GigaX 2124

L2 Managed Switch

User Manual

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Copyright Information

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ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC.

Company address:	15 Li-Te Road, Beitou, Taipei 11259
General (tel):	+886-2-2894-3447
Web site address:	www.asus.com.tw
General (fax):	+886-2-2894-7798
General email:	info@asus.com.tw

Technical support

General support (tel):	+886-2-2894-3447
Online support:	http://support.asus.com

ASUS COMPUTER INTERNATIONAL (America)

Company address:	44370 Nobel Drive, Fremont, CA 94538, USA
General (fax):	+1-510-608-4555
Web site address:	usa.asus.com

Technical support

General support (tel):	+1-502-995-0883
Online support:	http://support.asus.com
Notebook (tel):	+1-510-739-3777 x5110
Support (fax):	+1-502-933-8713

ASUS COMPUTER GmbH (Germany & Austria)

Company address:	Harkort Str. 25, D-40880 Ratingen, Germany
General (tel):	+49-2102-95990
Web site address:	www.asus.com.de
General (fax):	+49-2102-959911
Online contact:	www.asus.com.de/sales

Technical support

Component support:	+49-2102-95990
Online support:	http://support.asus.com
Notebook support:	+49-2102-959910
Support (fax):	+49-2102-959911

Notices

Federal Communications Commission Statement

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Canadian Department of Communications Statement

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

This class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

Thank you for buying a GigaX L2 Managed Switch! You may now manage your LAN (local area network) through a friendly and powerful user interface.

This user manual will show you how to set up the GigaX L2 Managed Switch, and how to customize its configuration to get the most out of this product.

1.1 L2 managed switching features

The Asus GigaX2124 provides the following features:

- Total 24 * 10/100/1000BASE-T auto-sensing Gigabit Ethernet switching ports
- Four small form factor (SFP) Gigabit interface converter (GBIC) slots
- Automatic MDI/MDIX support for All ports
- Compliant with 802.3z and 802.3ab specifications
- 802.1D transparent bridge
- 16K MAC address cache with hardware-assisted aging
- Loop back detection
- STP/RSTP/MSTP
- L2 to L4 Access Control List
- IGMP snooping
- DHCP client
- DHCP snooping
- 802.3ad link aggregation (trunking), up to 8 trunk groups
- Port Mirroring
- 802.1Q-based tagged VLAN, up to 4096 VLANs
- GVRP
- LACP
- 802.1p (COS) tagging
- 802.3x flow control
- 8 priority queues per port with port-based priority
- Bandwidth control
- WRR(Weighted Round Robin)

- QoS Policy Map
- 802.1x Authentication
- Port Security
- RADIUS client
- Dynamic VLAN assignment within 802.1x
- DoS
- SNMP v1, v2, v3
- MIB-II
- RMON: support 4 groups (1, 2, 3, 9)
- NTP
- Enterprise MIB for PSU, fan, and system temperature, voltage
- Telnet/SSH remote login
- TFTP/FTP for firmware update and configuration backup
- Cisco Like CLI
- Web GUI
- LEDs for port link status
- LEDs system, redundant power supply (RPS), and fan status

1.2 Conventions used in this manual

1.2.1 Notational conventions

- Acronyms are defined the first time they appear in the text.
- The Asus GigaX L2 Managed Switch is simply referred to as "**the switch**".
- The terms ***LAN*** and ***network*** are used interchangeably to refer to a group of Ethernet-connected computers at one site.

1.2.2 Typographical conventions

- **Boldface** type text is used for items you select from menus and drop-down lists, and commands you type when prompted by the program. These items could either be enclosed in < > (open and close brackets) or " " (open & close quotations). **Boldface** type text is also used for emphasis.

1.2.3 Symbols

This document uses the following icons to call your attention to specific instructions or explanations.

Note: Provides clarification or non-essential information on the current topic.

Definition: Explains terms or acronyms that may be unfamiliar to many readers. These terms are also included in the Glossary.

Warning: Provides messages of high importance, including messages relating to personal safety or system integrity.

2. Getting to know the GigaX2124

2.1 Package contents

Check the following items in your ASUS GigaX2124 package. Contact your retailer if any item is damaged or missing.

- ☑ GigaX 2124 L2 managed switch
- ☑ AC power cord
- ☑ Null modem cable for console interface (DB9)
- ☑ Rack installation kit (two brackets with six #6-32 screws)
- ☑ USB cable for console interface
- ☑ Installation CD-ROM
- ☑ User Manual

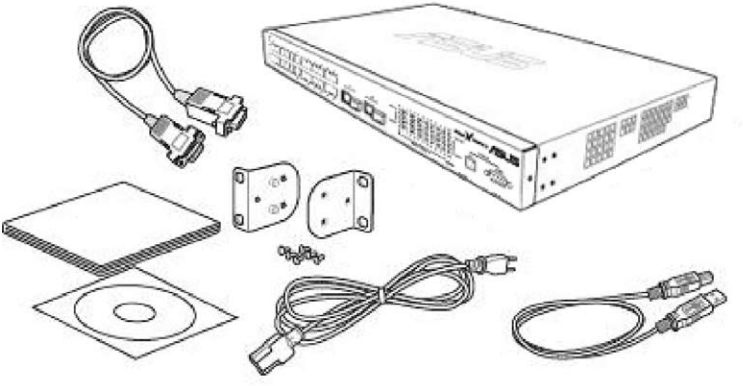


Figure 1. GigaX L2 managed switch package contents

2.2 Front panel features

The front panel includes LED indicators and system console. LED indicators show the system, RPS, fan, and port status.

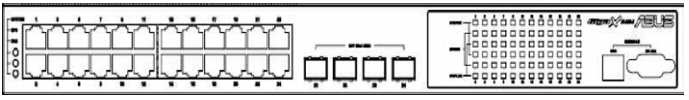


Figure 2. GigaX 2124X Front panel

Table 1: Front panel labels and LEDs

Label	Color	Status	Description
SYSTEM	Green	On	Unit is powered on
		Flashing	Self-test, INIT, or downloading
	Amber	On	Abnormal temperature or voltage
	Off		No power
RPS	Green	On	The PSU is working properly and the switch has a good redundant power supply.
	Amber	On	The PSU is abnormal and the switch is powered by RPS.
	Off		No power at all (system LED is also off, RPS does not work properly or not installed (system LED on).
Fan	Green	On	Both fans are working properly.
	Amber	On	Both or either one of the fans stopped.
10/100/1000 port status	Green	On	Link (RJ-45 or SFP) is present; port is enabled.
		Flashing	Data is being transmitted/received.
	Off		No Ethernet link.
	Amber	On	Port is disabled manually
		Flashing	Port is in block, listening or learning state of spanning tree Port is in Shutdown-Violation state of Port Security Line protocol shutdown looped-back

10/100/1000 port speed	Green	On	1000Mbps
	Amber	On	1000Mbps
	Off		10Mbps
10/100/1000 port duplex	Green	On	Full-duplex mode
	Amber	On	Half-duplex mode
		Flashing	Collision

2.3 Rear panel features

The switch rear panel contains the ports and power connections.

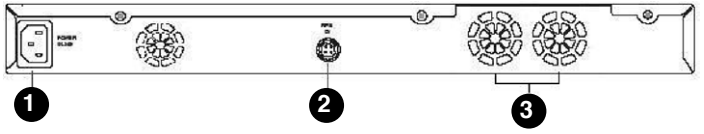


Figure 3. Rear panel

Table 2: Rear panel labels

No	Label	Description
1	Power	Connects to the supplied power cord
2	RPS	Redundant power supply connector
3	FAN1 - FAN2	Replaceable system fans

2.4 Technical specifications

Table 3: Technical specifications

Physical Dimensions	43.5mm(H) X 444 mm(W) X 322mm(D)		
Power	Input: 100-240V AC/2.5A 50-60Hz		
	Consumption: <82 watts		
Redundant Power Supply (RPS)	Input: 100-240V AC/1.8A 50-60Hz		
	Output: 12V DC/12.5A		
Environmental Ranges		Operating	Storage
	Temperature	-0 to 40°C (32 to 122°F)	-25 - 70°C (-40 to 158°F)
	Humidity	15 to 90%	0 to 95%
	Altitude	up to 10,000 ft (3,000m)	40,000 ft (12,000m)
Replaceable Fans	Dimensions: 40 x 40 x 20 mm		
	Voltage and Current: 12VDC, 0.13A		
	Speed: 8200RPM		

3 Quick Start

This section provides the basic instructions to set up the GigaX environment. Refer also to the GigaX212 4 Installation Guide.

Part 1 shows you how to install the GigaX on a flat surface or on a rack.

Part 2 provides instructions to set up the hardware.

Part 3 shows you how to configure basic settings on the GigaX.

Before starting, obtain the following information from your network administrator:

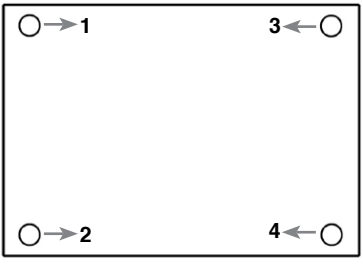
- IP address for the switch
- Default gateway for the network
- Network mask for this network

3.1 Part 1: Installing the switch

The switch can be installed either on a flat surface or on a rack.

3.1.1 Installing on a flat surface

The switch should be installed on a flat surface which can support the weight of the switches and their accessories. Attach four rubber pads on the four indented circles located at the bottom of the switch. See illustration below.



Indented circles 1, 2, 3, & 4. Attach rubber pads here.

3.1.2 Installing on a rack

1. With the front panel facing out, insert the switch between the rack posts and align the four mounting holes with that in the equipment rack.
2. Securely fasten the switch to the rack with two screws on each side.

3.2 Part 2: Connecting the hardware

Connect the device to the power outlet, and to your computer and to your network. Refer to Figure 5 for the overview of the hardware connections.

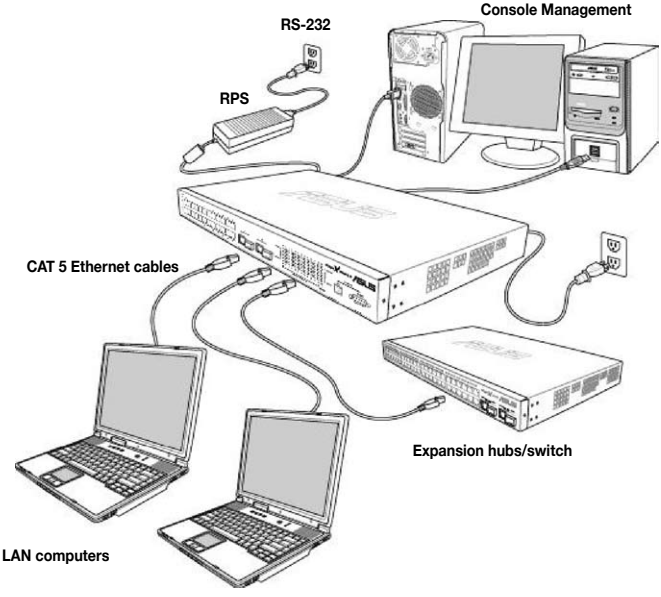


Figure 4. Overview of hardware connections

3.2.1 Connect the console port

For console management, use an RS232 (DB9) or a USB cable to connect the switch. If you want to use WEB interface, connect your PC to the switch using the Ethernet cable.

3.2.2 Connect to the computers or a LAN

You can use Ethernet cable to connect computers directly to the switch ports. You can also connect hubs/switches to the switch ports by Ethernet cables. You can use either the crossover or straight-through Ethernet cable to connect computers, hubs, or switches.

Use a twisted-pair Category 5 Ethernet cable to connect the 1000BASE-T port. Otherwise, the link speed cannot reach 1Gbps.

3.2.3 Attach the RPS module

Connect your RPS module to the RPS jack and ensure the other end of the RPS is connected to the power cord. Connect to the power cord to a grounded power outlet.

3.2.4 Attach the power adapter

1. Connect the AC power cord to the POWER receptacle located at the back of the switch. Plug the other end of the power cord into a wall outlet or a power strip.
2. Check the front LED indicators. If the LEDs light up as described in Table 4, the switch is working properly.

Table 4: LED indicators

No	LED	Description
1	System	Solid green indicates that the device is turned on. If this light is off, check if the power adapter is attached to the switch and plugged into a power source.
2	Switch ports [1] to [24]	Solid green indicates that the device can communicate with the LAN. If the light is flashing, it indicates that the device is sending or receiving data from your LAN computer.
3	RPS	Solid green indicates that the device has successfully installed an RPS module.
4	Fan	Solid green indicates that all the fans work properly.

3.3 Part 3: Basic switch settings

After completing the hardware setup, configure the basic settings for your switch. You can manage the switch either through the:

- **Configuration Manager**: The switch has a preinstalled web application to allow you to manage the switch using Java®-enabled IE6.0 or higher versions.
- **Command Line Interface (CLI)**: Use console port to manage the switch.

3.3.1 Setting up through the console port

1. Use the supplied crossover RS-232 cable to connect to the console port located at the front of the switch. This port is a male DB-9 connector implemented as data terminal equipment (DTE) connection. Tighten the retaining screws on the cable to secure it to the connector. Connect the other end of the cable to a PC running terminal emulation software such as Hyper Terminal.
2. Use the supplied USB cable to connect to a PC. You have to install the USB driver from the switch CD-ROM before the USB can work properly. The USB drivers will simulate an additional COM port under Windows ME/2000/XP OS.
3. Follow the steps below in setting up your terminal emulation software:

   a) Choose the appropriate serial port number

   b) Set the data baud rate to 9600

   c) Set the data format to no parity, 8 data bits and 1 stop bit

   d) No flow control

   e) Set VT100 for emulation mode

4. After setting up the terminal, you can see the prompt “(ASUS) login” on the terminal.
5. The default user name is “**admin**”without password.

You can change the password at any time through CLI (see section 5.31). To protect your switch from unauthorized access, you must change the default password as soon as possible.

6. Follow these steps to assign an IP address to the switch:

   a) Type “enable”.

   b) Type “configure terminal”, new prompt is “ASUS(config)#”.

   c) Type “interface vlan 1”, the prompt is “ASUS (config-if)#”.

   d) Type “ip address <your ip address> <your network mask>”. For example, if your switch IP is 192.168.1.1 and the network mask is 255.255.255.0. Then you should type “ip address 192.168.1.1/24”.

   e) Type “end”, it will return to previous level with prompt “ASUS#”.

   f) Type “write”, the changes will be applied and written to configuration file.

   g) Type “reboot”.

7. If the switch has to be managed across networks, then a default gateway or a static route entry is required. Follow these steps to assign a default gateway or static route entry to the switch:

   a) Entering “ASUS#”

   b) Type “show running-configuration” to view current configuration. If incorrect route entry has been set, you should type “no ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.254” to remove it.

   c) Type “configure terminal”, new prompt is “ASUS(config)#”.

   d) Type “no ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.254” to clear default route.

   e) Type “ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.2” to set your default route.

   f) Type “end”

   g) Type “write”.

```
ASUS login: admin
Password:

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ASUS> enable
ASUS# configure terminal
ASUS(config)# interface vlan 1
ASUS(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1/24
[admin] Install IP address 192.168.1.1/24 succeeded!
ASUS(config-if)# end
ASUS# configure terminal
ASUS(config)# no ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.254
ASUS(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.2
ASUS(config)# end
ASUS# write
Building Configuration ...
Integrated configuration saved as 'startup_config' ok!
ASUS# _
```

Figure 5. Login and IP setup screen

3.3.2 Setting up thru the Configuration Manager

To successfully connect your PC to the switch, your PC must have a valid IP in your network. Contact your network administrator to obtain a valid IP for the switch. If you wish to change the default IP address of the switch, follow section 3.3.1 to change the IP address.

1. If Java Runtime Environment is not installed on your PC, Your PC will automatically download and install it. It means that your PC should be able to reach the web site. If the Internet is not available, you should prepare it on diskette and install it.

2. From any PC connected to the network that the switch can access, open your Web browser (Internet Explorer), and type the following URL in the address/location box, and press <**Enter**>:

http://192.168.1.1

This is the factory default IP address of the switch.

A default web page appears, as shown in Figure 6.

Then click “ASUS GigaX-Switch Manager”. A login screen appears, as

Figure 6. Default web page

Then click “ASUS GigaX-Switch Manager”. A login screen appears, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Login Screen

Enter your user name and password, and then click **OK** to enter the Configuration Manager. Use the following defaults the first time you log into this interface:

Default User Name: admin

Default Password: <none>

You can change the password at any time (see section 6.3.1). The browser will download java applet from the switch and it will take a little time.

3. To setup a new IP address, click "**System**", select **IP Setup**. Fill in the IP address, network mask and default gateway, then click **OK**.

4. When the new address is applied to the switch, the browser can no longer update the switch status windows or retrieve any page. You need to retype the new IP address in the address/location box, and press <**Enter**>, then WEB link returns.

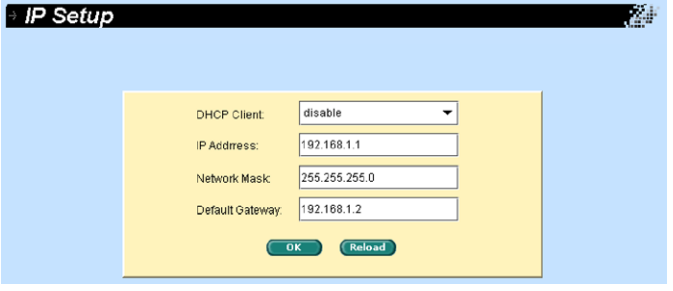

Figure 8. IP Setup

4. Management with the web interface

The switch provides Web pages that allow switch management through the Internet. The program is designed to work best with Microsoft Internet Explorer® 6.0, or later versions.

4.1 Login to web user interface

1. From a PC, open your web browser, type the following in the web address (or location) box, and press <**Enter**>:

   http://192.168.1.1

This is the factory default IP address for the switch.

A default web page appears, as show in Figure 6. Then click “ASUS GigaX-Switch Manager”, the login screen displays, as shown in Figure 9.

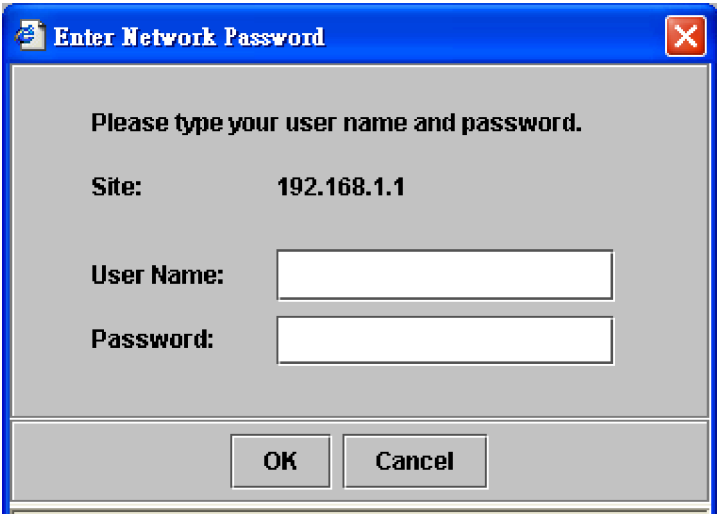

Figure 9. Configuration manager login screen

2. Enter your user name and password, then click .

   Use the following defaults the first time you log into the program. You can change the password at any time through CLI interface (see section 6.3.1).

   Default User Name: admin

   Default Password: <none>

The home page appears each time you log into the program. See Figure 10.

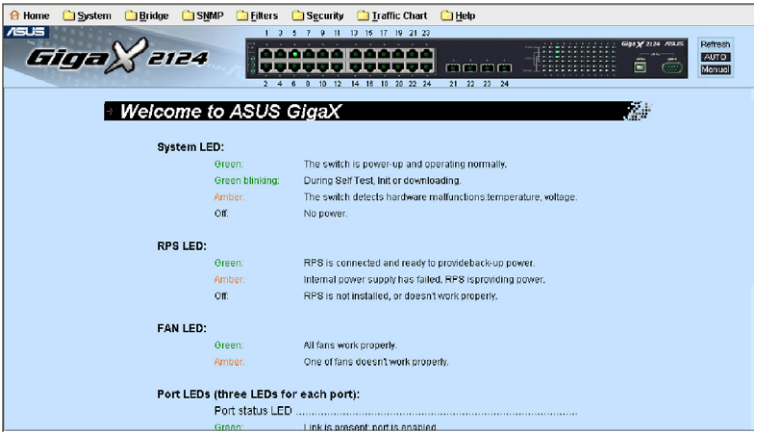

Figure 10. Home page

4.2 Functional layout

Typical web page consists of two separate frames. The top frame has a switch logo and front panel as shown in Figures 11. This frame remains on the top of the browser window all the times and updates the LED status periodically or manually by pushing "**Auto**" or "**manual**" bottoms on the right side. See Table 4 for the LED definitions. See Table 5 for the port color status description.

Figure 11. Top frame

Table 5: Port color description

Port Color	Description
Green	Ethernet link is established
Black	No Ethernet link
Amber	Link is present but port is disabled manually or by spanning tree

The menu item as shown in Figure 12 contains all the features available for switch configuration. These features are grouped into categories, e.g. System, Bridge, etc. You can click any of these to display a specific configuration page. (Click mouse right button to show popup menu)

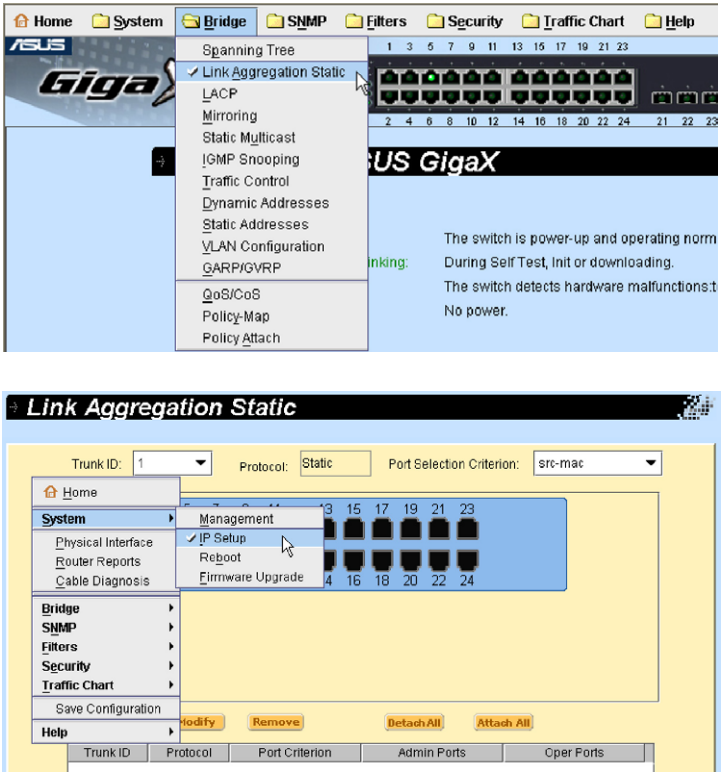

Figure 12. Click menu item

4.2.1 Menu navigation tips

To open a specific configuration page, click the desired menu item.

4.2.2 Commonly used buttons and icons

The following table describes the function for each button and icon used in the application.

Table 6: Commonly used buttons

Button / Icon	Function
	Stores any changes made on the current page.
	Re-displays the current page with updated statistics or settings.
	Modifies the existing configuration in the system, e.g. a static route or a filter ACL rule and etc.
	Clears all input fields and waiting for new settings
	Adds the existing configuration to the system, e.g. a static MAC address or a firewall ACL rule and etc.
	Modifies the selected entry
	Deletes the selected item, e.g. a static route or a filter ACL rule and etc.
	Query a specific status.
	Detaches the feature from all ports on selection panel
	Attaches the feature to all ports on selection panel

4.3 System

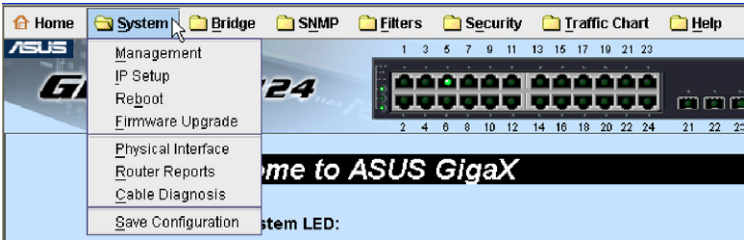

Figure 13. System menu

System page includes Management, IP Setup, Reboot, Firmware Upgrade and other system related functions.

4.3.1 Management

The Management page contains the following information:

Model Name: product name

MAC Address: switch MAC address

System Name: user assigned name to identify the system (editable)

System Contact (editable)

System Location (editable)

To save any changes and make it effective immediately, click **OK**. Use **Reload** to refresh the settings.

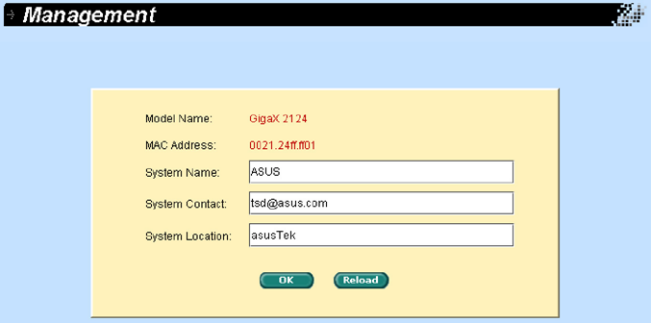

Figure 14. Management page

4.3.2 IP Setup

The IP Setup page contains the following information:

DHCP Client: Enable/Disable DHCP Client for the switch.

IP Address: IP address for the switch

Network Mask: Network mask for this network

Default Gateway: Default gateway for this network

To save any changes and make it effective immediately, click **OK**. Use **Reload** to refresh the settings.

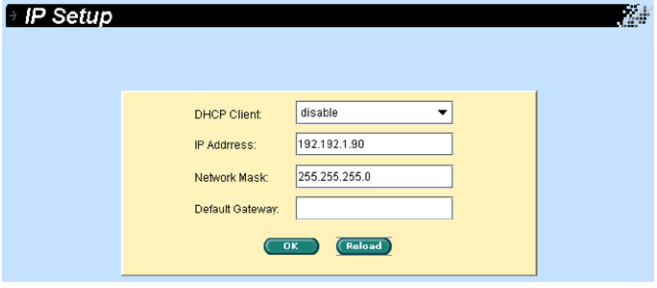

Figure 15. IP Setup page

4.3.3 Reboot

The Reboot page contains a **Reboot** button. Click the button reboots the system.

Rebooting the system stops the network traffic and terminates the Web interface connection.

4.3.4 Firmware Upgrade

The Firmware upgrade page contains the following information:

Hardware Version: Show the hardware revision number.

Boot ROM Version: Show the version of the boot code

Firmware Version: Show the current running firmware version. This number will be updated after the firmware update.

Enter the TFTP server IP address and firmware file name. Click **Upgrade** to update the switch firmware. For example,

TFTP Server: 192.168.1.155

File Name: Gx2124-4.1.05.00.img

Runtime Status: Displays the following information for each port

Clicking the upload button loads the assigned firmware to the switch, then reboot system after a successful firmware update. You have to re-login to web interface again.

We strongly recommend you to backup "startup-config" before upgrading.

Upgrading by FTP method only can be used through CLI command.

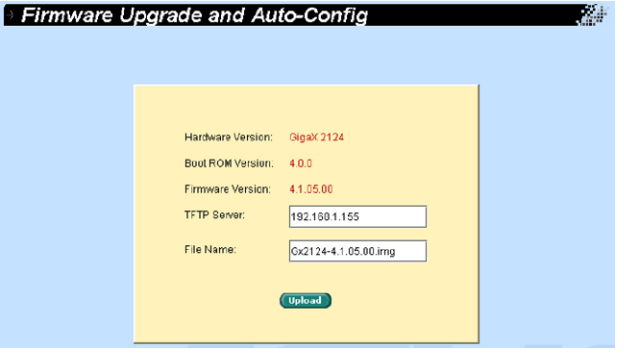

Figure 16. Firmware Upgrade page

4.4 Physical Interface

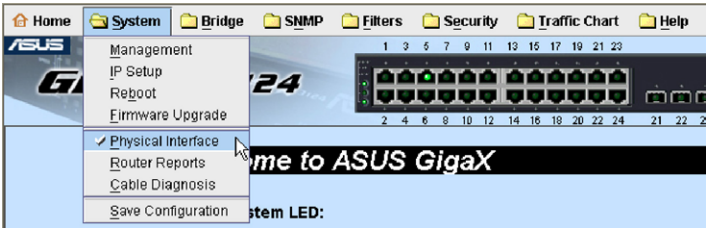

Figure 17. Physical Interface item

The Physical Interface displays the Ethernet port status in real time. You can configure the port in following fields in Interface Configuration window:

Port: Select the port to configure

Admin: Disable/enable the port

Mode: Set the speed and duplex mode

Flow Control: Enable/Disable 802.3x flow control mechanism

Switchport Mode: Set port to trunk mode or access mode

Admin port VLAN: Assign the selected port to specific PVID

DHCP-Snoop: enable/disable DHCP snooping function

DHCP-Snooping: assign the selected port to be untrusted or trusted port

Select the corresponding port number and configure the port setting, then click **Modify**. Complete all configure actions, then click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

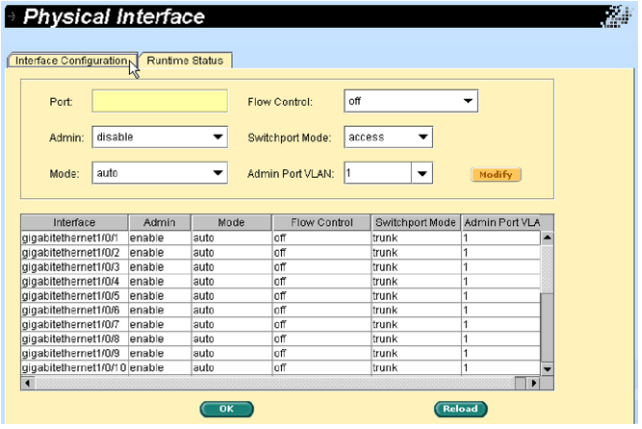

Figure 18. Physical Interface -1

Ethernet Link: The link is connected or not connected.

STP Status: The STP status

Duplex: The duplex mode

Speed: Link speed

Flow Control: The setting value to enable or disable 802.3x flow control mechanism

Oper Port VLAN: The PVID of the port

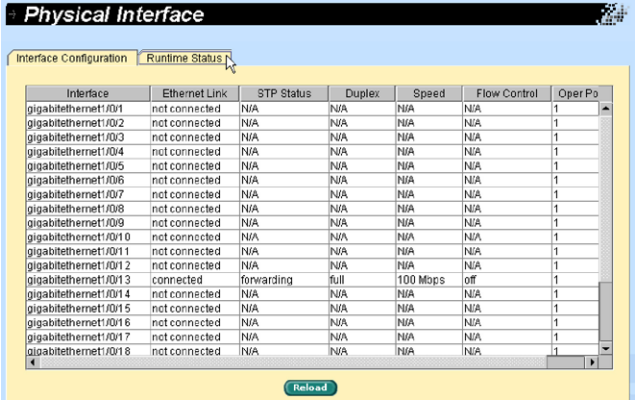

Figure 19. Physical Interface -2

4.5 Router Reports

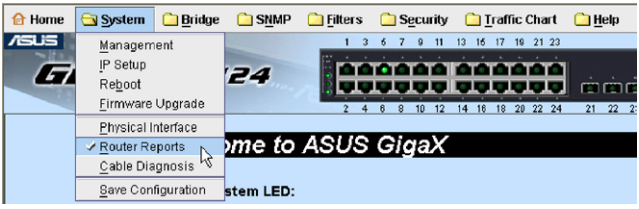

Figure 20. Router Reports item

This page shows all routing information including static and dynamic learned by routing protocols.

Click **Reload** to refresh status.

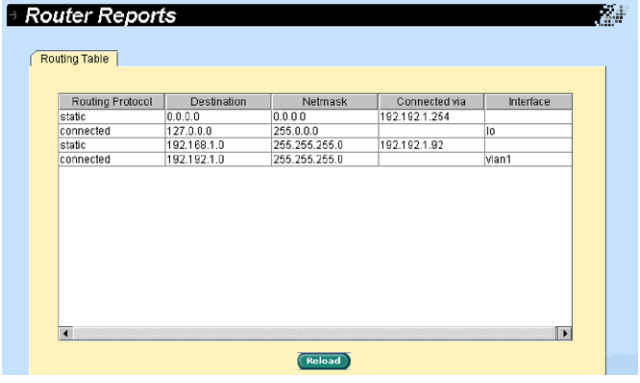

Figure 21. Router Reports

4.6 Cable Diagnosis

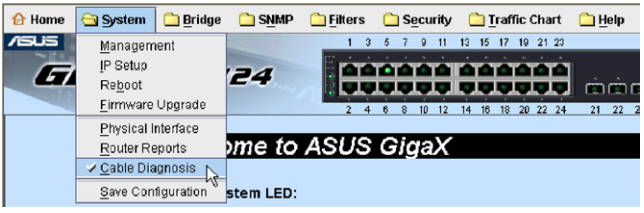

Figure 22. Cable Diagnosis item

To analysis the cabling plant for the common cable problems, such as open circuits, short circuits and impedance mismatches.

Interface: Select the interface want to detect.

Click **Query** to start diagnose.

Cable diagnosis is capable of detecting cable open or short length. If the cable length is too shorter, the detecting result may have more error rate.

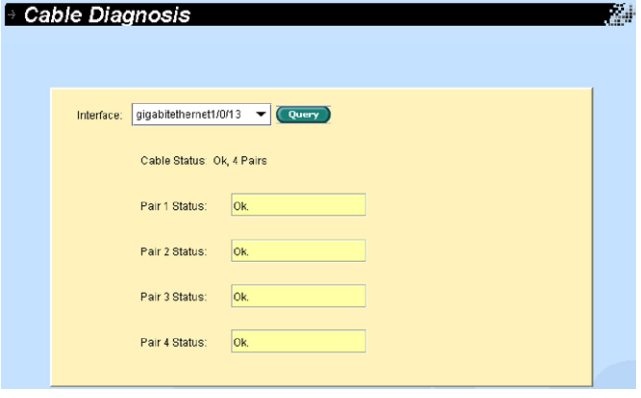

Figure 23. Cable Diagnosis

4.7 Save Configuration

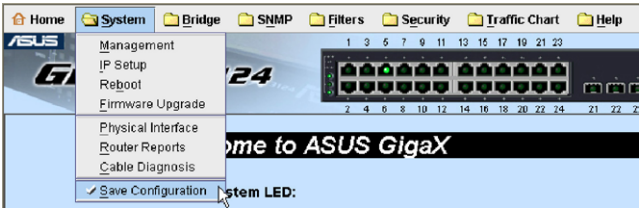

Figure 24. Save Configuration item

To save configuration permanently, you have to click **Save**.

Sometimes you may want to reset the switch configuration, you can click **Reload** to reset the configuration file to factory default. Of course, a system reboot will follow this restoration process.

You will lose all the configurations when you choose to restore the factory default configurations.

Figure 25. Save Configuration

4.8 Bridge

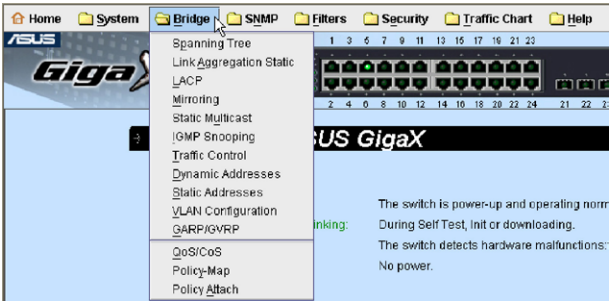

Figure 26. Bridge menu

The Bridge page group contains most layer 2 configurations, like link aggregation, STP, etc.

4.8.1 Spanning tree

The page configures three types of Spanning Tree Protocol.

4.8.1.1 STP Status

The “STP Status” can disable or enable STP. There are three modes STP, RSTP and MSTP can be enabled. If MSTP is enabled, the following four attributes are enabled at the same time:

Region Name: An alphanumeric configuration name

Revision: A configuration revision number

Instance ID: A STP instance, you can configure MSTP on your switch to map multiple VLANs into a single STP instance.

VLAN Group: A group associates each of the potential 4094 VLANs to the given instance

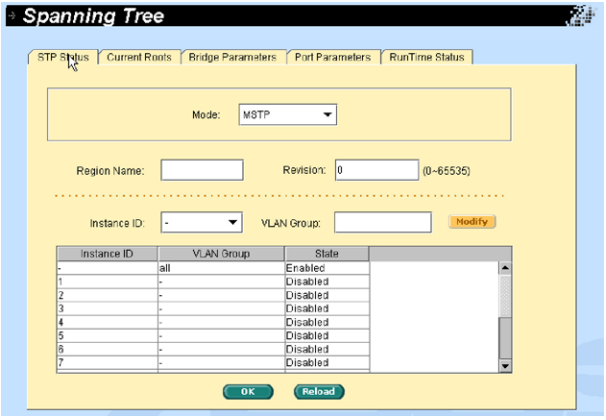

Figure 27. Spanning tree – STP Status

4.8.1.2 Current Roots

It shows the information of current root bridge which include

- Instance ID
- The VLAN group belong to which instance ID
- MAC Address of root bridge
- Priority of root bridge
- Maximum age of root bridge
- Hello timer of root bridge
- Forwarding delay timer of root bridge
- Path cost of root bridge
- Root port of the bridge

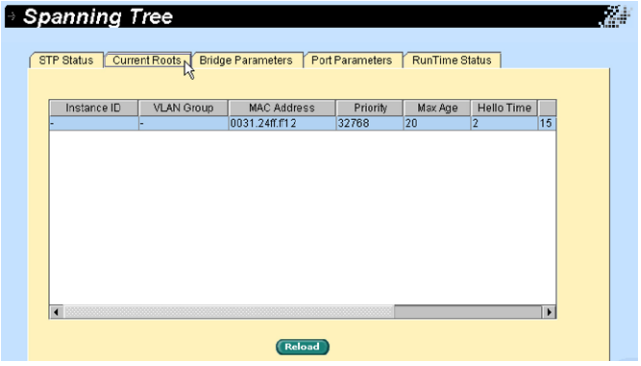

Figure 28. Spanning tree – Current Roots

4.8.1.3 Bridge Parameters

The spanning-tree parameters of BPDU transmission can be configured on this panel:

Priority: The switch priority in the LAN

Max Age: A timeout value to be used by all Bridges in the LAN

Hello Time: The interval of generation of configuration BPDU

Forward Delay: A timeout value to be used by all bridges in the LAN

Transmission Limit: The minimum interval (seconds) between the transmission of BPDUs

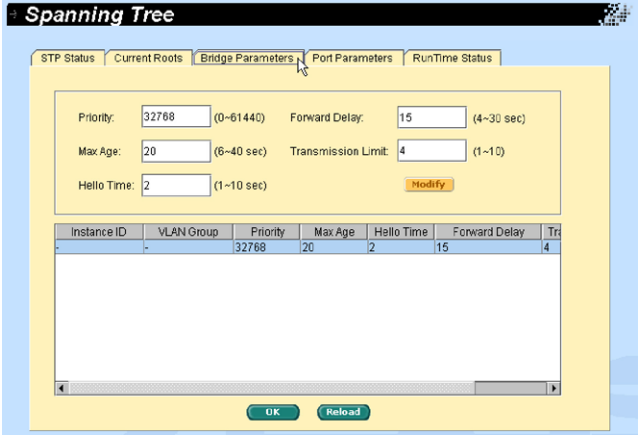

Figure 29. Spanning tree – Bridge Parameters

4.8.1.4 Port Parameters

This contains a display window to show the current configuration for each port. You can select a port then edit it. Click **Modify** to change the port setting for spanning-tree. The following fields are available:

Instance ID (MSTP Only): A spanning-tree instance, you can configure MSTP on your switch to map multiple VLANs into a single STP instance.

Path Cost: The valid value is from 1 to 200000000. The higher cost is more likely to be blocked by STP if a network loop is detected.

Priority: Set the port priority in the switch. Low numeric value indicates a high priority. The port with lower priority is more likely to be blocked by STP if a network loop is detected. The valid value is from 0 to 240.

Link Type: by default, the link type is determined from the duplex mode of the interface: a full-duplex port is considered to have a point-to-point connection; a half-duplex port is considered to have a shared connection.

Edge Port: An edge port is the same as a Port Fast-enabled port, and you should enable it only on ports that connect to a single end station.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

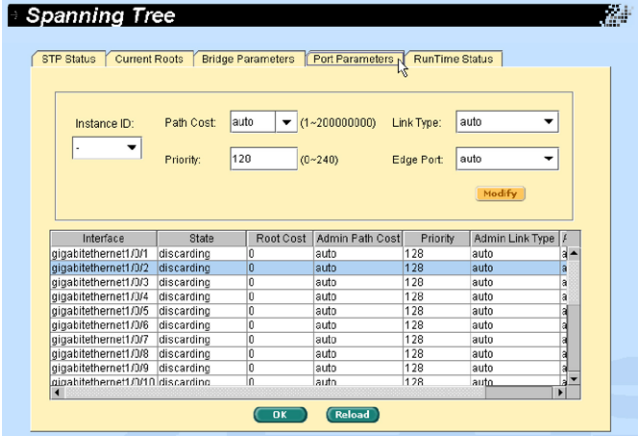

Figure 30. Spanning tree – Port Parameters

4.8.1.5 Runtime Status

It shows the current status for each port.

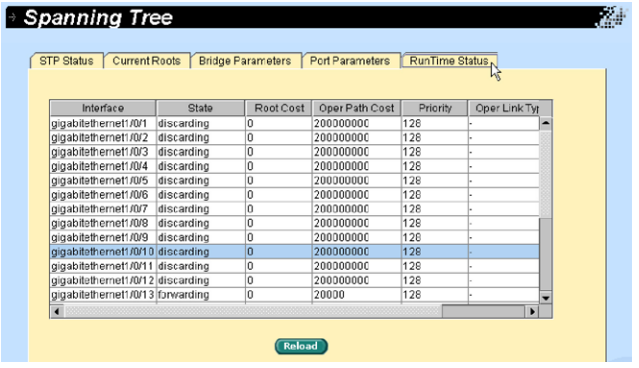

Figure 31. Spanning tree – RunTime Status

4.8.2 Link aggregation static

The page configures the link aggregation static group (port trunking). The maximum group is 8 and up to 8 ports per group.

Trunk ID: A number to identify the trunk group

Protocol: Show the state of the link aggregation group. For the page is static.

Port Selection Criterion: The algorithm to distribute packets among the ports of the link aggregation group according to source MAC address, destination MAC address, source and destination MAC address, source IP address, destination IP address, or source and destination IP address.

Port: These port icons are listed the same way as on the front panel. You have to click the icon to select the group members. The port can be removed from the group by clicking the selected port again.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

You have to check the runtime link speed and duplex mode to make sure the trunk is physically active. Go to Physical Interface and check the link mode in the Runtime Status window for the trunk ports. If all the trunk

members are in the same speed and full duplex mode, then the trunk group will set up successfully. If one of the members is not in the same speed or full duplex mode, the trunk will not set correctly. Check the link partner and change the settings to have the same speed and full duplex mode for all the members of your trunk group.

All the ports in the link aggregation group MUST operate in full-duplex mode at the same speed.

All the ports in the link aggregation group MUST be configured in auto-negotiation mode or full duplex mode. This configuration will make the full duplex link possible. If you set the ports in full duplex force mode, then the link partner MUST have the same setting. Otherwise the link aggregation could operate abnormally.

All the ports in the link aggregation group MUST have the same VLAN setting.

All the ports in the link aggregation group are treated as a single logical link. That is, if any member changes an attribute, the others will change also. For example, a trunk group consists of port 1 and 2. If the VLAN of port 1 changes, the VLAN of port 2 also changes with port 1.

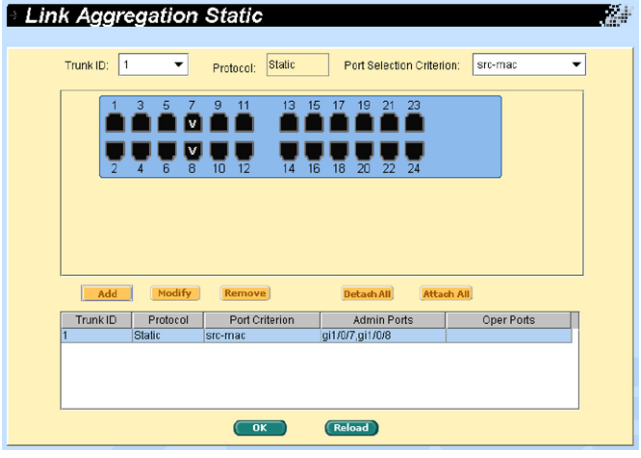

Figure 32. Link aggregation

4.8.3 LACP

The page configures the LACP group (port trunking) and shows LACP running information. The maximum group is 8 and up to 8 ports per group.

The first part configures LACP group.

Trunk ID: A number to identify the trunk group

Protocol: Show the state of the link aggregation group. For the page is LACP.

Port Selection Criterion: The algorithm to distribute packets among the ports of the link aggregation group according to source MAC address, destination MAC address, source and destination MAC address, source IP address, destination IP address, or source and destination IP address.

Port: These port icons are listed the same way as on the front panel. You have to click the icon to select the group members. The port can be removed from the group by clicking the selected port again.

Admin Ports: Show port members the user configured

Oper Ports: Show real operation ports

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

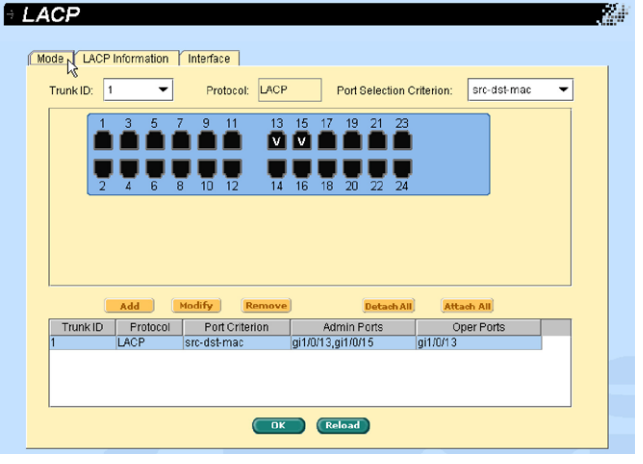

Figure 33. LACP – mode

The second part shows LACP running information for each Trunk ID.

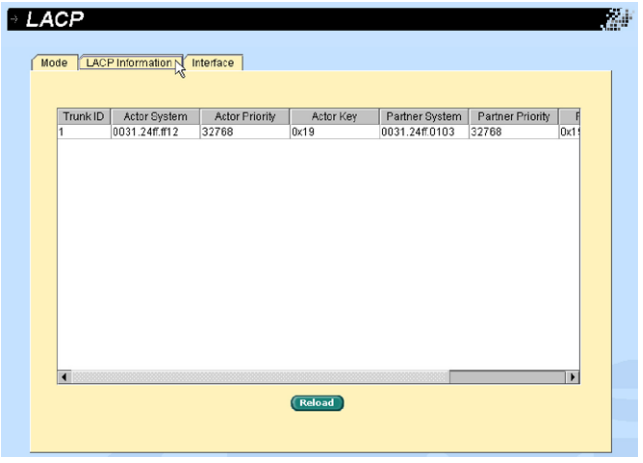

Figure 34. LACP – LACP Information

The last part shows LACP running information for each operation port interface.

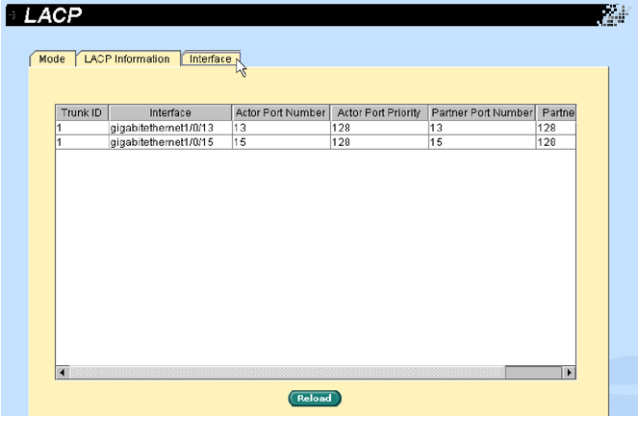

Figure 35. LACP - Interface

4.8.4 Mirroring

Mirroring, together with a network traffic analyzer, helps you monitor network traffics. You can monitor the selected ports for egress or ingress packets.

Mirror Mode: Enable or disable the mirror function for the selected group.

Stack ID: Select stack ID. In standalone mode, it is always 1.

Session: Two sessions for selection. Session 1 is for port 1 ~ 12 and Session 2 is for port 13~24.

Monitor Port: Receive the copies of all the traffics in the selected mirrored ports.

Port: Select the mirrored port from selection panel. The selected port can be mirrored for Ingress, Egress or Both of traffic.

The monitor port can not belong to any link aggregation group.

The monitor port can not operate as a normal switch port. It does not switch packets or do address learning.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

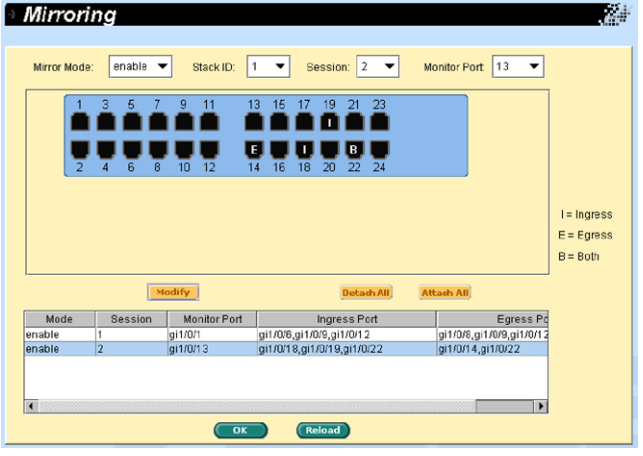

Figure 36. Mirroring

4.8.5 Static Multicast

This page can add multicast addresses into the multicast table. The switch can hold up to 256 multicast entries. All the ports in the group will forward the specified multicast packets to other ports in the group.

VLAN: Input the VLAN group, it is VLAN-based feature

MAC Address: Assign the multicast address

Port: Select the port from selection panel. Or select an existing group address from list panel to display

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

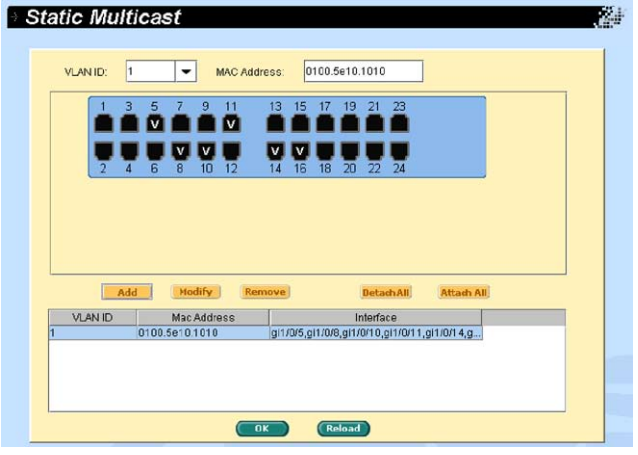

Figure 37. Static Multicast

4.8.6 IGMP snooping

IGMP snooping helps reduce the multicast traffics on the network by allowing the IGMP snooping function to be turned on or off.

The first part provides the following settings.

Enable IGMP Snooping: Globally enable IGMP snooping in all existing VLAN interfaces. By default, IGMP snooping is globally disabled on the switch. When globally enabled or disabled, it is also enabled or disabled in all existing VLAN interfaces.

If global snooping is disabled, you cannot enable VLAN snooping. If global snooping is enabled, you can enable or disable VLAN snooping.

Last Member Query Interval: Without Immediate Leave, when the switch receives an IGMP leave message from a subscriber on a receiver port, it sends out an IGMP query on that port and waits for IGMP group membership reports. If no reports are received in a configured time period, the receiver port is removed from multicast group membership.

The second part provides the following settings.

Status: If global snooping is enabled, you can enable or disable VLAN snooping.

Immediate leave: When you enable IGMP Immediate-Leave processing, the switch immediately removes a port when it detects an IGMP version 2 leave message on that port. You should use the Immediate-Leave feature only when there is a single host present on every port in the VLAN. Immediate Leave is supported with only IGMP version 2 hosts.

(However, if the static entries occupy all 256 spaces, the IGMP snoop does not work normally. The switch only allows 256-layer 2 multicast groups.)

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

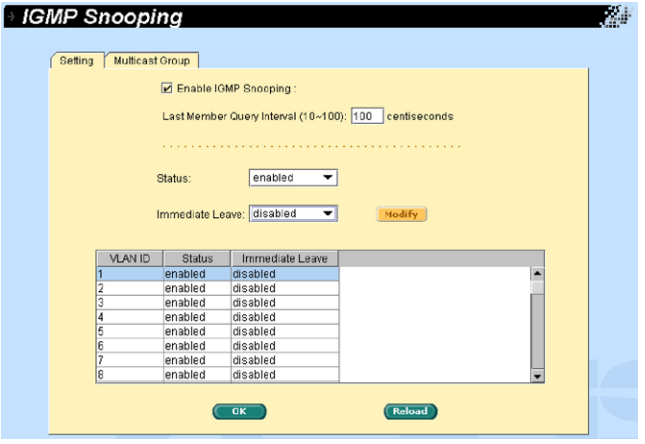

Figure 38. IGMP Snooping – Setting

Multicast Group shows all multicast group information, including static configured and dynamic learned.

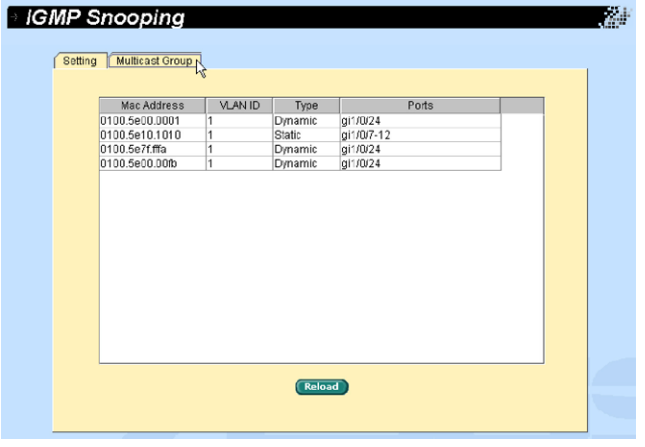

Figure 39. IGMP Snooping – Multicast Group

4.8.7 Traffic control

Traffic control prevents the switch bandwidth from flooding packets including broadcast packets, multicast packets and the unicast packets because of destination address lookup failure. The limit number is a threshold to limit the total number of the checked type packets. For example, if broadcast and multicast are enabled, the total traffic amount for those two types will not exceed the limit value.

Broadcast: Choose disable or input a number for rate limit of broadcast packets

Multicast: Choose disable or input a number for rate limit of multicast packets

Destination Lookup Failure: Choose disable or input a number for rate limit of destination lookup failure packets

Selects an interface and assigns desirable settings, then click **Modify**.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

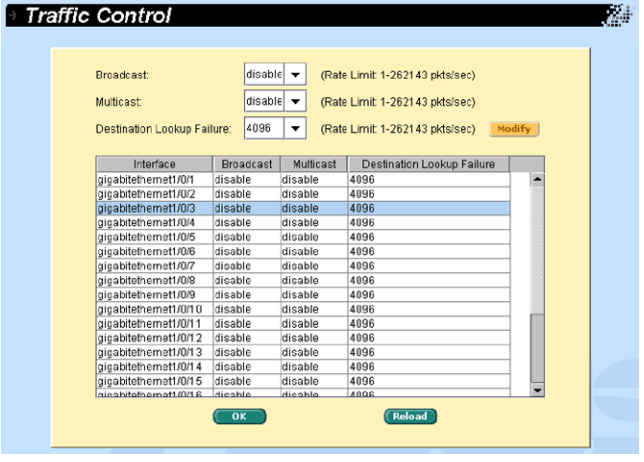

Figure 40. Traffic Control

4.8.8 Dynamic addresses

This page displays the result of dynamic MAC address lookup by port, VLAN ID, or specified MAC address. The dynamic address is the MAC address learned by switch, it will age out from the address table if the address is not learned again during the age time. User can set the age time by entering a valid number from 10 to 1,000,000 in seconds. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

You can look up MAC addresses by checking the port, VLAN ID, or/and MAC address, then click **Query**. The address window will display the result of the query.

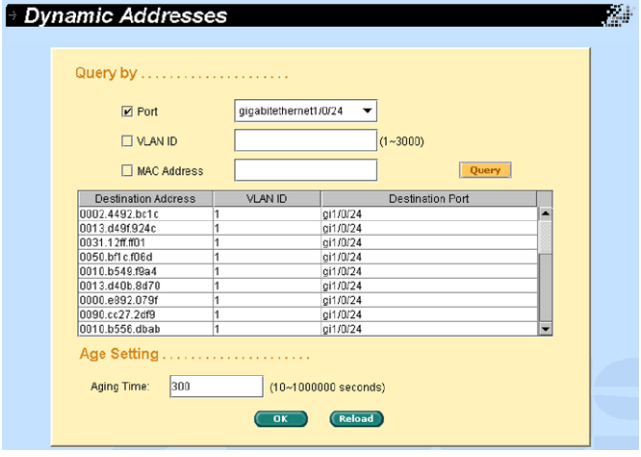

Figure 41. Dynamic Addresses

4.8.9 Static addresses

You can add a MAC address into the switch address table. The MAC address added by this way will not age out from the address table. We call it static address.

MAC Address: Enter the MAC address

VLAN ID: Enter the VLAN ID that the MAC belongs

Stack ID: Select stack ID. In standalone mode, it is always 1.

Port Selection: Select the port, which the MAC belongs

Click **Add** when you create a new static MAC address by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the address window. You can remove the existed address by selecting the entry with the mouse, then click **Remove**. The **Modify** button updates the existed MAC address entries. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

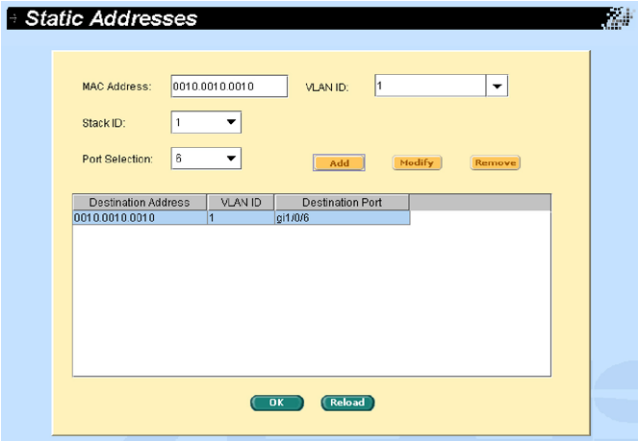

Figure 42. Static Addresses

4.8.10 VLAN Configuration

You can set up to 3000 VLAN groups and show VLAN group in this page. VLAN1 is a default VLAN, which is created by system. It cannot be removed at all. This feature prevents the switch from malfunctions. You can remove any existed VLAN except the VLAN1.

You can assign the port to be a tagged port or an untagged port by toggling the port button. There are three types of button in port selection panel:

"P" type: Set the port default VLAN ID. If a port receives untagged packets, these packets will be considered as the default VLAN group.

"U" type: Untagged port that will remove VLAN tags from the transmitted packets.

"T" type: All packets transmitted from this port will be tagged.

"blank" type: This port is not a member of the VLAN group.

If one untagged port belongs to two or more VLAN groups at the same time, it will confuse the switch and cause flooding traffics. To prevent it, the switch only allows one untagged port belongs to one VLAN at the same

time.

If you want to assign an untagged port from one VLAN to another, you have to remove it from the original VLAN, or change it to be tagged in the original VLAN first.

VLAN ID: this field requires user to enter the VLAN ID when a new VLAN is created

Name: this field requires user to assign a name for the VLAN

If you want to add a new VLAN group, must click **New** first. After configuring settings, click **Add**.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

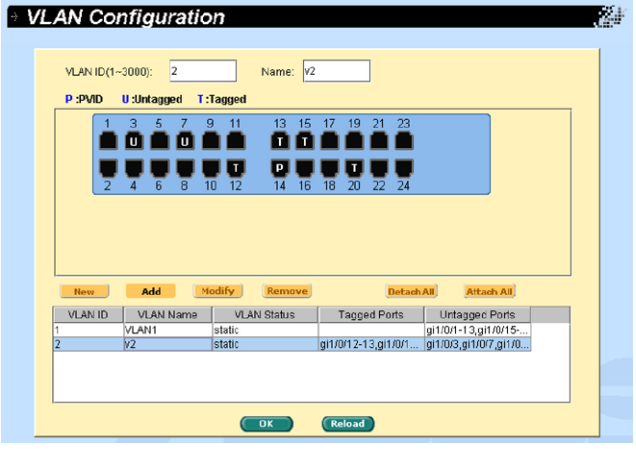

Figure 43. VLAN Configuration

4.8.11 GVRP

Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) is an application defined in the IEEE 802.1Q standard that allows for the control of VLANs.

GVRP will run only on 802.1Q trunk ports and is used primarily to prune traffic from VLANs that does not need to be passed between trunking switches. There are some parameters to configure GVRP:

GVRP Enable: By default GVRP is not enabled for the switch. You must first enable GVRP on the switch before you can configure the 802.1Q ports for GVRP operation.

Port Mode: Enables/Disables GVRP on the individual 802.1Q trunk port. GVRP must be configured on both sides of the trunk to work correctly.

Registration: By default GVRP ports are in normal registration mode. These ports use GVRP join messages from neighboring switches to prune the VLANs running across the 802.1Q trunk link. If the device on the other side is not capable of sending GVRP messages, or if you do not want to allow the switch to prune any of the VLANs, use the fixed mode. Fixed mode ports will forward for all VLANs that exist in the switch database. Ports in forbidden mode forward only for VLAN 1.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

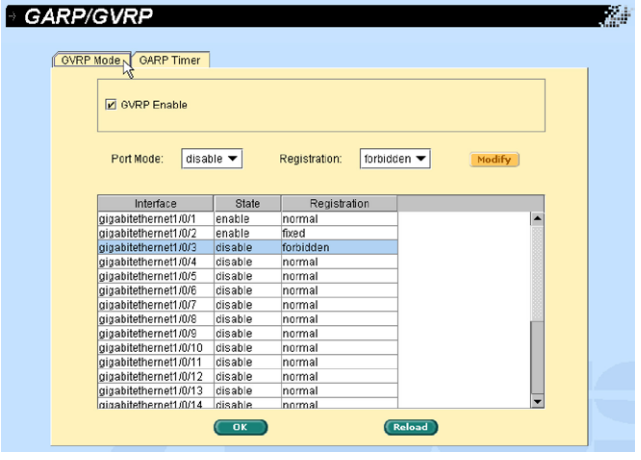

Figure 44. GVRP Mode

Edit the following attributes as needed:

Joint Timer: Set value in centiseconds.

Leave Timer: Set value in centiseconds.

LeaveAll Timer: Set value in centiseconds.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

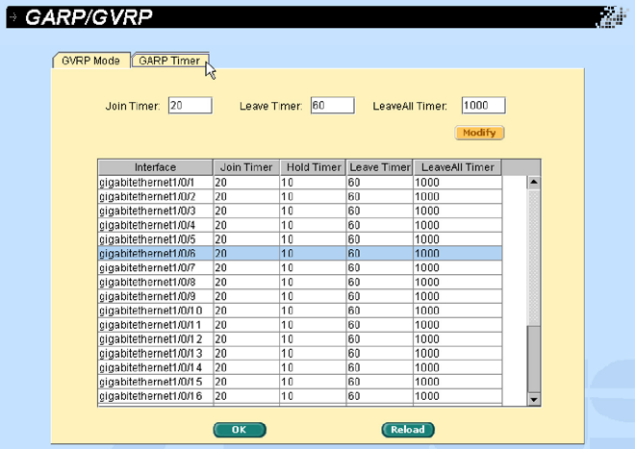

Figure 45. GARP Timer

4.8.12 QoS and CoS

4.8.12.1 802.1p Priority

Eight egress queues on all switch ports. These queues can either be configured with the Weighted Round Robin (WRR) scheduling algorithm or configured with one queue as a strict priority queue and the other queues for WRR. The strict priority queue must be empty before the other queues are serviced. You can use the strict priority queue for mission-critical and time-sensitive traffic. There are three options:

First Come First Service: The first come frame has the highest priority

High Priority First: Packet's priority depends on its CoS value

Weighted Round Robin (WRR): If WRR scheduling algorithm is enabled, the ratio of the weights is the ratio of frequency in which the WRR scheduler de-queues packets from each queue.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

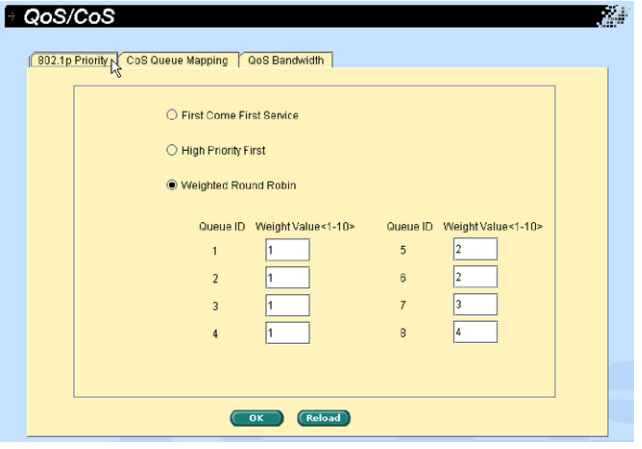

Figure 46. 802.1p Priority

4.8.12.2 CoS queue mapping

The switch supports eight egress queues for each port with a strict priority scheduler. That is, each CoS value can map into one of the eight queues. The queue eight has the highest priority to transmit the packets. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

The CoS values range from 0 for low priority to 7 for high priority.

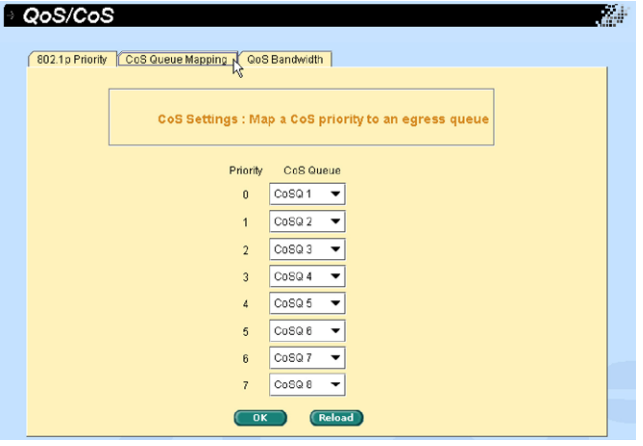

Figure 47. CoS Queue Mapping

4.8.12.3 QoS Bandwidth

Some VLAN tag related field settings for each port are included in this page. It includes:

Port: Select a port from list window to configure

Ingress Bandwidth: Maximum ingress bandwidth for selected port

Default CoS: Every untagged packet received from this port will be assigned to this CoS value in the VLAN tagged

Click **Modify** to change the content in the port list window. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

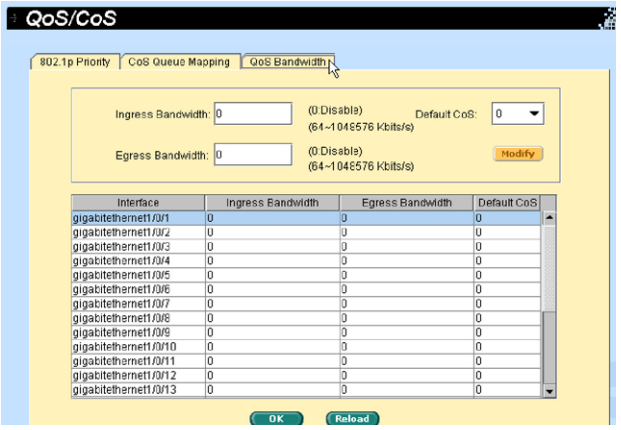

Figure 48. QoS Bandwidth

4.8.13 Policy Map

Policy Map offers the capability that user can change the priority of incoming, transmitting packets and dropping packets when over-loading.

4.8.13.1 Policy Map Setting

Give a name for policy map set then click **Add**. Click **OK** to save the configuration permanently or **Reload** to refresh the page. Please click **OK** before editing the rules of the policy set.

Click **Edit** a policy map set to select the set you want to edit or remove. Second, click **Remove** to enter the rule setting page, or click to remove the map set. You have to follow the rules to make a valid policy map set.

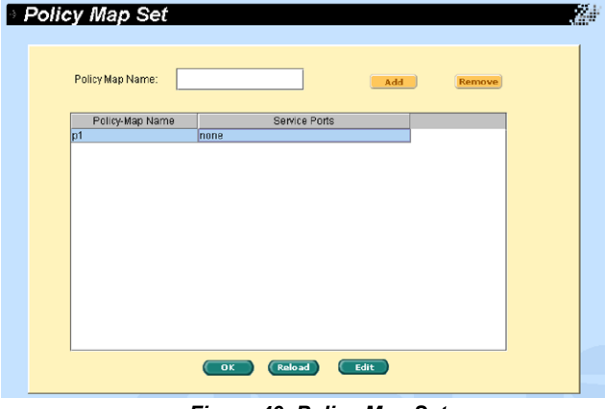

Figure 49. Policy Map Set

Provide four criteria and three take actions for rule setting:

Match Criterion: Chose one of **IP DSCP** with range, **IP Precedence** with range, **ACL name** with an exist filter access-list, **None** for criteria.

Profile Action: Chose one of **Police Drop**, **Police High-Drop**, **None** for action.

In-Profile Action: Chose **Cos Override** with COS value, **Mark IP SCP, Mark IP Precedence** or **None** to take action on incoming packets.

Out-Profile Action: Choose **Drop, IP DSCP** or **None** for transmitting packets and also can set Rate and Burst Size.

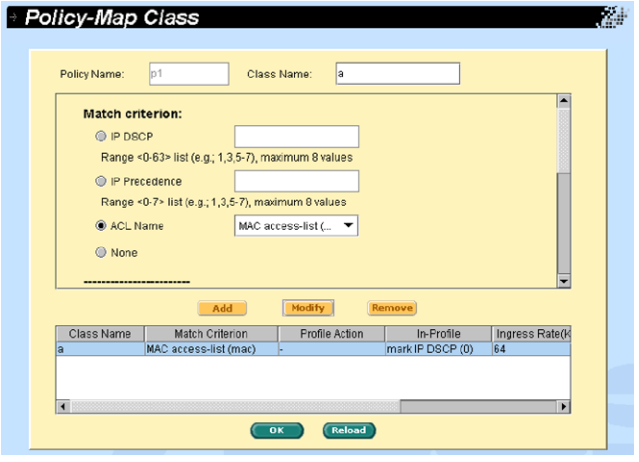

Figure 50. Policy Map Class

4.8.13.2 Policy Attach

A policy map set is idle if you did not attach it to any port. Use the Policy Attach page to attach a filter set to ingress ports.

Chose an exist policy map set, then click ports want to apply.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

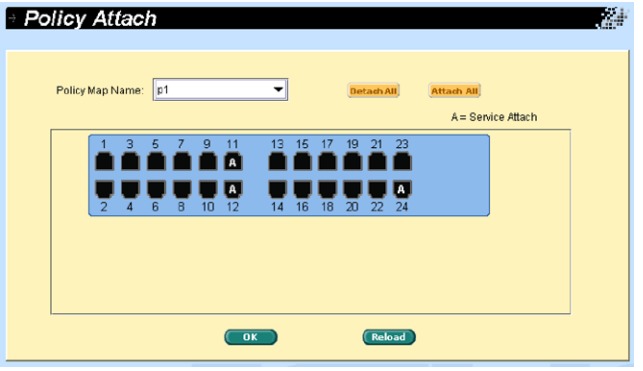

Figure 51. Policy Attach

4.9 SNMP

Figure 52. SNMP menu

This group offers the SNMP configuration including Community Table, Host Table, and Trap Setting.

4.9.1 Community Host Table

You can type host IP addresses with different community names and specify whether the community has the privilege to do set action (ro – read only, rw – read and write) by selecting the Type. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

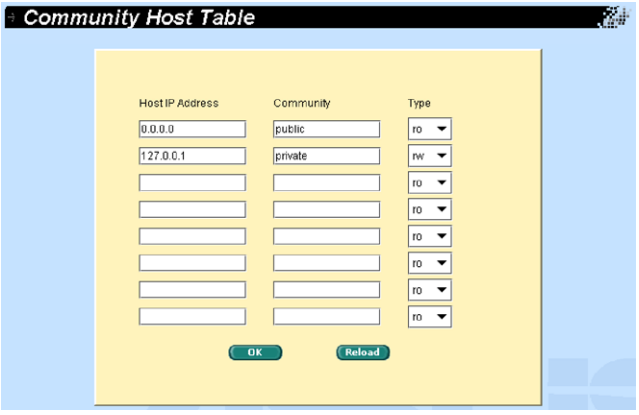

Figure 53. Community Host Table

4.9.2 Trap Setting

By setting trap destination IP addresses and community names, you can enable SNMP trap function to send trap packets in different versions (v1 or v2).

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

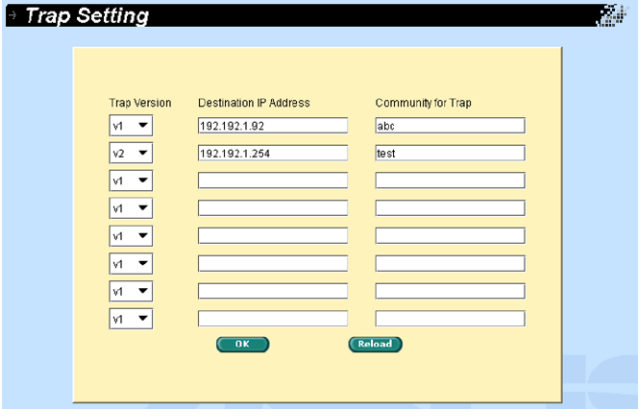

Figure 54. Trap Setting

4.9.3 SNMPv3 VGU Table

There're two articles presenting the new security features defined by SNMPv3. The User-based Security Model (USM), which provides authentication, encryption, and decryption of SNMPv3 packets. The View-based Access Control Model (VACM), which provides access control. The followings are three related pages. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

4.9.3.1 Views

VACM View is used to view the information of SNMPV3 VACM Group.

View Name: Enter the security group name.

View Subtree: Enter the View Subtree that the View belongs. The Subtree is the Oid to match the Oid in the SNMPv3 message. The match is good when the subtree is shorter than the Oid in the SNMPv3 message.

View Type: Chose the View Type that the View belongs. Included or Excluded when View Subtree matches the Oid in the SNMPv3 message.

Click **Add** when you create a new VACM View entry by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the view window. You can remove the existed views by selecting the entry with the mouse, then click **Remove**. The **Modify** button updates the existed VACM View entries. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

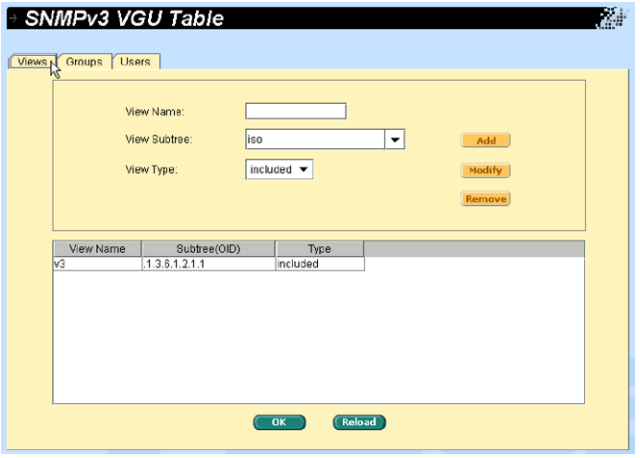

Figure 55. SNMPv3 VGU Table - Views

4.9.3.2 Groups

VACM Group is used to configure the information of SNMPV3 VACM Group.

Group Name: Enter the security group name.

Security Model: Chose the Security Model Name that the Group belongs. Any is suitable for v1, v2, v3. USM is SNMPv3 related.

Security level: Chose the Security level Name that the Group belongs. Only NoAuthNoPriv, AuthNopriv, AuthPriv can be chosen.

Read View Name: Chose the Read View Name that the Group belongs. The related SNMP messages are Get,GetNext,GetBulk.

Write View Name: Chose the Write View Name that the Group belongs. The related SNMP message is Set.

Notify View Name: Chose the Notify View Name that the Group belongs. The related SNMP messages are Trap,Report.

Click **Add** when you create a new VACM group entry by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the group window. You can remove the existed group by selecting the entry with the mouse, then click **Remove**. The **Modify** button updates the existed VACM Group entries. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

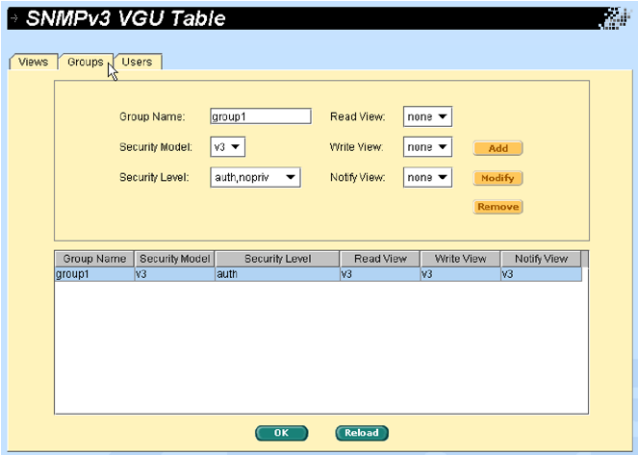

Figure 56. SNMPv3 VGU - Groups

4.9.3.2 Users

USM User is used to configure the information of SNMPV3 USM User.

User Name: User name of a specific security group

Group Name: Chose the security group name

Security level: Chose the Security level Name that the Group belongs. Only NoAuthNoPriv, AuthNopriv, AuthPriv can be chosen.

Auth Algorithm: Chose the Auth Protocol that SNMP User and Security Group belong. Only MD5, SHA can be chosen.

Auth Password: Enter the password that the Auth Protocol belongs. The password needs at least 8 characters or digits.

Priv Algorithm: Chose the Priv Protocol that SNMP User and Security Group belong. Only DES can be chosen.

Priv Password: Enter the password that the Priv Protocol belongs. The password needs at least 8 characters or digits.

Click **Add** when you create a new USM User entry by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the User window. You can remove the existed User by selecting the entry with the mouse, then click **Remove**. The button updates the existed USM User

entries. Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

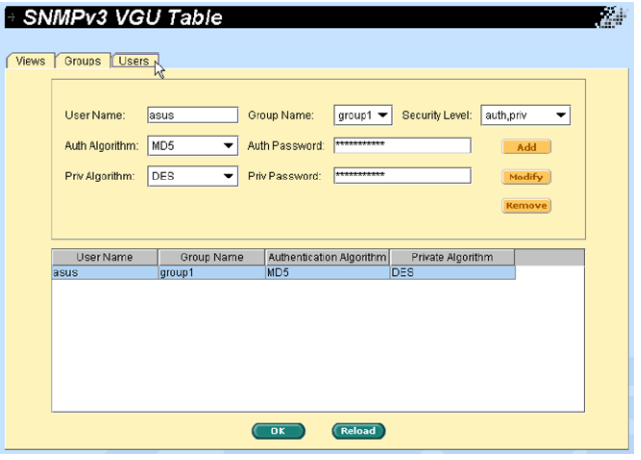

Figure 57. SNMPv3 VGU - Users

4.10 Filters

Figure 58. Filters menu

The switch can filter certain traffic types according to packet header information from Layer 2 to Layer 4. Each filter set includes a couple of rules. You have to attach the filter set to certain ports to make the filter work.

4.10.1 Filter set

The switch defines two modes of rules, one is MAC mode and the other is IP mode. Only the same mode of rules can bundle together to form a filter set. Each mode has different fields to configure. For example, you can use IP mode rule to filter FTP packets.

You can check the MAC Filter and give a Name then add it. You also can check the IP Filter and give an ID/Name. The difference between IP Filter Standard and IP Filter Extended is Extended mode can set more complex

rules. After setting filter mode and name, click **Add**.

Click **OK** to save the configuration permanently or **Reload** to refresh the page. Please click **OK** before editing the rules of the filter set.

Click a filter set to select the set you want to edit or remove. Second, click **Edit** to enter the rule page, or click **Reload** to remove the filter set. You have to follow the rules to make a valid filter set.

One set consists of a type of rules. The rules having the same fields to filter packets belong to one type. For example, two rules filter packets with two destination IP addresses, they are the same type. But a rule filtering source IP address does not belong to the same type.

The count of rule types is not unlimited. Turn on some special switch functions may decrease the count. If no free type is available, the system will show warning message and the rule will not be set.

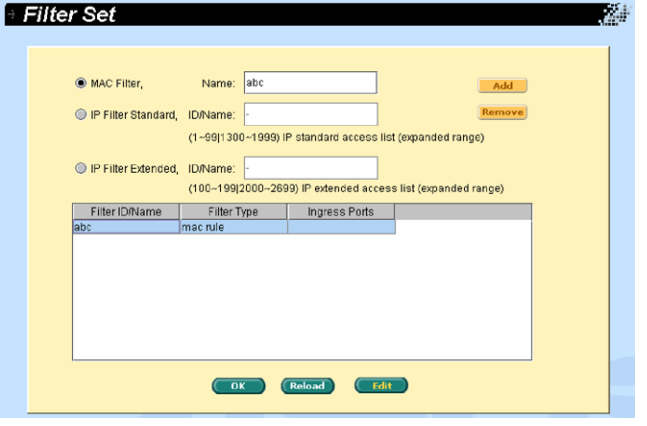

Figure 59. Filter Set

The Filter Rule page provides options for rule modes, one is MAC rule and the other is IP rule. In MAC rule, users can set MAC address, VLAN ID and COS value. If you did not enter the MAC address in the blank box, it means the rule don't care the MAC value. In IP rule setup, you can enter any of the 5 types: source IP, destination IP, protocol, source application port and destination application port. The protocol filed offers TCP, UDP, ICMP and Any for selection. The **Action** field determines if the packet should be dropped or forwarding when it matches the rule. If a packet matches two rules with different action, the packet will follow the rule showed first in the rule list.

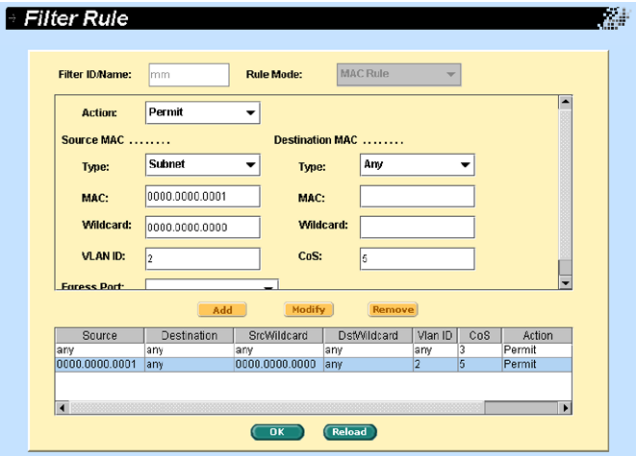

Figure 60. Filter rule in MAC mode

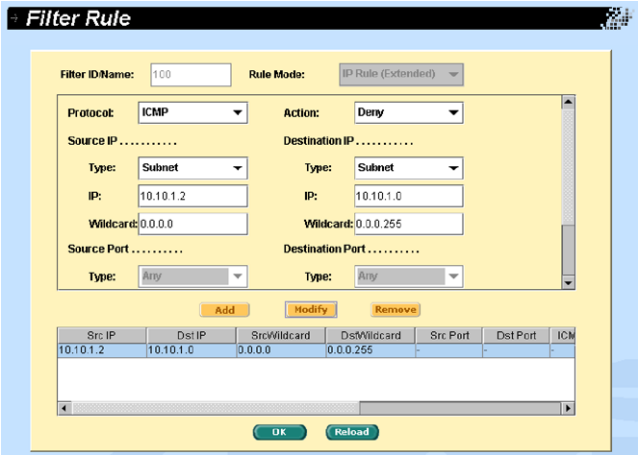

Figure 61. Filter rule in IP mode

Two examples tell us about how to use Wildcard and IP to represent IP host or IP group:

1. Assign a dedicated IP, Type = subnet, IP = 10.10.1.2, Wildcard = 0.0.0.0
2. Assign a subnet (a group of IP), Type = subnet, IP = 10.10.1.0, Wildcard = 0.0.0.255

4.10.2 Filter Attach

A filter set is idle if you did not attach it to any ingress port. Use the Filter Attach page to attach a filter set to ingress ports.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

To attach a filter set to ports:

Filter ID/Name: Select a filter name or ID.

Attach to all ports: The filter set applies to all the ports of the system

Attach to certain ports: Specify the ingress ports to be applied

Detach from all ports: Remove all the filters from the attached ports

You may not detach certain ports after issuing an "Attach All" command. If you wish to detach ports, use the "Detach All" command.

Once the filter set is attached to the ingress ports, it will filter the packets according to the ingress port and the packet fields in the rules. For example, a set with a single rule to filter out destination MAC address 00:10:20:30:40:50 is attached to ingress port 3. A packet with destination MAC 00:10:20:30:40:50 from port 3 is not permitted.

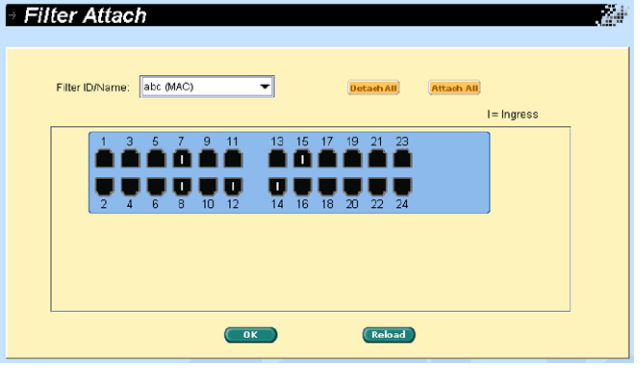

Figure 62. Filter Attach

4.11 Security

Figure 63. Security menu

The switch supports the 802.1x port-based security feature. Only authorized hosts are allowed to access the switch port. Traffic will be blocked from unauthenticated host. Authentication can be provided via a RADIUS server or the local database in the switch.

The switch also supports dynamic VALN assignment through 802.1x authentication process. The VLAN information for the users/ports should be configured in the authentication server properly before enabling this feature.

4.11.1 Port Access Control

Port Access Control is used to configure various 802.1x parameters. 802.1x uses either RADIUS server or local database to authenticate port users.

The first part is the Bridge (Global) settings:

System-Auth-Control: Check it to enable the authentication

Authentication Method: RADIUS or Local database can be used to authenticate the port user.

The second part is the port settings. Please click **Modify** when you're done with the modifications:

Port: Specify which port to configure from port list window.

Host Mode: If multi-host, ALL hosts connected to the selected port are allowed to use the port if ONE of the hosts passed the authentication. If single-host, only ONE host is allowed to use the port.

Authentication Control: If force-authorized is selected, the selected port is forced authorized. Thus, traffic from all hosts is allowed to pass. Otherwise, if force-unauthorized is selected, the selected port is blocked and no traffic can go through. If auto is selected, the behavior of the selected port is controlled by 802.1x protocol. All ports should be set to Auto under normal conditions.

Reauthentication: Once enabled, the switch will try to authenticate the port user again when the re-authentication time is up.

ReAuthentication Time: If Reauthentication is enabled, this is the time period the switch uses to re-send authentication request to the port user (see above).

Quiet Period: If authentication failed, the switch waits upon this time period before sending another authentication request to the port user.

Guest Vlan: Specify a guest VLAN to clients that are not 802.1x-capable.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Modify** to refresh the settings to current value.

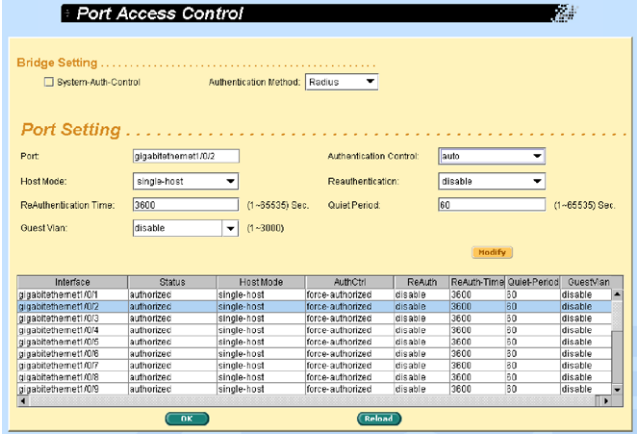

Figure 64. Port Access Control

4.11.2 Dial-in User

Dial-in User is used to define users in the local database of the switch.

User Name: New user name.

Password: Password for the new user.

Confirm Password: Enter the password again.

Vlan ID: Specify the VLAN ID assigned to the 802.1x-authenticated clients.

Please click **Add** to add the new user. Click **Modify** when you're done with the modifications. Click **Remove** when you want to remove the selected user.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

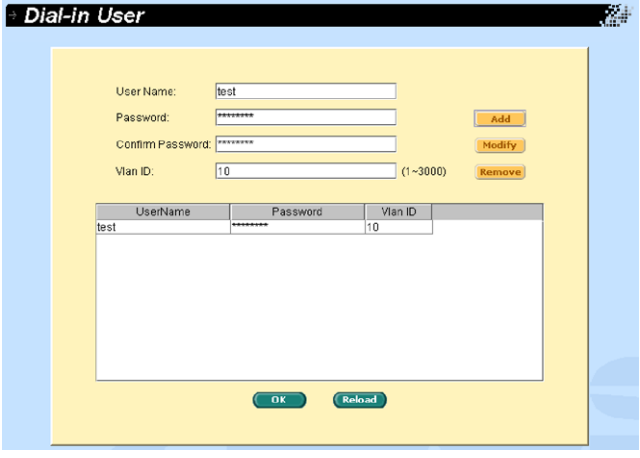

Figure 65. Dial-in user

4.11.3 RADIUS

In order to use external RADIUS server, the following parameters are required to be setup:

Authentication Primary/Secondary Server IP: The IP address of the primary/secondary RADIUS server.

Authentication Primary/Secondary Server Port: The port number for the primary/secondary RADIUS server is listening to.

Authentication Primary/Secondary Server Key: The key is used for communications between GigaX and the primary/secondary RADIUS server.

Confirm Authentication Key: Re-type the key entered above.

The VLAN of the RADIUS server connected to the switch must be the same as the VLAN of the system management interface.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

Figure 66. RADIUS

4.11.4 Port Security

The switch also supports port security feature. It enables a system's administrator to control who can connect to their network. You can use the port security feature to restrict input to an interface by limiting and identifying MAC addressed of the stations allowed to access the port. When you assign secure MAC addresses to a secure port, the port does not forward with source addresses outside the group of defined addresses. This decreases the possibility that a non-authorized device can use our network for malicious purposes.

4.11.4.1 Port Configuration

The page is used to configure port security configuration.

First, you must select a port by clicking it from the following table. Then, begin to set the port configuration. Click **Modify** when setting done with the modifications:

Admin: Enable or disable port security feature.

Violation Mode: It decides the port behavior when security violation happens. If shutdown is selected, the port becomes blocking state and system logs a syslog message, and increments the violation counter. If restrict is selected, a syslog message is logged, and the violation counter increments. If protect is selected, you are not notified that a security violation has occurred.

Max MAC Address: The maximum number of secure MAC addresses on this port. It is between 1 and 256 and the total number in the system is 1024.

Aging Time: The aging time for this port. After the expiration of the time, the corresponding dynamic secure MAC address will be removed from secure MAC address table. The valid range is 0 to 1440 (min). If the time is equal to 0, the aging mechanism is disabled for this port.

Aging Type: The aging type determines the action when the secure MAC addresses are aged out. If absolute is selected, the secure addresses on the port are deleted after the specified aging time. If inactivity is selected, the secure addresses in the port are deleted only if there is no data traffic from the secure source MAC address for the specified time period.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

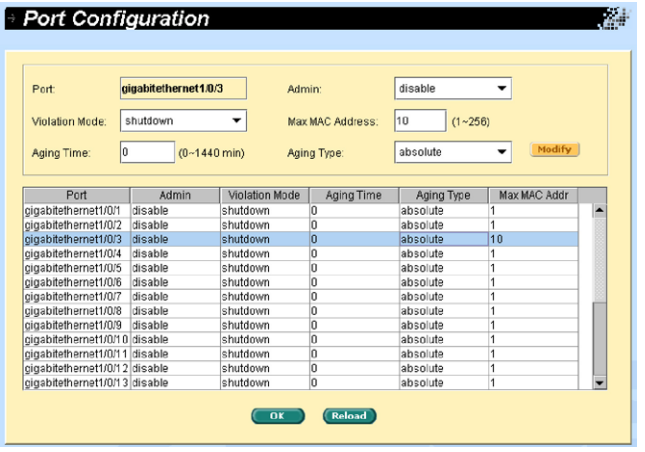

Figure 67. Port Configuration

4.11.4.2 Port Status

This page shows the current port status, MAC address counts, static MAC address counts, and violation count.

Port has five statuses:

NoOper: This indicates port security on the port is configured to disabled.

SecureUp: This indicates port security is operational.

SecureDown: This indicates port security is not operational. This happens when port security is configured to be enabled but could not be enabled due to certain reasons such as conflict with other features.

Restrict: This indicates that the port occurs port security violation when the violation mode is restrict.

Shutdown: This indicates that the port is shutdown due to port security violation when the violation mode is shutdown.

When some port status is shutdown, you can click it and select Re-Start to Yes. It will restart the port and change status to SecureUp. Please click **Modify** when you're done with the modification.

Click **OK** to make the settings effective. Click **Reload** to refresh the settings to current value.

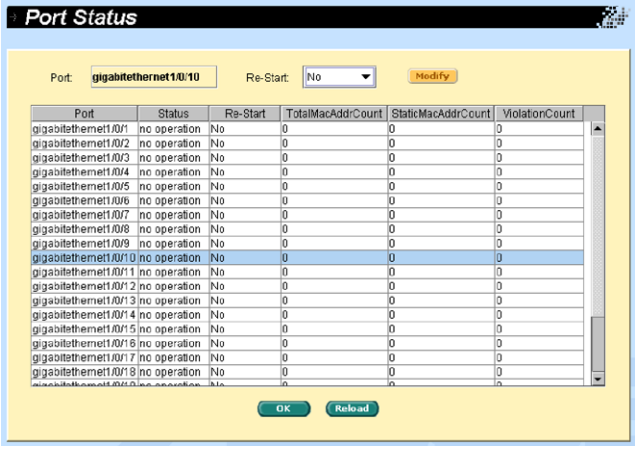

Figure 68. Port Status

4.11.4.3 Secure MAC Address

Secure MAC Address offers three functions for user management:

Query: You can select a port by Port Selection field. After click **Query** button, it will show all MAC addresses on this port.

Add: User can select some port by Port Selection field, and input a MAC address to add on MAC Address field. After push **Add** button, the MAC address will add on the selected port and the type of the MAC is static.

Remove: You can use Query function to display all the MAC addresses on some port. Selecting a MAC from list and pushing **Remove** button, it will be removed immediately.

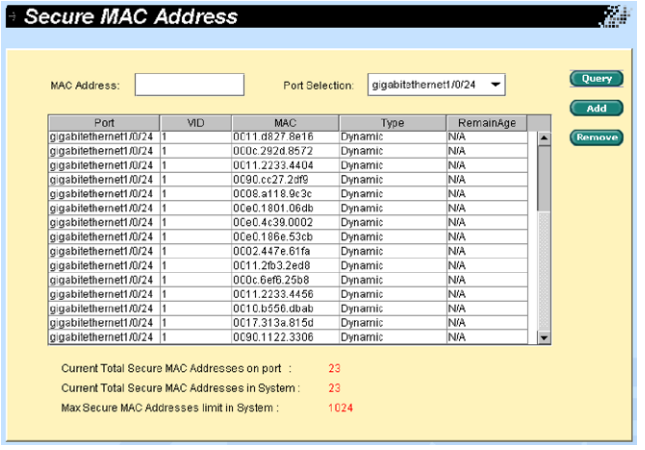

Figure 69. Secure MAC Address

4.12 Traffic Chart

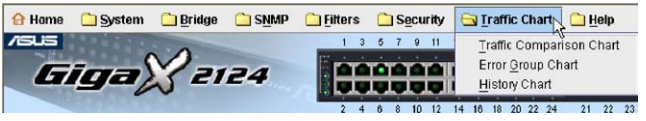

Figure 70.Traffic Chart menu

The Statistics Chart pages provide network flow in different charts. You can specify the period time to refresh the chart and monitor the network traffic amount in different graphic chart by these pages. Most MIB-II counters are displayed in these charts.

Select **Auto Refresh** or **Refresh Rate** to set the period for retrieving new data from the switch. You can differentiate the statistics or ports by selecting Color. Finally, click **Draw** to let the browser to draw the graphic chart continuously. Each new Draw action will reset the statistics display.

4.12.1 Traffic Comparison Chart

This page shows the one statistics item for all the ports in one graphic chart. Specify the statistics item to display and click **Draw**, the browser will show the update data and refresh the graphic periodically.

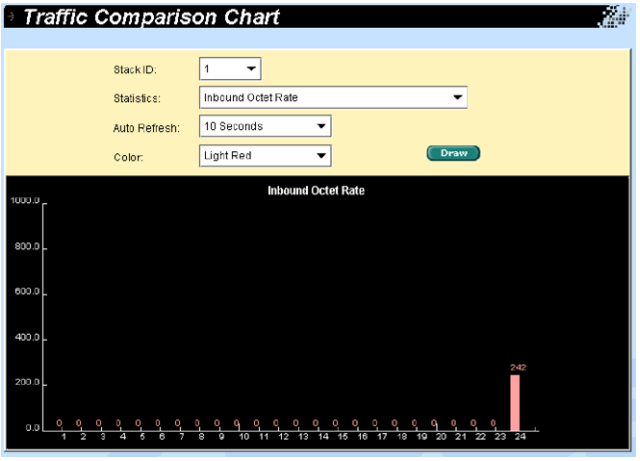

Figure 71. Traffic Comparison Chart

4.12.2 Error Group Chart

After selecting the Port Selection and display Color, click **Draw**. The statistics window shows all the discards or error counts for the specified port. The data is updated periodically.

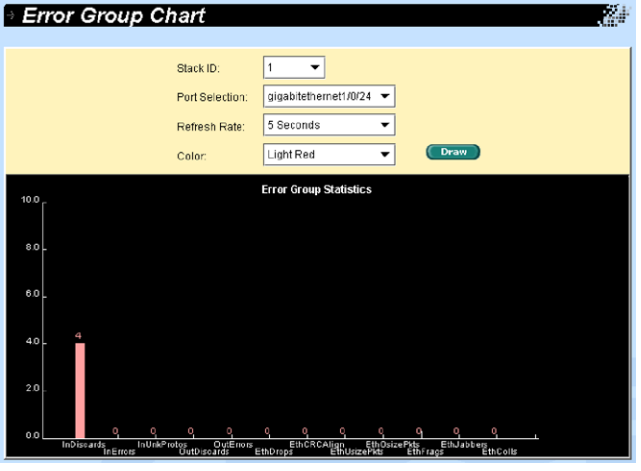

Figure 72. Error Group Chart

4.12.3 Historical Status Chart

You can display information for different ports and statistics items in this chart. Since this shows the history of the statistics information, the line chart keeps the old data even it is refreshed.

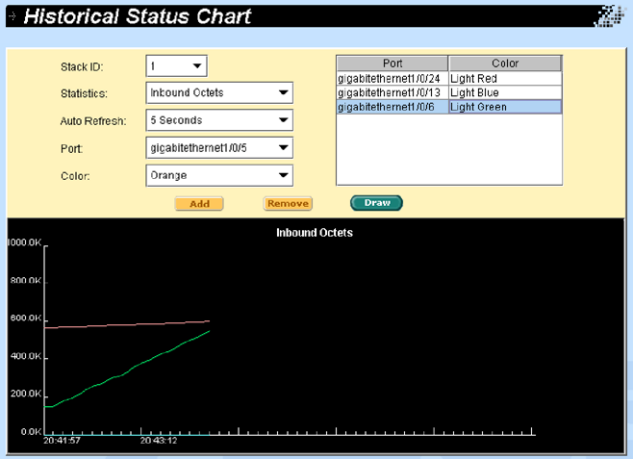

Figure 73. Historical Status Chart

5. Console interface

This chapter describes how to use console interface to configure the switch. The switch provides RS232 and USB connectors to connect your PC. Use a terminal emulator on your PC such as HyperTerminal and command line interpreter to configure the switch. You have to set up the terminal emulator with baud rate 9600, 8 bit data, no parity, and 1 stop bit, and no flow control.

Once you enter CLI mode, type “?” will display all available command help messages. This is very useful when you are not familiar with the CLI commands. All the CLI commands are case sensitive.

5.1 Power On Self Test

POST is executing during the system booting time. It tests system memory, LED and hardware chips on the switchboard. It displays system information as the result of system test and initialization. You can ignore the information until the prompt, “ASUS login:” appears.

```
ASUS login: admin
Password:

ASUSTek GigaX 2124 4.1.05.00.01 Copyright (c) 2007


ASUS> enable
ASUS#
```

Figure 74. CLI interface

5.1.1 Boot ROM command mode

During the POST process, you can enter a “Boot ROM Command” mode by pressing <ENTER> key. Enter the “?” key to show the help messages for all available commands.

Although the commands are helpful in some situation, we STRONGLY suggest users not to use them if you don’t know the command function.

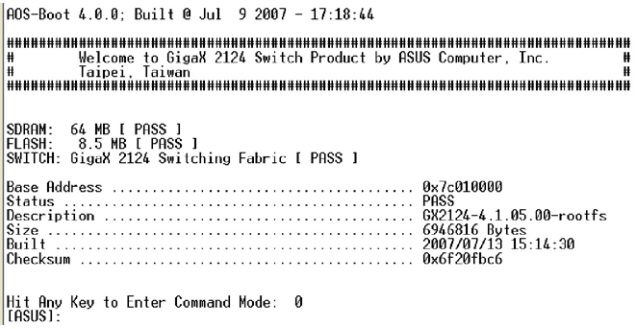

Figure 75. Boot ROM command mode

5.1.2 Boot ROM commands

The followings are two types of boot ROM commands,

- "command" : The current settings will be displayed.
- "command" with new setting

Table 7: Boot ROM Commands

Command	Parameters	Usage	Notes
baudrate	Baud Rate	9600 19200 38400 57600 115200	You have to set up the terminal emulator with the same baud rate to make the work
ethaddr	none	none	get MAC address
gatewayip	Ip address	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	get gateway IP address
go	none	none	boot firmware IP address
? or help	none	none	print online help
ipaddr	IP address	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	set tftp client IP address
xload	none	none	load binary file over serial line (X modem)
ping	host	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	send ICMP ECHO_ REQUEST to network host
pwd	none	none	reset switch password
serverip	IP address	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	set tftp server IP address
slot	slot	1, 2, auto	select boot slot to boot
tftpboot	filename	Example: firmware.img	load image via network using TFTP protocol
version	none	none	show Boot ROM version

The current setting will be replaced by specified new setting.

5.2 Login and logout

To enter the CLI mode, you have to give a valid user name and password. As the first time login, you can enter "**admin**" as the user name (without password). For security reason, please change the user name and password after login. Once you forget the use name and password, you may contact ASUS support team or restore the default user account in the **Boot ROM Command** mode – "pwd". If you take the second choice, the default user "admin" will be restored.

You type "exit" to leave the CLI mode safely. This action allows you to secure the CLI mode. The next user has to do login again with authorized user name and password.

5.3 CLI commands

The switch provides CLI commands for all managed functions. The command uses are listed in the categories as the WEB management interface. This way, you can follow the instructions and set up the switch correctly as easily as using WEB interface to configure the switch.

Always use "?" to get the available commands list and help.
Always use "end" to get back to the root directory (enable mode).

5.3.1 User account

5.3.1.1 Add user

Add a new user or modify an existing user's password.

CLI Syntax: add user user-name password

Example: ASUS# configure terminal

ASUS(config)# user add admin 123

5.3.1.2 Delete user

Delete an existing user.

CLI Syntax: delete user user-name

Example: ASUS# configure terminal

ASUS(config)# user delete admin

5.3.2 Backup and Restore

5.3.2.1 Backup start-up configuration file

Backup the start-up configuration file “startup_config” of the switch to TFTP/FTP server.

CLI Syntax: copy startup-config tftp: *URL*

Example: ASUS# copy startup-config tftp: *192.168.8.56/backup.cfg*

CLI Syntax: copy startup-config ftp: [*Username:Password@]URL*

Example: ASUS# copy startup-config ftp: *asus:1234@192.168.8.56/backup.cfg*

5.3.2.2 Restore start-up configuration file

Restore the start-up configuration file “startup_config” of the switch from TFTP/FTP server.

CLI Syntax: copy tftp: *URL* startup-config

Example: ASUS# copy tftp: *192.168.1.2/backup.cfg startup-config*

CLI Syntax: copy ftp: *[Username:Password@]URL startup-config*

Example:ASUS# copy ftp: *asus:1234@192.168.1.2/backup.cfg startup-config*

5.3.3 System Management Configuration

5.3.3.1 enable

Entering enable mode and turn on privileged mode command.

CLI Syntax: enable

Example: ASUS> enable

5.3.3.2 disable

Turn off privileged mode and back to user mode.

CLI Syntax: disable

Example: ASUS# disable

5.3.3.3 Firmware upgrade

Upgrade new firmware into switch through TFTP/FTP.

CLI Syntax: archive download-sw /overwrite tftp: *URL*

Example: ASUS# archive download-sw /overwrite tftp:*192.168.1.3/firmware.img*

CLI Syntax: archive download-sw /overwrite ftp: *[Username:Password@]URL*

Example: ASUS# archive download-sw /overwrite ftp: *asus@1234:192.168.1.3/firmware.img*

5.3.3.4 configure terminal

After entering enable mode, use the command to enter configure mode.

CLI Syntax: configure terminal

Example: ASUS# configure terminal

5.3.3.5 end

This command let user end current mode and down to enable mode.

CLI Syntax: end

Example: ASUS# end

5.3.3.6 exit

This command let user exit current mode and down to previous mode.

CLI Syntax: exit

Example: ASUS# exit

5.3.3.7 Help

This command lists all of the command of the operation mode.

CLI Syntax: list

Example: ASUS# list

Example: ASUS# ?

5.3.3.8 Host name

Display the given name of the switch. This is an RFC-1213 defined MIB object in System Group, and provides administrative information on the managed node.

CLI Syntax: hostname HOSTNAME

Example: (config)# hostname Switch

If you put a name in the name description field, the switch system name changes to the new one.

5.3.3.9 System Contact

Display the detail information of contact about the switch. This is an RFC-1213 defined MIB object in System Group, and provides contact information on the managed node.

CLI Syntax: snmp-server contact string

Example: (config)# snmp-server contact fae@loop.com.tw

If you put the contact description in the contact description field, the switch contact will change to the new one.

5.3.3.10 System Location

Display the physical location of the switch. This is an RFC-1213 defined MIB object in System Group, and provides the location information on the managed node.

CLI Syntax: snmp-server location string

Example: (config)# snmp-server location Loop-Taipei

Typing in the location description field to change the location.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# hostname Switch
Switch(config)# snmp-server contact my_contact_information
Switch(config)# snmp-server location enterprise_building_B1
Switch(config)#
```

Figure 76. SYS commands

5.3.3.11 IP Address and Network Mask

Set the IP address for the switch. This IP address is used for manageable purpose, i.e.; network applications such as, http server, SNMP server, tftp server, ssh and telnet server of the switch are all using this IP address in interface vlan1.

CLI Syntax: ip address A.B.C.D/M

Example: (config)# interface vlan 1

(config-if)# ip address 192.168.20.121/24

5.3.3.12 Default Gateway

Set the IP address of the default gateway. This field is necessary if the switch network contains one or more routers.

CLI Syntax: ip route A.B.C.D/M (A.B.C.DIINTERFACE)

Example: (config)# ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.2

5.3.3.13 reboot

Use this command to reboot the system.

CLI Syntax: reboot

Example: ASUS# reboot

5.3.3.14 reload default-config file

Use this command to copy the default-config file to replace the current one. To make the default-config work, the switch must run reboot command.

CLI Syntax: reload default-config file

Example: ASUS# reload default-config file

5.3.3.15 show running-config

Show running-config file.

CLI Syntax: show running-config

Example: ASUS# show running-config

5.3.3.16 write

Use the command to write configuration to the file.

CLI Syntax: write

Example: ASUS# write

5.3.3.17 Assign a new user account

Add a user, which is named tony and its password is tony123456

CLI Syntax: user add USERNAME PASSWORD

Example: (config)# user add tony tony123456

5.3.3.18 Delete a user account

Delete a user account, which is named tony.

CLI Syntax: user delete USERNAME

Example: (config)#user delete tony

5.3.4 Physical interface commands

5.3.4.1 Interface mode

Use the auto-negotiation configuration command on the switch to set auto-negotiation status of the port.

CLI Syntax: auto-negotiation

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# auto-negotiation

This example shows how to use the auto-negotiation configuration command on the switch to enable auto-negotiation mode.

5.3.4.2 Interface duplex

Use the duplex configuration command on the switch to set duplex status of the port.

CLI Syntax: duplex (full | half)

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# duplex full

This example shows how to use the duplex configuration command on the switch to set full-duplex on the interface.

5.3.4.3 Interface flow control

Use the flow control configuration command on the switch to set flow control status of the port.

CLI Syntax: flowcontrol (rx | tx | both)

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# flowcontrol both

This example shows how to use the flow control configuration command on the switch to set flow control both on.

5.3.4.4 Show L2 interface

Use the show interface command on the switch to show interface status.

CLI Syntax: show interfaces IFNAME

Example: ASUS# show interface gi1/0/2

5.3.5 IP interface

5.3.5.1 show vlan name string

Use the show vlan user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) on the switch.

CLI Syntax: show vlan name VLANNAME

Example: ASUS# show vlan name VLAN1

The vlan1 is for system purpose, for example, for firmware upgrade, management, and so on.

5.3.5.2 Create a vlan entry

Use the vlan vid command to create vlan entry on the switch. Use the name string command to create vlan entry with string on the switch.

CLI Syntax: vlan ID

Example: (config)# vlan 3

(config-vlan)# name vlan3

5.3.5.3 interface vlan VLAN-ID

This command changes the operation to vlan interface command mode.

CLI Syntax: interface vlan VLAN-ID

Example: interface vlan 1

5.3.5.4 ip address

This command sets the ip address for indicated interface.

CLI Syntax: ip address A.B.C.D/M

Example: (config-if)# ip address 192.168.20.121/24

5.3.5.5 ip dhcp client

This command set system interface to get ip via dhcp server.

CLI Syntax: ip dhcp client

Example: (config-if)# ip dhcp client

It won't show the interface name. Please keep in mind, which you are configuring.

5.3.6 Spanning Tree

5.3.6.1 show spanning-tree summary

Show spanning-tree active.

CLI Syntax: show spanning-tree summary

Example: ASUS# show spanning-tree summary

5.3.6.2 spanning-tree enable and disable

Enable/Disable the spanning tree.

CLI Syntax: spanning-tree (enable | disable)

Example: (config)# spanning-tree disable

5.3.7 Link Aggregation

5.3.7.1 trunk aggregation group

Use the aggregation-link trunk group configuration command on the switch to configure trunk aggregation group.

CLI Syntax: aggregation-link group <1-8> IFLIST

Example: (config)# aggregation-link group 1 gi1/0/1-3

5.3.7.2 trunk load balancing

Use the aggregation-link trunk group configuration command on the switch to configure trunk load balancing by using source-based or destination-based forwarding methods.

CLI Syntax: aggregation-link group <1-8> load-balance (src-mac | dst-mac | src-dst-mac | src-ip | dst-ip | src-dst-ip)

Example: ASUS# aggregation-link group 1 load-balance src-mac

5.3.7.3 show aggregation-link trunk

Show aggregation-link trunk status.

CLI Syntax: show aggregation-link group GROUPID

Example: ASUS# show aggregation-link group 1

5.3.8 LACP

5.3.8.1 lacp aggregation-link trunk

This command sets the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) operation add/set for the trunk group ports on the switch.

CLI Syntax: lacp aggregation-link group <1-8> (add l set) IFLIST

Example: ASUS# lacp aggregation-link group1 add gi1/0/1-3

5.3.8.2 no lacp aggregation-link trunk

This command sets the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) operation disable for the trunk group ports on the switch.

CLI Syntax: no lacp aggregation-link group <1-8>

Example: ASUS# no lacp aggregation-link group 1

5.3.8.3 lacp system-priority

This command sets the system priority for the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on the switch.

CLI Syntax: lacp system-priority <1-65535>

Example: (config)# lacp system-priority 20000

5.3.9 Mirroring

5.3.9.1 mirror

This command mirrors the source interface list traffic to the destination interface. The mirror type support received traffic, Transmitted traffic, or both.

CLI Syntax: mirror session <1-2> source IFLIST (both | rx | tx)

mirror session <1-2> destination IFNAME

Example: (config)# mirror session 1 source gi1/0/1-4 both

(config)# mirror session 1 destination gi1/0/5

5.3.9.2 show mirror

To show current mirror features.

CLI Syntax: Show mirror session

Example: ASUS# show mirror session

5.3.9.3 no mirror

This command disables the mirror function.

CLI Syntax: no mirror session <1-2>

Example: (config)# no mirror session 1

5.3.9.4 no mirror source IFLIST

This command resets the source interfaces' received or transmitted traffic.

CLI Syntax: no mirror session <1-2> source IFLIST

Example: (config)# no mirror session 1 source gi1/0/1-2

5.3.10 Static Multicast

5.3.10.1 mac-address-table multicast

Use the mac-address-table multicast configuration command on the switch to add multicast static addresses to the MAC address table.

CLI Syntax: mac-address-table multicast MACADDR VLANID IFLIST

Example: (config)# mac-address-table multicast 0100.5e11.1111 2

5.3.10.2 no mac-address-table multicast

Use the no mac-address-table multicast configuration command on the switch to remove multicast static port to the MAC address table.

CLI Syntax: no mac-address-table multicast MACADDR VLANID IFLIST

Example: (config)# no mac-address-table multicast 0100.5e11.1111 2 gi1/0/1-3

5.3.10.3 show mac-address-table multicast

User executes the command to display the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs. Use the command in privileged EXEC mode to display specific multicast entries.

CLI Syntax: show mac-address-table multicast

Example: ASUS# show mac-address-table multicast

5.3.11 IGMP Snooping

5.3.11.1 ip igmp snooping

This command sets the IGMP snooping function enabled globally.

CLI Syntax: ip igmp snooping

Example: (config)# ip igmp snooping

5.3.11.2 interval time

This command sets the interval time for the IGMP queries sent by switch.

CLI Syntax: ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval TIMEVALUE

Example: (config)# ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval 100

5.3.12 DHCP Snooping

5.3.12.1 ip dhcp snooping

This command sets the DHCP snooping function enabled globally.

CLI Syntax: ip dhcp snooping

Example: (config)# ip dhcp snooping

5.3.12.2 ip dhcp snooping vlan VLANLIST

This command sets the VLAN groups enabled for DHCP snooping.

CLI Syntax: ip dhcp snooping vlan VLANLIST

Example: (config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 1, 4, 5-100

5.3.12.3 ip dhcp snooping trust

This command sets the interface as the DHCP snooping trusted port.

CLI Syntax: ip dhcp snooping trust

Example: (config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust

5.3.12.4 show ip dhcp snooping binding

This command displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

CLI Syntax: show ip dhcp snooping binding

Example: (config)# show ip dhcp snooping binding

5.3.13 Traffic Control

5.3.13.1 storm-control

Use the storm-control configuration command on the switch to set the limit rate of the port's total bandwidth used by broadcast/dlf/multicast.

CLI Syntax: storm-control (broadcast | dlf | multicast) LIMIT_RATE

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/1

(config-if)# storm-control broadcast 25

5.3.13.2 no storm-control

Use the no storm-control configuration command on the switch to disable the limit rate of the port's total bandwidth used by broadcast/dlf/multicast.

CLI Syntax: no storm-control (broadcast | dlf | multicast)

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/1

(config-if)# no storm-control broadcast

5.3.13.3 show storm-control

Use the show storm-control configuration command on the switch to show the limit rate of the port's total bandwidth used by broadcast/dlf/multicast.

CLI Syntax: show storm-control (broadcast | dlf | multicast)

Example: ASUS# show storm-control broadcast

5.3.14 Dynamic Addresses

5.3.14.1 clear dynamic mac-address

Use the command on the switch to clear dynamic L2 MAC addresses in the database.

CLI Syntax: clear mac-address-table dynamic mac MACADDR

Example: (config)# clear mac-address-table dynamic mac 0000.1111.2222

5.3.14.2 aging time

Use the mac-address-table aging-time configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the length of time that a dynamic entry remains in the MAC address table after the entry is used or updated.

The real aging-time is the triple of the command input radix number.

CLI Syntax: mac-address-table aging-time <10-1000000>

Example: (config)# mac-address-table aging-time 100

This example shows how to configure the mac-address-table aging-time to 300 seconds.

5.3.14.3 no aging time

Reset the age timer of the mac-address-table.

CLI Syntax: no mac-address-table aging-time

Example: (config)# no mac-address-table aging-time

5.3.14.4 show mac-address-table aging-time

CLI Syntax: show mac-address-table aging-time

Example: ASUS# show mac-address-table aging-time

5.3.15 Static Addresses

5.3.15.1 add static mac-address

You can add a MAC address into the switch address table. The MAC address added by this way will not age out from the address table. We call it static address.

CLI Syntax: mac-address-table static MACADDR VLANID IFNAME

Example: (config)# mac-address-table static 0000.1111.2222 1 gi1/0/2

5.3.15.2 show mac-address-table

It shows static and dynamic mac-address.

CLI Syntax: show mac-address-table

Example: ASUS# show mac-address-table

5.3.16 VLAN

5.3.16.1 show vlan name string

Use the show vlan user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) on the switch.

CLI Syntax: show vlan name VLANNAME

Example: ASUS# show vlan name VLAN1

5.3.16.2 vlan ID

Use the vlan vid command to create vlan entry on the switch.

CLI Syntax: vlan ID

Example: (config)# vlan 2

5.3.16.3 name VLANNAME

Use the command to create vlan entry with VLANNAME on the switch.

CLI Syntax: name VLANNAME

Example: (config)# vlan 2

(config-vlan)# name VLAN2

5.3.16.4 access vlan

Set access mode characteristics of all interfaces and Set Virtual LAN.

CLI Syntax: switchport access vlan <1-3000>

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1

5.3.16.5 allowed VLANs

Use the switchport trunk allowed vlan configuration command on the switch to add or remove the allowed VLANs that can receive and send traffic on this interface in tagged format when in trunking mode

CLI Syntax: switchport trunk allowed vlan (add l remove) VLANLIST

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 1-10

5.3.17 GVRP

5.3.17.1 clear gvrp statistics

Use the clear gvrp statistics configuration command on the switch to clear all the GVRP statistics information on one or all interfaces.

CLI Syntax: clear gvrp statistics [IFNAME]

Example: ASUS# clear gvrp statistics gi1/0/2

5.3.17.2 gvrp mode

This command sets the GVRP feature globally enable or disable on the switch.

CLI Syntax: gvrp (enable l disable)

Example: (config)# gvrp enable

5.3.17.3 show gvrp configuration

Show gvrp configuration IFNAME status.

CLI Syntax: show gvrp interface [IFNAME]

Example: ASUS# show gvrp interface gi1/0/1

5.3.17.4 show gvrp statistics

Show gvrp statistics IFNAME status.

CLI Syntax: show gvrp statistics [IFNAME]

Example: ASUS# show gvrp statistics gi1/0/1

5.3.18 CoS/QoS

5.3.18.1 queue cos-map

Use the queue cos-map configuration command on the switch to set which Cos queue a given priority should map into.

CLI Syntax: cos cos-map PRIORITY QUEUE

Example: (config)# cos cos-map 3 3

5.3.18.2 show queue cos-map

This command shows Cos queue and priority mapping information.

CLI Syntax: show cos cos-map

Example: ASUS# show cos cos-map

5.3.18.3 cos policy

This command sets cos policy for processing incoming packets.

CLI Syntax: cos policy (fifo l strict l wrr-queue)

Example: (config)# cos policy fifo

5.3.18.4 show cos policy

This command shows the cos policy.

CLI Syntax: show cos policy

Example: ASUS# show cos policy

5.3.18.5 qos ingress bandwidth

This command used to set the Qos bandwidth informational parameter for the incoming packets.

CLI Syntax: qos ingress bandwidth LIMITRATE

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# qos ingress bandwidth 64

5.3.18.6 qos egress bandwidth

This command used to set the Qos bandwidth informational parameter for the transmitting packets.

CLI Syntax: qos egress bandwidth LIMITRATE

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/2

(config-if)# qos engress bandwidth 64

5.3.19 Policy Map

Policy Map offers the capability that user can change the priority of incoming packets, transmitting packets and dropping packets when overloading.

5.3.19.1 policy-map

This command defines a policy-map set using a name, and enter policy-map configuration mode.

CLI Syntax: policy-map POLICYMAP

Example: (config)# policy-map policy1

5.3.19.2 class

This command defines a policy-map class using a name, and enter policy-map-class configuration mode.

CLI Syntax: class CLASSMAP

Example: (config-pmap)# class a

5.3.19.3 match

This command set the match criteria.

CLI Syntax: match (access-group ACLNAME | ip dscp DSCPLIST | *ip precedence IPPRECEDENCES*)

Example: (config-pmap-class)# match access-group ipacl1

(config-pmap-class)# match ip dscp 4-6

(config-pmap-class)# match ip precedence 1,3,5

5.3.19.4 police

This command set the police for the incoming packets which match the criteria.

CLI Syntax: police (RATE BURSTSIZE | drop | high-drop)

Example: (config-pmap-class)# police 64 128

(config-pmap-class)# police drop

(config-pmap-class)# police high-drop

5.3.19.5 set

This command set the COS and IP priority of the incoming packets which match the criteria.

CLI Syntax: set (cos override VALUE | ip dscp VALUE | ip precedence VALUE)

Example: (config-pmap-class)# set cos 3

(config-pmap-class)# set ip dscp 20

(config-pmap-class)# set ip precedence 5

5.3.19.6 service-policy input

This command attaches policy map set to an interface.

CLI Syntax: policy map input POLICYMAP

Example: (config-if)# policy map input policy1

5.3.20 SNMP

5.3.20.1 show rmon statistics

Show rmon statistics IFNAME status.

CLI Syntax: show rmon statistics [IFNAME]

Example: ASUS# show rmon statistics gi1/0/1

5.3.20.2 show snmp-server community

Show snmp-server community.

CLI Syntax: show snmp-server community

Example: ASUS# show snmp-server community

5.3.20.3 snmp-server host

This command sets the SNMP host information.

CLI Syntax: snmp-server host A.B.C.D

Example: (config)# snmp-server host 192.168.8.31

5.3.21 Filter

5.3.21.1 MAC filter set

This command defines an extended MAC access list using a name, and enter access-list configuration mode.

CLI Syntax: mac access-list extended ACLNAME

Example: (config)# mac access-list extended mac_acl_1

5.3.21.2 IP filter set

This command defines an extended/standard ip access list using a name,

and enter access-list configuration mode.

CLI Syntax: ip access-list (standard l extended) ACLNAME

Example: (config)# ip access-list extended ip_acl_1

5.3.21.3 deny any host

Use the deny MAC access list configuration command on the switch to prevent non-IP traffic from being forwarded if the conditions are matched. Use the no form of this command to remove a deny condition from the named MAC access list.

CLI Syntax: deny any host MACADDR [IFNAME]

Example: (config-mac-acl)# deny any host c2f3.220a.12f4 gi1/0/2

5.3.21.4 filter conditions

This command specifies one or more conditions denied or permitted to decide if the packet is forwarded or dropped.

CLI Syntax: (permitldeny) any any

Example: (config-mac-acl)# permit any any

5.3.21.5 filter attach

This command attaches a MAC or IP access-list to an interface.

CLI Syntax: mac access-group ACLNAME in

Example: ASUS# interface gi1/0/1

(config-if)# mac access-group mac_acl_1 in

5.3.22 Port Access Control

5.3.22.1 dot1x guest-vlan

Use the dot1x guest-vlan interface configuration command on the switch to specify an active VLAN as an 802.1X guest VLAN. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.

CLI Syntax: dot1x guest-vlan <1-3000>

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/1

(config-if)# dot1x guest-vlan 3

5.3.22.2 dot1x port-control

Use the dot1x port-control interface configuration command on the switch to enable manual control of the authorization state of the port. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.

CLI Syntax: dot1x port-control (auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized)

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/1

(config-if)# dot1x port-control force-authorized

5.3.23 Dial-in User

5.3.23.1 dot1x username password

Add user into local radius database.

CLI Syntax: dot1x user USERNAME PASSWORD VLANID

Example: (config)# dot1x user test 12345 3

5.3.23.2 show dot1x user

Show dot1x dial-in user.

CLI Syntax: show dot1x user

Example: ASUS# show dot1x user

5.3.24 RADIUS

5.3.24.1 RADIUS settings

This command sets the radius server ip, radius key, and radius port for 802.1X configuration.

CLI Syntax: dot1x radius server A.B.C.D RADIUS_KEY [PORT]

Example: (config)# dot1x radius server 192.168.1.38 123456 1812

5.3.24.2 show dot1x radius

Show dot1x radius server ip, radius key, and radius port for 802.1X configuration.

CLI Syntax: show dot1x radius

Example: ASUS# show dot1x radius

5.3.25 Port Security

5.3.25.1 show port security

This command used to show the port security configuration, status and MAC addresses information.

CLI Syntax: show port-security [address] [interface IFNAME]

Example: ASUS# show port-security

ASUS# show port-security interface gi1/0/24

ASUS# show port-security address

ASUS# show port-security address gi1/0/24

5.3.25.2 clear port security

This command used to clear port security dynamic MAC addresses.

CLI Syntax: clear port-security dynamic [address MAC] | [interface IFNAME]

Example: ASUS# clear port-security dynamic

ASUS# clear port-security dynamic 0023.1313.2313

ASUS# clear port-security dynamic interface gi1/0/24

5.3.25.3 switchport port-security

This command used to set the port security configuration, and MAC addresses.

CLI Syntax:switchport port-security [mac-address MACADDR] | [maximum VALUE] | [violation {protect | restrict | shutdown}] | [reup]

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/24

(config-if)# switchport port-security

(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 0023.1313.2313

(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 20

(config-if)# switchport port-security violation protect

(config-if)# switchport port-security reup

5.3.25.4 switchport port-security aging

This command used to set the port security aging configuration.

CLI Syntax: switchport port-security {aging-time TIME l agine-type {absolute l inactivity}}

Example: (config)# interface gi1/0/1

(config-if)# switchport port-security aging-time 20

(config-if)# switchport port-security aging-type absolute

5.3.26 NTP

This feature makes the switch automatically sync clock time to a NTP server.

5.3.26.1 ntp server

This command used to set server IP address for NTP sync.

CLI Syntax: ntp server IPADDR

Example: (config)# ntp server 220.130.158.52

5.3.26.2 ntp sync

This command used to sync the switch clock time to a NTP server.

CLI Syntax: ntp sync IPADDR

Example: ASUS# ntp sync 220.130.158.52

5.3.26.3 show ntp server

This command used to show NTP server information.

CLI Syntax: show ntp server

Example: ASUS# show ntp server

5.3.26.4 show clock

This command used to show the switch clock time.

CLI Syntax: show clock

Example: ASUS# show clock

5.4 Miscellaneous commands

show private health: shows the environment variable, like temperature, fan speed and voltage.

show private led: shows the three system LEDS – SYSTEM, RPS and FAN.

show private model: shows the model name of switch.

show version: shows the hardware, boot rom and firmware version.

ping: ping remote host

show ip route: display the entries in the routing table

6. IP Addresses, Network Masks & Subnets

6.1 IP Addresses

This section pertains only to IP addresses for IPv4 (version 4 of the Internet Protocol). IPv6 addresses are not covered.

This section assumes basic knowledge of binary numbers, bits, and bytes.

IP addresses, the Internet's version of telephone numbers, are used to identify individual nodes (computers or devices) on the Internet. Every IP address contains four numbers, each from 0 to 255 and separated by dots (periods), e.g. 20.56.0.211. These numbers are called, from left to right, field1, field2, field3, and field4.

This style of writing IP addresses as decimal numbers separated by dots is called dotted decimal notation. The IP address 20.56.0.211 is read "twenty dot fifty-six dot zero dot two-eleven."

6.1.1 Structure of an IP address

IP addresses have a hierarchical design similar to that of telephone numbers. For example, a 7-digit telephone number starts with a 3-digit prefix that identifies a group of thousands of telephone lines, and ends with four digits that identify one specific line in that group.

Similarly, IP addresses contain two kinds of information:

- **Network ID**: Identifies a particular network within the Internet or intranet.
- **Host ID**: Identifies a particular computer or device on the network.

The first part of every IP address contains the network ID, and the rest of the address contains the host ID. The length of the network ID depends on the network's class (see following section). Table 8 shows the structure of an IP address.

Table 8: IP address structure

	Field1	Field2	Field3	Field4
Class A	Network ID	Host ID		
Class B	Network ID		Host ID	
Class C	Network ID			Host ID

Here are some examples of valid IP addresses:

Class A: 10.30.6.125 (network = 10, host = 30.6.125)

Class B: 129.88.16.49 (network = 129.88, host = 16.49)

Class C: 192.60.201.11 (network = 192.60.201, host = 11)

6.1.2 Network classes

Classes A, B, and C are the three commonly used network classes. (There is also a class D but it has a special use beyond the scope of this discussion.) These classes have different uses and characteristics.

Class A networks are the Internet's largest networks, each with room for over 16 million hosts. Up to 126 of these huge networks can exist, for a total of over 2 billion hosts. Because of their huge size, these networks are used for WANs and by organizations at the infrastructure level of the Internet, e.g. your ISP.

Class B networks are smaller but still quite large, each being able to hold over 65,000 hosts. There can be up to 16,384 class B networks in existence. A class B network might be appropriate for a large organization such as a business or government agency.

Class C networks are the smallest, only able to hold 254 hosts at most, but the total possible number of class C networks exceeds 2 million (2,097,152 to be exact). LANs connected to the Internet are usually class C networks.

The class can be determined easily from field1:

field1 = 1-126: Class A
field1 = 128-191: Class B
field1 = 192-223: Class C

(field1 values not shown are reserved for special uses)

A host ID can have any value except all fields set to 0 or all fields set to 255, as those values are reserved for special uses.

6.2 Subnet masks

A mask looks like a regular IP address, but contains a pattern of bits that tells what parts of an IP address are the network ID and what parts are the host ID: bits set to 1 mean "this bit is part of the network ID" and bits set to 0 mean "this bit is part of the host ID."

Subnet masks are used to define subnets (what you get after dividing a network into smaller pieces). A subnet's network ID is created by "borrowing" one or more bits from the host ID portion of the address. The subnet mask identifies these host ID bits.

For example, consider a class C network 192.168.1. To split this into two subnets, you would use the subnet mask:

255.255.255.128

It's easier to see what's happening if we write this in binary:

11111111. 11111111. 11111111.10000000

As with any class C address, all of the bits in field1 through field 3 are part of the network ID, but note how the mask specifies that the first bit in field 4 is also included. Since this extra bit has only two values (0 and 1), this means there are two subnets. Each subnet uses the remaining 7 bits in field4 for its host IDs, which range from 0 to 127 (instead of the usual 0 to 255 for a class C address).

Similarly, to split a class C network into four subnets, the mask is:

255.255.255.192 or 11111111. 11111111. 11111111.11000000

The two extra bits in Field 4 can have four values (00, 01, 10, 11), so there are four subnets. Each subnet uses the remaining six bits in field4 for its host IDs, ranging from 0 to 63.

Sometimes a subnet mask does not specify any additional network ID bits, and thus no subnets. Such a mask is called a default subnet mask. These masks are:
Class A: 255.0.0.0
Class B: 255.255.0.0
Class C: 255.255.255.0
These are called default because they are used when a network is initially configured, at which time it has no subnets.

7. Troubleshooting

This section gives instructions for using several IP utilities to diagnose problems. A list of possible problems with suggestion actions is also provided.

All the known bugs are listed in the release note. Read the release note before you set up the switch. Contact Customer Support if these suggestions do not resolve the problem.

7.1 Diagnosing problems using IP utilities

7.1.1 ping

Ping is a command you can use to check whether your PC can recognize other computers on your network and the Internet. A ping command sends a message to the computer you specify. If the computer receives the message, it sends messages in reply. To use it, you must know the IP address of the computer with which you are trying to communicate.

On Windows-based computers, you can execute a ping command from the Start menu. Click the **Start** button, and then click **Run**. In the Open text box, type a statement such as the following: **ping 192.168.1.1**

Click <**OK**>. You can substitute any private IP address you know on your LAN or a public IP address for an Internet site.

If the target computer receives the message, a Command Prompt window appears as shown in Figure 77.

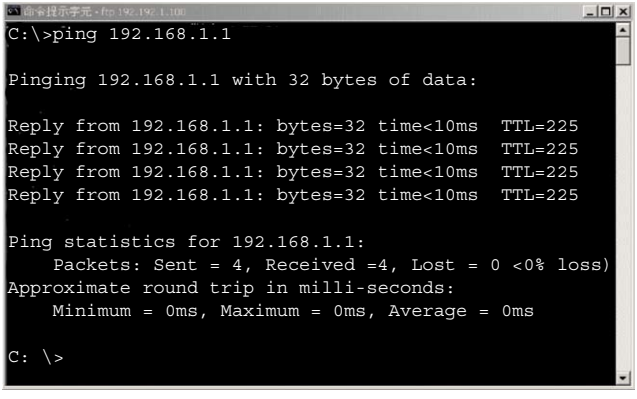

Figure 77. Using the ping utility

If the target computer cannot be located, you will receive the message "Request timed out."

Using the ping command, you can test whether the path to the switch is working (using the pre-configured default LAN IP address 192.168.1.1) or another address you assigned.

You can also test whether access to the Internet is working by typing an external address, such as that for www.yahoo.com (216.115.108.243). If you do not know the IP address of a particular Internet location, you can use the nslookup command, as explained in the following section.

From most other IP-enabled operating systems, you can execute the same command at a command prompt or through a system administration utility.

7.1.2 nslookup

You can use the nslookup command to determine the IP address associated with an Internet site name. You specify the common name, and the nslookup command looks up the name on your DNS server (usually located with your ISP). If that name is not an entry in your ISP's DNS table, the request is then referred to another higher-level server, and so on, until the entry is found. The server then returns the associated IP address.

On Windows-based computers, you can execute the nslookup command from the Start menu. Click the **Start** button, then click **Run**. In the Open text box, type the following:

nslookup

Click <**OK**>. A Command Prompt window displays with a bracket prompt (>). At the prompt, type the name of the Internet address you are interested in, such as www.absnews.com.

The window displays the associate IP address you know. See Figure 78.

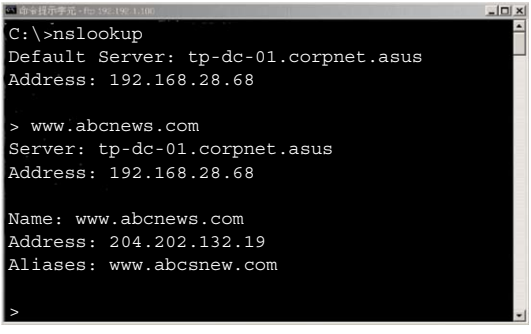

Figure 78. Using the nslookup utility

There may be several addresses associated with an Internet name. This is common for web sites that receive heavy traffic; they use multiple, redundant servers to carry the same information.

To exit from the nslookup utility, type **exit** and press <**Enter**> at the command prompt.

7.2 Simple fixes

The following table lists some common problems that you may encounter when installing or using the switch, and the suggested actions to solve the problems.

Table 9: Problems & suggested actions

Problem	Suggested Action
LEDs	
SYSTEM LED does not light up after the switch is turned on.	Verify if the power cord is securely connected to the switch and a wall socket/power strip.
RPS LED does not light up after a redundant power supply is attached.	1. Verify if the RPS cable is securely connected to the RPS connector and a wall socket/power strip. 2. Make sure that the RPS meets with the standards provided in the RPS section.
FAN LED is amber blinking	Check the fans at the back of the switch. If any of the fans is defective, refer to section 6.2 to replace the fan.
Gigabit Ethernet Link LED does not illuminate after an Ethernet cable is attached.	1. Verify if the Ethernet cable is securely connected to your LAN switch/hub/PC and to the switch. Make sure the PC and/or hub/switch is turned on. 2. Verify if your cable is sufficient for your network requirements. A 1000 Mbps network (1000BaseTx) should use cables labeled Cat 5. 10Mbit/sec cables may tolerate lower quality cables.
Network Access	
PC cannot access another host in the same network	1. Check the Ethernet cabling is good and the LED is green. 2. If the port LED is amber, check if this port is disabled. You may experience a disconnected network in a short period (around 1 minute) if you just turned on the STP.

Table 9: Problems & suggested actions

Problem	Suggested Action
Network Access	
PCs cannot display web configuration pages.	1. The switch is powered up and the connecting port is enabled. The factory default IP for the switch is 192.168.1.1. 2. Verify your network setup in your PC for this information. If your PC does not have a valid route to access the switch, change the switch IP to an appropriate IP that your PC can access. 3. Ping "switch IP" from the PC, if it still fails, repeat step 2. 4. If ping is successful but the web configuration still fails, connecting PC through the console port by a RS232 or USB, check if any filter rule or static MAC address is set to block the WEB traffics.
Web configuration interface	
You forgot/lost your WEB Configuration Interface user ID or password.	1. If you have not changed the password from the default, try using "admin" as the user ID and bypassing password. 2. Login to console mode through RS232 or USB, use command "w" in Boot ROM mode to reset password.
Some pages do not display completely	1. Verify that you are using Internet Explorer v5.5 or later. Netscape is not supported. Support for Javascript® must be enabled in your browser. Support for Java® may also be required. 2. Ping the switch IP address to see if the link is stable. If some ping packets fail, check your network setup to make sure a valid setting.
Changes to Configuration are not being retained.	Be sure to click <**Save**> in the Save Configuration page to save any changes.
Console interface	
Cannot show the texts on the terminal emulator.	1. The factory default baud rate is 9600, no flow control, 8 bit data, no parity check and stop bit is one. 2. Change your terminal emulator setup to this number. If you are using USB to connect the switch, install the USB driver first. 3. Check if the cable is good.

8. Glossary

10BASE-T A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 10 Mbps. Also known as Category 3 (CAT 3) wiring. See also data rate, Ethernet.

100BASE-T A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 100 Mbps. Also known as Category 5 (CAT 5) wiring. See also data rate, Ethernet.

1000BASE-T A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 1000 Mbps.

binary The “base two” system of numbers, which uses only two digits, 0 and 1, to represent all numbers. In binary, the number 1 is written as 1, 2 as 10, 3 as 11, 4 as 100, etc. Although expressed as decimal numbers for convenience, IP addresses in actual use are binary numbers; e.g., the IP address 209.191.4.240 is 11010001.10111111.00000100.11 110000 in binary. See also bit, IP address, network mask.

bit Short for “binary digit,” a bit is a number that can have two values, 0 or 1. See also binary.

bps bits per second

CoS Class of Service. Defined in 802.1Q, the value range is from 0 to 7.

broadcast To send data to all computers on a network.

Download To transfer data in the downstream direction, i.e., from the Internet to the user.

Ethernet The most commonly installed computer network technology, usually using twisted pair wiring. Ethernet data rates are 10 Mbps and 100 Mbps. See also 10BASE-T, 100BASE-T, twisted pair.

Filtering To screen out selected types of data, based on filtering rules. Filtering can be applied in one direction (ingress or egress), or in both directions.

Filtering rule A rule can specify what kinds of data the routing device will accept and/or reject. Filtering rules are defined to operate on an interface (or multiple interfaces) and in a particular direction (upstream, downstream, or both).

FTP **File Transfer Protocol**

A program used to transfer files between computers connected to the Internet. Common uses include uploading new or updated files to a web server, and downloading files from a web server.

host A device (usually a computer) connected to a network.

HTTP Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol

HTTP is the main protocol used to transfer data from web sites so that it can be displayed by web browsers. See also web browser, web site.

ICMP **Internet Control Message Protocol**

An Internet protocol used to report errors and other network-related information. The ping command makes use of ICMP.

IGMP **Internet Group Management Protocol**

An Internet protocol that enables a computer to share information about its membership in multicast groups with adjacent routers. A multicast group of computers is one whose members have designated as interested in receiving specific content from the others. Multicasting to an IGMP group can be used to simultaneously update the address books of a group of mobile computer users or to send company newsletters to a distribution list.

IGMP Snooping Snoop the IGMP packets on each port and associate the port with a layer 2 muticast group.

Internet The global collection of interconnected networks used for both private and business communications.

Intranet A private, company-internal network that looks like part of the Internet (users access information using web browsers), but is accessible only by employees.

IP See TCP/IP.

IP address Internet Protocol address

The address of a host (computer) on the Internet, consisting of four numbers, each from 0 to 255, separated by periods, e.g., 209.191.4.240. An IP address consists of a network ID that identifies the particular network the host belongs to, and a host ID uniquely identifying the host itself on that network. A network mask is used to define the network ID and the host ID. Because IP addresses are difficult to remember, they usually have an associated domain name that can be specified instead. See also domain name, network mask.

ISP Internet Service Provider

A company that provides Internet access to its customers,

LAN Local Area Network

A network limited to a small geographic area, such as a home, office, or small building.

LED Light Emitting Diode

An electronic light-emitting device. The indicator lights on the front panel of the switch are LEDs.

MAC address — Media Access Control address
The permanent hardware address of a device, assigned by its manufacturer. MAC addresses are expressed as six pairs of characters.

mask — See network mask.

Multicast — To send data to a group of network devices.

Mbps — Abbreviation for Megabits per second, or one million bits per second. Network data rates are often expressed in Mbps.

Monitor — Also called “Roving Analysis”, allow you to attach a network analyzer to one port and use it to monitor the traffics of other ports on the switch.

Network — A group of computers that are connected together, allowing them to communicate with each other and share resources, such as software, files, etc. A network can be small, such as a LAN, or very large, such as the Internet.

network mask — A network mask is a sequence of bits applied to an IP address to select the network ID while ignoring the host ID. Bits set to 1 mean “select this bit” while bits set to 0 mean “ignore this bit.” For example, if the network mask 255.255.255.0 is applied to the IP address 100.10.50.1, the network ID is 100.10.50, and the host ID is 1. See also binary, IP address, subnet, “IP Addresses Explained” section.

NIC — **Network Interface Card**

An adapter card that plugs into your computer and provides the physical interface to your network cabling, which for Ethernet NICs is typically an RJ-45 connector. See Ethernet, RJ-45.

packet Data transmitted on a network consists of units called packets. Each packet contains a payload (the data), plus overhead information such as where it came from (source address) and where it should go (destination address).

ping **Packet Internet (or Inter-Network) Groper**

A program used to verify whether the host associated with an IP address is online. It can also be used to reveal the IP address for a given domain name.

port A physical access point to a device such as a computer or router, through which data flows into and out of the device.

protocol A set of rules governing the transmission of data. In order for a data transmission to work, both ends of the connection have to follow the rules of the protocol.

remote In a physically separate location. For example, an employee away on travel who logs in to the company's intranet is a remote user.

RJ-45 **Registered Jack Standard-45**

The 8-pin plug used in transmitting data over phone lines. Ethernet cabling usually uses this type of connector.

RMON **Remote Monitoring**

Extensions to SNMP, provide comprehensive network monitoring capabilities.

routing Forwarding data between your network and the Internet on the most efficient route, based on the data's destination IP address and current network conditions. A device that performs routing is called a router.

SNMP **Simple Network Management Protocol**

The TCP/IP protocol used for network management.

STP **Spanning Tree Protocol**

The bridge protocol to avoid packet looping in a complicate network.

subnet A subnet is a portion of a network. The subnet is distinguished from the larger network by a subnet mask which selects some of the computers of the network and excludes all others. The subnet's computers remain physically connected to the rest of the parent network, but they are treated as though they were on a separate network. See also network mask.

subnet mask A mask that defines a subnet. See also network mask.

TCP See TCP/IP.

TCP/IP **Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol**

The basic protocols used on the Internet. TCP is responsible for dividing data up into packets for delivery and reassembling them at the destination, while IP is responsible for delivering the packets from source to destination. When TCP and IP are bundled with higher-level applications such as HTTP, FTP, Telnet, etc., TCP/IP refers to this whole suite of protocols.

Telnet An interactive, character-based program used to access a remote computer. While HTTP (the web protocol) and FTP only allow you to download files from a remote computer, Telnet / SSH allows you to log into and use a computer from a remote location.

TFTP **Trivial File Transfer Protocol**

A protocol for file transfers, TFTP is easier to use than File Transfer Protocol (FTP) but not as capable or secure.

Trunk Two or more ports are combined as one virtual port, also called as Link Aggregation.

TTL **Time To Live**

A field in an IP packet that limits the life span of that packet. Originally meant as a time duration, the TTL is usually represented instead as a maximum hop count; each router that receives a packet decrements this field by one. When the TTL reaches zero, the packet is discarded.

twisted pair The ordinary copper telephone wiring long used by telephone companies. It contains one or more wire pairs twisted together to reduce inductance and noise. Each telephone line uses one pair. In homes, it is most often installed with two pairs. For Ethernet LANs, a higher grade called Category 3 (CAT 3) is used for 10BASE-T networks, and an even higher grade called Category 5 (CAT 5) is used for 100BASE-T networks. See also 10BASE-T, 100BASE-T, Ethernet.

upstream The direction of data transmission from the user to the Internet.

VLAN Virtual Local Area Network

WAN Wide Area Network

Any network spread over a large geographical area, such as a country or continent. With respect to the SL-1000, WAN refers to the Internet.

Web browser A software program that uses Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to download information from (and upload to) web sites, and displays the information, which may consist of text, graphic images, audio, or video, to the user. Web browsers use Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Popular web browsers include Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. See also HTTP, web site, WWW.

Web page A web site file typically containing text, graphics and hyperlinks (cross-references) to the other pages on that web site, as well as to pages on other web sites. When a user accesses a web site, the first page that is displayed is called the home page. See also hyperlink, web site.

Web site A computer on the Internet that distributes information to (and gets information from) remote users through web browsers. A web site typically consists of web pages that contain text, graphics, and hyperlinks. See also hyperlink, web page.

WWW World Wide Web

Also called (the) Web. Collective term for all web sites anywhere in the world that can be accessed via the Internet