping).

show mvr6 profile

This command shows all configured MVR profiles.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows all configured MVR6 profiles:

```
Console#show mvr6 profile
 MVR Profile Name     Start IPv6 Addr.          End IPv6 Addr.
 -------------------- ------------------------- -------------------------
 rd                                    ff01::fe                  ff01::ff
Console#
```

show mvr6 statistics

This command shows MVR protocol-related statistics for the specified interface.

SYNTAX

show mvr6 statistics {**input** | **output**} [**interface** *interface*]

show mvr6 domain *domain-id* **statistics** {**input** [**interface** *interface*] | **output** [**interface** *interface*] | **query**}

domain-id - An independent multicast domain. (Range: 1-5)

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

vlan *vlan-id* - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

query - Displays MVR query-related statistics.

DEFAULT SETTING

Displays statistics for all domains.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows MVR6 protocol-related statistics received:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 statistics input
 MVR6 Domain 1, MVR6 VLAN 2:
 Input Statistics:
 Interface Report   Leave    G Query  G(-S)-S Query Drop     Join Succ Group
 --------- -------- -------- -------- ------------- -------- --------- ------
 Eth 1/ 1        23       11        4            10        5        20      9
 Eth 1/ 2        12       15        8             3        5        19      4
 DVLAN   1        2        0        0             2        2        20      9
 MVLAN   2        2        0        0             2        2        20      9
Console#
```

Table 173: show mvr6 statistics input - display description

Field	Description
Interface	Shows interfaces attached to the MVR.
Report	The number of IGMP membership reports received on this interface.
Leave	The number of leave messages received on this interface.
G Query	The number of general query messages received on this interface.
G(-S)-S Query	The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages received on this interface.
Drop	The number of times a report, leave or query was dropped. Packets may be dropped due to invalid format, rate limiting, packet content not allowed, or MVR group report received
Join Succ	The number of times a multicast group was successfully joined.
Group	The number of MVR groups active on this interface.

The following shows MVR6 protocol-related statistics sent:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 statistics output
 MVR6 Domain 1, MVR6 VLAN 2:
 Output Statistics:
 Interface  Report   Done     G Query  G(-S)-S Query Drop     Group
 ---------- -------- -------- -------- ------------- -------- ------
 Eth 1/ 1         12        0        1             0        0      0
 Eth 1/ 3          5        1        4             1        0      0
 DVLAN   1         7        2        3             0        0      0
 MVLAN   2         7        2        3             0        0      0
Console#
```

Table 174: show mvr6 statistics output - display description

Field	Description
Interface	Shows interfaces attached to the MVR.
Report	The number of IGMP membership reports sent from this interface.
Leave	The number of leave messages sent from this interface.
G Query	The number of general query messages sent from this interface.

Table 174: show mvr6 statistics output - display description (Continued)

Field	**Description**
G(-S)-S Query	The number of group specific or group-and-source specific query messages sent from this interface.
Group	The number of MVR groups active on this interface.

The following shows MVR6 query-related statistics:

```
Console#show mvr6 domain 1 statistics query
 Other Querier Address      : fe80::2e0:cff:fe00:fb/64
 Other Querier Uptime       : 0(h):0(m):0(s)
 Other Querier Expire Time : 0(m):0(s)
 Self Querier Address       : None
 Self Querier Uptime        : 0(h):13(m):16(s)
 Self Querier Expire Time   : 3(m):23(s)
 General Query Received     : 0
 General Query Sent         : 0
 Specific Query Received    : 0
 Specific Query Sent        : 0
Console#
```

Table 175: show mvr6 statistics query - display description

Field	**Description**
Other Querier Address	The IPv6 address of the querier on this interface.
Other Querier Uptime	Other querier’s time up.
Other Querier Expire Time	The time after which this querier is assumed to have expired.
Self Querier Address	This querier’s IPv6 address.
Self Querier Uptime	This querier’s time up.
Self Querier Expire Time	This querier’s expire time.
General Query Received	The number of general queries received on this interface.
General Query Sent	The number of general queries sent from this interface.
Specific Query Received	The number of specific queries received on this interface.
Specific Query Sent	The number of specific queries sent from this interface.

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LLDP COMMANDS

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is used to discover basic information about neighboring devices on the local broadcast domain. LLDP is a Layer 2 protocol that uses periodic broadcasts to advertise information about the sending device. Advertised information is represented in Type Length Value (TLV) format according to the IEEE 802.1AB standard, and can include details such as device identification, capabilities and configuration settings. LLDP also defines how to store and maintain information gathered about the neighboring network nodes it discovers.

Link Layer Discovery Protocol - Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) is an extension of LLDP intended for managing endpoint devices such as Voice over IP phones and network switches. The LLDP-MED TLVs advertise information such as network policy, power, inventory, and device location details. LLDP and LLDP-MED information can be used by SNMP applications to simplify troubleshooting, enhance network management, and maintain an accurate network topology.

Table 176: LLDP Commands

Command	Function	Mode
lldp	Enables LLDP globally on the switch	GC
lldp holdtime-multiplier	Configures the time-to-live (TTL) value sent in LLDP advertisements	GC
lldp med-fast-start-count	Configures how many medFastStart packets are transmitted	GC
lldp notification-interval	Configures the allowed interval for sending SNMP notifications about LLDP changes	GC
lldp refresh-interval	Configures the periodic transmit interval for LLDP advertisements	GC
lldp reinit-delay	Configures the delay before attempting to re-initialize after LLDP ports are disabled or the link goes down	GC
lldp tx-delay	Configures a delay between the successive transmission of advertisements initiated by a change in local LLDP MIB variables	GC
lldp admin-status	Enables LLDP transmit, receive, or transmit and receive mode on the specified port	IC
lldp basic-tlv management-ip-address	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the management address for this device	IC
lldp basic-tlv port-description	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its port description	IC
lldp basic-tlv system-capabilities	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its system capabilities	IC
lldp basic-tlv system-description	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the system description	IC

Table 176: LLDP Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
lldp basic-tlv system-name	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its system name	IC
lldp dot1-tlv proto-ident*	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the supported protocols	IC
lldp dot1-tlv proto-vid*	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise port-based protocol related VLAN information	IC
lldp dot1-tlv pvid*	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its default VLAN ID	IC
lldp dot1-tlv vlan-name*	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its VLAN name	IC
lldp dot3-tlv link-agg	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its link aggregation capabilities	IC
lldp dot3-tlv mac-phy	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its MAC and physical layer specifications	IC
lldp dot3-tlv max-frame	Configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its maximum frame size	IC
lldp med-location civic-addr	Configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its location identification details	IC
lldp med-notification	Enables the transmission of SNMP trap notifications about LLDP-MED changes	IC
lldp med-tlv inventory	Configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its inventory identification details	IC
lldp med-tlv location	Configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its location identification details	IC
lldp med-tlv med-cap	Configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its Media Endpoint Device capabilities	IC
lldp med-tlv network-policy	Configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its network policy configuration	IC
lldp notification	Enables the transmission of SNMP trap notifications about LLDP changes	IC
show lldp config	Shows LLDP configuration settings for all ports	PE
show lldp info local-device	Shows LLDP global and interface-specific configuration settings for this device	PE
show lldp info remote-device	Shows LLDP global and interface-specific configuration settings for remote devices	PE
show lldp info statistics	Shows statistical counters for all LLDP-enabled interfaces	PE

* Vendor-specific options may or may not be advertised by neighboring devices.

lldp

This command enables LLDP globally on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable LLDP.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp
Console(config)#
```

lldp holdtime-multiplier

This command configures the time-to-live (TTL) value sent in LLDP advertisements. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lldp holdtime-multiplier *value*

no lldp holdtime-multiplier

value - Calculates the TTL in seconds based on the following rule: minimum of ((Transmission Interval * Holdtime Multiplier), or 65536)

(Range: 2 - 10)

DEFAULT SETTING

Holdtime multiplier: 4
TTL: 4*30 = 120 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The time-to-live tells the receiving LLDP agent how long to retain all information pertaining to the sending LLDP agent if it does not transmit updates in a timely manner.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp holdtime-multiplier 10
Console(config)#
```

lldp med-fast-start-count

This command specifies the amount of MED Fast Start LLDPDUs to transmit during the activation process of the LLDP-MED Fast Start mechanism. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lldp med-fast-start-count *packets*

seconds - Amount of packets. (Range: 1-10 packets; Default: 4 packets)

DEFAULT SETTING

4 packets

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

This parameter is part of the timer which ensures that the LLDP-MED Fast Start mechanism is active for the port. LLDP-MED Fast Start is critical to the timely startup of LLDP, and therefore integral to the rapid availability of Emergency Call Service.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp med-fast-start-count 6
Console(config)#
```

lldp notification-interval

This command configures the allowed interval for sending SNMP notifications about LLDP MIB changes. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lldp notification-interval *seconds*

no lldp notification-interval

seconds - Specifies the periodic interval at which SNMP notifications are sent. (Range: 5 - 3600 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

5 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This parameter only applies to SNMP applications which use data stored in the LLDP MIB for network monitoring or management.

- Information about changes in LLDP neighbors that occur between SNMP notifications is not transmitted. Only state changes that exist at the time of a notification are included in the transmission. An SNMP agent should therefore periodically check the value of lldpStatsRemTableLastChangeTime to detect any lldpRemTablesChange notification-events missed due to throttling or transmission loss.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp notification-interval 30
Console(config)#
```

lldp refresh-interval

This command configures the periodic transmit interval for LLDP advertisements. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lldp refresh-interval *seconds*

no lldp refresh-delay

seconds - Specifies the periodic interval at which LLDP advertisements are sent. (Range: 5 - 32768 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

30 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp refresh-interval 60
Console(config)#
```

lldp reinit-delay

This command configures the delay before attempting to re-initialize after LLDP ports are disabled or the link goes down. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lldp reinit-delay *seconds*

no lldp reinit-delay

seconds - Specifies the delay before attempting to re-initialize LLDP. (Range: 1 - 10 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

2 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

When LLDP is re-initialized on a port, all information in the remote systems LLDP MIB associated with this port is deleted.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp reinit-delay 10
Console(config)#
```

lldp tx-delay

This command configures a delay between the successive transmission of advertisements initiated by a change in local LLDP MIB variables. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

lldp tx-delay *seconds*

no lldp tx-delay

seconds - Specifies the transmit delay. (Range: 1 - 8192 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

2 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The transmit delay is used to prevent a series of successive LLDP transmissions during a short period of rapid changes in local LLDP MIB objects, and to increase the probability that multiple, rather than single changes, are reported in each transmission.

- This attribute must comply with the following rule:
  (4 * tx-delay) ≤ refresh-interval

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#lldp tx-delay 10
Console(config)#
```

lldp admin-status

This command enables LLDP transmit, receive, or transmit and receive mode on the specified port. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

lldp admin-status {**rx-only** | **tx-only** | **tx-rx**}

no lldp admin-status

rx-only - Only receive LLDP PDUs.

tx-only - Only transmit LLDP PDUs.

tx-rx - Both transmit and receive LLDP Protocol Data Units (PDUs).

DEFAULT SETTING

tx-rx

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp admin-status rx-only
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp basic-tlv management-ip-address

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the management address for this device. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp basic-tlv management-ip-address**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- The management address protocol packet includes the IPv4 address of the switch. If no management address is available, the address should be the MAC address for the CPU or for the port sending this advertisement.

- The management address TLV may also include information about the specific interface associated with this address, and an object identifier indicating the type of hardware component or protocol entity associated with this address. The interface number and OID are included to assist SNMP applications to perform network discovery by indicating enterprise specific or other starting points for the search, such as the Interface or Entity MIB.

- Since there are typically a number of different addresses associated with a Layer 3 device, an individual LLDP PDU may contain more than one management address TLV.
- Every management address TLV that reports an address that is accessible on a port and protocol VLAN through the particular port should be accompanied by a port and protocol VLAN TLV that indicates the VLAN identifier (VID) associated with the management address reported by this TLV.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp basic-tlv management-ip-address
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp basic-tlv port-description

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its port description. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp basic-tlv port-description**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The port description is taken from the ifDescr object in RFC 2863, which includes information about the manufacturer, the product name, and the version of the interface hardware/software.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp basic-tlv port-description
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp basic-tlv system-capabilities

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its system capabilities. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp basic-tlv system-capabilities**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The system capabilities identifies the primary function(s) of the system and whether or not these primary functions are enabled. The information advertised by this TLV is described in IEEE 802.1AB.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp basic-tlv system-capabilities
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp basic-tlv system-description

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the system description. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp basic-tlv system-description**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The system description is taken from the sysDescr object in RFC 3418, which includes the full name and version identification of the system's hardware type, software operating system, and networking software.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp basic-tlv system-description
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp basic-tlv system-name

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the system name. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp basic-tlv system-name**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The system name is taken from the sysName object in RFC 3418, which contains the system's administratively assigned name, and is in turn based on the hostname command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp basic-tlv system-name
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot1-tlv proto-ident

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise the supported protocols. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot1-tlv proto-ident**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises the protocols that are accessible through this interface.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp dot1-tlv proto-ident
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot1-tlv proto-vid

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise port-based protocol VLAN information. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot1-tlv proto-vid**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises the port-based protocol VLANs configured on this interface (see "Configuring Protocol-based VLANs" on page 1143).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp dot1-tlv proto-vid
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot1-tlv pvid

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its default VLAN ID. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot1-tlv pvid**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

The port's default VLAN identifier (PVID) indicates the VLAN with which untagged or priority-tagged frames are associated (see the switchport native vlan command).

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp dot1-tlv pvid
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot1-tlv vlan-name

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its VLAN name. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot1-tlv vlan-name**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises the name of all VLANs to which this interface has been assigned. See "switchport allowed vlan" on page 1126 and "protocol-vlan protocol-group (Configuring Interfaces)" on page 1144.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp dot1-tlv vlan-name
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot3-tlv link-agg

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise link aggregation capabilities. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot3-tlv link-agg**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises link aggregation capabilities, aggregation status of the link, and the 802.3 aggregated port identifier if this interface is currently a link aggregation member.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp dot3-tlv link-agg
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot3-tlv mac-phy

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its MAC and physical layer capabilities. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot3-tlv mac-phy**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises MAC/PHY configuration/status which includes information about auto-negotiation support/capabilities, and operational Multistation Access Unit (MAU) type.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp dot3-tlv mac-phy
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp dot3-tlv max-frame

This command configures an LLDP-enabled port to advertise its maximum frame size. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp dot3-tlv max-frame**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

Refer to "Frame Size" on page 715 for information on configuring the maximum frame size for this switch.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp dot3-tlv max-frame
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp med-location civic-addr

This command configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its location identification details. Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

lldp med-location civic-addr [[**country** *country-code*] |
[**what** *device-type*] | [*ca-type ca-value*]]

no lldp med-location civic-addr [[**country**] | [**what**] | [*ca-type*]]

country-code – The two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters. (Example: DK, DE or US)

device-type – The type of device to which the location applies.

0 – Location of DHCP server.

1 – Location of network element closest to client.

2 – Location of client.

ca-type – A one-octet descriptor of the data civic address value. (Range: 0-255)

ca-value – Description of a location. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Not advertised
No description

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command without any keywords to advertise location identification details.

- Use the *ca-type* to advertise the physical location of the device, that is the city, street number, building and room information. The address location is specified as a type and value pair, with the civic address (CA) type being defined in RFC 4776. The following table describes some of the CA type numbers and provides examples.

Table 177: LLDP MED Location CA Types

CA Type	Description	CA Value Example
1	National subdivisions (state, canton, province)	California
2	County, parish	Orange
3	City, township	Irvine
4	City division, borough, city district	West Irvine
5	Neighborhood, block	Riverside
6	Group of streets below the neighborhood level	Exchange

Table 177: LLDP MED Location CA Types (Continued)

CA Type	Description	CA Value Example
18	Street suffix or type	Avenue
19	House number	320
20	House number suffix	A
21	Landmark or vanity address	Tech Center
26	Unit (apartment, suite)	Apt 519
27	Floor	5
28	Room	509B

Any number of CA type and value pairs can be specified for the civic address location, as long as the total does not exceed 250 characters.

- For the location options defined for *device-type*, normally option **2** is used to specify the location of the client device. In situations where the client device location is not known, **0** and **1** can be used, providing the client device is physically close to the DHCP server or network element.

EXAMPLE

The following example enables advertising location identification details.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 1 California
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 2 Orange
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 3 Irvine
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 4 West Irvine
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 6 Exchange
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 18 Avenue
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 19 320
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 27 5
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr 28 509B
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr country US
Console(config-if)#lldp med-location civic-addr what 2
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp med-notification

This command enables the transmission of SNMP trap notifications about LLDP-MED changes. Use the **no** form to disable LLDP-MED notifications.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp med-notification**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This option sends out SNMP trap notifications to designated target stations at the interval specified by the lldp notification-interval command. Trap notifications include information about state changes in the LLDP MIB (IEEE 802.1AB), the LLDP-MED MIB (ANSI/TIA 1057), or organization-specific LLDP-EXT-DOT1 and LLDP-EXT-DOT3 MIBs.

- SNMP trap destinations are defined using the snmp-server host command.

- Information about additional changes in LLDP neighbors that occur between SNMP notifications is not transmitted. Only state changes that exist at the time of a trap notification are included in the transmission. An SNMP agent should therefore periodically check the value of lldpStatsRemTableLastChangeTime to detect any lldpRemTablesChange notification-events missed due to throttling or transmission loss.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp med-notification
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp med-tlv inventory

This command configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its inventory identification details. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp med-tlv inventory**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises device details useful for inventory management, such as manufacturer, model, software version and other pertinent information.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#no lldp med-tlv inventory
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp med-tlv location

This command configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its location identification details. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp med-tlv location**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises location identification details.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp med-tlv location
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp med-tlv med-cap

This command configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its Media Endpoint Device capabilities. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp med-tlv med-cap**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises LLDP-MED TLV capabilities, allowing Media Endpoint and Connectivity Devices to efficiently discover which LLDP-MED related TLVs are supported on the switch.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp med-tlv med-cap
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp med-tlv network-policy

This command configures an LLDP-MED-enabled port to advertise its network policy configuration. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp med-tlv network-policy**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

This option advertises network policy configuration information, aiding in the discovery and diagnosis of VLAN configuration mismatches on a port. Improper network policy configurations frequently result in voice quality degradation or complete service disruption.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp med-tlv network-policy
Console(config-if)#
```

lldp notification

This command enables the transmission of SNMP trap notifications about LLDP changes. Use the **no** form to disable LLDP notifications.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **lldp notification**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- This option sends out SNMP trap notifications to designated target stations at the interval specified by the lldp notification-interval command. Trap notifications include information about state changes in the LLDP MIB (IEEE 802.1AB), or organization-specific LLDP-EXT-DOT1 and LLDP-EXT-DOT3 MIBs.

- SNMP trap destinations are defined using the snmp-server host command.

- Information about additional changes in LLDP neighbors that occur between SNMP notifications is not transmitted. Only state changes that exist at the time of a trap notification are included in the transmission.

An SNMP agent should therefore periodically check the value of lldpStatsRemTableLastChangeTime to detect any lldpRemTablesChange notification-events missed due to throttling or transmission loss.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#lldp notification
Console(config-if)#
```

show lldp config

This command shows LLDP configuration settings for all ports.

SYNTAX

show lldp config [**detail** *interface*]

detail - Shows configuration summary.

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show lldp config
LLDP Global Configuation
 LLDP Enabled                 : Yes
 LLDP Transmit Interval       : 30 sec.
 LLDP Hold Time Multiplier    : 4
 LLDP Delay Interval          : 2 sec.
 LLDP Re-initialization Delay : 2 sec.
 LLDP Notification Interval   : 5 sec.
 LLDP MED Fast Start Count    : 4

LLDP Port Configuration
 Port     Admin Status Notification Enabled
 -------- ------------ --------------------
 Eth 1/1  Tx-Rx        True
 Eth 1/2  Tx-Rx        True
 Eth 1/3  Tx-Rx        True
 Eth 1/4  Tx-Rx        True
 Eth 1/5  Tx-Rx        True
.
.
.
Console#show lldp config detail ethernet 1/1
LLDP Port Configuration Detail
 Port                           : Eth 1/1
 Admin Status                   : Tx-Rx
 Notification Enabled           : True
 Basic TLVs Advertised          : port-description
                                  system-name
```

```
                                    system-description
                                    system-capabilities
 802.1 specific TLVs Advertised : port-vid
                                    vlan-name
                                    proto-vlan
                                    proto-ident
 802.3 specific TLVs Advertised : mac-phy
                                    link-agg
                                    max-frame
 MED Notification Status        : Enabled
 MED Enabled TLVs Advertised    : med-cap
                                    network-policy
                                    location
                                    inventory
 MED Location Identification
  Location Data Format : Civic Address LCI
  Country Name         : TW
  What                 : 2 - DHCP Client
  CA-Type              : 1
  CA-Value             : Alabama
  CA-Type              : 2
  CA-Value             : Tuscaloosa

Console#
```

show lldp info local-device

This command shows LLDP global and interface-specific configuration settings for this device.

SYNTAX

show lldp info local-device [**detail** *interface*]

detail - Shows configuration summary.

interface

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show lldp info local-device
 Chassis Type                  : MAC Address
 Chassis ID                    : 70-72-CF-6E-F2-B0
 System Name                   :
 System Description            : ECS3510-28T
 System Capabilities Support : Bridge
 System Capabilities Enabled : Bridge
 Management Address            : 192.168.0.2 (IPv4)
```

```
LLDP Local Port Information
 Port     Port ID Type     Port ID           Port Description
 -------- ---------------- ----------------- --------------------------------
 Eth 1/1  MAC Address      70-72-CF-6E-F2-B1 Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 1
 Eth 1/2  MAC Address      70-72-CF-6E-F2-B2 Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 2
 Eth 1/3  MAC Address      70-72-CF-6E-F2-B3 Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 3
 Eth 1/4  MAC Address      70-72-CF-6E-F2-B4 Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 4
.
.
.
Console#show lldp info local-device detail ethernet 1/1
LLDP Port Information Details
LLDP Local Port Information Detail
 Port             : Eth 1/1
 Port ID Type     : MAC Address
 Port ID          : 70-72-CF-6E-F2-B1
 Port Description : Ethernet Port on unit 1, port 1
 MED Capability   : LLDP-MED Capabilities
                    Network Policy
                    Location Identification
                    Inventory
Console#
```

show lldp info remote-device

This command shows LLDP global and interface-specific configuration settings for remote devices attached to an LLDP-enabled port.

SYNTAX

show lldp info remote-device [**detail** *interface*]

detail - Shows configuration summary.

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

Note that an IP phone or other end-node device which advertises LLDP-MED capabilities must be connected to the switch for information to be displayed in the “Device Class” field.

```
Console#show lldp info remote-device
LLDP Remote Devices Information
 Local Port Chassis ID        Port ID           System Name
 ---------- ----------------- ----------------- -----------------------------
 Eth 1/1    00-E0-0C-10-90-00 00-E0-0C-10-90-04
 Eth 1/2    70-72-CF-5B-DA-D4 70-72-CF-5B-DA-D6

Console#show lldp info remote-device detail ethernet 1/1
---------------------------------------------------------------
  Local Port Name     : Eth 1/2
  Chassis Type        : MAC Address
 Port ID Type         : MAC Address
 Port ID              : 70-72-CF-18-B7-E1
 Time To Live         : 120 seconds
 Port Description     : Ethernet Port on unit 0, port 1
 System Description   : ECS3510-28T
 System Capabilities  : Bridge
 Enabled Capabilities : Bridge

 Management Address : 192.168.0.4 (IPv4)

 Port VLAN ID : 1

 Port and Protocol VLAN ID : VLAN    2 - supported, enabled

 VLAN Name : VLAN    1 - DefaultVlan

 Protocol Identity (Hex) : 88-CC

 MAC/PHY Configuration/Status
  Port Auto-neg Supported            : Yes
  Port Auto-neg Enabled              : Yes
  Port Auto-neg Advertised Cap (Hex) : 6C00
  Port MAU Type                      : 16

 Remote Power via MDI
   Remote power class                : PSE
   Remote power MDI supported        : Yes
   Remote power MDI enabled          : Yes
   Remote power pair controllable    : No
   Remote power pairs                : Spare
   Remote power classification       : Class1

 Link Aggregation
  Link Aggregation Capable : Yes
  Link Aggregation Enable  : No
  Link Aggregation Port ID : 0

 Remote Max Frame Size : 1522

Console#
```

The following example shows information which is displayed for end-node device which advertises LLDP-MED TLVs.

```
...
  LLDP-MED Capability :
    Device Class                    : Network Connectivity
    Supported Capabilities          : LLDP-MED Capabilities
                                      Network Policy
                                      Location Identification
                                      Extended Power via MDI - PSE
                                      Inventory
    Current Capabilities            : LLDP-MED Capabilities
                                      Location Identification
                                      Extended Power via MDI - PSE
                                      Inventory
  Location Identification :
    Location Data Format            : Civic Address LCI
    Country Name                    : TW
    What                            : 2
  Extended Power via MDI :
    Power Type                      : PSE
    Power Source                   : Unknown
    Power Priority                 : Unknown
    Power Value                    : 0 Watts
  Inventory          :
    Hardware Revision              : R0A
    Firmware Revision              : 1.2.6.0
    Software Revision              : 1.2.6.0
    Serial Number                  : S123456
    Manufacture Name               : Prye
    Model Name                     : VP101
    Asset ID                       : 340937

Console#
```

show lldp info statistics

This command shows statistics based on traffic received through all attached LLDP-enabled interfaces.

SYNTAX

show lldp info statistics [**detail** *interface*]

detail - Shows configuration summary.

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show lldp info statistics
LLDP Global Statistics
 Neighbor Entries List Last Updated : 21570 seconds
 New Neighbor Entries Count         : 3
 Neighbor Entries Deleted Count     : 1
 Neighbor Entries Dropped Count     : 0
 Neighbor Entries Ageout Count      : 0

LLDP Port Statistics
 Port     NumFramesRecvd NumFramesSent NumFramesDiscarded
 -------- -------------- ------------- ------------------
 Eth 1/1             761           761                  0
 Eth 1/2             757           759                  0
 Eth 1/3               0             0                  0
 Eth 1/4               0             0                  0
 Eth 1/5               0             0                  0
:
Console#show lldp info statistics detail ethernet 1/1
LLDP Port Statistics Detail
 Port Name         : Eth 1/2
 Frames Discarded  : 0
 Frames Invalid    : 0
 Frames Received   : 759
 Frames Sent        : 761
 TLVs Unrecognized : 0
 TLVs Discarded    : 0
 Neighbor Ageouts  : 0

Console#
```

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CFM COMMANDS

Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) is an OAM protocol that includes proactive connectivity monitoring using continuity check messages, fault verification through loop back messages, and fault isolation by examining end-to-end connections between provider edge devices or between customer edge devices.

CFM is implemented as a service level protocol based on service instances which encompass only that portion of the metropolitan area network supporting a specific customer. CFM can also provide controlled management access to a hierarchy of maintenance domains (such as the customer, service provider, and equipment operator).

The following list of commands support functions for defining the CFM structure, including domains, maintenance associations, and maintenance access points. It also provides commands for fault detection through continuity check messages for all known maintenance points, and cross-check messages for statically configured maintenance points located on other devices. Fault verification is supported through loop back messages, and fault isolation through link trace messages. Fault notification is also provided by SNMP alarms which are automatically generated by maintenance points when connectivity faults or configuration errors are detected in the local maintenance domain.

Table 178: CFM Commands

Command	Function	Mode
Defining CFM Structures		
ethernet cfm ais level	Configures the maintenance level at which Alarm Indication Signal information will be sent	GC
ethernet cfm ais ma	Enables the MEPs within the specified MA to send frames with AIS information	GC
ethernet cfm ais period	Configures the interval at which AIS information is sent	GC
ethernet cfm ais suppress alarm	Suppresses AIS messages following the detection of defect conditions	GC
ethernet cfm domain	Defines a CFM maintenance domain, sets the authorized maintenance level, and enters CFM configuration mode; also specifies the MIP creation method for MAs within this domain	GC
ethernet cfm enable	Enables CFM processing globally on the switch	GC
ma index name	Creates a maintenance association within the current maintenance domain, maps it to a customer service instance, and sets the manner in which MIPs are created for this service instance	CFM
ma index name-format	Specifies the name format for the maintenance association as IEEE 802.1ag character based, or ITU-T SG13/SG15 Y.1731 defined ICC-based format	CFM

Table 178: CFM Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
ethernet cfm mep	Sets an interface as a domain boundary, defines it as a maintenance end point (MEP), and sets direction of the MEP in regard to sending and receiving CFM messages	IC
ethernet cfm port-enable	Enables CFM processing on an interface	IC
clear ethernet cfm ais mpid	Clears AIS defect information for the specified MEP	PE
show ethernet cfm configuration	Displays CFM configuration settings, including global settings, SNMP traps, and interface settings	PE
show ethernet cfm md	Displays configured maintenance domains	PE
show ethernet cfm ma	Displays configured maintenance associations	PE
show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local	Displays maintenance points configured on this device	PE
show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail mep	Displays detailed CFM information about a specified local MEP in the continuity check database	PE
show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail	Displays detailed CFM information about a specified remote MEP in the continuity check database	PE
Continuity Check Operations		
ethernet cfm cc ma interval	Sets the transmission delay between continuity check messages	GC
ethernet cfm cc enable	Enables transmission of continuity check messages within a specified maintenance association	GC
snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc	Enables SNMP traps for CFM continuity check events	GC
mep archive-hold-time	Sets the time that data from a missing MEP is kept in the continuity check database before being purged	CFM
clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote	Clears the contents of the continuity check database	PE
clear ethernet cfm errors	Clears continuity check errors logged for the specified maintenance domain and maintenance level	PE
show ethernet cfm errors	Displays CFM continuity check errors logged on this device	PE
Cross Check Operations		
ethernet cfm mep crosscheck start-delay	Sets the maximum delay that a device waits for remote MEPs to come up before starting the cross-check operation	GC
snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck	Enables SNMP traps for CFM continuity check events, in relation to the cross-check operations between statically configured MEPs and those learned via continuity check messages	GC
mep crosscheck mpid	Statically defines a remote MEP in a maintenance association	CFM
ethernet cfm mep crosscheck	Enables cross-checking between the list of configured remote MEPs within a maintenance association and MEPs learned through continuity check messages	PE
show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote crosscheck	Displays information about remote maintenance points configured statically in a cross-check list	PE

Table 178: CFM Commands (Continued)

Command	Function	Mode
Link Trace Operations		
ethernet cfm linktrace cache	Enables caching of CFM data learned through link trace messages	GC
ethernet cfm linktrace cache hold-time	Sets the hold time for CFM link trace cache entries	GC
ethernet cfm linktrace cache size	Sets the maximum size for the link trace cache	GC
ethernet cfm linktrace	Sends CFM link trace messages to the MAC address for a MEP	PE
clear ethernet cfm linktrace-cache	Clears link trace messages logged on this device	PE
show ethernet cfm linktrace-cache	Displays the contents of the link trace cache	PE
Loopback Operations		
ethernet cfm loopback	Sends CFM loopback messages to a MAC address for a MEP or MIP	PE
Fault Generator Operations		
mep fault-notify alarm-time	Sets the time a defect must exist before a fault alarm is issued	CFM
mep fault-notify lowest-priority	Sets the lowest priority defect that is allowed to generate a fault alarm	CFM
mep fault-notify reset-time	Configures the time after a fault alarm has been issued, and no defect exists, before another fault alarm can be issued	CFM
show ethernet cfm fault-notify-generator	Displays configuration settings for the fault notification generator	PE
Delay Measure Operations		
ethernet cfm delay-measure two-way	Sends periodic delay-measure requests to a specified MEP within a maintenance association	PE

Basic Configuration Steps for CFM

1. Configure the maintenance domains with the ethernet cfm domain command.

2. Configure the maintenance associations with the ma index name command.

3. Configure the local maintenance end points (MEPs) which will serve as the domain service access points for the specified maintenance association using the ethernet cfm mep command.

4. Enter a static list of MEPs assigned to other devices within the same maintenance association using the mep crosscheck mpid command. This allows CFM to automatically verify the functionality of these remote end points by cross-checking the static list configured on this device against information learned through continuity check messages.

5. Enable CFM globally on the switch with the ethernet cfm enable command.
6. Enable CFM on the local MEPs with the ethernet cfm port-enable command.
7. Enable continuity check operations with the ethernet cfm cc enable command.
8. Enable cross-check operations with the ethernet cfm mep crosscheck command.

Other configuration changes may be required for your particular environment, such as adjusting the interval at which continuity check messages are sent (page 1331), or setting the start-up delay for the cross-check operation (page 1337). You can also enable SNMP traps for events discovered by continuity check messages (page 1333) or cross-check messages (page 1337).

Defining CFM Structures

ethernet cfm ais level

This command configures the maintenance level at which Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) information will be sent within the specified MA. Use the **no** form restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm ais level *level-id* **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

no ethernet cfm ais level md *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

level-id – Maintenance level at which AIS information will be sent. (Range: 0-7)

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Level 0

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The configured AIS level must be higher than the maintenance level of the domain containing the specified MA.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the maintenance level for sending AIS messages within the specified MA.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm ais level 4 md voip ma rd
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm ais ma

This command enables the MEPs within the specified MA to send frames with AIS information following detection of defect conditions. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ethernet cfm ais md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Each MA name must be unique within the CFM domain.
- Frames with AIS information can be issued at the client's maintenance level by a MEP upon detecting defect conditions. For example, defect conditions may include:
  - Signal failure conditions if continuity checks are enabled.
  - AIS condition or LCK condition if continuity checks are disabled.
- A MEP continues to transmit periodic frames with AIS information until the defect condition is removed.

EXAMPLE

This example enables the MEPs within the specified MA to send frames with AIS information.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm ais md voip ma rd
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm ais period

This command configures the interval at which AIS information is sent. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm ais period *period* **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

no ethernet cfm ais period md *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

period – The interval at which AIS information is sent. (Options: 1 second, 60 seconds)

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

1 second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example sets the interval for sending frames with AIS information at 60 seconds.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm ais period 60 md voip ma rd
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm ais suppress alarm

This command suppresses sending frames containing AIS information following the detection of defect conditions. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ethernet cfm ais suppress alarm md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Suppression is disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- For multipoint connectivity, a MEP cannot determine the specific maintenance level entity that has encountered defect conditions upon receiving a frame with AIS information. More importantly, it cannot determine the associated subset of its peer MEPs for which it should suppress alarms since the received AIS information does not contain that information. Therefore, upon reception of a frame with AIS information, the MEP will suppress alarms for all peer MEPs whether there is still connectivity or not.

- However, for a point-to-point connection, a MEP has only a single peer MEP for which to suppress alarms when it receives frames with AIS information.

- If suppression is enabled by this command, upon receiving a frame with AIS information, a MEP detects an AIS condition and suppresses loss of continuity alarms associated with all its peer MEPs. A MEP resumes loss of continuity alarm generation upon detecting loss of continuity defect conditions in the absence of AIS messages.

EXAMPLE

This example suppresses sending frames with AIS information.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm ais suppress alarm md voip ma rd
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm domain

This command defines a CFM maintenance domain, sets the authorized maintenance level, and enters CFM configuration mode. Use the **no** form to delete a CFM maintenance domain.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm domain index *index* **name** *domain-name* **level** *level-id* [**mip-creation** *type*]

no ethernet cfm domain index *index*

index – Domain index. (Range: 1-65535)

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

level-id – Authorized maintenance level for this domain. (Range: 0-7)

type – Specifies the CFM protocol's creation method for maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) in this domain:

default – MIPs can be created for any maintenance association (MA) configured in this domain on any bridge port through which the MA's VID can pass.

explicit – MIPs can be created for any MA configured in this domain only on bridge ports through which the MA's VID can pass, and only if a maintenance end point (MEP) is created at some lower MA Level.

none – No MIP can be created for any MA configured in this domain.

DEFAULT SETTING

No maintenance domains are configured.
No MIPs are created for any MA in the specified domain.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- A domain can only be configured with one name.
- Where domains are nested, an upper-level hierarchical domain must have a higher maintenance level than the ones it encompasses. The higher to lower level domain types commonly include entities such as customer, service provider, and operator.
- More than one domain can be configured at the same maintenance level, but a single domain can only be configured with one maintenance level.
- If MEPs or MAs are configured for a domain using the ethernet cfm mep command or ma index name command, they must first be removed before you can remove the domain.
- Maintenance domains are designed to provide a transparent method of verifying and resolving connectivity problems for end-to-end connections. By default, these connections run between the domain service access points (DSAPs) within each MA defined for a domain, and are manually configured using the ethernet cfm mep command.

  In contrast, MIPs are interconnection points that make up all possible paths between the DSAPs within an MA. MIPs are automatically generated by the CFM protocol when the *mip-creation* option in this command is set to "default" or "explicit," and the MIP creation state machine is invoked (as defined in IEEE 802.1ag). The default option allows MIPs to be created for all interconnection points within an MA, regardless of the domain's level in the maintenance hierarchy (e.g., customer, provider, or operator). While the explicit option only generates MIPs within an MA if its associated domain is not at the bottom of the maintenance hierarchy. This option is used to hide the structure of network at the lowest domain level.

  The diagnostic functions provided by CFM can be used to detect connectivity failures between any pair of MEPs in an MA. Using MIPs allows these failures to be isolated to smaller segments of the network.

  Allowing the CFM to generate MIPs exposes more of the network structure to users at higher domain levels, but can speed up the process of fault detection and recovery. This trade-off should be carefully considered when designing a CFM maintenance structure.

Also note that while MEPs are active agents which can initiate consistency check messages (CCMs), transmit loop back or link trace messages, and maintain the local CCM database. MIPs, on the other hand are passive agents which can only validate received CFM messages, and respond to loop back and link trace messages.

The MIP creation method defined by the ma index name command takes precedence over the method defined by this command.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a maintenance domain set to maintenance level 3, and enters CFM configuration mode for this domain.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3 mip-creation
  explicit
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ma index name (1320)

ethernet cfm enable

This command enables CFM processing globally on the switch. Use the **no** form to disable CFM processing globally.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ethernet cfm enable**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- To avoid generating an excessive number of traps, the complete CFM maintenance structure and process parameters should be configured prior to globally enabling CFM processing with this command. Specifically, the maintenance domains, maintenance associations, and MEPs should be configured on each participating bridge.
- When CFM is enabled, hardware resources are allocated for CFM processing.

EXAMPLE

This example enables CFM globally on the switch.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm enable
Console(config)#
```

ma index name

This command creates a maintenance association (MA) within the current maintenance domain, maps it to a customer service instance (S-VLAN), and sets the manner in which MIPs are created for this service instance. Use the **no** form with the **vlan** keyword to remove the S-VLAN from the specified MA. Or use the **no** form with only the **index** keyword to remove the MA from the current domain.

SYNTAX

ma index *index* **name** *ma-name* [**vlan** *vlan-id* [**mip-creation** *type*]]

no ma index *index* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

index – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)

ma-name – MA name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

vlan-id - Service VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

type – Specifies the CFM protocol's creation method for maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) in this MA:

default – MIPs can be created for this MA on any bridge port through which the MA's VID can pass.

explicit – MIPs can be created this MA only on bridge ports through which the MA's VID can pass, and only if a maintenance end point (MEP) is created at some lower MA Level.

none – No MIP can be created for this MA.

DEFAULT SETTING

10 seconds

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- The maintenance domain used to enter CFM domain configuration mode, the MA name and VLAN identifier specified by this command, and the DSAPs configured with the mep crosscheck mpid command create a unique service instance for each customer.

- If only the MA index and name are entered for this command, the MA will be recorded in the domain database, but will not function. No MEPs can be created until the MA is associated with a service VLAN.

- Note that multiple domains at the same maintenance level (see the ethernet cfm domain command) cannot have an MA on the same VLAN. Also, each MA name must be unique within the CFM-managed network.

- Before removing an MA, first remove all the MEPs configured for it (see the mep crosscheck mpid command).

- If the MIP creation method is not defined by this command, the creation method defined by the ethernet cfm domain command is applied to this MA. For a detailed description of the MIP types, refer to the Command Usage section under the ethernet cfm domain command.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a maintenance association, binds it to VLAN 1, and allows MIPs to be created within this MA using the default method.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#ma index 1 name rd vlan 1 mip-creation default
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

ma index name-format

This command specifies the name format for the maintenance association as IEEE 802.1ag character based, or ITU-T SG13/SG15 Y.1731 defined ICC-based format. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ma index *index* **name-format** {**character-string** | **icc-based**}

no ma index *index* **name-format**

index – MA identifier. (Range: 1-2147483647)

character-string – IEEE 802.1ag defined character string format. This is an IETF RFC 2579 DisplayString.

icc-based – ITU-T SG13/SG15 Y.1731 defined ICC based format.

DEFAULT SETTING

character-string

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example specifies the name format as character string.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#ma index 1 name-format character-string
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

ethernet cfm mep

This command sets an interface as a domain boundary, defines it as a maintenance end point (MEP), and sets direction of the MEP in regard to sending and receiving CFM messages. Use the **no** form to delete a MEP.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm mep mpid *mpid* **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name* [**up**]

no ethernet cfm mep mpid *mpid* **ma** *ma-name*

mpid – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

up – Indicates that the MEP faces inward toward the switch cross-connect matrix, and transmits CFM messages towards, and receives them from, the direction of the internal bridge relay mechanism. If the **up** keyword is not included in this command, then the MEP is facing away from the switch, and transmits CFM messages towards, and receives them from, the direction of the physical medium.

DEFAULT SETTING

No MEPs are configured.
The MEP faces outward (down).

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- CFM elements must be configured in the following order: (1) maintenance domain at the same level as the MEP to be configured (using the ethernet cfm domain command), (2) maintenance association within the domain (using the ma index name command), and (3) finally the MEP using this command.

- An interface may belong to more than one domain. This command can be used to configure an interface as a MEP for different MAs in different domains.

- To change the MEP’s MA or the direction it faces, first delete the MEP, and then create a new one.

EXAMPLE

This example sets port 1 as a DSAP for the specified maintenance association.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ethernet cfm mep mpid 1 md voip ma rd
Console(config-if)#
```

ethernet cfm port-enable

This command enables CFM processing on an interface. Use the **no** form to disable CFM processing on an interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ethernet cfm port-enable**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- An interface must be enabled before a MEP can be created with the ethernet cfm mep command.
- If a MEP has been configured on an interface with the ethernet cfm mep command, it must first be deleted before CFM can be disabled on that interface.
- When CFM is disabled, hardware resources previously used for CFM processing on that interface are released, and all CFM frames entering that interface are forwarded as normal data traffic.

EXAMPLE

This example enables CFM on port 1.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ethernet cfm port-enable
Console(config-if)#
```

clear ethernet cfm ais mpid

This command clears AIS defect information for the specified MEP.

SYNTAX

clear ethernet cfm ais mpid *mpid* **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

mpid – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command can be used to clear AIS defect entries if a MEP does not exit the AIS state when all errors are resolved.

EXAMPLE

This example clears AIS defect entries on port 1.

```
Console#clear ethernet cfm ais mpid 1 md voip ma rd
Console(config)#
```

show ethernet cfm configuration

This command displays CFM configuration settings, including global settings, SNMP traps, and interface settings.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm configuration {**global** | **traps** | **interface** *interface*}

global – Displays global settings including CFM global status, cross-check start delay, and link trace parameters.

traps – Displays the status of all continuity check and cross-check traps.

interface – Displays CFM status for the specified interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the global settings for CFM.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm configuration global
CFM Global Status          : Enabled
Crosscheck Start Delay     : 10 seconds
Linktrace Cache Status     : Enabled
Linktrace Cache Hold Time  : 100 minutes
Linktrace Cache Size       : 100 entries
Console#
```

This example shows the configuration status for continuity check and cross-check traps.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm configuration traps
CC MEP Up Trap                   :Disabled
CC MEP Down Trap                 :Disabled
CC Configure Trap                :Disabled
CC Loop Trap                     :Disabled
Cross Check MEP Unknown Trap :Disabled
Cross Check MEP Missing Trap :Disabled
Cross Check MA Up                :Disabled
Console#
```

Table 179: show ethernet cfm configuration traps - display description

Field	Description
CC MEP Up Trap	Sends a trap if a remote MEP is discovered and added to the local database, the port state of a previously discovered remote MEP changes, or a CCM is received from a remote MEP which as an expired entry in the archived database.
CC Mep Down Trap	Sends a trap if this device loses connectivity with a remote MEP, or connectivity has been restored to a remote MEP which has recovered from an error condition.
CC Configure Trap	Sends a trap if this device receives a CCM with the same MPID as its own but with a different source MAC address, indicating that a CFM configuration error exists.
CC Loop Trap	Sends a trap if this device receives a CCM with the same source MAC address and MPID as its own, indicating that a forwarding loop exists.
Cross Check MEP Unknown Trap	A CCM is received from a MEP that has not been configured as a DSAP (see the ethernet cfm mep command), manually configured as a remote MEP (see the mep crosscheck mpid command), nor learned through previous CCM messages.
Cross Check MEP Missing Trap	This device failed to receive three consecutive CCMs from another MEP in the same MA.
Cross Check MA Up	Generates a trap when all remote MEPs belonging to an MA come up.

This example shows the CFM status for port 1.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm configuration interface ethernet 1/1
Ethernet 1/1 CFM Status:Enabled
Console#
```

show ethernet cfm md

This command displays the configured maintenance domains.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm md [**level** *level*]

level – Maintenance level. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows all configured maintenance domains.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm md
MD Index  MD Name               Level  MIP Creation  Archive Hold Time (m.)
--------  --------------------  -----  ------------  ----------------------
       1  rd                        0  default                          100
Console#
```

show ethernet cfm ma

This command displays the configured maintenance associations.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm ma [**level** *level*]

level – Maintenance level. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

For a description of the values displayed in the CC Interval field, refer to the ethernet cfm cc ma interval command.

EXAMPLE

This example shows all configured maintenance associations.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm ma
MD Name         MA Index MA Name         Primary VID  CC Interval MIP Creation
--------------- -------- --------------- ----------- ----------- ------------
steve                  1 voip                      1           4 Default

Console#
```

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local

This command displays the maintenance points configured on this device.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local
{**mep** [**domain** *domain-name* | **interface** *interface* |
level *level-id*] | **mip** [**domain** *domain-name* | **level** *level-id*]}

mep – Displays only local maintenance end points.

mip – Displays only local maintenance intermediate points.

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

interface – Displays CFM status for the specified interface.

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

level-id – Maintenance level for this domain. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **mep** keyword with this command to display the MEPs configured on this device as DSAPs through the ethernet cfm mep command.
- Using the **mip** keyword with this command to display the MIPs generated on this device by the CFM protocol when the mip-creation method is set to either “default” or “explicit” by the ethernet cfm domain command or the ma index name command.

EXAMPLE

This example shows all MEPs configured on this device for maintenance domain rd.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep
MPID MD Name          Level Direct VLAN Port     CC Status MAC Address
---- ---------------- ----- ------ ---- -------- --------- -----------------
   1 rd                   0 UP        1 Eth 1/ 1 Enabled   00-12-CF-3A-A8-C0
Console#
```

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail mep

This command displays detailed CFM information about a local MEP in the continuity check database.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail mep [**domain** *domain-name* | **interface** *interface* | **level** *level-id*]

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

interface – Displays CFM status for the specified interface.

ethernet *unit/port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

level-id – Maintenance level for this domain. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows detailed information about the local MEP on port 1.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail mep interface
  ethernet 1/1
MEP Settings:
-------------
MPID                    : 1
MD Name                 : vopu
MA Name                 : r&d
MA Name Format          : Character String
Level                   : 0
Direction               : Up
Interface               : Eth 1/ 1
CC Status               : Enabled
MAC Address             : 00-E0-0C-00-00-FD
Defect Condition        : No Defect
Received RDI            : False
AIS Status              : Enabled
AIS Period              : 1 seconds
AIS Transmit Level      : Default
Suppress Alarm          : Disabled
Suppressing Alarms      : Disabled

Console#
```

Table 180: show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail mep - display

Field	Description
MPID	MEP identifier
MD Name	The maintenance domain for this entry.
MA Name	Maintenance association to which this remote MEP belongs
MA Name Format	The format of the Maintenance Association name, including primary VID, character string, unsigned Integer 16, or RFC 2865 VPN ID
Level	Maintenance level of the local maintenance point
Direction	The direction in which the MEP faces on the Bridge port (up or down).
Interface	The port to which this MEP is attached.
CC Status	Shows if the MEP will generate CCM messages.
MAC Address	MAC address of the local maintenance point. (If a CCM for the specified remote MEP has never been received or the local MEP record times out, the address will be set to the initial value of all Fs.)
Defect Condition	Shows the defect detected on the MEP.
Received RDI	Receive status of remote defect indication (RDI) messages on the MEP.
AIS Status	Shows if MEPs within the specified MA are enabled to send frames with AIS information following detection of defect conditions.
AIS Period	The interval at which AIS information is sent.
AIS Transmit Level	The maintenance level at which AIS information will be sent for the specified MEP.
Suppress Alarm	Shows if the specified MEP is configured to suppress sending frames containing AIS information following the detection of defect conditions.
Suppressing Alarms	Shows if the specified MEP is currently suppressing sending frames containing AIS information following the detection of defect conditions.

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail

This command displays detailed CFM information about a remote MEP in the continuity check database.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail
{**mac** *mac-address* | **mpid** *mpid*}
[**domain** *domain-name* | **level** *level-id* | **ma** *ma-name*]

mac-address – MAC address of a remote maintenance point. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx

mpid – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

level-id – Authorized maintenance level for this domain. (Range: 0-7) *ma-name* – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Use the **mpid** keyword with this command to display information about a specific maintenance point, or use the **mac** keyword to display information about all maintenance points that have the specified MAC address.

EXAMPLE

This example shows detailed information about the remote MEP designated by MPID 2.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail mpid 2
MAC Address            : 00-0D-54-FC-A2-73
Domain/Level           : voip / 3
MA Name                : rd
Primary VLAN           : 1
MPID                   : 2
Incoming Port          : Eth 1/ 2
CC Lifetime            : 645 seconds
Age of Last CC Message : 2 seconds
Frame Loss             : 137
CC Packet Statistics   : 647/1
Port State             : Up
Interface State        : Up
Crosscheck Status      : Enabled

Console#
```

Table 181: show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail - display

Field	Description
MAC Address	MAC address of the remote maintenance point. (If a CCM for the specified remote MEP has never been received or the remote MEP record times out, the address will be set to the initial value of all Fs.)
Domain/Level	Maintenance domain and level of the remote maintenance point
MA Name	Maintenance association to which this remote MEP belongs
Primary VLAN	VLAN to which this MEP belongs
MPID	MEP identifier
Incoming Port	Port to which this remote MEP is attached.
CC Lifetime	Length of time to hold messages about this MEP in the CCM database
Age of Last CC Message	Length of time the last CCM message about this MEP has been in the CCM database
Frame Loss	Percentage of transmitted frames lost
CC Packet Statistics (received/error)	The number of CCM packets received successfully and those with errors

Table 181: show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail - display

Field	Description
Port State	Port states include: Up – The port is functioning normally. Blocked – The port has been blocked by the Spanning Tree Protocol. No port state – Either no CCM has been received, or nor port status TLV was received in the last CCM.
Interface State	Interface states include: No Status – Either no CCM has been received, or no interface status TLV was received in the last CCM. Up – The interface is ready to pass packets. Down – The interface cannot pass packets. Testing – The interface is in some test mode. Unknown – The interface status cannot be determined for some reason. Dormant – The interface is not in a state to pass packets but is in a pending state, waiting for some external event. Not Present – Some component of the interface is missing. isLowerLayerDown – The interface is down due to state of the lower layer interfaces.
Crosscheck Status	Shows if crosscheck function has been enabled.

Continuity Check Operations

ethernet cfm cc ma interval

This command sets the transmission delay between continuity check messages (CCMs). Use the **no** form to restore the default settings.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm cc md *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name* **interval** *interval-level*

no ethernet cfm cc ma *ma-name* **interval**

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

interval-level – The transmission delay between connectivity check messages. The setting for this parameter is expressed as levels 4 through 7, which in turn map to specific intervals of time. (CCM lifetime field options: 4 - 1 second, 5 - 10 seconds, 6 - 1 minute, 7 - 10 minutes).

DEFAULT SETTING

4 (100 ms)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- CCMs provide a means to discover other MEPs and to detect connectivity failures in an MA. If any MEP fails to receive three consecutive CCMs from any other MEPs in its MA, a connectivity failure is registered. The interval at which CCMs are issued should therefore be configured to detect connectivity problems in a timely manner, as dictated by the nature and size of the MA.

- The maintenance of a MIP CCM database by a MIP presents some difficulty for bridges carrying a large number of Service Instances, and for whose MEPs are issuing CCMs at a high frequency. For this reason, slower CCM transmission rates may have to be used.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the transmission delay for continuity check messages to level 7 (60 seconds).

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm cc md voip ma rd interval 7
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ethernet cfm cc enable (1332)

ethernet cfm cc enable

This command enables the transmission of continuity check messages (CCMs) within a specified maintenance association. Use the **no** form to disable the transmission of these messages.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ethernet cfm cc enable md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- CCMs are multicast periodically by a MEP in order to discover other MEPs in the same MA, and to assure connectivity to all other MEPs/MIPs in the MA.

- Each CCM received is checked to verify that the MEP identifier field sent in the message does not match its own MEPID, which would indicate a duplicate MEP or network loop. If these error types are not found, the CCM is stored in the MEP's local database until aged out.

- If a maintenance point fails to receive three consecutive CCMs from any other MEP in the same MA, a connectivity failure is registered.

- If a maintenance point receives a CCM with an invalid MEPID or MA level or an MA level lower than its own, a failure is registered which indicates a configuration error or cross-connect error (i.e., overlapping MAs).

EXAMPLE

This example enables continuity check messages for the specified maintenance association.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm cc enable md voip ma rd
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc

This command enables SNMP traps for CFM continuity check events. Use the **no** form to disable these traps.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc** [**config** | **loop** | **mep-down** | **mep-up**]

config – Sends a trap if this device receives a CCM with the same MPID as its own but with a different source MAC address, indicating that a CFM configuration error exists.

loop – Sends a trap if this device receives a CCM with the same source MAC address and MPID as its own, indicating that a forwarding loop exists.

mep-down – Sends a trap if this device loses connectivity with a remote MEP, or connectivity has been restored to a remote MEP which has recovered from an error condition.

mep-up – Sends a trap if a remote MEP is discovered and added to the local database, the port state of a previously discovered remote MEP changes, or a CCM is received from a remote MEP which as an expired entry in the archived database.

DEFAULT SETTING

All continuity checks are enabled.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

All mep-up traps are suppressed when cross-checking of MEPs is enabled because cross-check traps include more detailed status information.

EXAMPLE

This example enables SNMP traps for mep-up events.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc mep-up
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ethernet cfm mep crosscheck (1339)

mep archive-hold-time

This command sets the time that data from a missing MEP is retained in the continuity check message (CCM) database before being purged. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mep archive-hold-time *hold-time*

hold-time – The time to retain data for a missing MEP. (Range: 1-65535 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING

100 minutes

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

A change to the hold time only applies to entries stored in the database after this command is entered.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the aging time for missing MEPs in the CCM database to 30 minutes.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#mep archive-hold-time 30
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote

This command clears the contents of the continuity check database.

SYNTAX

clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote [**domain** *domain-name* | **level** *level-id*]

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

level-id – Maintenance level. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Use this command without any keywords to clear all entries in the CCM database. Use the **domain** keyword to clear the CCM database for a specific domain, or the **level** keyword to clear it for a specific maintenance level.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote domain voip
Console#
```

clear ethernet cfm errors

This command clears continuity check errors logged for the specified maintenance domain or maintenance level.

SYNTAX

clear ethernet cfm errors [**domain** *domain-name* | **level** *level-id*]

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

level-id – Maintenance level. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Use this command without any keywords to clear all entries in the error database. Use the **domain** keyword to clear the error database for a specific domain, or the **level** keyword to clear it for a specific maintenance level.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ethernet cfm errors domain voip
Console#
```

show ethernet cfm errors

This command displays the CFM continuity check errors logged on this device.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm errors [**domain** *domain-name* | **level** *level-id*]

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

level-id – Authorized maintenance level for this domain. (Range: 0-7)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ethernet cfm errors
Level VLAN MPID Interface Remote MAC        Reason           MA Name
----- ---- ---- --------- ----------------- ---------------- ----------------
5       2    40 Eth 1/1   ab.2f.9c.00.05.01 LEAK             provider_1_2
Console#
```

Table 182: show ethernet cfm errors - display description

Field	Description
Level	Maintenance level associated with this entry.
VLAN	VLAN in which this error occurred.
MPID	Identifier of remote MEP.
Interface	Port at which the error was recorded
Remote MAC	MAC address of remote MEP.
Reason	Error types include: LEAK – MA *x* is associated with a specific VID list[*], one or more of the VIDs in this MA can pass through the bridge port, no MEP is configured facing outward (down) on any bridge port for this MA, and some other MA *y*, at a higher maintenance level, and associated with at least one of the VID(s) also in MA *x*, does have a MEP configured on the bridge port. VIDS – MA *x* is associated with a specific VID list[*] on this MA on the bridge port, and some other MA *y*, associated with at least one of the VID(s) also in MA *x*, also has an Up MEP configured facing inward (up) on some bridge port. EXCESS_LEV – The number of different MD levels at which MIPs are to be created on this port exceeds the bridge's capabilities. OVERLAP_LEV – A MEP is created for one VID at one maintenance level, but a MEP is configured on another VID at an equivalent or higher level, exceeding the bridge's capabilities.
MA	The maintenance association for this entry.

[*] This definition is based on the IEEE 802.1ag standard. Current software for this switch only supports a single VLAN per MA. However, since it may interact with other devices which support multiple VLAN assignments per MA, this error message may be reported.

Cross Check Operations

ethernet cfm mep crosscheck start-delay

This command sets the maximum delay that a device waits for remote MEPs to come up before starting the cross-check operation. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm mep crosscheck start-delay *delay*

delay – The time a device waits for remote MEPs to come up before the cross-check is started. (Range: 1-65535 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

30 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- This command sets the delay that a device waits for a remote MEP to come up, and it starts cross-checking the list of statically configure remote MEPs in the local maintenance domain against the MEPs learned through CCMs.

- The cross-check start delay should be configured to a value greater than or equal to the continuity check message interval to avoid generating unnecessary traps.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the maximum delay before starting the cross-check process.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm mep crosscheck start-delay 60
Console(config)#
```

snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck

This command enables SNMP traps for CFM continuity check events, in relation to the cross-check operations between statically configured MEPs and those learned via continuity check messages (CCMs). Use the **no** form to restore disable these traps.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck** [**ma-up** | **mep-missing** | **mep-unknown**]

ma-up – Sends a trap when all remote MEPs in an MA come up.

mep-missing – Sends a trap if the cross-check timer expires and no CCMs have been received from a remote MEP configured in the static list.

mep-unknown – Sends a trap if an unconfigured MEP comes up.

DEFAULT SETTING

All continuity checks are enabled.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- For this trap type to function, cross-checking must be enabled on the required maintenance associations using the ethernet cfm mep crosscheck command.
- A mep-missing trap is sent if cross-checking is enabled (with the ethernet cfm mep crosscheck command), and no CCM is received for a remote MEP configured in the static list (with the mep crosscheck mpid command).
- A mep-unknown trap is sent if cross-checking is enabled, and a CCM is received from a remote MEP that is not configured in the static list.
- A ma-up trap is sent if cross-checking is enabled, and a CCM is received from all remote MEPs configured in the static list for this maintenance association.

EXAMPLE

This example enables SNMP traps for mep-unknown events detected in cross-check operations.

```
Console(config)#snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck mep-unknown
Console(config)#
```

mep crosscheck mpid

This command statically defines a remote MEP in a maintenance association. Use the **no** form to remove a remote MEP.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **mep crosscheck mpid** *mpid* **ma** *ma-name*

mpid – Identifier for a maintenance end point which exists on another CFM-enabled device within the same MA. (Range: 1-8191)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

No remote MEPs are configured.

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to statically configure remote MEPs that exist inside the maintenance association. These remote MEPs are used in the cross-check operation to verify that all endpoints in the specified MA are operational.

- Remote MEPs can only be configured with this command if domain service access points (DSAPs) have already been created with the ethernet cfm mep command at the same maintenance level and in the same MA. DSAPs are MEPs that exist on the edge of the domain, and act as primary service access points for end-to-end cross-check, loop-back, and link-trace functions.

EXAMPLE

This example defines a static MEP for the specified maintenance association.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#ma index 1 name rd vlan 1
Console(config-ether-cfm)#mep crosscheck mpid 2 ma rd
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

ethernet cfm mep crosscheck

This command enables cross-checking between the static list of MEPs assigned to other devices within the same maintenance association and the MEPs learned through continuity check messages (CCMs). Use the **disable** keyword to stop the cross-check process.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm mep crosscheck {**enable** | **disable**} **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name*

enable – Starts the cross-check process.

disable – Stops the cross-check process.

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – MA name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Before using this command to start the cross-check process, first configure the remote MEPs that exist on other devices inside the maintenance association using the mep crosscheck mpid command. These remote MEPs are used in the cross-check operation to verify that all endpoints in the specified MA are operational.

- The cross-check process is disabled by default, and must be manually started using this command with the **enable** keyword.

EXAMPLE

This example enables cross-checking within the specified maintenance association.

```
Console#ethernet cfm mep crosscheck enable md voip ma rd
Console#
```

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote crosscheck

This command displays information about remote MEPs statically configured in a cross-check list.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote crosscheck [**domain** *domain-name* | **mpid** *mpid*]

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

mpid – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows all remote MEPs statically configured on this device.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote crosscheck
MPID  MA Name               Level  VLAN  MEP Up  Remote MAC
----  --------------------  -----  ----  ------  ------------------
   2  downtown                  4     2  Yes     00-0D-54-FC-A2-73
Console#
```

Link Trace Operations

ethernet cfm linktrace cache

This command enables caching of CFM data learned through link trace messages. Use the **no** form to disable caching.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ethernet cfm linktrace cache**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE
Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE
- A link trace message is a multicast CFM frame initiated by a MEP, and forwarded from MIP to MIP, with each MIP generating a link trace reply, up to the point at which the link trace message reaches its destination or can no longer be forwarded.

- Use this command to enable the link trace cache to store the results of link trace operations initiated on this device. Use the ethernet cfm linktrace command to transmit a link trace message.

- Link trace responses are returned from each MIP along the path and from the target MEP. Information stored in the cache includes the maintenance domain name, MA name, MEPID, sequence number, and TTL value.

EXAMPLE
This example enables link trace caching.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm linktrace cache
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm linktrace cache hold-time

This command sets the hold time for CFM link trace cache entries. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX
ethernet cfm linktrace cache hold-time *minutes*

minutes – The aging time for entries stored in the link trace cache. (Range: 1-65535 minutes)

DEFAULT SETTING
100 minutes

COMMAND MODE
Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE
Before setting the aging time for cache entries, the cache must first be enabled with the ethernet cfm linktrace cache command.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the aging time for entries in the link trace cache to 60 minutes.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm linktrace cache hold-time 60
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm linktrace cache size

This command sets the maximum size for the link trace cache. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm linktrace cache size *entries*

entries – The number of link trace responses stored in the link trace cache. (Range: 1-4095 entries)

DEFAULT SETTING

100 entries

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Before setting the cache size, the cache must first be enabled with the ethernet cfm linktrace cache command.
- If the cache reaches the maximum number of specified entries, or the size is set to a value less than the current number of stored entries, no new entries are added. To add additional entries, the cache size must first be increased with this command, or purged with the clear ethernet cfm linktrace-cache command.

EXAMPLE

This example limits the maximum size of the link trace cache to 500 entries.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm linktrace cache size 500
Console(config)#
```

ethernet cfm linktrace

This command sends CFM link trace messages to the MAC address of a remote MEP.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm linktrace {**dest-mep** *destination-mpid* | **src-mep** *source-mpid* {**dest-mep** *destination-mpid* | *mac-address*} | *mac-address*} **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name* [**ttl** *number*]

destination-mpid – The identifier of a remote MEP that is the target of the link trace message. (Range: 1-8191)

source-mpid – The identifier of a source MEP that will send the link trace message. (Range: 1-8191)

mac-address – MAC address of a remote MEP that is the target of the link trace message. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

number – The time to live of the linktrace message. (Range: 1-255 hops)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Link trace messages can be targeted to MEPs, not MIPs. Before sending a link trace message, be sure you have configured the target MEP for the specified MA.

- If the MAC address of target MEP has not been learned by any local MEP, then the linktrace may fail. Use the show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote crosscheck command to verify that a MAC address has been learned for the target MEP.

- Link trace messages (LTMs) are sent as multicast CFM frames, and forwarded from MIP to MIP, with each MIP generating a link trace reply, up to the point at which the LTM reaches its destination or can no longer be forwarded.

- Link trace messages are used to isolate faults. However, this task can be difficult in an Ethernet environment, since each node is connected through multipoint links. Fault isolation is even more challenging since the MAC address of the target node can age out in several minutes. This can cause the traced path to vary over time, or connectivity lost if faults cause the target MEP to be isolated from other MEPs in an MA.

- When using the command line or web interface, the source MEP used by to send a link trace message is chosen by the CFM protocol. However, when using SNMP, the source MEP can be specified by the user.

EXAMPLE

This example sends a link trace message to the specified MEP with a maximum hop count of 25.

```
Console#linktrace ethernet dest-mep 2 md voip ma rd ttl 25
Console#
```

clear ethernet cfm linktrace-cache

This command clears link trace messages logged on this device.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ethernet cfm linktrace-cache
Console#
```

show ethernet cfm linktrace-cache

This command displays the contents of the link trace cache.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ethernet cfm linktrace-cache
Hops MA             IP / Alias              Ingress MAC       Ing. Action Relay
                    Forwarded               Egress MAC        Egr. Action
---- -------------- ----------------------- ----------------- ----------- -----
   2 rd             192.168.0.6             00-12-CF-12-12-2D ingOk       Hit
                    Not Forwarded
Console#
```

Table 183: show ethernet cfm linktrace-cache - display description

Field	Description
Hops	The number hops taken to reach the target MEP.
MA	Name of the MA to which this device belongs.
IP/Alias	IP address or alias of the target device's CPU.
Forwarded	Shows whether or not this link trace message was forwarded. A message is not forwarded if received by the target MEP.
Ingress MAC	MAC address of the ingress port on the target device.
Egress MAC	MAC address of the egress port on the target device.

Table 183: show ethernet cfm linktrace-cache - display description

Field	Description
Ing. Action	Action taken on the ingress port: IngOk – The target data frame passed through to the MAC Relay Entity. IngDown – The bridge port's MAC_Operational parameter is false. This value could be returned, for example, by an operationally Down MEP that has another Down MEP at a higher MD level on the same bridge port that is causing the bridge port's MAC_Operational parameter to be false. IngBlocked – The ingress port can be identified, but the target data frame was not forwarded when received on this port due to active topology management, i.e., the bridge port is not in the forwarding state. IngVid – The ingress port is not in the member set of the LTM's VIDs, and ingress filtering is enabled, so the target data frame was filtered by ingress filtering.
Egr. Action	Action taken on the egress port: EgrOk – The targeted data frame was forwarded. EgrDown – The Egress Port can be identified, but that bridge port's MAC_Operational parameter is false. EgrBlocked – The egress port can be identified, but the data frame was not passed through the egress port due to active topology management, i.e., the bridge port is not in the forwarding state. EgrVid – The Egress Port can be identified, but the bridge port is not in the LTM's VID member set, and was therefore filtered by egress filtering.
Relay	Relay action: FDB – Target address found in forwarding database. MPDB – Target address found in the maintenance point database. HIT – Target located on this device.

Loopback Operations

ethernet cfm loopback

This command sends CFM loopback messages to a MAC address for a MEP or MIP.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm loopback {**dest-mep** *destination-mpid* | **src-mep** *source-mpid* {**dest-mep** *destination-mpid* | *mac-address*} | *mac-address*} **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name* [**count** *transmit-count*] [**size** *packet-size*]

destination-mpid – The identifier of a MEP that is the target of the loopback message. (Range: 1-8191)

source-mpid – The identifier of a source MEP that will send the loopback message. (Range: 1-8191)

mac-address – MAC address of the remote maintenance point that is the target of the loopback message. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters) *transmit-count* – The number of times the loopback message is sent. (Range: 1-1024)

packet-size – The size of the loopback message. (Range: 64-1518 bytes)

DEFAULT SETTING

Loop back count: One loopback message is sent.
Loop back size: 64 bytes

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command to test the connectivity between maintenance points. If the continuity check database does not have an entry for the specified maintenance point, an error message will be displayed.
- The point from which the loopback message is transmitted (i.e., the DSAP) and the target maintenance point specified in this command must be within the same MA.
- Loop back messages can be used for fault verification and isolation after automatic detection of a fault or receipt of some other error report. Loopback messages can also used to confirm the successful restoration or initiation of connectivity. The receiving maintenance point should respond to the loop back message with a loopback reply.
- When using the command line or web interface, the source MEP used by to send a loopback message is chosen by the CFM protocol. However, when using SNMP, the source MEP can be specified by the user.

EXAMPLE

This example sends a loopback message to the specified remote MEP.

```
Console#ethernet cfm loopback dest-mep 1 md voip ma rd
Console#
```

Fault Generator Operations

mep fault-notify alarm-time

This command sets the time a defect must exist before a fault alarm is issued. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mep fault-notify alarm-time *alarm-time*

no fault-notify alarm-time

alarm-time – The time that one or more defects must be present before a fault alarm is generated. (Range: 3-10 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

3 seconds

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

A fault alarm is issued when the MEP fault notification generator state machine detects that a time period configured by this command has passed with one or more defects indicated, and fault alarms are enabled at or above the priority level set by the mep fault-notify lowest-priority command.

EXAMPLE

This example set the delay time before generating a fault alarm.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#mep fault-notify alarm-time 10
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

mep fault-notify lowest-priority

This command sets the lowest priority defect that is allowed to generate a fault alarm. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mep fault-notify lowest-priority *priority*

no fault-notify lowest-priority

priority – Lowest priority default allowed to generate a fault alarm. (Range: 1-6)

DEFAULT SETTING

Priority level 2

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- A fault alarm can generate an SNMP notification. It is issued when the MEP fault notification generator state machine detects that a configured time period (see the mep fault-notify alarm-time command) has passed with one or more defects indicated, and fault alarms are enabled at or above the priority level set by this command. The state machine transmits no further fault alarms until it is reset by the passage of a configured time period (see the mep fault-notify reset-time command) without a defect indication. The normal procedure upon receiving a fault alarm is to inspect the reporting MEP's managed objects using an appropriate SNMP software tool, diagnose the fault, correct it, re-examine the MEP's managed objects to see whether the MEP fault notification generator state machine has been reset, and repeat those steps until the fault is resolved.

- Only the highest priority defect currently detected is reported in the fault alarm.
- Priority defects include the following items:

Table 184: Remote MEP Priority Levels

Priority Level	Level Name	Description
1	allDef	All defects.
2	macRemErrXcon	DefMACstatus, DefRemoteCCM, DefErrorCCM, or DefXconCCM.
3	remErrXcon	DefErrorCCM, DefXconCCM or DefRemoteCCM.
4	errXcon	DefErrorCCM or DefXconCCM.
5	xcon	DefXconCCM
6	noXcon	No defects DefXconCCM or lower are to be reported.

Table 185: MEP Defect Descriptions

Field	Description
DefMACstatus	Either some remote MEP is reporting its Interface Status TLV as not isUp, or all remote MEPs are reporting a Port Status TLV that contains some value other than psUp.
DefRemoteCCM	The MEP is not receiving valid CCMs from at least one of the remote MEPs.
DefErrorCCM	The MEP has received at least one invalid CCM whose CCM Interval has not yet timed out.
DefXconCCM	The MEP has received at least one CCM from either another MAID or a lower MD Level whose CCM Interval has not yet timed out.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the lowest priority defect that will generate a fault alarm.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#mep fault-notify lowest-priority 1
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

mep fault-notify reset-time

This command configures the time after a fault alarm has been issued, and no defect exists, before another fault alarm can be issued. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

mep fault-notify reset-time *reset-time*

no fault-notify reset-time

reset-time – The time that must pass without any further defects indicated before another fault alarm can be generated.
(Range: 3-10 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 seconds

COMMAND MODE

CFM Domain Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example sets the reset time after which another fault alarm can be generated.

```
Console(config)#ethernet cfm domain index 1 name voip level 3
Console(config-ether-cfm)#mep fault-notify reset-time 7
Console(config-ether-cfm)#
```

show ethernet cfm fault-notify-generator

This command displays configuration settings for the fault notification generator.

SYNTAX

show ethernet cfm fault-notify-generator mep *mpid*

mpid – Maintenance end point identifier. (Range: 1-8191)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example shows the fault notification settings configured for one MEP.

```
Console#show ethernet cfm fault-notify-generator mep 1
MD Name      MA Name      Highest Defect Lowest Alarm  Alarm Time Reset Time
------------ ------------ -------------- ------------- ---------- ----------
        voip           rd none           macRemErrXcon      3sec.     10sec.
Console#
```

Table 186: show fault-notify-generator - display description

Field	Description
MD Name	The maintenance domain for this entry.
MA Name	The maintenance association for this entry.
Hihest Defect	The highest defect that will generate a fault alarm. (This is disabled by default.)
Lowest Alarm	The lowest defect that will generate a fault alarm (see the mep fault-notify lowest-priority command).
Alarm Time	The time a defect must exist before a fault alarm is issued (see the mep fault-notify alarm-time, command).
Reset Time	The time after a fault alarm has been issued, and no defect exists, before another fault alarm can be issued (see the mep fault-notify reset-time command).

Delay Measure Operations

ethernet cfm delay-measure two-way

This command sends periodic delay-measure requests to a specified MEP within a maintenance association.

SYNTAX

ethernet cfm delay-measure two-way [**src-mep** *source-mpid*] {**dest-mep** *destination-mpid* | *mac-address*} **md** *domain-name* **ma** *ma-name* [**count** *transmit-count*] [**interval** *interval*] [**size** *packet-size*] [**timeout** *timeout*]

source-mpid – The identifier of a source MEP that will send the delay-measure message. (Range: 1-8191)

destination-mpid – The identifier of a remote MEP that is the target of the delay-measure message. (Range: 1-8191)

mac-address – MAC address of a remote MEP that is the target of the delay-measure message. This address can be entered in either of the following formats: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx or xxxxxxxxxxxx

domain-name – Domain name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

ma-name – Maintenance association name. (Range: 1-43 alphanumeric characters)

count – The number of times to retry sending the message if no response is received before the specified timeout. (Range: 1-5)

interval – The transmission delay between delay-measure messages. (Range: 1-5 seconds)

packet-size – The size of the delay-measure message. (Range: 64-1518 bytes)

timeout - The timeout to wait for a response. (Range: 1-5 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

Count: 5
Interval: 1 second

Size: 64 bytes
Timeout: 5 seconds

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Delay measurement can be used to measure frame delay and frame delay variation between MEPs.

- A local MEP must be configured for the same MA before you can use this command.

- If a MEP is enabled to generate frames with delay measurement (DM) information, it periodically sends DM frames to its peer MEP in the same MA., and expects to receive DM frames back from it.

- Frame delay measurement can be made only for two-way measurements, where the MEP transmits a frame with DM request information with the TxTimeStampf (Timestamp at the time of sending a frame with DM request information), and the receiving MEP responds with a frame with DM reply information with TxTimeStampf copied from the DM request information, RxTimeStampf (Timestamp at the time of receiving a frame with DM request information), and TxTimeStampb (Timestamp at the time of transmitting a frame with DM reply information):

  Frame Delay = (RxTimeStampb-TxTimeStampf)-(TxTimeStampb-RxTimeStampf)

- The MEP can also make two-way frame delay variation measurements based on its ability to calculate the difference between two subsequent two-way frame delay measurements.

EXAMPLE

This example sends periodic delay-measure requests to a remote MEP.

```
Console#ethernet cfm delay-measure two-way dest-mep 1 md voip ma rd
Type ESC to abort.
Sending 5 Ethernet CFM delay measurement message, timeout is 5 sec.
Sequence  Delay Time (ms.)  Delay Variation (ms.)
--------  ----------------  ---------------------
       1              < 10                      0
       2              < 10                      0
       3              < 10                      0
       4                40                     40
       5              < 10                     40
Success rate is 100% (5/5), delay time min/avg/max=0/8/40 ms.
Average frame delay variation is 16 ms.
Console#
```

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OAM COMMANDS

The switch provides OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance) remote management tools required to monitor and maintain the links to subscriber CPEs (Customer Premise Equipment). This section describes functions including enabling OAM for selected ports, loop back testing, and displaying device information.

Table 187: OAM Commands

Command	Function	Mode
efm oam	Enables OAM services	IC
efm oam critical-link-event	Enables reporting of critical event or dying gasp	IC
efm oam link-monitor frame	Enables reporting of errored frame link events	IC
efm oam link-monitor frame threshold	Sets the threshold for errored frame link events	IC
efm oam link-monitor frame window	Sets the monitor period for errored frame link events	IC
efm oam mode	Sets the OAM operational mode to active or passive	IC
clear efm oam counters	Clears statistical counters for various OAMPDU message types	PE
clear efm oam event-log	Clears all entries from the OAM event log for the specified port	PE
efm oam remote-loopback	Initiates or terminates remote loopback test	PE
efm oam remote-loopback test	Performs remote loopback test, sending a specified number of packets	PE
show efm oam counters interface	Displays counters for various OAM PDU message types	NE,PE
show efm oam event-log interface	Displays OAM event log	NE,PE
show efm oam remote-loopback interface	Displays results of OAM remote loopback test	NE,PE
show efm oam status interface	Displays OAM configuration settings and event counters	NE,PE
show efm oam status remote interface	Displays information about attached OAM-enabled devices	NE,PE

efm oam

This command enables OAM functions on the specified port. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **efm oam**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- If the remote device also supports OAM, both exchange Information OAMPDUs to establish an OAM link.
- Not all CPEs support OAM functions, and OAM is therefore disabled by default. If the CPE attached to a port supports OAM, then this functionality must first be enabled by the **efm oam** command to gain access to other remote configuration functions.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#efm oam
Console(config-if)#
```

efm oam critical-link-event

This command enables reporting of critical event or dying gasp. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **efm oam critical-link-event** {**critical-event** | **dying-gasp**}

critical-event - If a critical event occurs, the local OAM entity (this switch) indicates this to its peer by setting the appropriate flag in the next OAMPDU to be sent and stores this information in its OAM event log.

dying-gasp - If an unrecoverable condition occurs, the local OAM entity indicates this by immediately sending a trap message.

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Critical events are vendor-specific and may include various failures, such as abnormal voltage fluctuations, out-of-range temperature detected, fan failure, CRC error in flash memory, insufficient memory, or other hardware faults.

- Dying gasp events are caused by an unrecoverable failure, such as a power failure or device reset.

NOTE: When system power fails, the switch will always send a dying gasp trap message prior to power down.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#efm oam critical-link-event dying-gasp
Console(config-if)#
```

efm oam link-monitor frame

This command enables reporting of errored frame link events. Use the **no** form to disable this function.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **efm oam link-monitor frame**

DEFAULT SETTING

Enabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- An errored frame is a frame in which one or more bits are errored.

- If this feature is enabled and an errored frame link event occurs, the local OAM entity (this switch) sends an Event Notification OAMPDU.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#efm oam link-monitor frame
Console(config-if)#
```

efm oam link-monitor frame threshold

This command sets the threshold for errored frame link events. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

efm oam link-monitor frame threshold *count*

no efm oam link-monitor frame threshold

count - The threshold for errored frame link events. (Range: 1-65535)

DEFAULT SETTING

1

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

If this feature is enabled, an event notification message is sent if the threshold is reached or exceeded within the period specified by the efm oam link-monitor frame window command (page 1356). The Errored Frame Event TLV includes the number of errored frames detected during the specified period.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#efm oam link-monitor frame threshold 5
Console(config-if)#
```

efm oam link-monitor frame window

This command sets the monitor period for errored frame link events. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

efm oam link-monitor frame window *size*

no efm oam link-monitor frame window

size - The period of time in which to check the reporting threshold for errored frame link events. (Range: 10-65535 units of 10 milliseconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

10 (units of 100 milliseconds) = 1 second

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

If this feature is enabled, an event notification message is sent if the threshold specified by the efm oam link-monitor frame threshold command (page 1356) is reached or exceeded within the period specified by this command. The Errored Frame Event TLV includes the number of errored frames detected during the specified period.

EXAMPLE

This example set the window size to 5 seconds.

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#efm oam link-monitor frame window 50
Console(config-if)#
```

efm oam mode

This command sets the OAM mode on the specified port. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

efm oam mode {**active** | **passive**}

no efm oam mode

active - All OAM functions are enabled.

passive - All OAM functions are enabled, except for OAM discovery, and sending loopback control OAMPDUs.

DEFAULT SETTING

Active

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

When set to active mode, the selected interface will initiate the OAM discovery process. When in passive mode, it can only respond to discovery messages.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#efm oam mode active
Console(config-if)#
```

clear efm oam counters

This command clears statistical counters for various OAMPDU message types.

SYNTAX

clear efm oam counters [*interface-list*]

interface-list - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear efm oam counters
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show efm oam counters interface (1361)

clear efm oam event-log

This command clears all entries from the OAM event log for the specified port.

SYNTAX

clear efm oam event-log [*interface-list*]

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear efm oam event-log
Console#
```

efm oam remote-loopback

This command starts or stops OAM loopback test mode to the attached CPE.

SYNTAX

efm oam remote-loopback {**start** | **stop**} *interface*

start - Starts remote loopback test mode.

stop - Stops remote loopback test mode.

interface - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- OAM remote loop back can be used for fault localization and link performance testing. Statistics from both the local and remote DTE can be queried and compared at any time during loop back testing.
- Use the **efm oam remote-loopback start** command to start OAM remote loop back test mode on the specified port. Afterwards, use the efm oam remote-loopback test command (page 1360) to start sending test packets. Then use the **efm oam remote loopback stop** command to terminate testing (if test packets are still being sent) and to terminate loop back test mode.
- The port that you specify to run this test must be connected to a peer OAM device capable of entering into OAM remote loopback mode. During a remote loopback test, the remote OAM entity loops back every frame except for OAMPDUs and pause frames.
- During loopback testing, both the switch and remote device are permitted to send OAMPDUs to the peer device and to process any OAMPDUs received from the peer.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#efm oam remote-loopback start 1/1
Loopback operation is processing, please wait.
Enter loopback mode succeeded.
Console#
```

efm oam remote-loopback test

This command performs a remote loopback test, sending a specified number of packets.

Syntax

efm oam remote-loopback test *interface* [*number-of-packets* [*packet-size*]]

interface - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

number-of-packets - Number of packets to send. (Range: 1-99999999)

packet-size - Size of packets to send. (Range: 64-1518 bytes)

Default Setting

Number of packets: 10,000

Packet size: 64 bytes

Command Mode

Privileged Exec

Command Usage

- You can use this command to perform an OAM remote loopback test on the specified port. The port that you specify to run this test must be connected to a peer OAM device capable of entering into OAM remote loopback mode. During a remote loopback test, the remote OAM entity loops back every frame except for OAMPDUs and pause frames.

- OAM remote loopback can be used for fault localization and link performance testing. Statistics from both the local and remote DTE can be queried and compared at any time during loopback testing.

- A summary of the test is displayed after it is finished.

Example

```
Console#efm oam remote-loopback test 1/1
Loopback test is processing, press ESC to suspend.
....
Port OAM loopback Tx OAM loopback Rx Loss Rate
---- --------------- --------------- ---------
1/2             1990            1016   48.94 %
Console#
```

show efm oam counters interface

This command displays counters for various OAM PDU message types.

SYNTAX

show efm oam counters interface [*interface-list*]

interface-list - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show efm oam counters interface 1/1
Port OAMPDU Type            TX         RX
---- --------------------- ---------- ----------
1/1  Information            1121       1444
1/1  Event Notification     0          0
1/1  Loopback Control       1          0
1/1  Organization Specific  76         0
Console#
```

show efm oam event-log interface

This command displays the OAM event log for the specified port(s) or for all ports that have logs.

show efm oam event-log interface [*interface-list*]

interface-list - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- When a link event occurs, no matter whether the location is local or remote, this information is entered in the OAM event log.

- When the log system becomes full, older events are automatically deleted to make room for new entries.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show efm oam event-log interface 1/1
OAM event log of Eth 1/1:
 00:24:07 2001/01/01
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Dying Gasp at Remote"
Console#
```

This command can show OAM link status changes for link partner as shown in this example.

```
Console#show efm oam event-log interface 1/1
OAM event log of Eth 1/1:
 10:22:55 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Connection to remote device is up at Local"
 10:22:44 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Connection to remote device is down at Local"
    <--- When the link is down,this event will be written to OAM event-log
 10:20:02 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Connection to remote device is up at Local"
    <--- When the link is up,this event will be written to OAM event-log,
Console#clear efm oam event-log
    <--- Use he "clear efm oam event-log” command to clear the event-log.
Console#show efm oam event-log interface 1/1
Console#
```

This command can show OAM dying gasp changes for link partner as shown in this example.

```
Console#show efm oam event-log interface 1/1
   <--- When dying gasp happens and the switch get these packets, it will log
        this event in OAM event-log.
OAM event log of Eth 1/1:
 10:27:21 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Connection to remote device is down at Local"
 10:27:20 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Dying Gasp occurred at Remote"
Console#show efm oam event-log interface 1/1
OAM event log of Eth 1/1:
 10:28:31 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Connection to remote device is up at Local"
 10:28:28 2013/09/13
 "Unit 1, Port 1: Dying Gasp clear occurred at Remote"
   <--- When the remote device comes up, the switch will get OAM packets
        without the dying gasp bit and display "dying gasp event clear".
Console#
```

show efm oam remote-loopback interface

This command displays the results of an OAM remote loopback test.

SYNTAX

show efm oam remote-loopback interface [*interface-list*]

interface-list - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show efm oam remote-loopback interface 1/1
Port OAM loopback Tx OAM loopback Rx Loss Rate
---- --------------- --------------- ---------
1/1            10000            9999    0.01 %
Console#
```

show efm oam status interface

This command displays OAM configuration settings and event counters.

SYNTAX

show efm oam status interface [*interface-list*] [**brief**]

interface - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

brief - Displays a brief list of OAM configuration states.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show efm oam status interface 1/1
OAM information of Eth 1/1:
 Basic Information:
  Admin State                      : Enabled
  Operation State                  : Operational
  Mode                             : Active
  Remote Loopback                  : Disabled
  Remote Loopback Status           : No loopback
  Dying Gasp                       : Enabled
  Critical Event                   : Enabled
  Link Monitor (Errored Frame)     : Enabled
 Link Monitor:
  Errored Frame Window (100msec) : 10
  Errored Frame Threshold        : 1
Console#show efm oam status interface 1/1 brief
$ = local OAM in loopback
* = remote OAM in loopback

Port Admin   Mode    Remote   Dying   Critical Errored
     State           Loopback Gasp    Event    Frame
---- ------- ------- -------- ------- -------- -------
1/1  Enabled Active  Disabled Enabled Enabled  Enabled
Console#
```

show efm oam status remote interface

This command displays information about attached OAM-enabled devices.

SYNTAX

show efm oam status remote interface [*interface-list*]

interface-list - *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number or list of ports. To enter a list, separate nonconsecutive port identifiers with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports. (Range: 1-28/52)

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show efm oam status remote interface 1/1
Port MAC Address       OUI    Remote   Unidirectional Link    MIB Variable
                              Loopback                Monitor Retrieval
---- ----------------- ------ -------- -------------- ------- ------------
1/1  00-12-CF-6A-07-F6 000084 Enabled  Disabled       Enabled Disabled
Console#
```

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DOMAIN NAME SERVICE COMMANDS

These commands are used to configure Domain Naming System (DNS) services. Entries can be manually configured in the DNS domain name to IP address mapping table, default domain names configured, or one or more name servers specified to use for domain name to address translation.

Note that domain name services will not be enabled until at least one name server is specified with the ip name-server command and domain lookup is enabled with the ip domain-lookup command.

Table 188: Address Table Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip domain-list	Defines a list of default domain names for incomplete host names	GC
ip domain-lookup	Enables DNS-based host name-to-address translation	GC
ip domain-name	Defines a default domain name for incomplete host names	GC
ip host	Creates a static IPv4 host name-to-address mapping	GC
ip name-server	Specifies the address of one or more name servers to use for host name-to-address translation	GC
ipv6 host	Creates a static IPv6 host name-to-address mapping	GC
clear dns cache	Clears all entries from the DNS cache	PE
clear host	Deletes entries from the host name-to-address table	PE
show dns	Displays the configuration for DNS services	PE
show dns cache	Displays entries in the DNS cache	PE
show hosts	Displays the static host name-to-address mapping table	PE

ip domain-list

This command defines a list of domain names that can be appended to incomplete host names (i.e., host names passed from a client that are not formatted with dotted notation). Use the **no** form to remove a name from this list.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip domain-list** *name*

name - Name of the host. Do not include the initial dot that separates the host name from the domain name. (Range: 1-127 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Domain names are added to the end of the list one at a time.
- When an incomplete host name is received by the DNS service on this switch, it will work through the domain list, appending each domain name in the list to the host name, and checking with the specified name servers for a match.
- If there is no domain list, the domain name specified with the ip domain-name command is used. If there is a domain list, the default domain name is not used.

EXAMPLE

This example adds two domain names to the current list and then displays the list.

```
Console(config)#ip domain-list sample.com.jp
Console(config)#ip domain-list sample.com.uk
Console(config)#end
Console#show dns
Domain Lookup Status:
    DNS Disabled
Default Domain Name:
    sample.com
Domain Name List:
    sample.com.jp
    sample.com.uk
Name Server List:
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip domain-name (1367)

ip domain-lookup

This command enables DNS host name-to-address translation. Use the **no** form to disable DNS.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip domain-lookup**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- At least one name server must be specified before DNS can be enabled.

- If all name servers are deleted, DNS will automatically be disabled.

EXAMPLE

This example enables DNS and then displays the configuration.

```
Console(config)#ip domain-lookup
Console(config)#end
Console#show dns
Domain Lookup Status:
    DNS Enabled
Default Domain Name:
    sample.com
Domain Name List:
    sample.com.jp
    sample.com.uk
Name Server List:
    192.168.1.55
    10.1.0.55
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip domain-name (1367)
ip name-server (1369)

ip domain-name

This command defines the default domain name appended to incomplete host names (i.e., host names passed from a client that are not formatted with dotted notation). Use the **no** form to remove the current domain name.

SYNTAX

ip domain-name *name*

no ip domain-name

name - Name of the host. Do not include the initial dot that separates the host name from the domain name.
(Range: 1-127 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip domain-name sample.com
Console(config)#end
Console#show dns
Domain Lookup Status:
    DNS Disabled
Default Domain Name:
    sample.com
Domain Name List:
```

```
Name Server List:
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip domain-list (1365)
ip name-server (1369)
ip domain-lookup (1366)

ip host

This command creates a static entry in the DNS table that maps a host name to an IPv4 address. Use the **no** form to remove an entry.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip host** *name address*

name - Name of an IPv4 host. (Range: 1-100 characters)

address - Corresponding IPv4 address.

DEFAULT SETTING

No static entries

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

Use the **no ip host** command to clear static entries, or the clear host command to clear dynamic entries.

EXAMPLE

This example maps an IPv4 address to a host name.

```
Console(config)#ip host rd5 192.168.1.55
Console(config)#end
Console#show hosts
No.  Flag Type    IP Address           TTL   Domain
---- ---- ------- -------------------- ----- ------------------------------
   0    2 Address 192.168.1.55               rd5
Console#
```

ip name-server

This command specifies the address of one or more domain name servers to use for name-to-address resolution. Use the **no** form to remove a name server from this list.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ip name-server** *server-address1* [*server-address2* … *server-address6*]

server-address1 - IPv4 or IPv6 address of domain-name server.

server-address2 … *server-address6* - IPv4 or IPv6 address of additional domain-name servers.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The listed name servers are queried in the specified sequence until a response is received, or the end of the list is reached with no response.

EXAMPLE

This example adds two domain-name servers to the list and then displays the list.

```
Console(config)#ip name-server 192.168.1.55 10.1.0.55
Console(config)#end
Console#show dns
Domain Lookup Status:
    DNS disabled
Default Domain Name:
    sample.com
Domain Name List:
    sample.com.jp
    sample.com.uk
Name Server List:
    192.168.1.55
    10.1.0.55
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip domain-name (1367)
ip domain-lookup (1366)

ipv6 host

This command creates a static entry in the DNS table that maps a host name to an IPv6 address. Use the **no** form to remove an entry.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 host** *name ipv6-address*

name - Name of an IPv6 host. (Range: 1-100 characters)

ipv6-address - Corresponding IPv6 address. This address must be entered according to RFC 2373 "IPv6 Addressing Architecture," using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

DEFAULT SETTING

No static entries

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

EXAMPLE

This example maps an IPv6 address to a host name.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 host rd6 2001:0db8:1::12
Console(config)#end
Console#show hosts
No.  Flag Type    IP Address            TTL   Domain
---- ---- ------- --------------------  ----- -------------------------------
   0    2 Address 192.168.1.55                rd5
   1    2 Address 2001:DB8:1::12              rd6
Console#
```

clear dns cache

This command clears all entries in the DNS cache.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear dns cache
Console#show dns cache
No.     Flag    Type    IP Address      TTL     Domain
------- ------- ------- --------------- ------- --------
Console#
```

clear host

This command deletes dynamic entries from the DNS table.

SYNTAX

clear host {*name* | *}

name - Name of the host. (Range: 1-100 characters)

* - Removes all entries.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

Use the **clear host** command to clear dynamic entries, or the no ip host command to clear static entries.

EXAMPLE

This example clears all dynamic entries from the DNS table.

```
Console(config)#clear host *
Console(config)#
```

show dns

This command displays the configuration of the DNS service.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show dns
Domain Lookup Status:
    DNS enabled
Default Domain Name:
    sample.com
Domain Name List:
    sample.com.jp
    sample.com.uk
Name Server List:
    192.168.1.55
    10.1.0.55
Console#
```

show dns cache

This command displays entries in the DNS cache.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show dns cache
No.     Flag    Type    IP Address      TTL     Host
------- ------- ------- --------------- ------- --------
      3       4 Host    209.131.36.158      115 www-real.wa1.b.yahoo.com
      4       4 CNAME   POINTER TO:3        115 www.yahoo.com
      5       4 CNAME   POINTER TO:3        115 www.wa1.b.yahoo.com
Console#
```

Table 189: show dns cache - display description

Field	Description
No.	The entry number for each resource record.
Flag	The flag is always “4” indicating a cache entry and therefore unreliable.
Type	This field includes “Host” which specifies the primary name for the owner, and “CNAME” which specifies multiple domain names (or aliases) which are mapped to the same IP address as an existing entry.
IP Address	The IP address associated with this record.
TTL	The time to live reported by the name server.
Host	The host name associated with this record.

show hosts

This command displays the static host name-to-address mapping table.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

Note that a host name will be displayed as an alias if it is mapped to the same address(es) as a previously configured entry.

```
Console#show hosts
No.  Flag Type    IP Address           TTL   Domain
---- ---- ------- --------------------  ----- -------------------------------
   0    2 Address 192.168.1.55                rd5
   1    2 Address 2001:DB8:1::12              rd6
   3    4 Address 209.131.36.158           65 www-real.wa1.b.yahoo.com
   4    4 CNAME   POINTER TO:3             65 www.yahoo.com
   5    4 CNAME   POINTER TO:3             65 www.wa1.b.yahoo.com
Console#
```

Table 190: show hosts - display description

Field	Description
No.	The entry number for each resource record.
Flag	The field displays “2” for a static entry, or “4” for a dynamic entry stored in the cache.
Type	This field includes “Address” which specifies the primary name for the owner, and “CNAME” which specifies multiple domain names (or aliases) which are mapped to the same IP address as an existing entry.
IP Address	The IP address associated with this record.
TTL	The time to live reported by the name server. This field is always blank for static entries.
Domain	The domain name associated with this record.

43 DHCP COMMANDS

These commands are used to configure Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) client and relay functions. Any VLAN interface on this switch can be configured to automatically obtain an IP address through DHCP. This switch can also be configured to relay DHCP client configuration requests to a DHCP server on another network.

Table 191: DHCP Commands

Command Group	Function
DHCP Client	Allows interfaces to dynamically acquire IP address information
DHCP Relay Option 82	Relays DHCP requests from local hosts to a remote DHCP server

DHCP CLIENT

Use the commands in this section to allow the switch's VLAN interfaces to dynamically acquire IP address information.

Table 192: DHCP Client Commands

Command	Function	Mode
DHCP for IPv4		
ip dhcp client class-id	Specifies the DHCP client identifier for an interface	IC
ip dhcp restart client	Submits a BOOTP or DHCP client request	PE
DHCP for IPv6		
ipv6 dhcp client rapid-commit vlan	Specifies the Rapid Commit option for DHCPv6 message exchange	GC
ipv6 dhcp restart client vlan	Submits a DHCPv6 client request	PE
show ipv6 dhcp duid	Shows the DHCP Unique Identifier for this switch	PE
show ipv6 dhcp vlan	Shows DHCPv6 information for specified interface	PE

DHCP for IPv4

ip dhcp client class-id

This command specifies the DCHP client vendor class identifier for the current interface. Use the **no** form to remove the class identifier from the DHCP packet.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp client class-id [**text** *text* | **hex** *hex*]

no ip dhcp client class-id

text - A text string. (Range: 1-32 characters)

hex - A hexadecimal value. (Range: 1-64 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Class identifier option enabled, with the name ECS3510-28T

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command without a keyword to restore the default setting.
- This command is used to identify the vendor class and configuration of the switch to the DHCP server, which then uses this information to decide on how to service the client or the type of information to return.
- The general framework for this DHCP option is set out in RFC 2132 (Option 60). This information is used to convey configuration settings or other identification information about a client, but the specific string to use should be supplied by your service provider or network administrator.
- The server should reply with Option 66 attributes, including the TFTP server name and boot file name.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 2
Console(config-if)#ip dhcp client class-id hex 0000e8666572
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp restart client (1377)

ip dhcp restart client

This command submits a BOOTP or DHCP client request.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- This command issues a BOOTP or DHCP client request for any IP interface that has been set to BOOTP or DHCP mode through the ip address command.
- DHCP requires the server to reassign the client's last address if available.
- If the BOOTP or DHCP server has been moved to a different domain, the network portion of the address provided to the client will be based on this new domain.

EXAMPLE

In the following example, the device is reassigned the same address.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ip address dhcp
Console(config-if)#exit
Console#ip dhcp restart client
Console#show ip interface
VLAN 1 is Administrative Up - Link Up
  Address is 00-E0-00-00-00-01
  Index: 1001, MTU: 1500
  Address Mode is DHCP
  IP Address: 192.168.0.2 Mask: 255.255.255.0
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip address (1388)

DHCP for IPv6

ipv6 dhcp client rapid-commit vlan

This command specifies the Rapid Commit option for DHCPv6 message exchange for all DHCPv6 client requests submitted from the specified interface. Use the **no** form to disable this option.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 dhcp client rapid-commit vlan** *vlan-id*

vlan-id - VLAN ID, specified as a single number, a range of consecutive numbers separated by a hyphen, or multiple numbers separated by commas. (Range: 1-4094; Maximum command length: 300 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- DHCPv6 clients can obtain configuration parameters from a server through a normal four-message exchange (solicit, advertise, request, reply), or through a rapid two-message exchange (solicit, reply). The rapid-commit option must be enabled on both client and server for the two-message exchange to be used.

- This command allows two-message exchange method for prefix delegation. When enabled, DCHPv6 client requests submitted from the specified interface will include the rapid commit option in all solicit messages.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 dhcp client rapid-commit vlan 2
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 dhcp restart client vlan

This command submits a DHCPv6 client request.

SYNTAX

ipv6 dhcp restart client vlan *vlan-id*

vlan-id - VLAN ID, specified as a single number, a range of consecutive numbers separated by a hyphen, or multiple numbers separated by commas. (Range: 1-4094)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- This command starts the DHCPv6 client process if it is not yet running by submitting requests for configuration information through the specified interface(s). When DHCPv6 is restarted, the switch may attempt to acquire an IP address prefix through stateful address auto-configuration. If the router advertisements have the “other stateful configuration” flag set, the switch may also attempt to acquire other non-address configuration information (such as a default gateway or DNS server) when DHCPv6 is restarted.

  Prior to submitting a client request to a DHCPv6 server, the switch should be configured with a link-local address using the ipv6 address autoconfig command. The state of the Managed Address Configuration flag (M flag) and Other Stateful Configuration flag (O flag) received in Router Advertisement messages will determine the information this switch should attempt to acquire from the DHCPv6 server as described below.

- Both M and O flags are set to 1:

  DHCPv6 is used for both address and other configuration settings.

  This combination is known as DHCPv6 stateful, in which a DHCPv6 server assigns stateful addresses to IPv6 hosts.

- The M flag is set to 0, and the O flag is set to 1:

  DHCPv6 is used only for other configuration settings.

  Neighboring routers are configured to advertise non-link-local address prefixes from which IPv6 hosts derive stateless addresses.

  This combination is known as DHCPv6 stateless, in which a DHCPv6 server does not assign stateful addresses to IPv6 hosts, but does assign stateless configuration settings.

- DHCPv6 clients build a list of servers by sending a solicit message and collecting advertised message replies. These servers are then ranked based on their advertised preference value. If the client needs to acquire prefixes from servers, only servers that have advertised prefixes are considered.

- If the rapid commit option has been enabled on the switch using the ipv6 dhcp client rapid-commit vlan command, and on the DHCPv6 server, message exchange can be reduced from the normal four step process to a two-step exchange of only solicit and reply messages.

EXAMPLE

The following command submits a client request on VLAN 1.

```
Console#ipv6 dhcp restart client vlan 1
Console#
```

show ipv6 dhcp duid

This command shows the DHCP Unique Identifier for this switch.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- DHCPv6 clients and servers are identified by a DHCP Unique Identifier (DUID) included in the client identifier and server identifier options. Static or dynamic address prefixes may be assigned by a DHCPv6 server based on the client’s DUID.

- To display the DUID assigned to this device, first enter the ipv6 address autoconfig command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address autoconfig
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 dhcp duid
DHCPv6 Unique Identifier (DUID): 0001-0001-4A8158B4-00E00C0000FD
Console#
```

show ipv6 dhcp vlan

This command shows DHCPv6 information for the specified interface(s).

SYNTAX

show ipv6 dhcp vlan *vlan-id*

vlan-id - VLAN ID, specified as a single number, a range of consecutive numbers separated by a hyphen, or multiple numbers separated by commas. (Range: 1-4094; Maximum command length: 300 characters)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 dhcp vlan 1
VLAN 1 is in DHCP client mode, Rapid-Commit
 List of known servers:
  Server address : FE80::250:FCFF:FEF9:A494
  DUID           : 0001-0001-48CFB0D5-F48F2A006801

  Server address : FE80::250:FCFF:FEF9:A405
  DUID           : 0001-0001-38CF5AB0-F48F2A003917
Console#
```

DHCP RELAY OPTION 82

This section describes commands used to configure the switch to relay DHCP requests from local hosts to a remote DHCP server.

Table 193: DHCP Relay Option 82 Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip dhcp relay server	Specifies DHCP server or relay server addresses	GC
ip dhcp relay information option	Enables DHCP Option 82 information relay, and specifies the frame format for the remote-id	GC
ip dhcp relay information policy	Specifies how to handle DHCP client requests which already contain Option 82 information	GC
show ip dhcp relay	Displays the configuration settings for DHCP relay service	PE

ip dhcp relay server

This command specifies the DHCP server or relay server addresses to use. Use the **no** form to clear all addresses.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp relay server *address1* [*address2* [*address3* ...]]

no ip dhcp relay server

address - IP address of DHCP server. (Range: 1-5 addresses)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

USAGE GUIDELINES

- DHCP relay service applies to DHCP client requests received on any configured VLAN, both the management VLAN and non-management VLANs.

- This command is used to configure DHCP relay for host devices attached to the switch. If DHCP relay service is enabled (using the ip dhcp relay information option command), and this switch sees a DHCP client request, it inserts its own IP address into the request so that the DHCP server will know the subnet where the client is located. Then, the switch forwards the packet to a DHCP server on another network. When the server receives the DHCP request, it allocates a free IP address for the DHCP client from its defined scope for the DHCP client's subnet, and sends a DHCP response back to the DHCP relay agent (i.e., this switch). This switch then passes the DHCP response received from the server to the client.

- You must specify the IP address for at least one active DHCP server. Otherwise, the switch's DHCP relay agent will not be able to forward client requests to a DHCP server. Up to five DHCP servers can be specified in order of preference.

If any of the specified DHCP server addresses are not located in the same network segment with this switch, use the ip default-gateway or ipv6 default-gateway command to specify the default router through which this switch can reach other IP subnetworks.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp relay server 192.168.10.19
Console(config)#
```

ip dhcp relay information option

This command enables DHCP Option 82 information relay, and specifies the frame format to use for the remote-id when Option 82 information is generated by the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

ip dhcp relay information option
[**encode no-subtype**]
[**remote-id** {**ip-address** [**encode** {**ascii** | **hex**}] |
mac-address [**encode** {**ascii** | **hex**}] | **string** *string*}]

no ip dhcp rely information option [**encode no-subtype**]
[**remote-id** [**ip-address encode**] | [**mac-address encode**]]

encode no-subtype - Disables use of sub-type and sub-length fields in circuit-ID (CID) and remote-ID (RID) in Option 82 information.

mac-address - Includes a MAC address field for the relay agent (that is, the MAC address of the switch's CPU).

ip-address - Includes the IP address field for the relay agent (that is, the IP address of the management interface).

encode - Indicates encoding in ASCII or hexadecimal.

string - An arbitrary string inserted into the remote identifier field. (Range: 1-32 characters)

DEFAULT SETTING

Option 82: Disabled
CID/RID sub-type: Enabled
Remote ID: MAC address

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

USAGE GUIDELINES

- Using this command with or without any keywords will enable DHCP Option 82 information relay. You must also specify the IP address for at least one active DHCP server (with the ip dhcp relay server command).

Otherwise, the switch’s DHCP relay agent will not be able to forward client requests to a DHCP server.

- DHCP provides a relay agent information option for sending information about its DHCP clients or the relay agent itself to the DHCP server. Also known as DHCP Option 82, it allows compatible DHCP servers to use this information when assigning IP addresses, or to set other services or policies for clients.
- When Option 82 is enabled, the requesting client (or an intermediate relay agent that has used the information fields to describe itself) can be identified in the DHCP request packets forwarded by the switch and in reply packets sent back from the DHCP server. Depending on the selected frame format set for the remote-id by this command, this information may specify the MAC address, IP address, or an arbitrary string for the requesting device (that is, the relay agent in this context).
- By default, the relay agent also fills in the Option 82 circuit-id field with information indicating the local interface over which the switch received the DHCP client request, including the VLAN ID, stack unit, and port. This allows DHCP client-server exchange messages to be forwarded between the server and client without having to flood them onto the entire VLAN.
- DHCP request packets received by the switch are handled as follows:
  - If a DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP request packet *without* option 82 information from the management VLAN or a non-management VLAN, it will add option 82 relay information and the relay agent’s address to the DHCP request packet, and then unicast it to the DHCP server.
  - If a DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP request packet *with* option 82 information from the management VLAN or a non-management VLAN, it will process it according to the configured relay information option policy:
    - If the policy is “replace,” the DHCP request packet’s option 82 content (the RID and CID sub-option) is replaced with information provided by the switch. The relay agent address is inserted into the DHCP request packet, and the switch then unicasts this packet to the DHCP server.
    - If the policy is “keep,” the DHCP request packet's option 82 content will be retained. The relay agent address is inserted into the DHCP request packet, and the switch then unicasts this packet to the DHCP server.
    - If the policy is “drop,” the original DHCP request packet is flooded onto the VLAN which received the packet but is not relayed.

- DHCP reply packets received by the relay agent are handled as follows:

  When the relay agent receives a DHCP reply packet with Option 82 information over the management VLAN, it first ensures that the packet is destined for itself.

  - If the RID in the DHCP reply packet is not identical with that configured on the switch, the option 82 information is retained, and the packet is flooded onto the VLAN through which it was received.
  - If the RID in the DHCP reply packet matches that configured on the switch, it then removes the Option 82 information from the packet, and sends it on as follows:
    - If the DHCP packet's broadcast flag is on, the switch uses the circuit-id information contained in the option 82 information fields to identify the VLAN connected to the requesting client and then broadcasts the DHCP reply packet to this VLAN.
    - If the DHCP packet's broadcast flag is off, the switch uses the circuit-id information in option 82 fields to identify the interface connected to the requesting client and unicasts the reply packet to the client.

- DHCP packets are flooded onto the VLAN which received them if DHCP relay service is enabled on the switch and any of the following situations apply:
  - There is no DHCP relay server set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP packet.
  - A DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives a DHCP request packet with a non-zero relay agent address field (that is not the address of this switch).
  - A DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, when the switch receives DHCP reply packet without option 82 information from the management VLAN.
  - The reply packet contains a valid relay agent address field (that is not the address of this switch), or receives a reply packet with a zero relay agent address through the management VLAN.
  - A DHCP relay server has been set on the switch, and the switch receives a reply packet on a non-management VLAN.

- Use the ip dhcp relay information policy command to specify how to handle DHCP client request packets which already contain Option 82 information.

- DHCP Snooping Information Option 82 (see page 894) and DHCP Relay Information Option 82 cannot both be enabled at the same time.

Example

This example enables Option 82, and sets the frame format of the remote ID for the option to use the MAC address of the switch's CPU.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp relay information option remote-id mac-address
Console(config)#
```

Related Commands

ip dhcp relay information policy (1385)
ip dhcp relay server (1381)
ip dhcp snooping (892)

ip dhcp relay information policy

This command specifies how to handle client requests which already contain DHCP Option 82 information.

Syntax

ip dhcp relay information policy {**drop** | **keep** | **replace**}

drop - Floods the original request packet onto the VLAN that received it instead of relaying it.

keep - Retains the Option 82 information in the client request, inserts the relay agent's address, and unicasts the packet to the DHCP server.

replace - Replaces the Option 82 information circuit-id and remote-id fields in the client's request packet with information provided by the relay agent itself, inserts the relay agent's address, and unicasts the packet to the DHCP server.

Default Setting

drop

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Usage Guidelines

- Refer to the Usage Guidelines under the ip dhcp relay information option command for information on when Option 82 information is processed by the switch.

- When the Option 82 policy is set to "keep" the original information in the request packet, the frame type specified by the ip dhcp relay information option command is ignored.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the Option 82 policy to keep the client information in the request packet received by the relay agent, and forward this packet on to the DHCP server.

```
Console(config)#ip dhcp relay information policy keep
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp relay information option (1382)
ip dhcp relay server (1381)
ip dhcp snooping (892)

show ip dhcp relay

This command displays the configuration settings for DHCP relay service.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip dhcp relay
Status of DHCP relay information:
Insertion of relay information: enabled.
DHCP option policy: drop.
DHCP relay-server address: 192.168.0.4
                           0.0.0.0
                           0.0.0.0
                           0.0.0.0
                           0.0.0.0
DHCP sub-option format: extra subtype included
DHCP remote id sub-option: mac address (hex encoded)
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp relay server (1381)

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IP INTERFACE COMMANDS

An IP Version 4 and Version 6 address may be used for management access to the switch over the network. Both IPv4 or IPv6 addresses can be used simultaneously to access the switch. You can manually configure a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address or direct the switch to obtain an IPv4 address from a BOOTP or DHCP server when it is powered on. An IPv6 address can either be manually configured or dynamically generated.

An IPv4 address for this switch is obtained via DHCP by default for VLAN 1. You may also need to a establish an IPv4 or IPv6 default gateway between this device and management stations that exist on another network segment.

Table 194: IP Interface Commands

Command Group	Function
IPv4 Interface	Configures an IPv4 address for the switch
IPv6 Interface	Configures an IPv6 address for the switch
ND Snooping	Maintains IPv6 prefix table and user address binding table which can be used for stateless address auto-configuration or for address filtering by IPv6 Source Guard

IPV4 INTERFACE

There are no IP addresses assigned to this switch by default. You must manually configure a new address to manage the switch over your network or to connect the switch to existing IP subnets. You may also need to a establish a default gateway between this device and management stations or other devices that exist on another network segment

This section includes commands for configuring IP interfaces, the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and Proxy ARP.

Table 195: IPv4 Interface Commands

Command Group	Function
Basic IPv4 Configuration	Configures the IP address for interfaces and the gateway router
ARP Configuration	Configures static, dynamic and proxy ARP service

BASIC IPV4 CONFIGURATION

This section describes commands used to configure IP addresses for VLAN interfaces on the switch.

Table 196: Basic IP Configuration Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ip address	Sets the IP address for the current interface	IC
ip default-gateway	Defines the default gateway through which this switch can reach other subnetworks	GC
show ip default-gateway	Displays the default gateway configured for this device	PE
show ip interface	Displays the IP settings for this device	PE
show ip traffic	Displays statistics for IP, ICMP, UDP, TCP and ARP protocols	PE
traceroute	Shows the route packets take to the specified host	PE
ping	Sends ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network	NE, PE

ip address

This command sets the IPv4 address for the currently selected VLAN interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default IP address.

SYNTAX

ip address {*ip-address netmask* [**secondary**]
[**default-gateway** *ip-address*] | **bootp** | **dhcp**}

no ip address [*ip-address netmask* [**secondary**] | **dhcp**]

ip-address - IP address

netmask - Network mask for the associated IP subnet. This mask identifies the host address bits used for routing to specific subnets. The network mask can be either in the traditional format xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx or use classless format with the range /5 to /32. For example the subnet 255.255.224.0 would be /19.

secondary - Specifies a secondary IP address.

default-gateway - The default gateway. (Refer to the ip default-gateway command which provides the same function.)

bootp - Obtains IP address from BOOTP.

dhcp - Obtains IP address from DHCP.

DEFAULT SETTING

DHCP

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- An IP address must be assigned to this device to gain management access over the network or to connect the switch to existing IP subnets. A specific IP address can be manually configured, or the switch can be directed to obtain an address from a BOOTP or DHCP server. Valid IP addresses consist of four numbers, 0 to 255, separated by periods. Anything other than this format is not be accepted by the configuration program.

- An interface can have only one primary IP address, but can have many secondary IP addresses. In other words, secondary addresses need to be specified if more than one IP subnet can be accessed through this interface. Note that a secondary address cannot be configured prior to setting the primary IP address, and the primary address cannot be removed if a secondary address is still present. Also, if any router/switch in a network segment uses a secondary address, all other routers/switches in that segment must also use a secondary address from the same network or subnet address space.
- If **bootp** or **dhcp** options are selected, the system will immediately start broadcasting service requests for all VLANs configured to obtain address assignments through BOOTP or DHCP. IP is enabled but will not function until a BOOTP or DHCP reply has been received. Requests are broadcast periodically by the router in an effort to learn its IP address. (BOOTP and DHCP values can include the IP address, default gateway, and subnet mask). If the DHCP/BOOTP server is slow to respond, you may need to use the ip dhcp restart client command to re-start broadcasting service requests, or reboot the switch.

EXAMPLE

In the following example, the device is assigned an address in VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.5 255.255.255.0
Console(config-if)#
```

This example assigns an IP address to VLAN 2 using a classless network mask.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 2
Console(config-if)#ip address 10.2.2.1/24
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip dhcp restart client (1377)
ip default-gateway (1390)
ipv6 address (1399)

ip default-gateway

This command specifies the default gateway through which this switch can reach other subnetworks. Use the **no** form to remove a default gateway.

SYNTAX

ip default-gateway *gateway*

no ip default-gateway

gateway - IP address of the default gateway

DEFAULT SETTING

No default gateway is established.

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- A default gateway can only be successfully set when a network interface that directly connects to the gateway has been configured on the switch.
- A gateway must be defined if the management station is located in a different IP segment.

EXAMPLE

The following example defines a default gateway for this device:

```
Console(config)#ip default-gateway 10.1.1.254
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip address (1388)
ipv6 default-gateway (1398)

show ip default-gateway

This command shows the IPv4 default gateway configured for this device.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip default-gateway
IP default gateway 10.1.0.254
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip default-gateway (1390)
show ipv6 default-gateway (1407)

show ip interface

This command displays the settings of an IPv4 interface.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip interface
VLAN 1 is Administrative Up - Link Up
  Address is 00-E0-00-00-00-01
  Index: 1001, MTU: 1500
  Address Mode is DHCP
  IP Address: 192.168.0.2 Mask: 255.255.255.0
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ip address (1388)
show ipv6 interface (1407)

show ip traffic

This command displays statistics for IP, ICMP, UDP, TCP and ARP protocols.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ip traffic
IP Statistics:
IP received
                7845 total received
                     header errors
                     unknown protocols
                     address errors
                     discards
                7845 delivers
                     reassembly request datagrams
                     reassembly succeeded
                     reassembly failed
IP sent
                     forwards datagrams
                9903 requests
                     discards
                     no routes
                     generated fragments
                     fragment succeeded
                     fragment failed
ICMP Statistics:
ICMP received
                     input
                     errors
                     destination unreachable messages
                     time exceeded messages
                     parameter problem message
                     echo request messages
                     echo reply messages
                     redirect messages
                     timestamp request messages
                     timestamp reply messages
                     source quench messages
                     address mask request messages
                     address mask reply messages
ICMP sent
                     output
                     errors
                     destination unreachable messages
                     time exceeded messages
                     parameter problem message
                     echo request messages
                     echo reply messages
                     redirect messages
                     timestamp request messages
                     timestamp reply messages
                     source quench messages
                     address mask request messages
                     address mask reply messages
UDP Statistics:
                     input
                     no port errors
                     other errors
                     output
TCP Statistics:
                7841 input
                     input errors
                9897 output
Console#
```

traceroute

This command shows the route packets take to the specified destination.

SYNTAX

traceroute *host*

host - IP address or alias of the host.

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **traceroute** command to determine the path taken to reach a specified destination.
- A trace terminates when the destination responds, when the maximum time out (TTL) is exceeded, or the maximum number of hops is exceeded.

- The traceroute command first sends probe datagrams with the TTL value set at one. This causes the first router to discard the datagram and return an error message. The trace function then sends several probe messages at each subsequent TTL level and displays the round-trip time for each message. Not all devices respond correctly to probes by returning an "ICMP port unreachable" message. If the timer goes off before a response is returned, the trace function prints a series of asterisks and the "Request Timed Out" message. A long sequence of these messages, terminating only when the maximum time out has been reached, may indicate this problem with the target device.
- If the target device does not respond or other errors are detected, the switch will indicate this by one of the following messages:
  - * - No Response
  - H - Host Unreachable
  - N - Network Unreachable
  - P - Protocol Unreachable
  - O -Other

EXAMPLE

```
Console#traceroute 192.168.0.1
Press "ESC" to abort.
Traceroute to 192.168.0.99, 30 hops max, timeout is 3 seconds
Hop Packet 1 Packet 2 Packet 3 IP Address
--- -------- -------- -------- ---------------
  1    20 ms   <10 ms   <10 ms 192.168.0.99

Trace completed.
Console#
```

ping

This command sends (IPv4) ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network.

SYNTAX

ping *host* [**count** *count*] [**size** *size*]

host - IP address or alias of the host.

count - Number of packets to send. (Range: 1-16)

size - Number of bytes in a packet. (Range: 32-512)
The actual packet size will be eight bytes larger than the size specified because the switch adds header information.

DEFAULT SETTING

count: 5
size: 32 bytes

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the ping command to see if another site on the network can be reached.
- The following are some results of the **ping** command:
  - *Normal response* - The normal response occurs in one to ten seconds, depending on network traffic.
  - *Destination does not respond* - If the host does not respond, a “timeout” appears in ten seconds.
  - *Destination unreachable* - The gateway for this destination indicates that the destination is unreachable.
  - *Network or host unreachable* - The gateway found no corresponding entry in the route table.
- When pinging a host name, be sure the DNS server has been defined (see page 1369), and host name-to-address translation enabled (see page 1366). If necessary, local devices can also be specified in the DNS static host table (see page 1368).

EXAMPLE

```
Console#ping 10.1.0.9
Type ESC to abort.
PING to 10.1.0.9, by 5 32-byte payload ICMP packets, timeout is 5 seconds
response time: 10 ms
response time: 10 ms
response time: 10 ms
response time: 10 ms
response time: 0 ms
Ping statistics for 10.1.0.9:
 5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received (100%), 0 packets lost (0%)
Approximate round trip times:
 Minimum = 0 ms, Maximum = 10 ms, Average = 8 ms
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

interface (968)

ARP CONFIGURATION

This section describes commands used to configure the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) on the switch.

Table 197: Address Resolution Protocol Commands

Command	Function	Mode
arp timeout	Sets the time a dynamic entry remains in the ARP cache	GC
clear arp-cache	Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP cache	PE
show arp	Displays entries in the ARP cache	NE, PE

arp timeout

This command sets the aging time for dynamic entries in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache. Use the **no** form to restore the default timeout.

SYNTAX

arp timeout *seconds*

no arp timeout

seconds - The time a dynamic entry remains in the ARP cache. (Range: 300-86400; 86400 seconds is one day)

DEFAULT SETTING

1200 seconds (20 minutes)

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- When a ARP entry expires, it is deleted from the cache and an ARP request packet is sent to re-establish the MAC address.
- The aging time determines how long dynamic entries remain in the cache. If the timeout is too short, the switch may tie up resources by repeating ARP requests for addresses recently flushed from the table.

EXAMPLE

This example sets the ARP cache timeout for 15 minutes (i.e., 900 seconds).

```
Console(config)#arp timeout 900
Console(config)#
```

clear arp-cache

This command deletes all dynamic entries from the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example clears all dynamic entries in the ARP cache.

```
Console#clear arp-cache
This operation will delete all the dynamic entries in ARP Cache.
Are you sure to continue this operation (y/n)?y
Console#
```

show arp

This command displays entries in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command displays information about the ARP cache. The first line shows the cache timeout. It also shows each cache entry, including the IP address, MAC address, type (dynamic, other), and VLAN interface. Note that entry type “other” indicates local addresses for this router.

EXAMPLE

This example displays all entries in the ARP cache.

```
Console#show arp
ARP Cache Timeout: 1200 (seconds)

IP Address      MAC Address       Type      Interface
--------------- ----------------- --------- -----------
10.1.0.0        FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF other     VLAN1
10.1.0.254      00-00-AB-CD-00-00 other     VLAN1
10.1.0.255      FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF other     VLAN1
145.30.20.23    09-50-40-30-20-10 dynamic   VLAN3

Total entry : 4
Console#
```

IPV6 INTERFACE

This switch supports the following IPv6 interface commands.

Table 198: IPv6 Configuration Commands

Command	Function	Mode
Interface Address Configuration and Utilities		
ipv6 default-gateway	Sets an IPv6 default gateway for traffic	GC
ipv6 address	Configures an IPv6 global unicast address, and enables IPv6 on an interface	IC
ipv6 address autoconfig	Enables automatic configuration of IPv6 addresses on an interface and enables IPv6 on the interface	IC
ipv6 address eui-64	Configures an IPv6 global unicast address for an interface using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits, and enables IPv6 on the interface	IC
ipv6 address link-local	Configures an IPv6 link-local address for an interface and enables IPv6 on the interface	IC
ipv6 enable	Enables IPv6 on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address	IC
ipv6 mtu	Sets the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for IPv6 packets sent on an interface	IC
show ipv6 default-gateway	Displays the current IPv6 default gateway	NE, PE
show ipv6 interface	Displays the usability and configured settings for IPv6 interfaces	NE, PE
show ipv6 mtu	Displays maximum transmission unit (MTU) information for IPv6 interfaces	NE, PE
show ipv6 traffic	Displays statistics about IPv6 traffic	NE, PE
clear ipv6 traffic	Resets IPv6 traffic counters	PE
ping6	Sends IPv6 ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network	PE
traceroute6	Shows the route packets take to the specified host	PE
Neighbor Discovery		
ipv6 nd dad attempts	Configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages sent on an interface during duplicate address detection	IC
ipv6 nd ns-interval	Configures the interval between IPv6 neighbor solicitation retransmissions on an interface	IC
ipv6 nd raguard	Blocks incoming Router Advertisement and Router Redirect packets	IC
ipv6 nd reachable-time	Configures the amount of time that a remote IPv6 node is considered reachable after some reachability confirmation event has occurred	IC
clear ipv6 neighbors	Deletes all dynamic entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache	PE
show ipv6 nd raguard	Displays the configuration setting for RA Guard	PE
show ipv6 neighbors	Displays information in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache	PE

Interface Address Configuration and Utilities

ipv6 default-gateway

This command sets an IPv6 default gateway to use when the destination is located in a different network segment. Use the **no** form to remove a previously configured default gateway.

SYNTAX

ipv6 default-gateway *ipv6-address*

no ipv6 address

ipv6-address - The IPv6 address of the default next hop router to use when the destination is located in a different network segment.

DEFAULT SETTING

No default gateway is defined

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 "IPv6 Addressing Architecture," using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.
- The same link-local address may be used by different interfaces/nodes in different zones (RFC 4007). Therefore, when specifying a link-local address, include zone-id information indicating the VLAN identifier after the % delimiter. For example, FE80::7272%1 identifies VLAN 1 as the interface.
- An IPv6 default gateway must be defined if the destination has been assigned an IPv6 address and is located in a different IP segment.
- An IPv6 default gateway can only be successfully set when a network interface that directly connects to the gateway has been configured on the switch.

EXAMPLE

The following example defines a default gateway for this device:

```
Console(config)#ipv6 default-gateway FE80::269:3EF9:FE19:6780%1
Console(config)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ipv6 default-gateway (1407)
ip default-gateway (1390)

ipv6 address

This command configures an IPv6 global unicast address and enables IPv6 on an interface. Use the **no** form without any arguments to remove all IPv6 addresses from the interface, or use the **no** form with a specific IPv6 address to remove that address from the interface.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 address** *ipv6-address*[*/prefix-length*]

ipv6-address - A full IPv6 address including the network prefix and host address bits.

prefix-length - A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix (i.e., the network portion of the address).

DEFAULT SETTING

No IPv6 addresses are defined

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- All IPv6 addresses must be according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

- To connect to a larger network with multiple subnets, you must configure a global unicast address. This address can be manually configured with this command, or it can be automatically configured using the ip ipv6 address autoconfig command.

- If a link-local address has not yet been assigned to this interface, this command will assign the specified static global unicast address and also dynamically generate a link-local unicast address for the interface. (The link-local address is made with an address prefix of FE80 and a host portion based the switch’s MAC address in modified EUI-64 format.)

- If a duplicate address is detected, a warning message is sent to the console.

EXAMPLE

This example specifies a full IPv6 address and prefix length.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/96
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/96, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7272::/96
```

```
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF00:72
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 address eui-64 (1401)
ipv6 address autoconfig (1400)
show ipv6 interface (1407)
ip address (1388)

ipv6 address autoconfig

This command enables stateless autoconfiguration of IPv6 addresses on an interface and enables IPv6 on the interface. The network portion of the address is based on prefixes received in IPv6 router advertisement messages; the host portion in based on the modified EUI-64 form of the interface identifier (i.e., the switch's MAC address). Use the **no** form to remove the address generated by this command.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 address autoconfig**

DEFAULT SETTING

No IPv6 addresses are defined

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- If a link local address has not yet been assigned to this interface, this command will dynamically generate a global unicast address (if a global prefix is included in received router advertisements) and a link local address for the interface. (The link-local address is made with an address prefix of FE80 and a host portion based the switch's MAC address in modified EUI-64 format.)

- If a duplicate address is detected, a warning message is sent to the console.

- When DHCPv6 is restarted, the switch may attempt to acquire an IP address prefix through stateful address autoconfiguration. If the router advertisements have the "other stateful configuration" flag set, the switch may also attempt to acquire other non-address configuration information (such as a default gateway) when DHCPv6 is restarted.

EXAMPLE

This example assigns a dynamic global unicast address of 2001:DB8:2222:7272:2E0:CFF:FE00:FD to the switch.

```
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address autoconfig
Console(config-if)#ipv6 enable
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:2222:7272:2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7272::/
  64[AUTOCONFIG]
    valid lifetime 2591628 preferred lifetime 604428
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1280 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 address (1399)
show ipv6 interface (1407)

ipv6 address eui-64

This command configures an IPv6 address for an interface using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits and enables IPv6 on the interface. Use the **no** form without any arguments to remove all manually configured IPv6 addresses from the interface. Use the **no** form with a specific address to remove it from the interface.

SYNTAX

ipv6 address *ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* **eui-64**

no ipv6 address [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* **eui-64**]

ipv6-prefix - The IPv6 network portion of the address assigned to the interface.

prefix-length - A decimal value indicating how many contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix (i.e., the network portion of the address).

DEFAULT SETTING

No IPv6 addresses are defined

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- The prefix must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.
- If a link local address has not yet been assigned to this interface, this command will dynamically generate a global unicast address and a link-local address for this interface. (The link-local address is made with an address prefix of FE80 and a host portion based the switch’s MAC address in modified EUI-64 format.)
- Note that the value specified in the ipv6-prefix may include some of the high-order host bits if the specified prefix length is less than 64 bits. If the specified prefix length exceeds 64 bits, then the network portion of the address will take precedence over the interface identifier.
- If a duplicate address is detected, a warning message is sent to the console.
- IPv6 addresses are 16 bytes long, of which the bottom 8 bytes typically form a unique host identifier based on the device’s MAC address. The EUI-64 specification is designed for devices that use an extended 8-byte MAC address. For devices that still use a 6-byte MAC address (also known as EUI-48 format), it must be converted into EUI-64 format by inverting the universal/local bit in the address and inserting the hexadecimal number FFFE between the upper and lower three bytes of the MAC address.
- For example, if a device had an EUI-48 address of 28-9F-18-1C-82-35, the global/local bit must first be inverted to meet EUI-64 requirements (i.e., 1 for globally defined addresses and 0 for locally defined addresses), changing 28 to 2A. Then the two bytes FFFE are inserted between the OUI (i.e., company id) and the rest of the address, resulting in a modified EUI-64 interface identifier of 2A-9F-18-FF-FE-1C-82-35.
- This host addressing method allows the same interface identifier to be used on multiple IP interfaces of a single device, as long as those interfaces are attached to different subnets.

EXAMPLE

This example uses the network prefix of 2001:0DB8:0:1::/64, and specifies that the EUI-64 interface identifier be used in the lower 64 bits of the address.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:0:1::/64 eui-64
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
```

```
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8::1:2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64, subnet is 2001:DB8::1:0:0:0:0/64[EUI]
  2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/96, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7272::/96[EUI]
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF00:72
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 address autoconfig (1400)
show ipv6 interface (1407)

ipv6 address link-local

This command configures an IPv6 link-local address for an interface and enables IPv6 on the interface. Use the **no** form without any arguments to remove all manually configured IPv6 addresses from the interface. Use the **no** form with a specific address to remove it from the interface.

SYNTAX

ipv6 address *ipv6-address* **link-local**

no ipv6 address [*ipv6-address* **link-local**]

ipv6-address - The IPv6 address assigned to the interface.

DEFAULT SETTING

No IPv6 addresses are defined

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- The specified address must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields. And the address prefix must be in the range of FE80~FEBF.
- The address specified with this command replaces a link-local address that was automatically generated for the interface.
- You can configure multiple IPv6 global unicast addresses per interface, but only one link-local address per interface.

- If a duplicate address is detected, a warning message is sent to the console.

EXAMPLE

This example assigns a link-local address of FE80::269:3EF9:FE19:6779 to VLAN 1. Note that a prefix in the range of FE80~FEBF is required for link-local addresses, and the first 16-bit group in the host address is padded with a zero in the form 0269.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::269:3EF9:FE19:6779 link-local
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::269:3EF9:FE19:6779/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8::1:2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64, subnet is 2001:DB8::1:0:0:0:0/64[EUI]
  2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/96, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7272::/96[EUI]
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF19:6779
FF02::1:FF00:72
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 enable (1404)
show ipv6 interface (1407)

ipv6 enable

This command enables IPv6 on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address. Use the **no** form to disable IPv6 on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address.

SYNTAX

[no] ipv6 enable

DEFAULT SETTING

IPv6 is disabled

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- This command enables IPv6 on the current VLAN interface and automatically generates a link-local unicast address. The address prefix uses FE80, and the host portion of the address is generated by converting the switch's MAC address to modified EUI-64 format (see page 1401). This address type makes the switch accessible over IPv6 for all devices attached to the same local subnet.
- If a duplicate address is detected on the local segment, this interface will be disabled and a warning message displayed on the console.
- The **no ipv6 enable** command does not disable IPv6 for an interface that has been explicitly configured with an IPv6 address.

EXAMPLE

In this example, IPv6 is enabled on VLAN 1, and the link-local address FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64 is automatically generated by the switch.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 enable
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:2222:7273::72/96, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7273::/96
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF00:72
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1280 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 address link-local (1403)
show ipv6 interface (1407)

ipv6 mtu

This command sets the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for IPv6 packets sent on an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 mtu *size*

no ipv6 mtu

size - Specifies the MTU size. (Range: 1280-65535 bytes)

DEFAULT SETTING

1500 bytes

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- The maximum value set by this command cannot exceed the MTU of the physical interface, which is currently fixed at 1500 bytes.
- IPv6 routers do not fragment IPv6 packets forwarded from other routers. However, traffic originating from an end-station connected to an IPv6 router may be fragmented.
- All devices on the same physical medium must use the same MTU in order to operate correctly.
- IPv6 must be enabled on an interface before the MTU can be set.

EXAMPLE

The following example sets the MTU for VLAN 1 to 1280 bytes:

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 mtu 1280
Console(config-if)#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ipv6 mtu (1409)
jumbo frame (715)

show ipv6 default-gateway

This command displays the current IPv6 default gateway.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows the default gateway configured for this device:

```
Console#show ipv6 default-gateway
IPv6 default gateway 2001:DB8:2222:7272::254

Console#
```

show ipv6 interface

This command displays the usability and configured settings for IPv6 interfaces.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 interface [**brief** [**vlan** *vlan-id* [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length*]]]

brief - Displays a brief summary of IPv6 operational status and the addresses configured for each interface.

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

ipv6-prefix - The IPv6 network portion of the address assigned to the interface. The prefix must be formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

prefix-length - A decimal value indicating how many of the contiguous bits (from the left) of the address comprise the prefix (i.e., the network portion of the address).

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

This example displays all the IPv6 addresses configured for the switch.

```
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:2222:7273::72/96, subnet is 2001:DB8:2222:7273::/96
Joined group address(es):
FF02::1:FF00:72
FF02::1:FF00:FD
FF02::1
IPv6 link MTU is 1280 bytes
```

```
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised router lifetime is 1800 seconds

Console#
```

Table 199: show ipv6 interface - display description

Field	Description
VLAN	A VLAN is marked “up” if the switch can send and receive packets on this interface, “down” if a line signal is not present, or “administratively down” if the interface has been disabled by the administrator.
IPv6	IPv6 is marked “enable” if the switch can send and receive IP traffic on this interface, “disable” if the switch cannot send and receive IP traffic on this interface, or “stalled” if a duplicate link-local address is detected on the interface.
Link-local address	Shows the link-local address assigned to this interface
Global unicast address(es)	Shows the global unicast address(es) assigned to this interface
Joined group address(es)	In addition to the unicast addresses assigned to an interface, a node is required to join the all-nodes multicast addresses FF01::1 and FF02::1 for all IPv6 nodes within scope 1 (interface-local) and scope 2 (link-local), respectively. FF01::1/16 is the transient interface-local multicast address for all attached IPv6 nodes, and FF02::1/16 is the link-local multicast address for all attached IPv6 nodes. The interface-local multicast address is only used for loopback transmission of multicast traffic. Link-local multicast addresses cover the same types as used by link-local unicast addresses, including all nodes (FF02::1), all routers (FF02::2), and solicited nodes (FF02::1:FFXX:XXXX) as described below. A node is also required to compute and join the associated solicited-node multicast addresses for every unicast and anycast address it is assigned. IPv6 addresses that differ only in the high-order bits, e.g. due to multiple high-order prefixes associated with different aggregations, will map to the same solicited-node address, thereby reducing the number of multicast addresses a node must join. In this example, FF02::1:FF90:0/104 is the solicited-node multicast address which is formed by taking the low-order 24 bits of the address and appending those bits to the prefix.
ND DAD	Indicates whether (neighbor discovery) duplicate address detection is enabled.
number of DAD attempts	The number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages sent on the interface during duplicate address detection.
ND retransmit interval	The interval between IPv6 neighbor solicitation retransmissions sent on an interface during duplicate address detection.
ND advertised retransmit interval	The retransmit interval is included in all router advertisements sent out of an interface so that nodes on the same link use the same time value.
ND reachable time	The amount of time a remote IPv6 node is considered reachable after a reachability confirmation event has occurred
ND advertised reachable time	The reachable time is included in all router advertisements sent out of an interface so that nodes on the same link use the same time value.
ND advertised router lifetime	The length of time during which the prefix is valid for on-link determination.

This example displays a brief summary of IPv6 addresses configured on the switch.

```
Console#show ipv6 interface brief
Interface       VLAN       IPv6       IPv6 Address
--------------- ---------- ---------- ------------------------------------
VLAN 1          Up         Up         2001:DB8:2222:7273::72/96
VLAN 1          Up         Up         FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FD%1/64
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

show ip interface (1391)

show ipv6 mtu

This command displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) cache for destinations that have returned an ICMP packet-too-big message along with an acceptable MTU to this switch.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following example shows the MTU cache for this device:

```
Console#show ipv6 mtu
MTU     Since    Destination Address
1400    00:04:21  5000:1::3
1280    00:04:50  FE80::203:A0FF:FED6:141D
Console#
```

Table 200: show ipv6 mtu - display description*

Field	Description
MTU	Adjusted MTU contained in the ICMP packet-too-big message returned from this destination, and now used for all traffic sent along this path.
Since	Time since an ICMP packet-too-big message was received from this destination.
Destination Address	Address which sent an ICMP packet-too-big message.

* No information is displayed if an IPv6 address has not been assigned to the switch.

show ipv6 traffic

This command displays statistics about IPv6 traffic passing through this switch.

COMMAND MODE

Normal Exec, Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following example shows statistics for all IPv6 unicast and multicast traffic, as well as ICMP, UDP and TCP statistics:

```
Console#show ipv6 traffic
IPv6 Statistics:
IPv6 received
                     total received
                     header errors
                     too big errors
                     no routes
                     address errors
                     unknown protocols
                     truncated packets
                     discards
                     delivers
                     reassembly request datagrams
                     reassembly succeeded
                     reassembly failed
IPv6 sent
                     forwards datagrams
                     requests
                     discards
                     no routes
                     generated fragments
                     fragment succeeded
                     fragment failed
ICMPv6 Statistics:
ICMPv6 received
                     input
                     errors
                     destination unreachable messages
                     packet too big messages
                     time exceeded messages
                     parameter problem message
                     echo request messages
                     echo reply messages
                     router solicit messages
                     router advertisement messages
                     neighbor solicit messages
                     neighbor advertisement messages
                     redirect messages
                     group membership query messages
                     group membership response messages
                     group membership reduction messages
                     multicast listener discovery version 2 reports
ICMPv6 sent
                     output
                     destination unreachable messages
                     packet too big messages
                     time exceeded messages
                     parameter problem message
                     echo request messages
                     echo reply messages
                     router solicit messages
                     router advertisement messages
                     neighbor solicit messages
                     neighbor advertisement messages
                     redirect messages
                     group membership query messages
                     group membership response messages
                     group membership reduction messages
                     multicast listener discovery version 2 reports
UDP Statistics:
                     input
                     no port errors
                     other errors
                     output

Console#
```

Table 201: show ipv6 traffic - display description

Field	Description
IPv6 Statistics	
IPv6 recived	
total received	The total number of input datagrams received by the interface, including those received in error.
header errors	The number of input datagrams discarded due to errors in their IPv6 headers, including version number mismatch, other format errors, hop count exceeded, IPv6 options, etc.
too big errors	The number of input datagrams that could not be forwarded because their size exceeded the link MTU of outgoing interface.
no routes	The number of input datagrams discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.
address errors	The number of input datagrams discarded because the IPv6 address in their IPv6 header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity. This count includes invalid addresses (e.g., ::0) and unsupported addresses (e.g., addresses with unallocated prefixes). For entities which are not IPv6 routers and therefore do not forward datagrams, this counter includes datagrams discarded because the destination address was not a local address.
unknown protocols	The number of locally-addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. This counter is incremented at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the datagrams.
truncated packets	The number of input datagrams discarded because datagram frame didn't carry enough data.
discards	The number of input IPv6 datagrams for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting re-assembly.
delivers	The total number of datagrams successfully delivered to IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP). This counter is incremented at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the datagrams.
reassembly request datagrams	The number of IPv6 fragments received which needed to be reassembled at this interface. Note that this counter is incremented at the interface to which these fragments were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.

Table 201: show ipv6 traffic - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
reassembly succeeded	The number of IPv6 datagrams successfully reassembled. Note that this counter is incremented at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
reassembly failed	The number of failures detected by the IPv6 re-assembly algorithm (for whatever reason: timed out, errors, etc.). Note that this is not necessarily a count of discarded IPv6 fragments since some algorithms (notably the algorithm in RFC 815) can lose track of the number of fragments by combining them as they are received. This counter is incremented at the interface to which these fragments were addressed which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
IPv6 sent	
forwards datagrams	The number of output datagrams which this entity received and forwarded to their final destinations. In entities which do not act as IPv6 routers, this counter will include only those packets which were Source-Routed via this entity, and the Source-Route processing was successful. Note that for a successfully forwarded datagram the counter of the outgoing interface is incremented.
requests	The total number of IPv6 datagrams which local IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IPv6 in requests for transmission. Note that this counter does not include any datagrams counted in ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams.
discards	The number of output IPv6 datagrams for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter would include datagrams counted in ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
no routes	The number of input datagrams discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.
generated fragments	The number of output datagram fragments that have been generated as a result of fragmentation at this output interface.
fragment succeeded	The number of IPv6 datagrams that have been successfully fragmented at this output interface.
fragment failed	The number of IPv6 datagrams that have been discarded because they needed to be fragmented at this output interface but could not be.
ICMPv6 Statistics	
ICMPv6 received	
input	The total number of ICMP messages received by the interface which includes all those counted by ipv6IfIcmpInErrors. Note that this interface is the interface to which the ICMP messages were addressed which may not be necessarily the input interface for the messages.
errors	The number of ICMP messages which the interface received but determined as having ICMP-specific errors (bad ICMP check sums, bad length, etc.).
destination unreachable messages	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages received by the interface.
packet too big messages	The number of ICMP Packet Too Big messages received by the interface.
time exceeded messages	The number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages received by the interface.
parameter problem message	The number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages received by the interface.

Table 201: show ipv6 traffic - display description (Continued)

Field	**Description**
echo request messages	The number of ICMP Echo (request) messages received by the interface.
echo reply messages	The number of ICMP Echo Reply messages received by the interface.
router solicit messages	The number of ICMP Router Solicit messages received by the interface.
router advertisement messages	The number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages received by the interface.
neighbor solicit messages	The number of ICMP Neighbor Solicit messages received by the interface.
neighbor advertisement messages	The number of ICMP Neighbor Advertisement messages received by the interface.
redirect messages	The number of Redirect messages received by the interface.
group membership query messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Query messages received by the interface.
group membership response messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Response messages received by the interface.
group membership reduction messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction messages received by the interface.
multicast listener discovery version 2 reports	The number of MLDv2 reports received by the interface.
ICMPv6 sent	
output	The total number of ICMP messages which this interface attempted to send. Note that this counter includes all those counted by icmpOutErrors.
destination unreachable messages	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages sent by the interface.
packet too big messages	The number of ICMP Packet Too Big messages sent by the interface.
time exceeded messages	The number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages sent by the interface.
parameter problem message	The number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages sent by the interface.
echo request messages	The number of ICMP Echo (request) messages sent by the interface.
echo reply messages	The number of ICMP Echo Reply messages sent by the interface.
router solicit messages	The number of ICMP Router Solicitation messages sent by the interface.
router advertisement messages	The number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages sent by the interface.
neighbor solicit messages	The number of ICMP Neighbor Solicit messages sent by the interface.
neighbor advertisement messages	The number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages sent by the interface.
redirect messages	The number of Redirect messages sent. For a host, this object will always be zero, since hosts do not send redirects.
group membership query messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Query messages sent by the interface.

Table 201: show ipv6 traffic - display description (Continued)

Field	Description
group membership response messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Response messages sent.
group membership reduction messages	The number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction messages sent.
multicast listener discovery version 2 reports	The number of MLDv2 reports sent by the interface.
UDP Statistics	
input	The total number of UDP datagrams delivered to UDP users.
no port errors	The total number of received UDP datagrams for which there was no application at the destination port.
other errors	The number of received UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for reasons other than the lack of an application at the destination port.
output	The total number of UDP datagrams sent from this entity.

clear ipv6 traffic

This command resets IPv6 traffic counters.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

This command resets all of the counters displayed by the show ipv6 traffic command.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ipv6 traffic
Console#
```

ping6

This command sends (IPv6) ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network.

SYNTAX

ping6 {*ipv6-address* | *host-name*} [**count** *count*] [**size** *size*]

ipv6-address - The IPv6 address of a neighbor device. You can specify either a link-local or global unicast address formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

host-name - A host name string which can be resolved into an IPv6 address through a domain name server.

count - Number of packets to send. (Range: 1-16) *size* - Number of bytes in a packet. (Range: 48-18024 bytes) The actual packet size will be eight bytes larger than the size specified because the router adds header information.

DEFAULT SETTING

count: 5
size: 100 bytes

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **ping6** command to see if another site on the network can be reached, or to evaluate delays over the path.
- The same link-local address may be used by different interfaces/nodes in different zones (RFC 4007). Therefore, when specifying a link-local address, include zone-id information indicating the VLAN identifier after the % delimiter. For example, FE80::7272%1 identifies VLAN 1 as the interface from which the ping is sent.
- When pinging a host name, be sure the DNS server has been enabled (see page 1366). If necessary, local devices can also be specified in the DNS static host table (see page 1368).
- When using ping6 with a host name, the switch first attempts to resolve the alias into an IPv6 address before trying to resolve it into an IPv4 address.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#ping6 FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC%1/64
Type ESC to abort.
PING to FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC%1/64, by 5 32-byte payload ICMP packets,
  timeout is 3 seconds
response time: 20 ms    [FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC] seq_no: 1
response time: 0 ms     [FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC] seq_no: 2
response time: 0 ms     [FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC] seq_no: 3
response time: 0 ms     [FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC] seq_no: 4
response time: 0 ms     [FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC] seq_no: 5
Ping statistics for FE80::2E0:CFF:FE00:FC%1/64:
 5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received (100%), 0 packets lost (0%)
Approximate round trip times:
 Minimum = 0 ms, Maximum = 20 ms, Average = 4 ms
Console#
```

traceroute6

This command shows the route packets take to the specified destination.

SYNTAX

traceroute6 {*ipv6-address* | *host-name*}
[**max-failures** *failure-count*]

ipv6-address - The IPv6 address of a neighbor device. You can specify either a link-local or global unicast address formatted according to RFC 2373 "IPv6 Addressing Architecture," using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

host-name - A host name string which can be resolved into an IPv6 address through a domain name server.

failure-count – The maximum number of failures before which the trace route is terminated. (Range: 1-255)

DEFAULT SETTING

None

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

COMMAND USAGE

- Use the **traceroute6** command to determine the path taken to reach a specified destination.
- The same link-local address may be used by different interfaces/nodes in different zones (RFC 4007). Therefore, when specifying a link-local address, include zone-id information indicating the VLAN identifier after the % delimiter. For example, FE80::7272%1 identifies VLAN 1 as the interface from which the trace route is sent.
- A trace terminates when the destination responds, when the maximum timeout (TTL) is exceeded, or the maximum number of hops is exceeded.
- The traceroute command first sends probe datagrams with the TTL value set at one. This causes the first router to discard the datagram and return an error message. The trace function then sends several probe messages at each subsequent TTL level and displays the round-trip time for each message. Not all devices respond correctly to probes by returning an "ICMP port unreachable" message. If the timer goes off before a response is returned, the trace function prints a series of asterisks and the "Request Timed Out" message. A long sequence of these messages, terminating only when the maximum timeout has been reached, may indicate this problem with the target device.

EXAMPLE

```
Console#traceroute6 FE80::2E0:CFF:FE9C:CA10%1/64
Press "ESC" to abort.
```

```
Traceroute to FE80::2E0:CFF:FE9C:CA10%1/64, 30 hops max, timeout is 3
  seconds, 5 max failure(s) before termination.

Hop Packet 1 Packet 2 Packet 3 IPv6 Address
--- -------- -------- -------- ---------------------------------------------
  1   <10 ms   <10 ms   <10 ms FE80::2E0:CFF:FE9C:CA10%1/64

Trace completed.
Console#
```

Neighbor Discovery

ipv6 nd dad attempts

This command configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages sent on an interface during duplicate address detection. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd dad attempts *count*

no ipv6 nd dad attempts

count - The number of neighbor solicitation messages sent to determine whether or not a duplicate address exists on this interface. (Range: 0-600)

DEFAULT SETTING

3

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- Configuring a value of 0 disables duplicate address detection.

- Duplicate address detection determines if a new unicast IPv6 address already exists on the network before it is assigned to an interface.

- Duplicate address detection is stopped on any interface that has been suspended (see the vlan command). While an interface is suspended, all unicast IPv6 addresses assigned to that interface are placed in a “pending” state. Duplicate address detection is automatically restarted when the interface is administratively re-activated.

- An interface that is re-activated restarts duplicate address detection for all unicast IPv6 addresses on the interface. While duplicate address detection is performed on the interface’s link-local address, the other IPv6 addresses remain in a “tentative” state. If no duplicate link-local address is found, duplicate address detection is started for the remaining IPv6 addresses.

- If a duplicate address is detected, it is set to “duplicate” state, and a warning message is sent to the console. If a duplicate link-local address is detected, IPv6 processes are disabled on the interface. If a duplicate global unicast address is detected, it is not used. All configuration commands associated with a duplicate address remain configured while the address is in “duplicate” state.

- If the link-local address for an interface is changed, duplicate address detection is performed on the new link-local address, but not for any of the IPv6 global unicast addresses already associated with the interface.

EXAMPLE

The following configures five neighbor solicitation attempts for addresses configured on VLAN 1. The show ipv6 interface command indicates that the duplicate address detection process is still on-going.

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 nd dad attempts 5
Console(config-if)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::200:E8FF:FE90:0/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2009:DB9:2229::79, subnet is 2009:DB9:2229:0::/64
Joined group address(es):
  FF01::1/16
  FF02::1/16
  FF02::1:FF00:79/104
  FF02::1:FF90:0/104
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes.
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 5.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
Console#
```

RELATED COMMANDS

ipv6 nd ns-interval (1418)
show ipv6 neighbors (1421)

ipv6 nd ns-interval

This command configures the interval between transmitting IPv6 neighbor solicitation messages on an interface. Use the **no** form to restore the default value.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd ns-interval *milliseconds*

no ipv6 nd ns-interval

milliseconds - The interval between transmitting IPv6 neighbor solicitation messages. (Range: 1000-3600000)

DEFAULT SETTING

1000 milliseconds is used for neighbor discovery operations

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

Command Usage

- This command specifies the interval between transmitting neighbor solicitation messages when resolving an address, or when probing the reachability of a neighbor. Therefore, avoid using very short intervals for normal IPv6 operations.

Example

The following sets the interval between sending neighbor solicitation messages to 30000 milliseconds:

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config)#pv6 nd ns-interval 30000
Console(config)#end
Console#show ipv6 interface
VLAN 1 is up
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address:
  FE80::200:E8FF:FE90:0/64
Global unicast address(es):
  2009:DB9:2229::79, subnet is 2009:DB9:2229:0::/64
Joined group address(es):
  FF01::1/16
  FF02::1/16
  FF02::1:FF00:79/104
  FF02::1:FF90:0/104
IPv6 link MTU is 1500 bytes.
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 5.
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
Console#
```

Related Commands

show running-config (709)

ipv6 nd raguard

This command blocks incoming Router Advertisement and Router Redirect packets. Use the no form to disable this feature.

Syntax

[**no**] **ipv6 nd raguard**

Default Setting

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- IPv6 Router Advertisements (RA) convey information that enables nodes to auto-configure on the network. This information may include the default router address taken from the observed source address of the RA message, as well as on-link prefix information. However, unintended misconfigurations, or possibly malicious attacks on the network, may lead to bogus RAs being sent, which in turn can cause operational problems for hosts on the network.

- This command can be used to block RAs and Router Redirect (RR) messages on the specified interface. Determine which interfaces are connected to known routers, and enable RA Guard on all other untrusted interfaces.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#pv6 nd raguard
Console(config-if)#
```

ipv6 nd reachable-time

This command configures the amount of time that a remote IPv6 node is considered reachable after some reachability confirmation event has occurred.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd reachable-time *milliseconds*

no ipv6 nd reachable-time

milliseconds - The time that a node can be considered reachable after receiving confirmation of reachability. (Range: 0-3600000)

DEFAULT SETTING

30000 milliseconds is used for neighbor discovery operations

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (VLAN)

COMMAND USAGE

- The time limit configured by this command allows the switch to detect unavailable neighbors.

EXAMPLE

The following sets the reachable time for a remote node to 1000 milliseconds:

```
Console(config)#interface vlan 1
Console(config)#pv6 nd reachable-time 1000
Console(config)#
```

clear ipv6 neighbors

This command deletes all dynamic entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following deletes all dynamic entries in the IPv6 neighbor cache:

```
Console#clear ipv6 neighbors
Console#
```

show ipv6 nd raguard

This command displays the configuration setting for RA Guard.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 nd raguard [*interface*]

interface

ethernet *unit*/*port*

unit - Unit identifier. (Range: 1)

port - Port number. (Range: 1-28/52)

port-channel *channel-id* (Range: 1-16)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 nd raguard interface ethernet 1/1
Interface RA Guard
--------- --------
Eth 1/ 1  Yes
Console#
```

show ipv6 neighbors

This command displays information in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 neighbors [**vlan** *vlan-id* | *ipv6-address*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID (Range: 1-4094)

ipv6-address - The IPv6 address of a neighbor device. You can specify either a link-local or global unicast address formatted according to RFC 2373 “IPv6 Addressing Architecture,” using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.

DEFAULT SETTING

All IPv6 neighbor discovery cache entries are displayed.

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

The following shows all known IPv6 neighbors for this switch:

```
Console#show ipv6 neighbors
State: I1 - Incomplete, I2 - Invalid, R - Reachable, S - Stale, D - Delay,
       P1 - Probe, P2 - Permanent, U - Unknown
IPv6 Address                           Age       Link-layer Addr   State VLAN
FE80::2E0:CFF:FE9C:CA10                4         00-E0-0C-9C-CA-10     R    1
Console#
```

Table 202: show ipv6 neighbors - display description

Field	Description
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address of neighbor
Age	The time since the address was verified as reachable (in seconds).
Link-layer Addr	Physical layer MAC address.
State	The following states are used for dynamic entries: I1 (Incomplete) - Address resolution is being carried out on the entry. A neighbor solicitation message has been sent to the multicast address of the target, but it has not yet returned a neighbor advertisement message. I2 (Invalid) - An invalidated mapping. Setting the state to invalid dis-associates the interface identified with this entry from the indicated mapping (RFC 4293). R (Reachable) - Positive confirmation was received within the last ReachableTime interval that the forward path to the neighbor was functioning. While in REACH state, the device takes no special action when sending packets. S (Stale) - More than the ReachableTime interval has elapsed since the last positive confirmation was received that the forward path was functioning. While in STALE state, the device takes no action until a packet is sent. D (Delay) - More than the ReachableTime interval has elapsed since the last positive confirmation was received that the forward path was functioning. A packet was sent within the last DELAY_FIRST_PROBE_TIME interval. If no reachability confirmation is received within this interval after entering the DELAY state, the switch will send a neighbor solicitation message and change the state to PROBE. P1 (Probe) - A reachability confirmation is actively sought by re-sending neighbor solicitation messages every RetransTimer interval until confirmation of reachability is received. U (Unknown) - Unknown state. The following states are used for static entries: I1 (Incomplete)-The interface for this entry is down. R (Reachable) - The interface for this entry is up. Reachability detection is not applied to static entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache. P2 (Permanent) - Indicates a static entry.
VLAN	VLAN interface from which the address was reached.

ND Snooping

Neighbor Discover (ND) Snooping maintains an IPv6 prefix table and user address binding table. These tables can be used for stateless address auto-configuration or for address filtering by IPv6 Source Guard.

ND snooping maintains a binding table in the process of neighbor discovery. When it receives an Neighbor Solicitation (NS) packet from a host, it creates a new binding. If it subsequently receives a Neighbor Advertisement (NA) packet, this means that the address is already being used by another host, and the binding is therefore deleted. If it does not receive an NA packet after a timeout period, the binding will be bound to the original host. ND snooping can also maintain a prefix table used for stateless address auto-configuration by monitoring Router Advertisement (RA) packets sent from neighboring routers.

ND snooping can also detect if an IPv6 address binding is no longer valid. When a binding has been timed out, it checks to see if the host still exists by sending an NS packet to the target host. If it receives an NA packet in response, it knows that the target still exists and updates the lifetime of the binding; otherwise, it deletes the binding.

This section describes commands used to configure ND Snooping.

Table 203: ND Snooping Commands

Command	Function	Mode
ipv6 nd snooping	Enables ND snooping globally or on a specified VLAN or range of VLANs	GC
ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect	Enables automatic validation of binding table entries by periodically sending NS messages and awaiting NA replies	GC
ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit count	Sets the number of times to send an NS message to determine if a binding is still valid	GC
ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit interval	Sets the interval between sending NS messages to determine if a binding is still valid	GC
ipv6 nd snooping prefix timeout	Sets the time to wait for an RA message before deleting an entry in the prefix table	GC
ipv6 nd snooping max-binding	Sets the maximum number of address entries which can be bound to a port	IC
ipv6 nd snooping trust	Configures a port as a trusted interface from which prefix information in RA messages can be added to the prefix table, or NS messages can be forwarded without validation	IC
clear ipv6 nd snooping binding	Clears all entries in the address binding table	PE
clear ipv6 nd snooping prefix	Clears all entries in the prefix table	PE
show ipv6 nd snooping	Shows configuration settings for ND snooping	PE
show ipv6 nd snooping binding	Shows entries in the binding table	PE
show ipv6 nd snooping prefix	Show entries in the prefix table	PE

ipv6 nd snooping

This command enables ND snooping globally or on a specified VLAN or range of VLANs. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 nd snooping** [**vlan** {*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*}]

vlan-id - VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

vlan-range - A consecutive range of VLANs indicated by the use a hyphen, or a random group of VLANs with each entry separated by a comma.

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

- Use this command without any keywords to enable ND snooping globally on the switch. Use the VLAN keyword to enable ND snooping on a specific VLAN or a range of VLANs.

- Once ND snooping is enabled both globally and on the required VLANs, the switch will start monitoring RA messages to build an address prefix table as described below:
  - If an RA message is received on an untrusted interface, it is dropped. If received on a trusted interface, the switch adds an entry in the prefix table according to the Prefix Information option in the RA message. The prefix table records prefix, prefix length, valid lifetime, as well as the VLAN and port interface which received the message.
  - If an RA message is not received updating a table entry with the same prefix for a specified timeout period, the entry is deleted.

- Once ND snooping is enabled both globally and on the required VLANs, the switch will start monitoring NS messages to build a dynamic user binding table for use in Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) or for use by other security filtering protocols (e.g., IPv6 Source Guard) as described below:
  - If an NS message is received on an trusted interface, it is forwarded without further processing.
  - If an NS message is received on an untrusted interface, and the address prefix does not match any entry in the prefix table, it drops the packet.

    If the message does match an entry in the prefix table, it adds an entry to the dynamic user binding table after a fixed delay, and forwards the packet. Each entry in the dynamic binding table includes the link-layer address, IPv6 address, lifetime, as well as the VLAN and port interface which received the message.

- If an RA message is received in response to the original NS message (indicating a duplicate address) before the dynamic binding timeout period expires, the entry is deleted. Otherwise, when the timeout expires, the entry is dropped if the auto-detection process is not enabled.
- If the auto-detection process is enabled, the switch periodically sends an NS message to determine is the client still exists. If it does not receive an RA message in response after the configured timeout, the entry is dropped. If the switch receives an RA message before the timeout expires, it resets the lifetime for the dynamic binding, and the auto-detection process resumes.

EXAMPLE

This example enables ND snooping globally and on VLAN 1.

```
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping vlan 1
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect

This command enables automatic validation of dynamic user binding table entries by periodically sending NS messages and awaiting NA replies. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect**

DEFAULT SETTING

Disabled

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

If auto-detection is enabled, the switch periodically sends an NS message to determine is a client listed in the dynamic binding table still exists. If it does not receive an RA message in response after the configured timeout, the entry is dropped. If the switch receives an RA message before the timeout expires, it resets the lifetime for the dynamic binding, and the auto-detection process resumes.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit count

This command sets the number of times the auto-detection process sends an NS message to determine if a dynamic user binding is still valid. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit count *retransmit-times*

no ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit count

retransmit-times – The number of times to send an NS message to determine if a client still exists. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

3

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The timeout after which the switch will delete a dynamic user binding if no RA message is received is set to the retransmit count x the retransmit interval (see the ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit interval command). Based on the default settings, this is 3 seconds.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit count 5
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit interval

This command sets the interval between which the auto-detection process sends NS messages to determine if a dynamic user binding is still valid. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit interval *retransmit-interval*

no ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit interval

retransmit-interval – The interval between which the switch sends an NS message to determine if a client still exists. (Range: 1-10 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

1 second

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

The timeout after which the switch will delete a dynamic user binding if no RA message is received is set to the retransmit count (see the ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit count command) x the retransmit interval. Based on the default settings, this is 3 seconds.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping auto-detect retransmit interval 5
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 nd snooping prefix timeout

This command sets the time to wait for an RA message before deleting an entry in the prefix table. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd snooping prefix timeout *timeout*

no ipv6 nd snooping prefix timeout

timeout – The time to wait for an RA message to confirm that a prefix entry is still valid. (Range: 3-1800 seconds)

DEFAULT SETTING

Set to the valid lifetime field in received RA packet

COMMAND MODE

Global Configuration

COMMAND USAGE

If ND snooping is enabled and an RA message is received on a trusted interface, the switch will add an entry in the prefix table based upon the Prefix Information contained in the message. If an RA message is not received for a table entry with the same prefix for the specified timeout period, the entry is deleted.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping prefix timeout 200
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 nd snooping max-binding

This command sets the maximum number of address entries in the dynamic user binding table which can be bound to a port. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

ipv6 nd snooping max-binding *max-bindings*

no ipv6 nd snooping max-binding

max-bindings – The maximum number of address entries in the dynamic user binding table which can be bound to a port. (Range: 1-5)

DEFAULT SETTING

5

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#ipv6 nd snooping prefix timeout 200
Console(config)#
```

ipv6 nd snooping trust

This command configures a port as a trusted interface from which prefix information in RA messages can be added to the prefix table, or NS messages can be forwarded without validation. Use the **no** form to restore the default setting.

SYNTAX

[**no**] **ipv6 nd snooping trust**

DEFAULT SETTING

Not trusted

COMMAND MODE

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port Channel)

COMMAND USAGE

- In general, interfaces facing toward to the network core, or toward routers supporting the Network Discovery protocol, are configured as trusted interfaces.

- RA messages received from a trusted interface are added to the prefix table and forwarded toward their destination.

- NS messages received from a trusted interface are forwarded toward their destination. Nothing is added to the dynamic user binding table.

EXAMPLE

```
Console(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
Console(config-if)#ipv6 nd snooping trust
Console(config-if)#
```

clear ipv6 nd snooping binding

This command clears all entries in the dynamic user address binding table.

SYNTAX

clear ipv6 nd snooping binding

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ipv6 nd snooping binding
Console#show ipv6 nd snooping binding
MAC Address    IPv6 Address                            Lifetime   VLAN Interface
-------------- --------------------------------------- ---------- ---- ---------

Console#
```

clear ipv6 nd snooping prefix

This command clears all entries in the address prefix table.

SYNTAX

clear ipv6 nd snooping prefix [**interface vlan** *vlan-id*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#clear ipv6 nd snooping prefix
Console#show ipv6 nd snooping prefix
Prefix entry timeout: (seconds)
Prefix                                  Len Valid-Time Expire     VLAN Interface
--------------------------------------- --- ---------- ---------- ---- ---------

Console#
```

show ipv6 nd snooping

This command shows the configuration settings for ND snooping.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 nd snooping

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 nd snooping
Global ND Snooping status: enabled
ND Snooping auto-detection: disabled
ND Snooping auto-detection retransmit count: 3
ND Snooping auto-detection retransmit interval: 1 (second)
ND Snooping is configured on the following VLANs:
VLAN   1,
Interface           Trusted       Max-binding
---------           ---------     -----------
Eth 1/1             Yes                     1
Eth 1/2             No                      5
Eth 1/3             No                      5
Eth 1/4             No                      5
Eth 1/5             No                      5
:
```

show ipv6 nd snooping binding

This command shows all entries in the dynamic user binding table.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 nd snooping binding

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 nd snooping binding
MAC Address    IPv6 Address                           Lifetime   VLAN Interface
-------------- -------------------------------------- ---------- ---- ---------
0013-49aa-3926 2001:b001::211:95ff:fe84:cb9e                 100    1 Eth 1/1
0012-cf01-0203 2001::1                                      3400    2 Eth 1/2
Console#
```

show ipv6 nd snooping prefix

This command shows all entries in the address prefix table.

SYNTAX

show ipv6 nd snooping prefix [**interface vlan** *vlan-id*]

vlan-id - VLAN ID. (Range: 1-4094)

COMMAND MODE

Privileged Exec

EXAMPLE

```
Console#show ipv6 nd snooping prefix
Prefix entry timeout: 100 (second)
Prefix                                 Len Valid-Time Expire     VLAN Interface
-------------------------------------- --- ---------- ---------- ---- ---------
2001:b000::                             64    2592000        100    1 Eth 1/1
2001::                                  64        600         34    2 Eth 1/2
Console#
```

SECTION IV

APPENDICES

This section provides additional information and includes these items:

- "Software Specifications" on page 1435
- "Troubleshooting" on page 1439
- "License Information" on page 1441

A

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

SOFTWARE FEATURES

MANAGEMENT AUTHENTICATION	Local, RADIUS, TACACS+, Port Authentication (802.1X), HTTPS, SSH, Port Security, IP Filter
CLIENT ACCESS CONTROL	Access Control Lists (512 rules), Port Authentication (802.1X), MAC Authentication, Port Security, DHCP Snooping, IP Source Guard
PORT CONFIGURATION	100BASE-FX: 100 Mbps at full duplex (SFP) 100BASE-TX: 10/100 Mbps at half/full duplex 1000BASE-T: 10/100 Mbps at half/full duplex, 1000 Mbps at full duplex 1000BASE-SX/LX/LH: 1000 Mbps at full duplex (SFP)
FLOW CONTROL	Full Duplex: IEEE 802.3-2005 Half Duplex: Back pressure
STORM CONTROL	Broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic throttled above a critical threshold
PORT MIRRORING	27 sessions, one or more source ports to one destination port
RATE LIMITS	Input/Output Limits Range configured per port
PORT TRUNKING	Static trunks (Cisco EtherChannel compliant) Dynamic trunks (Link Aggregation Control Protocol)
SPANNING TREE ALGORITHM	Spanning Tree Protocol (STP, IEEE 802.1D-2004) Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP, IEEE 802.1D-2004) Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP, IEEE 802.1D-2004)

VLAN SUPPORT	Up to 4094 groups; port-based, protocol-based, tagged (802.1Q), private VLANs, voice VLANs, IP subnet, MAC-based, QinQ tunnel, GVRP for automatic VLAN learning
CLASS OF SERVICE	Supports four levels of priority Strict, Weighted Round Robin (WRR), or a combination of strict and weighted queueing Layer 3/4 priority mapping: IP DSCP
QUALITY OF SERVICE	DiffServ[28] supports class maps, policy maps, and service policies
MULTICAST FILTERING	IGMP Snooping (Layer 2 IPv4) IGMP (Layer 3) Multicast VLAN Registration (IPv4/IPv6)
ADDITIONAL FEATURES	BOOTP Client Connectivity Fault Management DHCP Client DNS Client, Proxy ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) LLDP (Link Layer Discover Protocol) OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance) RMON (Remote Monitoring, groups 1,2,3,9) SMTP Email Alerts SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol)

MANAGEMENT FEATURES

IN-BAND MANAGEMENT	Telnet, web-based HTTP or HTTPS, SNMP manager, or Secure Shell
OUT-OF-BAND MANAGEMENT	RS-232 DB-9 console port
SOFTWARE LOADING	HTTP, FTP or TFTP in-band, or XModem out-of-band
SNMP	Management access via MIB database Trap management to specified hosts

---

[28] Only supported for IPv4.

RMON Groups 1, 2, 3, 9 (Statistics, History, Alarm, Event)

STANDARDS

Ethernet Service OAM (ITU-T Y.1731) - partial support

IEEE 802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol

IEEE 802.1D-2004 Spanning Tree Algorithm and traffic priorities

  Spanning Tree Protocol

  Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

  Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol

IEEE 802.1p Priority tags

IEEE 802.1Q VLAN

IEEE 802.1v Protocol-based VLANs

IEEE 802.1X Port Authentication

IEEE 802.3-2005
  Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet
  Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)

  Full-duplex flow control (ISO/IEC 8802-3)

IEEE 802.3ac VLAN tagging

IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management

DHCP Client (RFC 2131)

HTTPS

ICMP (RFC 792)

IGMP (RFC 1112)

IGMPv2 (RFC 2236)

IGMPv3 (RFC 3376) - partial support

IPv4 IGMP (RFC 3228)

ITU-T G.8032/Y.1344 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 OAM functions & mechanisms for Ethernet networks

RADIUS+ (RFC 2618)

RMON (RFC 2819 groups 1,2,3,9)

SNMP (RFC 1157)

SNMPv2c (RFC 1901, 2571)

SNMPv3 (RFC DRAFT 2273, 2576, 3410, 3411, 3413, 3414, 3415)

SNTP (RFC 2030)

SSH (Version 2.0)

TELNET (RFC 854, 855, 856)

TFTP (RFC 1350)

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION BASES

Bridge MIB (RFC 1493)

Differentiated Services MIB (RFC 3289)

DNS Resolver MIB (RFC 1612)
Entity MIB (RFC 2737)
Ether-like MIB (RFC 2665)
Extended Bridge MIB (RFC 2674)
Extensible SNMP Agents MIB (RFC 2742)
Forwarding Table MIB (RFC 2096)
IGMP MIB (RFC 2933)
Interface Group MIB (RFC 2233)
Interfaces Evolution MIB (RFC 2863)
IP Multicasting related MIBs
IPV6-MIB (RFC 2065)
IPV6-ICMP-MIB (RFC 2066)
IPV6-TCP-MIB (RFC 2052)
IPV6-UDP-MIB (RFC2054)
Link Aggregation MIB (IEEE 802.3ad)
MAU MIB (RFC 3636)
MIB II (RFC 1213)
P-Bridge MIB (RFC 2674P)
Port Access Entity MIB (IEEE 802.1X)
Port Access Entity Equipment MIB
Power Ethernet MIB (RFC 3621)
Private MIB
Q-Bridge MIB (RFC 2674Q)
QinQ Tunneling (IEEE 802.1ad Provider Bridges)
Quality of Service MIB
RADIUS Accounting Server MIB (RFC 2621)
RADIUS Authentication Client MIB (RFC 2619)
RMON MIB (RFC 2819)
RMON II Probe Configuration Group (RFC 2021, partial implementation)
SNMP Community MIB (RFC 3584)
SNMP Framework MIB (RFC 3411)
SNMP-MPD MIB (RFC 3412)
SNMP Target MIB, SNMP Notification MIB (RFC 3413)
SNMP User-Based SM MIB (RFC 3414)
SNMP View Based ACM MIB (RFC 3415)
SNMPv2 IP MIB (RFC 2011)
TACACS+ Authentication Client MIB
TCP MIB (RFC 2012)
Trap (RFC 1215)
UDP MIB (RFC 2013)

B

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEMS ACCESSING THE MANAGEMENT INTERFACE

Table 204: Troubleshooting Chart

Symptom	Action
Cannot connect using Telnet, web browser, or SNMP software	◆ Be sure the switch is powered on. ◆ Check network cabling between the management station and the switch. Make sure the ends are properly connected and there is no damage to the cable. Test the cable if necessary. ◆ Check that you have a valid network connection to the switch and that the port you are using has not been disabled. ◆ Be sure you have configured the VLAN interface through which the management station is connected with a valid IP address, subnet mask and default gateway. ◆ Be sure the management station has an IP address in the same subnet as the switch's IP interface to which it is connected. ◆ If you are trying to connect to the switch via the IP address for a tagged VLAN group, your management station, and the ports connecting intermediate switches in the network, must be configured with the appropriate tag. ◆ If you cannot connect using Telnet, you may have exceeded the maximum number of concurrent Telnet/SSH sessions permitted. Try connecting again at a later time.
Cannot connect using Secure Shell	◆ If you cannot connect using SSH, you may have exceeded the maximum number of concurrent Telnet/SSH sessions permitted. Try connecting again at a later time. ◆ Be sure the control parameters for the SSH server are properly configured on the switch, and that the SSH client software is properly configured on the management station. ◆ Be sure you have generated both an RSA and DSA public key on the switch, exported this key to the SSH client, and enabled SSH service. Try using another SSH client or check for updates to your SSH client application. ◆ Be sure you have set up an account on the switch for each SSH user, including user name, authentication level, and password. ◆ Be sure you have imported the client's public key to the switch (if public key authentication is used).
Cannot access the on-board configuration program via a serial port connection	◆ Check to see if you have set the terminal emulator program to VT100 compatible, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity, and the baud rate set to 115200 bps. ◆ Verify that you are using the RS-232 null-modem serial cable supplied with the switch. If you use any other cable, be sure that it conforms to the pin-out connections provided in the Installation Guide.
Forgot or lost the password	◆ Contact your local distributor.

USING SYSTEM LOGS

If a fault does occur, refer to the Installation Guide to ensure that the problem you encountered is actually caused by the switch. If the problem appears to be caused by the switch, follow these steps:

1. Enable logging.
2. Set the error messages reported to include all categories.
3. Enable SNMP.
4. Enable SNMP traps.
5. Designate the SNMP host that is to receive the error messages.
6. Repeat the sequence of commands or other actions that lead up to the error.
7. Make a list of the commands or circumstances that led to the fault. Also make a list of any error messages displayed.
8. Set up your terminal emulation software so that it can capture all console output to a file. Then enter the “show tech-support” command to record all system settings in this file.
9. Contact your distributor’s service engineer, and send a detailed description of the problem, along with the file used to record your system settings.

For example:

```
Console(config)#logging on
Console(config)#logging history flash 7
Console(config)#snmp-server host 192.168.1.23
⋮
```

C

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GLOSSARY

ACL	Access Control List. ACLs can limit network traffic and restrict access to certain users or devices by checking each packet for certain IP or MAC (i.e., Layer 2) information.
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol converts between IP addresses and MAC (hardware) addresses. ARP is used to locate the MAC address corresponding to a given IP address. This allows the switch to use IP addresses for routing decisions and the corresponding MAC addresses to forward packets from one hop to the next.
BOOTP	Boot Protocol is used to provide bootup information for network devices, including IP address information, the address of the TFTP server that contains the devices system files, and the name of the boot file.
CFM	Connectivity Fault Management provides fault monitoring for end-to-end connections within a designated service area by using continuity check messages which can detect faults in maintenance points, fault verification through loop back messages, and fault isolation with link trace messages.
CoS	Class of Service is supported by prioritizing packets based on the required level of service, and then placing them in the appropriate output queue. Data is transmitted from the queues using weighted round-robin service to enforce priority service and prevent blockage of lower-level queues. Priority may be set according to the port default, the packet's priority bit (in the VLAN tag), TCP/UDP port number, IP Precedence bit, or DSCP priority bit.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Control Protocol. Provides a framework for passing configuration information to hosts on a TCP/IP network. DHCP is based on the Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP), adding the capability of automatic allocation of reusable network addresses and additional configuration options.
DHCP Snooping	A technique used to enhance network security by snooping on DHCP server messages to track the physical location of hosts, ensure that hosts only use the IP addresses assigned to them, and ensure that only authorized DHCP servers are accessible.

DIFFSERV	Differentiated Services provides quality of service on large networks by employing a well-defined set of building blocks from which a variety of aggregate forwarding behaviors may be built. Each packet carries information (DS byte) used by each hop to give it a particular forwarding treatment, or per-hop behavior, at each network node. DiffServ allocates different levels of service to users on the network with mechanisms such as traffic meters, shapers/droppers, packet markers at the boundaries of the network.
DNS	Domain Name Service. A system used for translating host names for network nodes into IP addresses.
DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point Service. DSCP uses a six-bit tag to provide for up to 64 different forwarding behaviors. Based on network policies, different kinds of traffic can be marked for different kinds of forwarding. The DSCP bits are mapped to the Class of Service categories, and then into the output queues.
EAPOL	Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN. EAPOL is a client authentication protocol used by this switch to verify the network access rights for any device that is plugged into the switch. A user name and password is requested by the switch, and then passed to an authentication server (e.g., RADIUS) for verification. EAPOL is implemented as part of the IEEE 802.1X Port Authentication standard.
ERPS	Ethernet Ring Protection Switching can be used to increase the availability and robustness of Ethernet rings, such as those used in Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN). ERPS provides Layer 2 loop avoidance and fast re-convergence in Layer 2 ring topologies, supporting up to 255 nodes in the ring structure. It can also function with IEEE 802.1ag to support link monitoring when non-participating devices exist within the Ethernet ring.
EUI	Extended Universal Identifier is an address format used by IPv6 to identify the host portion of the network address. The interface identifier in EUI compatible addresses is based on the link-layer (MAC) address of an interface. Interface identifiers used in global unicast and other IPv6 address types are 64 bits long and may be constructed in the EUI-64 format. The modified EUI-64 format interface ID is derived from a 48-bit link-layer address by inserting the hexadecimal number FFFE between the upper three bytes (OUI field) and the lower 3 bytes (serial number) of the link layer address. To ensure that the chosen address is from a unique Ethernet MAC address, the 7th bit in the high-order byte is set to 1 (equivalent to the IEEE Global/Local bit) to indicate the uniqueness of the 48-bit address.

GARP	Generic Attribute Registration Protocol. GARP is a protocol that can be used by endstations and switches to register and propagate multicast group membership information in a switched environment so that multicast data frames are propagated only to those parts of a switched LAN containing registered endstations. Formerly called Group Address Registration Protocol.
GMRP	Generic Multicast Registration Protocol. GMRP allows network devices to register end stations with multicast groups. GMRP requires that any participating network devices or end stations comply with the IEEE 802.1p standard.
GVRP	GARP VLAN Registration Protocol. Defines a way for switches to exchange VLAN information in order to register necessary VLAN members on ports along the Spanning Tree so that VLANs defined in each switch can work automatically over a Spanning Tree network.
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol is a network layer protocol that reports errors in processing IP packets. ICMP is also used by routers to feed back information about better routing choices.
IEEE 802.1D	Specifies a general method for the operation of MAC bridges, including the Spanning Tree Protocol.
IEEE 802.1Q	VLAN Tagging—Defines Ethernet frame tags which carry VLAN information. It allows switches to assign endstations to different virtual LANs, and defines a standard way for VLANs to communicate across switched networks.
IEEE 802.1p	An IEEE standard for providing quality of service (QoS) in Ethernet networks. The standard uses packet tags that define up to eight traffic classes and allows switches to transmit packets based on the tagged priority value.
IEEE 802.1s	An IEEE standard for the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) which provides independent spanning trees for VLAN groups.
IEEE 802.1w	An IEEE standard for the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) which reduces the convergence time for network topology changes to about 10% of that required by the older IEEE 802.1D STP standard. (Now incorporated in IEEE 802.1D-2004)

IEEE 802.1X	Port Authentication controls access to the switch ports by requiring users to first enter a user ID and password for authentication.
IEEE 802.3AC	Defines frame extensions for VLAN tagging.
IEEE 802.3X	Defines Ethernet frame start/stop requests and timers used for flow control on full-duplex links. (Now incorporated in IEEE 802.3-2002)
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol. A protocol through which hosts can register with their local router for multicast services. If there is more than one multicast switch/router on a given subnetwork, one of the devices is made the “querier” and assumes responsibility for keeping track of group membership.
IGMP QUERY	On each subnetwork, one IGMP-capable device will act as the querier — that is, the device that asks all hosts to report on the IP multicast groups they wish to join or to which they already belong. The elected querier will be the device with the lowest IP address in the subnetwork.
IGMP PROXY	Proxies multicast group membership information onto the upstream interface based on IGMP messages monitored on downstream interfaces, and forwards multicast traffic based on that information. There is no need for multicast routing protocols in an simple tree that uses IGMP Proxy.
IGMP SNOOPING	Listening to IGMP Query and IGMP Report packets transferred between IP Multicast Routers and IP Multicast host groups to identify IP Multicast group members.
IN-BAND MANAGEMENT	Management of the network from a station attached directly to the network.
IP MULTICAST FILTERING	A process whereby this switch can pass multicast traffic along to participating hosts.
IP PRECEDENCE	The Type of Service (ToS) octet in the IPv4 header includes three precedence bits defining eight different priority levels ranging from highest priority for network control packets to lowest priority for routine traffic. The eight values are mapped one-to-one to the Class of Service categories by default, but may be configured differently to suit the requirements for specific network applications.

LACP	Link Aggregation Control Protocol. Allows ports to automatically negotiate a trunked link with LACP-configured ports on another device.
LAYER 2	Data Link layer in the ISO 7-Layer Data Communications Protocol. This is related directly to the hardware interface for network devices and passes on traffic based on MAC addresses.
LINK AGGREGATION	*See Port Trunk.*
LLDP	Link Layer Discovery Protocol is used to discover basic information about neighboring devices in the local broadcast domain by using periodic broadcasts to advertise information such as device identification, capabilities and configuration settings.
MD5	MD5 Message-Digest is an algorithm that is used to create digital signatures. It is intended for use with 32 bit machines and is safer than the MD4 algorithm, which has been broken. MD5 is a one-way hash function, meaning that it takes a message and converts it into a fixed string of digits, also called a message digest.
MIB	Management Information Base. An acronym for Management Information Base. It is a set of database objects that contains information about a specific device.
MSTP	Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol can provide an independent spanning tree for different VLANs. It simplifies network management, provides for even faster convergence than RSTP by limiting the size of each region, and prevents VLAN members from being segmented from the rest of the group.
MRD	Multicast Router Discovery is a A protocol used by IGMP snooping and multicast routing devices to discover which interfaces are attached to multicast routers. This process allows IGMP-enabled devices to determine where to send multicast source and group membership messages.
MULTICAST SWITCHING	A process whereby the switch filters incoming multicast frames for services for which no attached host has registered, or forwards them to all ports contained within the designated multicast VLAN group.

MVR	Multicast VLAN Registration is a method of using a single network-wide multicast VLAN to transmit common services, such as such as television channels or video-on-demand, across a service-provider’s network. MVR simplifies the configuration of multicast services by using a common VLAN for distribution, while still preserving security and data isolation for subscribers residing in both the MVR VLAN and other standard or private VLAN groups.
NTP	Network Time Protocol provides the mechanisms to synchronize time across the network. The time servers operate in a hierarchical-master-slave configuration in order to synchronize local clocks within the subnet and to national time standards via wire or radio.
OAM	Operation, Administration, and Maintenance provides remote management tools required to monitor and maintain the links to subscriber CPEs (Customer Premise Equipment). This section describes functions including enabling OAM for selected ports, loopback testing, and displaying remote device information.
OUT-OF-BAND MANAGEMENT	Management of the network from a station not attached to the network.
PORT AUTHENTICATION	*See IEEE 802.1X*.
PORT MIRRORING	A method whereby data on a target port is mirrored to a monitor port for troubleshooting with a logic analyzer or RMON probe. This allows data on the target port to be studied unobstructively.
PORT TRUNK	Defines a network link aggregation and trunking method which specifies how to create a single high-speed logical link that combines several lower-speed physical links.
PRIVATE VLANS	Private VLANs provide port-based security and isolation between ports within the assigned VLAN. Data traffic on downlink ports can only be forwarded to, and from, uplink ports.
QINQ	QinQ tunneling is designed for service providers carrying traffic for multiple customers across their networks. It is used to maintain customer-specific VLAN and Layer 2 protocol configurations even when different customers use the same internal VLAN IDs.

QoS	Quality of Service. QoS refers to the capability of a network to provide better service to selected traffic flows using features such as data prioritization, queuing, congestion avoidance and traffic shaping. These features effectively provide preferential treatment to specific flows either by raising the priority of one flow or limiting the priority of another flow.
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service. RADIUS is a logon authentication protocol that uses software running on a central server to control access to RADIUS-compliant devices on the network.
RMON	Remote Monitoring. RMON provides comprehensive network monitoring capabilities. It eliminates the polling required in standard SNMP, and can set alarms on a variety of traffic conditions, including specific error types.
RSTP	Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol. RSTP reduces the convergence time for network topology changes to about 10% of that required by the older IEEE 802.1D STP standard.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is a standard host-to-host mail transport protocol that operates over TCP, port 25.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol. The application protocol in the Internet suite of protocols which offers network management services.
SNTP	Simple Network Time Protocol allows a device to set its internal clock based on periodic updates from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. Updates can be requested from a specific NTP server, or can be received via broadcasts sent by NTP servers.
SSH	Secure Shell is a secure replacement for remote access functions, including Telnet. SSH can authenticate users with a cryptographic key, and encrypt data connections between management clients and the switch.
STA	Spanning Tree Algorithm is a technology that checks your network for any loops. A loop can often occur in complicated or backup linked network systems. Spanning Tree detects and directs data along the shortest available path, maximizing the performance and efficiency of the network.
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus. TACACS+ is a logon authentication protocol that uses software running on a central server to control access to TACACS-compliant devices on the network.

TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. Protocol suite that includes TCP as the primary transport protocol, and IP as the network layer protocol.
TELNET	Defines a remote communication facility for interfacing to a terminal device over TCP/IP.
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol. A TCP/IP protocol commonly used for software downloads.
UDP	User Datagram Protocol. UDP provides a datagram mode for packet-switched communications. It uses IP as the underlying transport mechanism to provide access to IP-like services. UDP packets are delivered just like IP packets – connection-less datagrams that may be discarded before reaching their targets. UDP is useful when TCP would be too complex, too slow, or just unnecessary.
UTC	Universal Time Coordinate. UTC is a time scale that couples Greenwich Mean Time (based solely on the Earth’s rotation rate) with highly accurate atomic time. The UTC does not have daylight saving time.
VLAN	Virtual LAN. A Virtual LAN is a collection of network nodes that share the same collision domain regardless of their physical location or connection point in the network. A VLAN serves as a logical workgroup with no physical barriers, and allows users to share information and resources as though located on the same LAN.
XMODEM	A protocol used to transfer files between devices. Data is grouped in 128-byte blocks and error-corrected.

COMMAND LIST

aaa accounting commands 816
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