

User Manual



EGS5212FP | EGS7228P | EGS7228FP | EGS7252FP
version 1.0

Layer 2 Managed PoE+ Switch

IMPORTANT

To install your Switch please refer to the **Quick Installation Guide** included in the product packaging.

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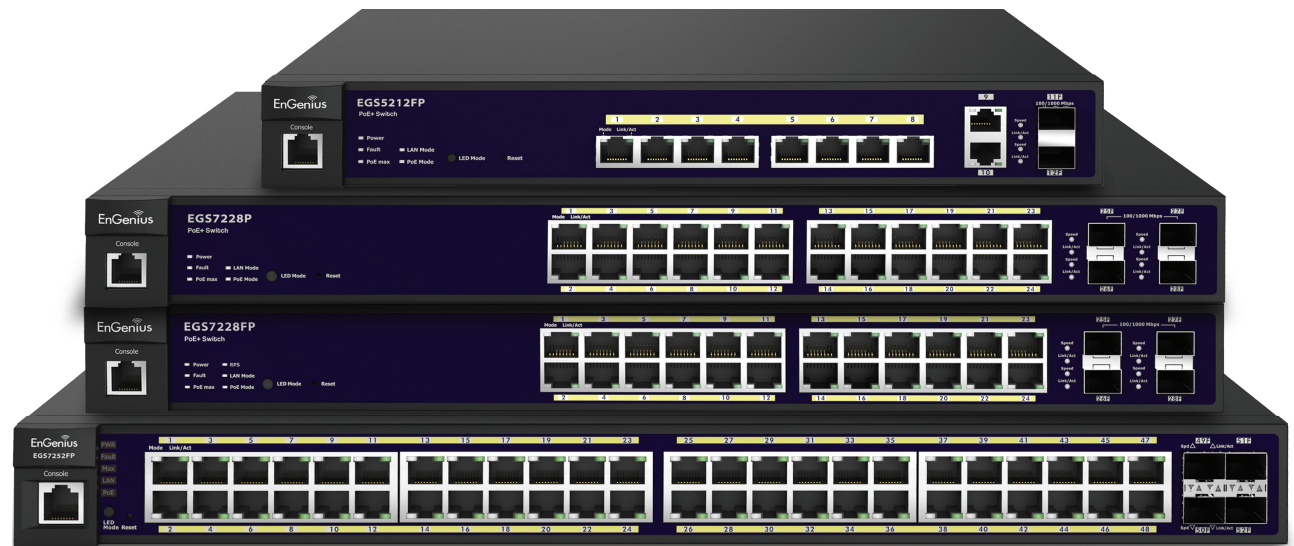
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Chapter 1

Product Overview



Introduction

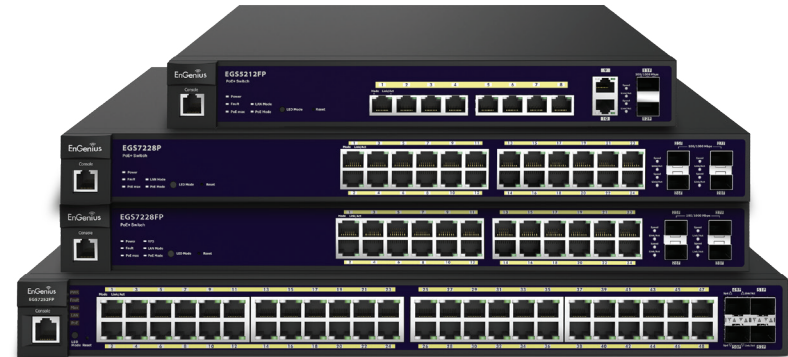
The EnGenius EGS series Layer 2 Switch is a device specially designed to support Access Points and IP Surveillance cameras, VOIP phones, and other PoE-Capable devices as well as other Ethernet-based networking equipment or computers. The EGS Switch provides simple, yet powerful PoE manageability with features such as: IEEE 802.3af or IEEE 802.3at/af ports, PoE port management, loopback detection, and IGMP snooping.

Package Contents

Your EGS Layer 2 Switch package will contain the following items:*

- EnGenius Switch
- Power Cord
- RJ45 Console Cable
- Rack Mount Kit
- Quick Installation Guide

*(all items must be in package to issue a refund):



Maximum data rates are based on IEEE 802.3ab standards. Actual throughput and range may vary depending on distance between devices or traffic and bandwidth load in the network. Features and specifications subject to change without notice. Trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners. For United States of America: Copyright ©2014 EnGenius Technologies, Inc. All rights reserved. Compliant with FCC - This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A 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 the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his/her own expense.

Technical Specifications

Standard:

	EGS5212FP	EGS7228P	EGS7228FP	EGS7252FP
Ports on the front panel	10	24	24	48
Power budget	Ports 1 - 8, output up to 30 Watts per Port	Ports 1 - 24, output up to 30 Watts per Port	Ports 1 - 24, output up to 30 Watts per Port	Ports 1 - 48, output up to 30 Watts per Port
Total PoE Budget	130 Watts	185 Watts	370 Watts	740 Watts
SFP Slots	2	4	4	4
Switching Capacity:	24 Gbps	56 Gbps	56 Gbps	104 Gbps
Forwarding Mode:	Store and Forward			
Flash Memory:	32 MB	32 MB	32 MB	32 MB
SD RAM:	256 MB DDR3	256 MB DDR3	256 MB DDR3	256 MB DDR3
MAC Address Table:	8K			
Jumbo Frame:	9K			

Ports:

10, 24, or 48 10/100/1000 Mbps Ports in the front panel
(Depending on model)

2 or 4 100/1000Mbps SFP Ports (Depending on model)

1 RJ 45 Port

PoE Capability:

Supports IEEE 802.3at/af

PoE Capable Ports:

EGS5212FP - Port 1~8, output up to 30 Watts per port

EGS7228P - Port 1~24, output up to 30 Watts per port

EGS7228FP - Port 1~24, output up to 30 Watts per port

EGS7252FP - Port 1~48, output up to 30 Watts per port

Total PoE Budget:

EGS5212FP 130 Watts, EGS7228P 185 Watts, EGS7228FP 370
Watts, EGS7252FP 740 Watts

Performance:

Switching Capacity:

EGS5212FP: 24Gbps

EGS7228P/EGS7228FP: 56Gbps

EGS7252FP: 104Gbps

Forwarding Mode: Store and Forward

Flash Memory: 32MB

SDRAM: 256MB DDR3

MAC Address Table: 8K

Jumbo Frame: 9K

LED Indicators

Device:

Power LED x1

Fault LED x1

PoE Max LED x1

RPS LED x1 (EGS7228FP only)

LAN Mode LED x1

PoE Mode LED x1

Copper Ports:

LAN/PoE Mode LED x 1

Link/Act LED x 1

SFP Ports:

Link/Act LED x 1

Environment & Mechanical:

Temperature Range

Operating: 32 to 122°F/0 to 50°C

Storage: -40 to 158°F/-40 to 70 °C

Humidity (non-condensing): 5% - 95%

L2 Features

802.3ad compatible Link Aggregation
802.1D Spanning Tree (STP)
802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree (RSTP)
802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree (MSTP)
IGMP Snooping v1/v2/v3
MLD Snooping
IGMP Fast Leave
Port Trunking
Port Mirroring: One to one and many to one
VLAN Group
Voice VLAN
Queue
CoS based on 802.1p priority
CoS based on physical port
CoS based on TOS
CoS based on DSCP
BootP/DHCP Client
Firmware Burn-Proof
802.1X Port-based Access Control
802.1X Guest VLAN
Port Security
Port Isolation
Storm Control
Attack Prevention
Access Control List (ACL)
Telnet Server
TFTP Client
BootP/DHCP Client
Web-based support
SNMP v1 support
SNMP v2c support
SNMP v3 support

TFTP upgrade
Command Line Interface (CLI)
SNTP
RMONv1
SYSLOG
Cable Diagnostics
MIB Support
RFC1213
RFC1493
RFC1757
RFC2674

PoE Management:

Power on/off per port
Power Class Configuration
Power feeding with priority
User-defined power limit

Physical Interface

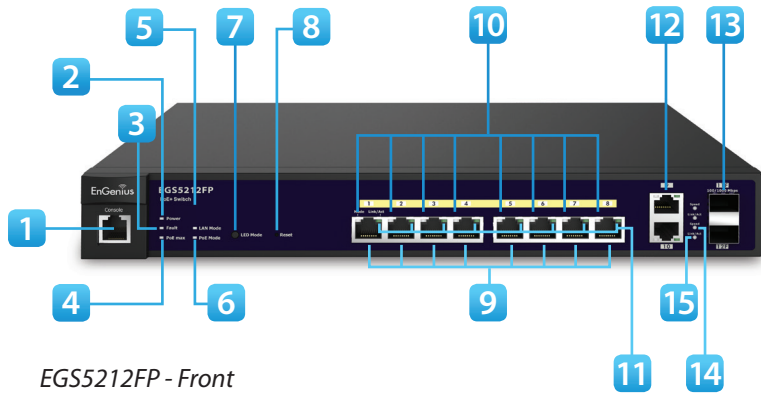
Dimensions

EGS5212FP

Width: 13"

Length: 9"

Height: 1.73"



EGS5212FP - Front



EGS5212FP - Back

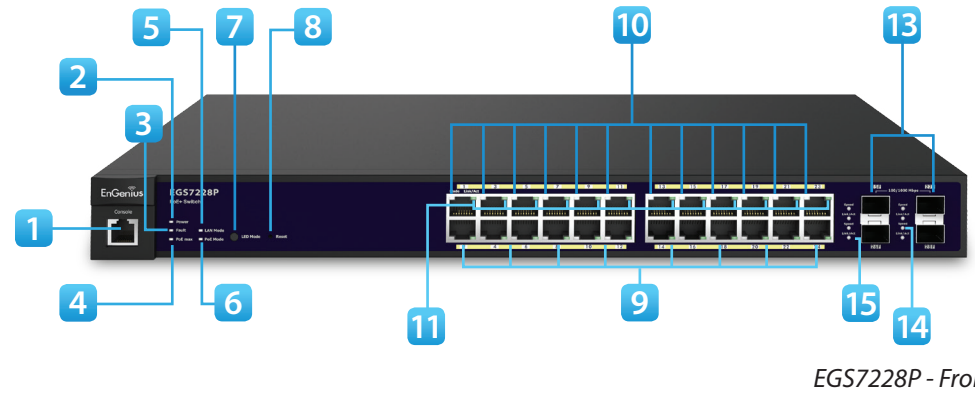
Dimensions

EGS7228P

Width: 10.2"

Length: 17.32"

Height: 1.73"



EGS7228P - Front



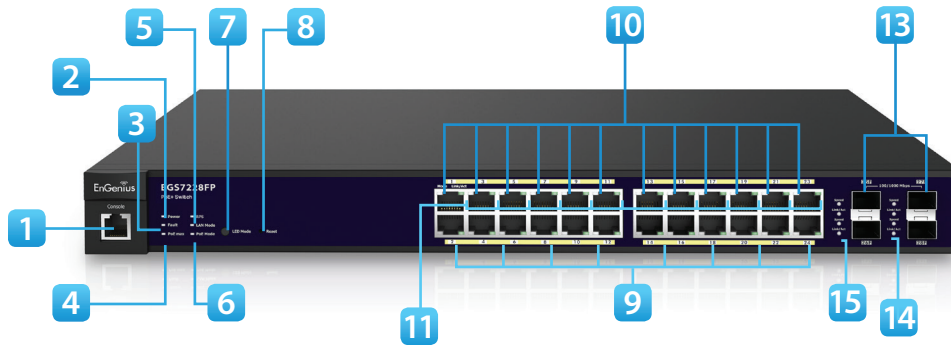
EGS7228P - Back

Physical Interface

Dimensions

EGS7228FP

Width: 12.2" Length: 17.32" Height: 1.73"



EGS7228FP - Front

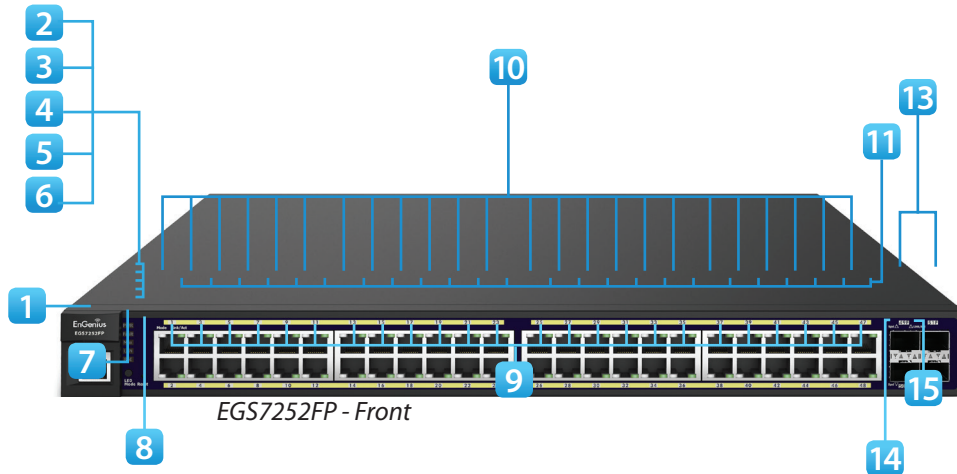


EGS7228FP - Back

Dimensions

EGS7252FP

Width: 17.32" Length: 16.14" Height: 1.73"



1 RJ45 Console Port

2 **Power LED:** Light off = Power off; Solid Light = Power On.

3 **Fault LED:** Light off = Normal Behavior; Solid Light = Error.

4 **PoE Max LED:** Light off = Additional PoE devices may still be added; Solid Light = The PoE device's output power has exceeded total PoE limit. No additional devices can be powered on via PoE.

RPS LED (for EGS7228FP only)

- Green: The Redundant Powers Supply is in use.
- Amber: The Redundant Power Supply has failed.
- Off: The Redundant Power Supply is not in use.

5 **LAN Mode LED:** Light off = LAN mode is not activated; Solid Light = LAN mode is activated.

6 **PoE Mode LED:** Light off = PoE mode is not activated; Solid Light = PoE mode is activated.

7 **LED Mode Selector:** Press to change between LAN and PoE mode.

8 **Reset Button:** Press to reset the device to factory default settings.

9 **RJ-45 LAN Ports:** 10/100/1000 Mbps RJ-45 LAN ports.

10 **LAN Mode LED (Per Copper Port):** Light off = No link is established on the port; Solid Amber Light = A valid 10/100 Mbps link is established on the port; Solid Green Light = A valid 1000 Mbps link is established on the port.

11 **Link/Act LED (Per Copper Port):** Light off = No link is established on the port; Solid Light = A valid link is established on the port; Blinking Light = Packet transmission on the port.

12 **Uplink Ports:** Gigabit Ports

13 **SFP Ports:** Small form factor pluggable ports.

14 **Speed LED (Per SFP Port):** Small form factor pluggable LED ports.

15 **Link/Act LED (Per SFP Port):** Light off = No link is established on the port; Solid Amber Light: A valid 100 Mbps link is established on the port; Solid Green Light: A valid 1000 Mbps link is established on the port.

Connecting a Redundant Power Supply (for EGS7228FP only)

The EGS7228FP has a redundant power supply (RPS) connector at the rear of the Switch. You could connect a RPS370 to the Switch to provide redundant power in case the primary power supply fails. Connecting a RPS370 also allows you to extend your PoE budget by 370 Watts on the EGS7228FP, so the total PoE budget will be 740 Watts.

Warning: Both the Switch and redundant power supply should be disconnected from its power source before installing. Directly connecting a powered RPS to the Switch may cause damage to both devices.

1. Using a screwdriver, remove the cover plate at the rear of both devices.
2. Attach one end of the RPS power cable into the receptacle on the Switch and the other end into the RPS370.
3. Connect the RPS370 to the AC power source using the cable enclosed in the package.
4. Connect the Switch to the AC power source using the cable enclosed in the package. The RPS LED will light up to show that a redundant power supply is now in operation.

Warning: Use only an approved RPS cable. Third-party or custom RPS cables will damage your device. If you have not been provided with a RPS cable, please contact your dealer.

Management Interface

The EGS Layer 2 PoE+ Switch features an embedded Web interface for the monitoring and management of your device.

Connecting the Switch to a Network

Discovery in a Network with a DHCP Server

Use this procedure to setup the Switch within a network that uses DHCP.

1. Connect the supplied Power cord to the Switch and plug the other end into an electrical outlet. Verify the power LED indicator is lit on the Switch.
2. Wait for the Switch to complete booting up. It might take a minute for the Switch to completely boot up.
3. Connect one end of a Category 5/6 Ethernet cable into the Gigabit (10/100/1000) Ethernet port on the Switch front panel and the other end to the Ethernet port on the computer. Verify that the LED on the Ethernet ports of the Switch are **green**.
4. Once your computer is on, ensure that your TCP/IP is set to **On** or **Enabled**. Open **Network Connections** and then click **Local Area Connecton**. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**. If your computer is already on a network, ensure that you have set it to a Static IP Address on the Interface (Example: 192.168.0.10 and the Subnet mask address as 255.255.255.0).
5. Open a web browser on your computer. In the address bar of the web browser, enter **192.168.0.239** and click **Enter**.
6. A login screen will appear. By default, the username is **admin** and the password is **password**. Enter the current password of the Switch and then click **Login**.
7. Once logged in, click **IP Settings** under the System tab and select IPv4 or IPv6. Next,
8. Click **DHCP** under Auto-Configuration.
9. Click **Apply** to save the settings.
10. Connect the Switch to your network (DHCP enabled).
11. On the DHCP server, find and write down the IP address allocated to the device. Use this IP address to access the management interface.

IP Address: _____

Discovery on a Network without a DHCP Server

This section describes how to set up the EGS Layer 2 Switch in a network without a DHCP server. If your network has no DHCP service, you must assign a static IP address to your Switch in order to log in to the web-based Switch management.

1. Connect the supplied Power cord to the Switch and plug the other end into an electrical outlet. Verify the Power LED indicator is lit on the Switch.
2. Wait for the Switch to complete booting up. It might take a minute or so for the Switch to completely boot up.
3. Connect one end of a Category 5/6 Ethernet cable into the Gigabit (10/100/1000) Ethernet port on the Switch front panel and the other end to Ethernet port on the computer. Verify that the LED on Ethernet ports of the Switch are green.
4. Once your computer is on, ensure that your TCP/IP is set to **On** or **Enabled**. Open **Network Connections** and then click **Local Area Connecton**. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**.
5. If your computer is already on a network, ensure that you have set it to a Static IP Address on the Interface

(Example: 192.168.0.10 and the Subnet mask address as 255.255.255.0).

6. Open a web browser on your computer. In the address bar of the web browser, enter **192.168.0.239** and click **Enter**.
7. A login screen will appear. By default, the username is **admin** and the password is **password**. Enter the current password of the Switch and then click **Login**.

To make access to the web-based management interface more secure, it's highly recommended that you change the password to something more unique.
8. Once logged in, click **IP Settings** under the **System** menu and select **Static IP** to configure the IP settings of the management interface.
9. Enter the IP address, Subnet mask, and Gateway.
10. Click **Apply** to update the system.

Web Access

Use this procedure to access the management interface through a Web browser for device configuration.

1. Open a Web browser on your computer and enter the following address (default): **http://192.168.0.239**.

2. On the login screen, use the following information:

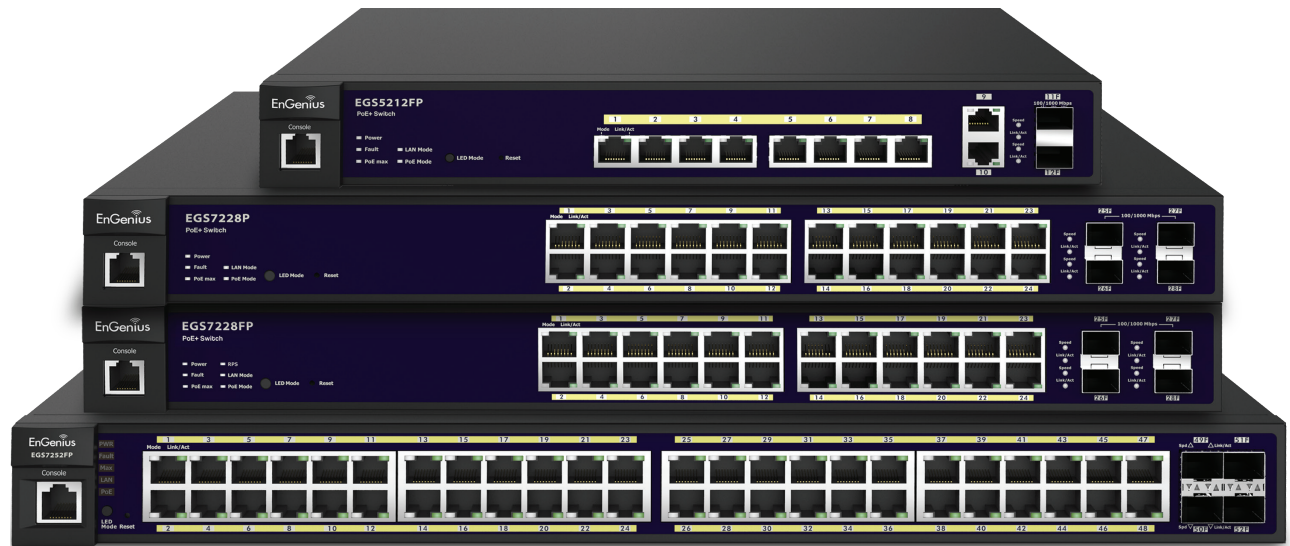
Username: **admin**

Password: **password**

To make access to the web-based management interface more secure, it's highly recommended that you change the password to something more unique.

Chapter 2

Management



System

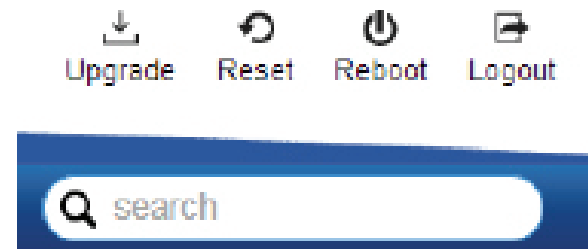
The navigation pane at the left of the Web browser interface contains a System tab that enables you to manage your EGS Layer 2 Switch with features under the following main menu options:

- "System"
- "L2 Features"
- "VLAN"
- "Management"
- "ACL"
- "QoS"
- "Security"
- "Monitoring"
- "Diagnostics"

The description that follows in this chapter describes configuring and managing the system settings within the Switch.

Search Bar

At the top right corner of the Graphical User Interface (GUI) is the search bar which you can use to find and jump to any of the L2 management features. When you type in a word, all possible results for that word in the navigation pane will appear. Click on the results from the drop down list to open that management tab.



Summary

The Summary screen contains general device information about the Switch, including the device name, Firmware version, MAC address, IP address, Gateway, and System Uptime.

Device Name:	Displays the model name of the Switch
FW version:	Displays the installed firmware version of the Switch.
Serial Number:	Displays the serial number of the Switch.
Base MAC address:	Displays the MAC address of the device.
IP Address:	Displays the IP address assigned by DHCP server.
Gateway:	Displays the Gateway of IP interface.
System Uptime:	Displays the amount of time since the most recent device reset. The System Time is displayed in the following format: days, hours, and minutes. For example, the display will read: 3 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes.

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for an EGS7228P switch. The top header displays the model name 'EGS7228P' and the description '24-Port Gigabit PoE+ L2 Managed Switch with 4 Dual-Speed SFP'. A search bar is located on the right. On the left, a navigation menu lists various system settings: System (selected), Summary, IP Settings, System Time, Port Settings, PoE, EEE, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostic s. The main content area is titled 'Summary' and contains a table with the following information:

Device Name:	EGS7228P
FW Version:	v1.00.07
Serial Number:	13A208165
Base MAC Address:	88:DC:96:0E:0E:85
IP Address:	192.168.1.245
Gateway:	192.168.1.254
System Uptime:	1 day, 0 hours, 53 mins

IP Settings

The IP Setting screen contains fields for assigning IP addresses. IP addresses are either defined as static or are retrieved using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). DHCP assigns dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network. DHCP ensures that network devices can have a different IP address every time the device connects to the network.

Note the following when configuring IP Addresses:

If the device fails to retrieve an IP address through DHCP, the default IP address is **192.168.0.239**.

To access the page, click **IP Settings** under the **System** menu.

IPv4

Select whether to you wish to enable **Static** or **DHCP** for Auto-Configuration. Next, enter the information for the IP address, gateway, and DNS servers.

To be managed over the network, the Switch needs an IP Address to be assigned. The IP Settings screen contains fields for assigning IP addresses. IP addresses are either defined as Static or are retrieved using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). DHCP assigns dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network. DHCP ensures that network devices have a different IP address every time the device connects to the network.

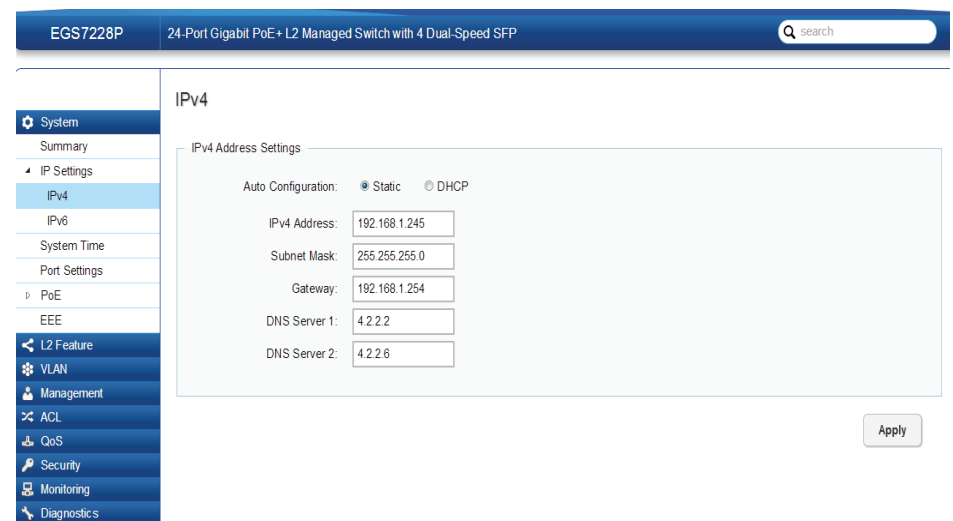


Important: If the device fails to retrieve an IP address through DHCP, the default IP address is: **192.168.0.239** and the factory default subnet mask is: **255.255.255.0**.

To access the page, click **IPv4** under **IP Settings** in the **System** menu.

Dynamic IP Address (DHCP):	Enables the IP address to be configured automatically by the DHCP server. Select this option if you have a DHCP server that can assign the Switch an IP address, subnet mask, default gateway IP address, and a domain name server IP address automatically. Selecting this field disables the IP Address, Subnet mask, and Gateway fields.
Static IP Address:	Allows the entry of an IP address, subnet mask, and a default gateway for the Switch. Select this option if you don't have a DHCP server or if you wish to assign a static IP address to the Switch.
IP Address:	This field allows the entry of an IPv4 address to be assigned to this IP interface. Enter the IP address of your Switch in dotted decimal notation. The factory default value is: 192.168.0.239 .
Subnet Mask:	A Bitmask that determines the extent of the subnet that the Switch is on. This should be labeled in the form: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx, where each xxx is a number (represented in decimals) between 0 and 255. The value should be 255.0.0.0 for a Class A network, 255.255.0.0 for a Class B network, and 255.255.255.0 for a Class C network, but custom subnet masks are allowed. Enter the IP subnet mask of your Switch in dotted decimal notation. The factory default value is: 255.255.255.0 .

Gateway:	Enter an IP address that determines where packets with a destination address outside the current subnet should be sent. This is usually the address of a router or a host acting as an IP gateway. If your network is not part of an Intranet, or you do not want the Switch to be accessible outside your local network, you can leave this field blank.
DNS Server (Domain Name System):	Used for mapping a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa. Enter a DNS IP address in order to be able to use a domain name to access the Switch instead of using an IP address.



Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

IPv6

IPv6 is a an upgraded version to IPv4, providing more available IP addresses as well as other benefits. To access the switch over an IPv6 network you must first configure it with IPv6 information (IPv6 prefix, prefix length, and default gateway). To configure IPv6 for the Switch, select whether to you wish to enable **Auto-Configuration**, **Static**, or **DHCP** for the IPv6 State. Next, enter the information for the IP address, range, and gateway.

The screenshot shows the IPv6 configuration page. The left-hand navigation pane includes System, IP Settings, IPv4, IPv6 (selected), System Time, Port Settings, PoE, EEE, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostics. The main content area is titled 'IPv6' and 'IPv6 Address Settings'. It features a dropdown for 'IPv6 State' (Auto Configuration), a text input for 'IPv6 Address' (fe80::8adc:96ff:fe0e:e85 / 64 (1-127)), and a text input for 'Gateway' (::). An 'Apply' button is positioned at the bottom right.

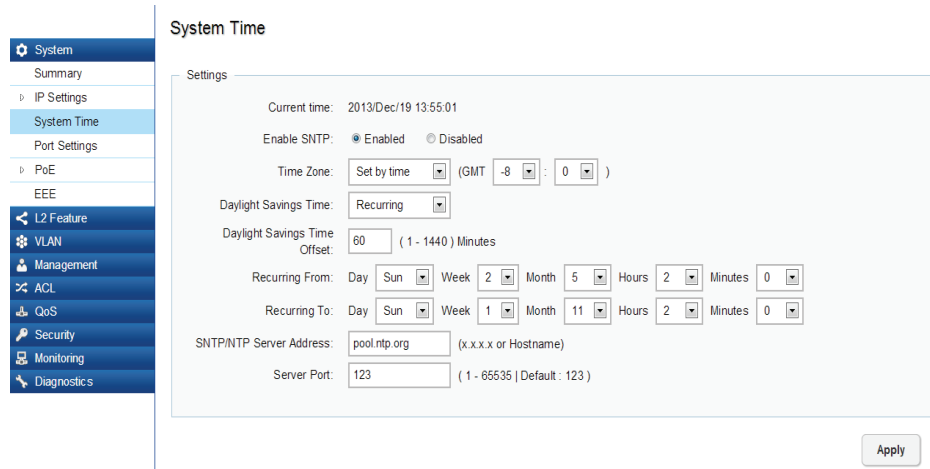
IPv6 State:	Select whether you wish to enable Auto Configuration, DHCPv6 Client, or Static for the IPv6 address.
Auto Configuration:	Use this option to set the IPv6 address for the IPv6 network interface in Auto Configuration. The Switch will automatically generate and use a globally-unique IPv6 address based on the network prefix and its Ethernet MAC address.
DHCPv6 Client:	This enables the IP address to be configured automatically by the DHCP server. Select this option if you have an IPv6 DHCP server that can assign the Switch an IPv6 address/Prefix and a default gateway IP address.
Static:	Allows the entry of an IPv6 address/Prefix and a default gateway for the Switch. Select this option if you wish to assign static IPv6 address information to the Switch.
IPv6 Address:	This field allows the entry of an IPv6 address/Prefix to be assigned to this IP interface.
Gateway:	Set the default gateway IPv6 address for the interface. Enter the default gateway IPv6 address.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the system settings.

System Time

Use the System Time screen to view and adjust date and time settings.

The Switch supports Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP). SNTP assures accurate network device clock time synchronization up to the millisecond. Time synchronization is performed by a network SNTP server. This software operates only as an SNTP client and cannot provide time services to other systems.



Current time:	Displays the current time.
Enable SNTP:	Select whether to Enable or Disable the SNTP server. The system time is set via an SNTP sever.
Time Zone:	Select the difference between Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and local time.
Daylight Savings Time:	Select between Recurring or Non-recurring .
Daylight Savings Time Offset:	Enter the time of Daylight Savings Time Offset.
Recurring From:	Select the Day, Week, Month, and Hour from the list.
Recurring To:	Select the Day, Week, Month, and Hour from the list.
SNTP/NTP Server Address:	Enter the SNTP or NTP sever IP address or hostname.
Server Port:	Displays the time sever port.

To configure date/time through SNMP:

1. Next to the Enable SNMP, select **Enable**.
2. In the Time Zone Offset list, select by country or by the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC/GMT) time zone in which the Switch is located.
3. Next select **Disabled, Recurring, or Non-Recurring** for Daylight Savings Time. Daylight saving is a period from late spring to early fall when many countries set their clocks ahead of normal local time by one hour to give more daytime light in the evening.
4. In the SNTP/NTP Server Address field, enter the IP address or the host name of the SNTP/NTP server.
5. Finally, enter the port number on the SNTP server to which SNTP requests are sent. The valid range is from 1-65535. The default is: 123.
6. Click **APPLY** to update the system settings.

To configure date/time manually:

1. Next to the Enable SNMP, select **Disable**.
2. In the Manual Time field, use the drop-down boxes to manually select the date and time you wish to set.
3. In the Time Zone Offset list, select by country or by the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC/GMT) time zone in which the Switch is located.
4. Next select **Disabled, Recurring or Non-recurring** for Daylight Savings Time. Daylight saving is a period from late spring to early fall when many countries set their clocks ahead of normal local time by one hour to give more daytime light in the evening.
5. Click **APPLY** to update the system settings.

Port Settings

Use this screen to view and configure Switch port settings. The Port Settings feature lets you change the configuration of the ports on the Switch in order to find the best balance of speed and flow control according to your preferences. Configuring Gigabit ports require additional factors to be considered when arranging your preferences for the Switch compared to 10/100 ports.

To access the page, click **Port Settings** under the **System** menu.

Port Settings				
	Port	Link Status	Mode	Flow Control
<input type="checkbox"/>			Auto	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Link Down	Auto	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Link Up	Auto-1000M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Link Up	Auto-1000M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Link Down	Auto	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Link Up	Auto-1000M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Link Up	Auto-100M/Full	Disabled

Port:	Displays the port number.
Link Status:	Indicates whether the link is up or down.
Mode:	<p>Select the speed and the duplex mode of the Ethernet connection on this port.</p> <p>Selecting Auto (Auto-Negotiation) allows one port to negotiate with a peer port automatically to obtain the connection speed and duplex mode that both ends support. When auto-negotiation is turned on, a port on the Switch negotiates with the peer automatically to determine the connection speed and duplex mode. If the peer port does not support autoegotiation or turns off this feature, the Switch determines the connection speed by detecting the signal on the cable and using half duplex mode. When the Switch's auto-negotiation is turned off, a port uses the pre-configured speed and duplex mode when making a connection, thus requiring you to make sure that the settings of the peer port are the same in order to connect.</p>

Flow Control:	<p>A concentration of traffic on a port decreases port bandwidth and overflows buffer memory causing packet discards and frame losses. Flow Control is used to regulate transmission of signals to match the bandwidth of the receiving port. The Switch uses IEEE802.3x flow control in full duplex mode and backpressure flow control in half duplex mode.</p> <p>IEEE802.3x flow control is used in full duplex mode to send a pause signal to the sending port, causing it to temporarily stop sending signals when the receiving port memory buffers fill.</p> <p>Back Pressure flow control is typically used in half duplex mode to send a "collision" signal to the sending port (mimicking a state of packet collision) causing the sending port to temporarily stop sending signals and resend later.</p>
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Click **APPLY** to update the system settings.

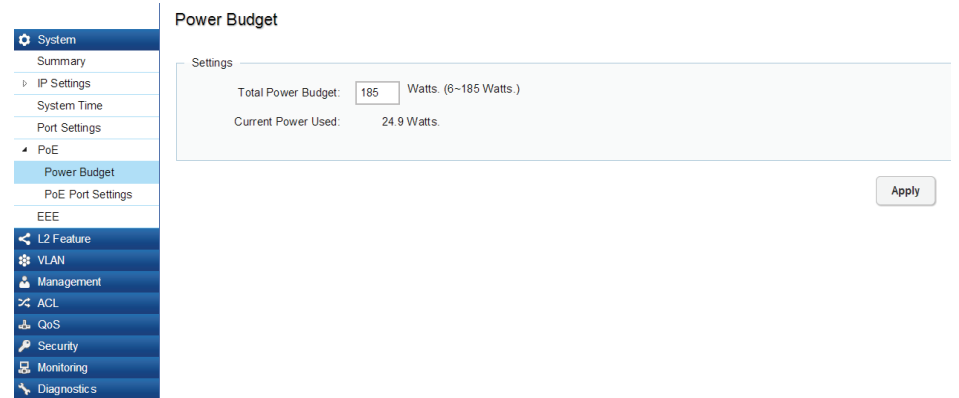
PoE

Power Budget

The PoE Management screen contains system PoE information for monitoring the current power usage and assigns the total amount of power the Switch can provide to all of its PoE ports. Ports 1~8, 24, or 48 on the Switch are IEEE802.3at/af compliant ports. Each port is capable of delivering up to 30 Watts and a total PoE budget of either 130, 185, 370 or 740 Watts depending on your model for uninterrupted PoE use. To access the page, click **PoE** under the **System** menu.

	Ports	Power Budget
EGS5212FP	8	130 Watts
EGS7228P	24	185 Watts
EGS7228FP	24	370 Watts
EGS7252FP	48	740 Watts

Total Power Budget:	Enter the amount of power the Switch can provide to all ports.
Consumed Power:	Shows the total amount of power currently being delivered to all ports.



Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

PoE Port Settings

The EnGenius Layer 2 PoE+ Switches supports Power over Ethernet (PoE) as defined by the IEEE 802.3af and 802.3at. All ports can support PoE up to 30W. Ports 1-24 can supply about 48 VDC power to Powered Devices (PDs) over standard UTP Ethernet cables. The Switch follows the standard PSE (Power Sourcing Equipment) pinout, whereby power is sent out over pins 1, 2, 3 and 6.

EGS5212FP: Ports 1-8 supports both IEEE802.3 af and at. The maximum power budget is 130 Watts.

EGS7228P: Ports 1-24 supports both IEEE802.3 af and at. The maximum power budget is 185 Watts.

EGS7228FP: Ports 1-24 supports both IEEE802.3 af and at. The maximum power budget is 370 Watts and 720 Watts when you are using the EnGenius RPS370 external redundant power supply.

EGS7252FP: Ports 1-48 supports both IEEE802.3 af and at. The maximum power budget is 740 Watts.

To access the page, click **PoE Port Settings** under **PoE** in the **System** Menu. To scroll, click the arrow button at the top right of the screen.

Port:	Displays the specific port for which PoE parameters are defined. PoE parameters are assigned to the powered device that is connected to the selected port.
State:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable - Enables the Device Discovery protocol and provides power to the device using the PoE module. The Device Discovery Protocol lets the device discover powered devices attached to device interfaces and learns their classification. • Disable - Disables the Device Discovery protocol and halts the power supply delivering power to the device using the PoE module.
Priority:	<p>Select the port priority if the power supply is low. The field default is Low. For example, if the power supply is running at 99% usage, and port 1 is prioritized as high, but port 6 is prioritized as low, port 1 is prioritized to receive power and port 6 may be denied power. The possible field values are: 4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low - Sets the PoE priority level as low. • Medium - Sets the PoE priority level as medium. • High - Sets the PoE priority level as high. • Critical - Sets the PoE priority level as critical.

Class(Auto):	Shows the classification of the powered device. The class defines the maximum power that can be provided to the powered device. The possible field values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 0 - The maximum power level at the Power Sourcing. Equipment is 15.4 Watts. • Class 1 - The maximum power level at the Power Sourcing. Equipment is 4.0 Watts. • Class 2 - The maximum power level at the Power Sourcing. Equipment is 7.0 Watts. • Class 3 - The maximum power level at the Power Sourcing. Equipment is 15.4 Watts. • Class 4 - The maximum power level at the Power Sourcing. Equipment is 30 Watts.
Class (User defined)	Select this option to base the power limit on the value configured in the User Power Limit field.
User Power Limit:	Sets the maximum amount of power that can be delivered by a port. Note: The User Power Limit can only be implemented when the Class value is set to User-Defined .

Status:	Shows the port's PoE status. The possible field values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering Power - The device is enabled to deliver power via the port. • Disabled - The device is disabled for delivering power via the port. • Test Fail - The powered device test has failed. For example, a port could not be enabled and cannot be used to deliver power to the powered device. • Testing - The powered device is being tested. For example, a powered device is tested to confirm it is receiving power from the power supply. • Searching -The device is currently searching for a powered device. Searching is the default PoE operational status. • Fault - The device has detected a fault on the powered device when the port is forced on. For example; the power supply voltage is out of range, a short short occurs, a communication or there is a communication errorwith PoE devices, or an unknown error occurs.
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- System
- Summary
- IP Settings
- System Time
- Port Settings
- PoE
- Power Budget
- PoE Port Settings
- EEE
- L2 Feature
- VLAN
- Management
- ACL
- QoS
- Security
- Monitoring
- Diagnostics

PoE Port Settings ➔

	Port	State	Priority	Power Limit Type	User Power Limit (W)	Status	Class	Output Voltage (V)	Output Current (mA)
<input type="checkbox"/>		Enabled	Low	Auto Class	31				
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Enabled	Low	Auto Class		Searching			

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

EEE

Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE), an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.3az standard, reduces the power consumption of physical layer devices during periods of low link utilization. EEE saves energy by allowing PHY non-essential circuits shut down when there is no traffic.

Network administrators have long focused on the energy efficiency of their infrastructure, and the EnGenius Layer 2 Switch complies with the IEEE's Energy-Efficient Ethernet (EEE) standard to give you even more control. The EEE-compliant Switch offers users the ability to utilize power that Ethernet links use only during data transmission. Lower Power Idle (LPI) is the method for achieving the power saving during Ethernet idel time.

Use the EEE Configuration page to configure Energy Efficient Ethernet.

Port:	Display the port for which the EEEE setting is displayed.
EEE Status:	Enable or Disable EEE for the specified port.

Click **APPLY** to update the system settings.

Energy-Efficient Ethernet		
	Port	EEE Status
<input type="checkbox"/>		Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Disabled

L2 Features

The L2 Feature tab exhibits complete standard-based Layer 2 switching capabilities, including: Link Aggregation, 802.1D single Spanning Tree Protocol, 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol, 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, MAC Address Table, Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping, Port Mirroring, 802.1ab Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), and Multicast Listener Discovery(MLD) snooping. Utilize these features to configure the Switch to your preferences.

Link Aggregation

A Link Aggregation Group (LAG) optimizes port usage by linking a group of ports together to form a single, logical, higher-bandwidth link. Aggregating ports multiplies the bandwidth and increases port flexibility for the Switch. Link Aggregation is most commonly used to link a bandwidth intensive network device (or devices), such as a server, to the backbone of a network.

The participating ports are called Members of a port trunk group. Since all ports of the trunk group must be configured to operate in the same manner, the configuration of the one port of the trunk group is applied to all ports of the trunk group. Thus, you will only need to configure one of any of the ports in a trunk group. A specific data communication packet will always be transmitted over the same port in a trunk group. This ensures the delivery of individual frames of a data communication packet will be received in the correct order. The traffic load of the LAG will be balanced among the ports according to Aggregate Arithmetic. If the connections of one or several ports are broken, the traffic of these ports will be transmitted on the normal ports, so as to guarantee the connection reliability.

When you aggregate ports, the ports and LAG must fulfill the following conditions:

- All ports within a LAG must be the same media/format type.
- A VLAN is not configured on the port.
- The port is not assigned to another LAG.
- The Auto-negotiation mode is not configured on the port.
- The port is in full-duplex mode.
- All ports in the LAG have the same ingress filtering and tagged modes.
- All ports in the LAG have the same back pressure and flow control modes.
- All ports in the LAG have the same priority.
- All ports in the LAG have the same transceiver type.

- Ports can be configured as LACP ports only if the ports are not part of a previously configured LAG.

LACP is a dynamic protocol which helps to automate the configuration and maintenance of LAG's. The main purpose of LACP is to automatically configure individual links to an aggregate bundle, while adding new links and helping to recover from link failures if the need arises. LACP can monitor to verify if all the links are connected to the authorized group. LACP is a standard in computer networking, hence LACP should be enabled on the Switch's trunk ports initially in order for both the participating Switches/devices that support the standard, to use it.

Port Trunking

Port Trunking allows you to assign physical links to one logical link that functions as a single, higher-speed link, providing dramatically increased bandwidth. Use Port Trunking to bundle multiple connections and use the combined bandwidth as if it were a single larger “pipe”.



Important: You must enable Trunk Mode before you can add a port to a trunk group.

To access the page, click **Port Trunking** under **L2 Features**.

Port Trunking					
	Group	Active Ports	Member Ports	Mode	
	1			Disabled	
	2			Disabled	
	3			Disabled	
	4			Disabled	
	5			Disabled	
	6			Disabled	
	7			Disabled	
	8			Disabled	

Group:	Displays the number of the given trunk group. You can utilize up to 8 link aggregation groups and each group consisting up to 8 ports on the Switch.
Active Ports:	Displays the active participating members of the trunk group.
Member Port:	<p>Select the ports you wish to add into the trunk group. Up to eight ports per group can be assigned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static - The Link Aggregation is configured manually for specified trunk group. • LACP - The Link Aggregation is configured dynamically for specified trunk group
Mode:	LACP allows for the automatic detection of links in a Port Trunking Group when connected to a LACP-compliant Switch. You will need to ensure both the Switch and device connected to are the same mode in order for them to function, otherwise they will not work. Static configuration is used when connecting to a Switch that does not support LACP.

Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

LACP Settings

Assign a system priority to run with Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) and is become for a backup link if a link goes down. The lowest system priority is allowed to make decisions about which ports it is actively participating in in case a link goes down. If two or more ports have the same LACP port priority, the port with the lowest physical port number will be selected as the backup port. If a LAG already exists with the maximum number of allowed port members, and LACP is subsequently enabled on another port using a higher priority than an existing member, the newly configured port will replace the existing port member that has a lower priority. A smaller number indicates a higher priority level. The range is from 0-65535 and default is: 32768.



Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

System Priority:	Enter the LACP priority value to the system. The default is 32768 and the range is from 1-65535.
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LACP Timeout

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) allows the exchange of information with regard to the link aggregation between two members of aggregation. The LACP Time Out value is measured in a periodic interval. Check first whether the port in the trunk group is up. When the interval expires, it will be removed from the trunk. Set a Short Timeout (one second) for busy trunked links to ensure that disabled ports are removed from the trunk group as soon as possible. The default value for LACP time out is: Long Timeout.

Timeout:	Select the administrative LACP timeout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long - Long timeout value. • Short - Short timeout value.
Long:	The LACP PDU will be sent for every 30 seconds, and the LACP timeout value is 90 seconds.
Short:	The LACP PDU will be sent every second. The timeout value is 3 seconds.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

LACP Timeout

	Port	Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>		Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Long Timeout
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Long Timeout

Mirror Settings

Mirrors network traffic by forwarding copies of incoming and outgoing packets from specific ports to a monitoring port. The packet that is copied to the monitoring port will be the same format as the original packet.

Port mirroring is useful for network monitoring and can be used as a diagnostic tool. Use port mirroring to send traffic to applications that analyze traffic for purposes such as monitoring compliance, detecting intrusions, monitoring and predicting traffic patterns, and other correlating events. Port Mirroring is needed for traffic analysis on a Switch because a Switch normally sends packets only to the port to which the destination device is connected. The analyzer captures and evaluates the data without affecting the client on the original port. Port mirroring can consume significant CPU resources while active, so be conscious of such usage when configuring the Switch.



Mirror ID:	A number identifying the mirror session. This Switch only supports up to 4 mirror sessions.
Port:	Displays the session ID for port mirroring.
Destination Port:	Select the port for traffic purposes from source ports mirrored to this port.
Source TX/RX Port:	Sets the source port from which traffic will be mirrored. TX Port: Only frames transmitted from this port are mirrored to the destination port. RX Port: Only frames received on this port are mirrored to the destination port. Both: Frames received and transmitted on this port are mirrored to the specified destination port. None: Disables mirroring for this port.
Ingress State	Select whether to Enable or Disable ingress traffic forwarding.
Session State:	Select whether to Enable or Disable port mirroring.

- System
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 - MAC Address Table
 - LLDP
 - IGMP Snooping
 - MLD Snooping
 - Jumbo Frame
- VLAN
- Management
- ACL
- QoS
- Security
- Monitoring

Mirror Settings

Session ID	Destination Port	Source TX Port	Source RX Port	Ingress State	Session State	
1	1			Disable	Disable	✓ ✕
2	N/A			Disabled	Disabled	
3	N/A			Disabled	Disabled	
4	N/A			Disabled	Disabled	

NOTE: You cannot mirror a faster port onto a slower port. For example, if you try to mirror the traffic from a 100 Mbps port onto a 10 Mbps port, this can cause throughput problems. The port you are copying frames from should always support an equal or lower speed than the port to which you are sending the copies. Please note a target port and a source port cannot be the same port.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

STP

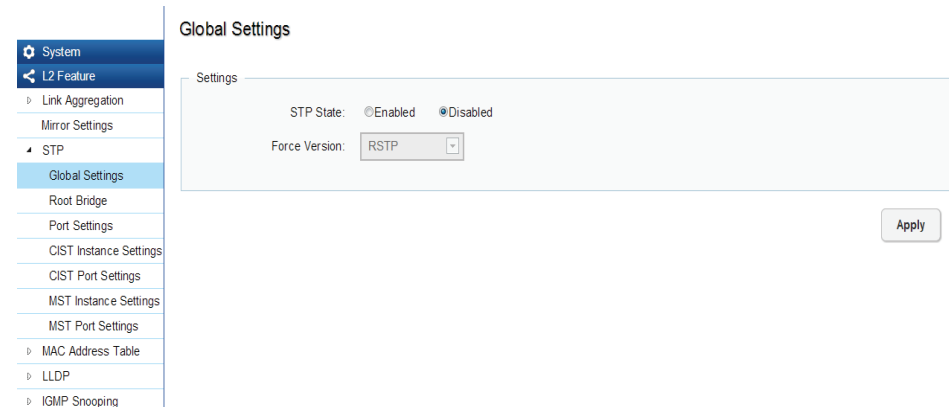
The Spanning Tree Algorithm (STA) can be used to detect and disable network loops, and to provide backup links between Switches. This allows the Switch to interact with other bridging devices in your network to ensure that only one route exists between any two stations on the network, and provide backup links which automatically take over when a primary link goes down.

STP provides a tree topology for the Switch. There are different types of Spanning tree versions, supported, including Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) IEEE802.1D, Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) IEEE802.1w, and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) IEEE802.1s. Please note that only one spanning tree can be active on the Switch at a time.

Global Settings

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is a Layer 2 protocol that runs on Switches. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) allows you to ensure that you do not create loops when you have redundant paths in the network. STP provides a single active path between two devices on a network in order to prevent loops from being formed when the Switch is interconnected via multiple paths.

STP uses a distributed algorithm to select a bridging device that serves as the root for the spanning tree network. It does this by selecting a root port on each bridging device to incur the lowest path cost when forwarding a packet from that device to the root device. It then selects a designated bridging device from each LAN which incurs the lowest path cost when forwarding a packet from that LAN to the root device. Next, all ports connected to designated bridging devices are assigned as designated ports. After determining the lowest cost spanning tree, it enables all root ports and designated ports, disabling all other ports. Network packets are therefore only forwarded between root ports and designated ports, eliminating any possible network loops. STP provides a single active path between two devices on a network in order to prevent loops from being formed when the Switch is interconnected via multiple paths.



Once a stable network topology has been established, all bridges listen for Hello Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) transmitted from the Root Bridge of the Spanning Tree. If a bridge does not receive a Hello BPDU after a predefined interval (known as the Maximum Age), the bridge will assume that the link to the Root Bridge is down and unavailable. This bridge then initiates negotiations with other bridges to reconfigure the network to reestablish a valid network topology.

Spanning Tree Loops

Loops occur when alternate routes exist between hosts. Loops in an extended network can cause the Switch to forward traffic indefinitely, resulting in increased traffic and reducing network efficiency. Once the STP is enabled and configured, primary links are established and duplicated links are blocked automatically. The reactivation of the blocked links is also accomplished automatically. STP provides a tree topology and other Spanning tree versions supported include STP, Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP). Please note that only one spanning tree can be active on the Switch at a time. The default setting is: RSTP.

STP:	Select whether to Enable or Disable the spanning tree operation on the Switch.
Force Version:	Select the Force Protocol Version parameter for the Switch. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) - IEEE 802.1D.• RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) - IEEE 802.1w.• MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) - IEEE 802.1s.

Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) defined in IEEE 802.1s, enables multiple VLANs to be mapped to reduce the number of spanning-tree instances needed to support a large number of VLANs. If there is only one VLAN in the network, a single STP works appropriately.

If the network contains more than one VLAN however, the logical network configured by a single STP would work, but it becomes more efficient to use the alternate paths available by using an alternate spanning tree for different VLANs or groups of VLANs. MSTP (which is based on RSTP for fast convergence) is designed to support independent spanning trees based on VLAN groups. MSTP provides multiple forwarding paths for data traffic and enables load balancing.

STP and RSTP prevent loops from forming by ensuring that only one path exists between the end nodes in your network. RSTP is designed as a general replacement for the slower, legacy STP. RSTP is also incorporated into MSTP. With STP, convergence can take up to a minute to complete in a larger network. This can result in the loss of communication between various parts of the network during the convergence process so STP can subsequently lose data packets during transmission.

RSTP on the other hand is much faster than STP. It can complete a convergence in seconds, so it greatly diminishes the possible impact the process can have on your network compared to STP. RSTP reduces the number of state changes before active ports start learning, pre-defining an alternate route that can be used when a node or port fails and retain the forwarding database for ports insensitive to changes in the tree structure when reconfiguration occurs.

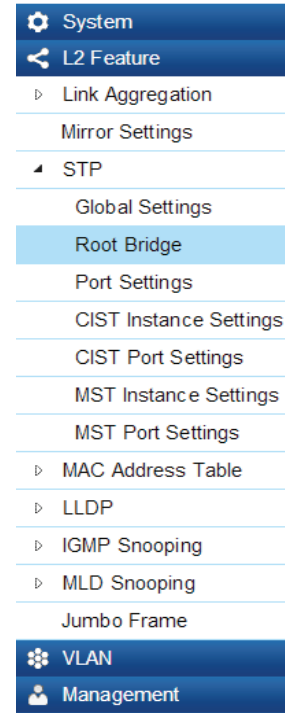
Select whether to **Enable** or **Disable** the Spanning Tree function for the Switch. Next, select whether you wish to enable STP, RSTP, or MSTP. Again, please note that only one Spanning tree function can be active at a time.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

Root Bridge

The Root Bridge serves as an administrative point for all Spanning Tree calculations to determine which redundant links to block in order to prevent network loops. From here, you can view all the information regarding the Root Bridge within the STP.

All other decisions in a spanning tree network, such as ports being blocked and ports being put in a forwarding mode, are made regarding a root bridge. The root bridge is the “root” of the constructed “tree” within a spanning tree network. Thus, the root bridge is the bridge with the lowest bridge ID in the spanning tree network. The bridge ID includes two parts; the bridge priority (2 bytes) and the bridge MAC address (6 bytes). The 802.1d default bridge priority is: 32768. STP devices exchange Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) periodically. All bridges “listen” for Hello BPDUs (Bridge Protocol Data Units) transmitted from the root bridge. If a bridge does not get a Hello BPDU after a predefined interval (called the Maximum Age), the bridge assumes that the link to the root bridge is down. The bridge then initiates negotiations with other bridges to reconfigure the network to re-establish a valid network topology.



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Mirror Settings
▾ STP
Global Settings
Root Bridge
Port Settings
CIST Instance Settings
CIST Port Settings
MST Instance Settings
MST Port Settings
▸ MAC Address Table
▸ LLDP
▸ IGMP Snooping
▸ MLD Snooping
Jumbo Frame
VLAN
Management

Root Bridge

Root Address:	88:DC:96:0E:0E:85
Priority:	32768
Forward Delay:	15 (sec)
Maximum Age:	20 (sec)
Hello Time:	2 (sec)

Root Address:	Displays the Root Bridge MAC address. Root in Root Bridge refers to the base of the spanning tree, which the Switch could be configured for.
Priority:	Displays the priority for the bridge. When Switches are running STP, each is assigned a priority. After exchanging BPDUs, the Switch with the lowest priority value becomes the root bridge.
Forward Delay:	Displays the Switch Forward Delay Time. This is the time (in seconds) the Root Switch will wait before changing states (called listening to learning).
Maximum Age:	Displays the bridge Switch Maximum Age Time. This is the amount of time a bridge waits before sending a configuration message. The default is 20 seconds.
Hello Time:	Displays the Switch Hello Time. This is the amount of time a bridge remains in a listening and learning state before forwarding packets. The default is 15 seconds.

Port Settings

STP and RSTP help guard against the formation of loops in an Ethernet network topology. A loop occurs when nodes transmit packets to each other over more than one data path. Packets can become caught in repetitious cycles that needlessly consume network bandwidth which then significantly reduce network performance. With STP, you can set it up on a port per port basis to further help configure your network topology. The Switch allows each port to have its own spanning tree, and so will require some of its own configuration settings.

Port:	The port or trunked ports you wish to configure.
External Path Cost:	This defines a metric that indicates the relative cost of forwarding packets to the specified port list. The port cost can be set automatically or as a metric value. The default value is 0 (auto). Setting 0 for the external cost will automatically set the speed for forwarding packets to the specified port(s) in the list for optimal efficiency. The default port cost for a 100Mbps port is 200,000 and the default port cost for a Gigabit port is 20000. Enter a value between 1 and 200000000 to determine the External Cost. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen to forward packets.

Edge Port:	Indicate whether the port is Enabled or Disabled . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Designates the port as an edge port. • No - There is no edge port status.
P2P MAC:	A P2P port must operate in full duplex. Like edge ports, P2P ports transition to a forwarding state rapidly, thus benefiting from RSTP. Enable P2P for the device to establish a point-to-point link, or specify for the device to automatically establish a point-to-point link. Select Yes or No from the list for point-to-point(P2P) . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Restricted in that a P2P port must operate in full-duplex. • No -There is no P2P port status.
Migration Start:	When operating in RSTP mode, enable this function to force the port to use the new MST/RST BPDUs and restart the migration delay timer.

System
L2 Feature
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Port Settings
CIST Instance Settings
CIST Port Settings
MST Instance Settings
MST Port Settings
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Port Settings

	Port	External Path Cost	Edge Port	P2P MAC	Migration Start
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="text" value="0"/>	Yes	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	0	Yes	Yes	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	0	Yes	Yes	--

Edge Ports

An edge port changes its initial STP port state from a blocking state to a forwarding state immediately without going through listening and learning states right after the port is configured as an edge port or when its link status changes. Edge Ports are not connected to LANs that have spanning tree devices, so Edge Ports do not receive Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs). If an Edge Port starts to receive BPDUs, it is no longer considered an edge port to the Switch.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

CIST Instance Settings

The Common Instance Spanning Tree (CIST) protocol is formed by the spanning-tree algorithm running among bridges that support the IEEE 802.1w, IEEE 802.1s, and IEEE 802.1D standard. A Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) represents the connectivity of the entire network and it is equivalent to a spanning tree in an STP/RSTP.

The CIST inside a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MST) region is the same as the CST outside a region. All regions are bound together using a CIST, which is responsible for creating loop-free topology across regions, whereas the MSTI controls topology inside regions. CST instances allow different regions to communicate between themselves. CST is also used for traffic within the region for any VLANs not covered by a MSTI. In an MSTP-enabled network, there is only one CIST that runs between MST regions and single spanning tree devices. A network may contain multiple MST regions and other network segments running RSTP. Multiple regions and other STP bridges are interconnected using a single CST.

The screenshot shows a network management interface with a sidebar on the left and a main configuration area on the right. The sidebar contains a tree view of configuration categories: System, L2 Feature, STP, MST Instance Settings, and VLAN. The 'CIST Instance Settings' option is selected and highlighted. The main area is titled 'CIST Instance Settings' and contains a 'Settings' section with several parameters:

Parameter	Value	Range
Priority	32768	(4096*N)
Maximum Hop	20	(1-40)
Forward Delay	15	(4-30)
Maximum Age	20	(6-40)
TX Hold Count	6	(1-10)
Hello Time	2	(1-10)

An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom right of the settings area.

Enter the information to set up CIST for the Switch:

Priority:	Select from the list to specify the priority of the Switch for comparison in the CIST. CIST priority is an important criterion on determining the root bridge. In the same condition, the Switch with the highest priority will be chosen as the root bridge. A lower value has a higher priority. The default value is: 32768 and should be an exact divisor of 4096.
Maximum Hop:	Used to set the number of hops between devices in a spanning tree region before the BPDU packet sent by the Switch is discarded. Each Switch on the hop count will reduce the hop count by one until the value reaches zero. The Switch will then discard the BPDU packet and the information held for the port will age out. The user may set a hop count from 6 to 40. The default value is: 20.
Forward Delay:	Enter the bridge forward delay time, which indicates the amount of time in seconds that a bridge remains in a listening and learning state before forwarding packets. The value must be greater or equal to $(\text{Bridge Max Age}/2) + 1$. The time range is from 4 seconds to 30 seconds. The default value is 15 seconds.

Maximum Age:	The Max Age may be set to ensure that old information does not endlessly circulate through redundant paths in the network, preventing the effective propagation of new information. Set by the Root Bridge, this value will aid in determining that the Switch has spanning tree configuration values consistent with other devices on the bridged LAN. The user may choose a time between 6 and 40 seconds. The default value is: 20 seconds
TX Hold Count:	Enter the maximum number of Hello packets transmitted per interval. The count can be specified from 1 to 10. The default is: 6.
Hello Time:	Enter the Switch's Hello Time. This is the interval between two transmissions of BPDU packets sent by the Root Bridge to verify that it is the Root Bridge. The Hello Time range is from 1 to 10 seconds. The default Hello Time is: 2 seconds.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

CIST Port Settings

Use the CIST Ports Settings page to configure and view STA attributes for interfaces when the spanning tree mode is set to STP or RSTP. You may use a different priority or path cost for ports of the same media type to indicate a preferred path or Edge Port to indicate if the attached device can support fast forwarding or link type to indicate a point-to-point connection or shared-media connection.

CIST Port Settings											
	Port	Priority	Internal Path Cost Conf	Internal Path Cost Oper	External Path Cost Conf	External Path Cost Oper	Designated Root Bridge	External Root Cost	Regional Root Bridge	Internal Root Cost	Designated Bridge
<input type="checkbox"/>		128					0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	128	0	20000	0	20000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	128	0	20000	0	20000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	128	0	20000	0	20000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	128	0	200000	0	200000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	128	0	200000	0	200000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	128	0	20000	0	20000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	128	0	200000	0	200000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	128	0	200000	0	200000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	128	0	20000	0	20000	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00	0	0 / 0 / 00:00:00:00:00:00

MST ID:	Select the MST ID from the list.
Port:	Port or trunked port identifier.
Priority:	Defines the priority used for this port in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. If the path cost for all ports on a Switch are the same, the port with the highest priority (i.e., lowest value) will be configured as an active link in the Spanning Tree. This makes a port with higher priority less likely to be blocked if the Spanning Tree Algorithm is detecting network loops. When more than one port is assigned the highest priority, the port with lowest numeric identifier will be enabled. The range is from 0-240, in steps of 16; and the default is: 128.
Internal Path Cost Conf:	The Internal Path Cost setting allows you to specify the relative cost of sending spanning tree traffic through the interface to adjacent bridges within a spanning tree region.
Internal Path Cost Oper:	The External Path Cost setting is used to calculate the cost of sending spanning tree traffic through the interface to reach an adjacent spanning tree region. The spanning tree algorithm tries to minimize the total path cost between each point of the tree and the root bridge.

Designated Root Bridge:	Displays the Root Bridge for the CST. It is comprised using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Internal Root Cost:	This is the cost to the CIST regional root in a region.
External Root Cost:	External Root Cost is the cost to the CIST root.
Regional Root Bridge:	This is the bridge identifier of the CST Regional Root. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Internal Port Cost:	Enter the cost of the port.
Edge Port Conf:	Displays the Edge Port state.
Designated Bridge:	This is the Bridge Identifier of the bridge of the Designated Port. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Port Role:	Each MST Bridge Port that is enabled is assigned a Port Role within each spanning tree. The port role will be one of the following values: Root Port, Designated Port, Alternate Port, Backup Port, Master Port, or Disabled.
Port State:	The Forwarding State of this port. The state parameters are: Discarding, Learning, Forwarding, or Disabled.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

MST Instance Settings

Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, or MSTP enables the grouping of multiple VLANs with the same topology requirements into one Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). MSTP then builds an Internal Spanning Tree (IST) for the region containing commonly configured MSTP bridges. Instances are not supported in STP or RSTP. Instead, they have the same spanning tree in common within the VLAN. MSTP provides the capability to logically divide a Layer 2 network into regions. Every region can contain multiple instances of spanning trees. In MSTP, all of the interconnected bridges that have the same MSTP configuration comprise an MST region.

A Common Spanning Tree (CST) interconnects all adjacent MST Regions and acts as a virtual bridge node for communications between STP or RSTP nodes in the global network. MSTP connects all bridges and LAN segments with a single Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). The CIST is formed as a result of the running spanning tree algorithm between Switches that support STP, RSTP, and MSTP protocols. Once you specify the VLANs you wish to include in a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI), the protocol will automatically build an MSTI tree to maintain connectivity among each of the

VLANs. MSTP maintains contact with the global network because each instance is treated as an RSTP node in the Common Spanning Tree (CST).



Click the Edit button to configure the MST settings. Next, enter information for the VLAN List and choose the priority you wish to use from the drop-down list.

MST ID	VLAN List	Priority	Regional Root Bridge	Internal Root Cost	Designated Bridge	Root Port	
1	1-4094	32768	--	0	--	--	✓ ✕
2		32768	--	0	--	--	
3		32768	--	0	--	--	
4		32768	--	0	--	--	
5		32768	--	0	--	--	
6		32768	--	0	--	--	
7		32768	--	0	--	--	
8		32768	--	0	--	--	
9		32768	--	0	--	--	
10		32768	--	0	--	--	
11		32768	--	0	--	--	
12		32768	--	0	--	--	

MST ID:	Displays the ID of the MST group that is created. A maximum of 15 groups can be set for the Switch.
VLAN List:	Enter the VLAN ID range from for the configured VLANs to associate with the MST ID. The VLAN ID number range is from 1 to 4094.
Priority:	Select the bridge priority value for the MST. When Switches or bridges are running STP, each is assigned a priority. After exchanging BPDUs, the Switch with the lowest priority value becomes the root bridge. The default value is: 32768. The range is from 0-61440. The bridge priority is a multiple of 4096.
Regional Root Bridge:	This is the bridge identifier of the CST Regional Root. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Internal Root Cost:	Displays the path cost to the designated root for the MST instance.
Designated Bridge:	Displays the bridge identifier of the bridge with the Designated Port. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Root Port:	Displays the port that accesses the designated root for MST instance.
Configuration Name:	This name uniquely identifies the MSTI (Multiple Spanning Tree Instance). Enter a descriptive name (up to 32 characters) for an MST region. The default is the MAC address name of the device running MSTP.

Configuration Reversion:	This value, along with the Configuration Name, identifies the MSTP region configured on the Switch. Devices must have the same revision number to belong to the same region.
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MST ID	VLAN List	Priority	Regional Root Bridge	Internal Root Cost	Designated Bridge	Root Port
1	1-4094	32768	--	0	--	--

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

MST Port Settings

This page displays the current MSTI configuration information for the Switch. From here you can update the port configuration for an MSTI ID. If a loop occurs, the MSTP function will use the port priority to select an interface to put into the forwarding state. Set a higher priority value for ports you wish to be selected for forwarding first. In instances where the priority value is identical, the MSTP function will implement the lowest MAC address into the forwarding state and other interfaces will be blocked. Note that a lower priority values mean higher priorities for forwarding packets.

MST Port Settings

	MST ID	Port	Priority	Internal Path Cost Conf	Internal Path Cost Oper	Regional Root Bridge	Internal Root Cost	Designated Bridge	Internal Port Cost	Port Role	Port State
☐	1		128						0		
☐	1	1	128	0	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--

MST ID:	Displays the ID of the MST group that is created. A maximum of 15 groups can be set for the Switch.
Port:	Displays port or trunked port ID.
Priority:	Select the bridge priority value for the MST. When Switches or bridges are running STP, each is assigned a priority. After exchanging BPDUs, the Switch with the lowest priority value becomes the root bridge. The bridge priority is a multiple of 4096. If you specify a priority that is not a multiple of 4096, the priority is automatically set to the next lowest priority that is a multiple of 4096. For example, if you set the priority to any value from 0 through 4095, the priority is set to 0. The default priority is: 32768. The valid range is from 0-61440.
Internal Path Cost Conf:	The Internal Path Cost setting allows you to specify the relative cost of sending spanning tree traffic through the interface to adjacent bridges within a spanning tree region.
Internal Path Cost Oper:	Displays the operation cost of the path from this bridge to the Root Bridge.
Regional Root Bridge:	This is the bridge identifier of the CST Regional Root. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.

Internal Root Cost:	Displays the path cost to the designated root for the selected MST instance.
Designated Bridge:	Displays the Bridge Identifier of the bridge for the Designated Port. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Internal Port Cost:	This parameter is set to represent the relative cost of forwarding packets to specified ports when an interface is selected within an STP instance. Selecting this parameter with a value in the range of 1 to 200000000 will set the quickest route when a loop occurs. A lower internal cost represents a quicker transmission. Selecting 0 (zero) for this parameter will set the quickest optimal route automatically for an interface.
Port Role:	Each MST bridge port that is enabled is assigned a Port Role for each spanning tree. The Port Role is one of the following values: Root, Designated, Alternate, Backup, Master, or Disabled.
Port State:	Displays the state of the selected port.
Edge Port Oper:	Displays the operating Edge Port state.
P2P MAC Conf:	Displays the P2P MAC state.
P2P MAC Oper:	Displays the operating P2P MAC state.
Port Role:	Displays the port role. Shows each MST Bridge Port that is assigned a port role for each spanning tree.
Port State:	Displays the state of the selected port.

Port State:	<p>Indicates the current STP state of a port. If enabled, the Port State determines what forwarding action is taken regarding traffic. The possible port states are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled: STP is disabled on the port. The port forwards traffic while learning MAC addresses. • Blocking: The port is blocked and cannot be used to forward traffic or learn MAC addresses. • Listening: The port is in listening mode. The port cannot forward traffic or learn MAC addresses in this state. • Learning: The port is in learning mode. The port cannot forward traffic. However, it can learn new MAC addresses. • Forwarding: The port is in forwarding mode. The port can forward traffic and learn new MAC addresses in this state.
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MST Port Settings											
	MST ID	Port	Priority	Internal Path Cost Conf	Internal Path Cost Oper	Regional Root Bridge	Internal Root Cost	Designated Bridge	Internal Port Cost	Port Role	Port State
	1		128						0		
	1	1	128	0	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	2	128	0	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	3	128	0	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	4	128	0	200000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	5	128	0	200000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	6	128	0	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	7	128	0	200000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	8	128	0	200000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	9	128	0	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	10	128	0	200000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	11	128	0	200000	--	--	--	--	--	--

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

MAC Address Table

The MAC address table contains address information that the Switch uses to forward traffic between the inbound and outbound ports. All MAC addresses in the address table are associated with one or more ports. When the Switch receives traffic on a port, it searches the Ethernet switching table for the MAC address of the destination. If the MAC address is not found, the traffic is flooded out all of the other ports associated with the VLAN. All of the MAC address that the Switch learns by monitoring traffic are stored in the Dynamic address. A Static address allows you to manually enter a MAC address to configure a specific port and VLAN.



Static MAC Address

The address table lists the destination MAC address, the associated VLAN ID, and port number associated with the address. When you specify a Static MAC address, you are set the MAC address to a VLAN and a port; thus it makes an entry into its forwarding table. These entries are then used to forward packets through the Switch. Static MAC addresses along with the Switch's port security allow only devices in the MAC address table on a port to access the Switch.

Index	Port	VID	MAC Address
1	1	1	xxxxxxxx

To access the page, click **Static MAC Address** under the **L2 Feature** tab.

Index:	Displays the index for the Static MAC Address table.
Port:	Select the port where the MAC address entered in the previous field will be automatically forwarded.
VID:	Enter the VLAN ID on which the IGMP snooping querier is administratively enabled and for which the VLAN exists in the VLAN database.
MAC Address:	Enter a unicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding or filtering information.



Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

Dynamic MAC Address

The Switch will automatically learn the device's MAC address and store it to the Dynamic MAC address table. If there is no packet received from the device within the aging time, the Switch adopts an aging mechanism for updating the tables from which MAC address entries will be removed from related network devices. The Dynamic MAC Address Table shows the MAC addresses and their associated VLANs learned on the selected port.

Dynamic MAC Address				
Index	Port	VID	MAC Address	
1	5	1	00:00:74:F8:89:DB	
2	13	1	00:04:F2:E9:25:60	
3	11	1	00:0A:E4:04:D9:61	
4	18	1	00:0A:E4:04:DA:8B	
5	23	1	00:0A:E4:09:C0:D6	
6	20	1	00:0A:E4:77:5B:2F	
7	7	1	00:11:11:A2:0D:45	
8	3	1	00:1B:BA:F3:AD:5C	
9	17	1	00:27:10:83:00:D0	
10	8	1	00:60:38:DD:A5:EB	
11	10	1	00:60:38:DD:A6:14	
12	22	1	00:60:38:DD:A6:2C	

Index:	Displays the index for the Dynamic MAC Address table.
Port:	Select the port to which the entry refers.
VID:	Displays the VLAN ID for the specified MAC address
MAC Address:	Displays the MAC addresses that the Switch learned from a specific port.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

LLDP

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is the IEEE 802.1AB standard for Switches to advertise their identity, major capabilities, and neighbors on the 802 LAN. LLDP allows users to view the discovered information to identify system topology and detect faulty configurations on the LAN. LLDP is essentially a neighbor discovery protocol that uses Ethernet connectivity to advertise information to devices on the same LAN and store information about the network. The information transmitted in LLDP advertisements flows in one direction only; from one device to its neighbors. This information allows the device to quickly identify a variety of other devices, resulting in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

LLDP transmits information as packets called LLDP Data Units (LLDPDUs). A single LLDP Protocol Data Unit (LLDP PDU) is transmitted within a single 802.3 Ethernet frame. A basic LLDPDU consists of a set of Type-Length-Value elements (TLV), each of which contains information about the device. A single LLDPDU contains multiple TLVs. TLVs are short information elements that communicate complex data. Each TLV advertises a single type of information.

Global Settings

Select whether to **Enable** or **Disable** the LLDP feature on the Switch. Next, enter the Transmission interval, Holdtime Multiplier, Reinitialization Delay parameter, and the Transmit Delay parameter. When finished, click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

State:	Select Enabled or Disabled to activate LLDP for the Switch.
Transmission Interval:	Enter the interval at which LLDP advertisement updates are sent. The default value is 30. The range is from 5-32768.
Holdtime Multiplier:	Enter the amount of time that LLDP packets are held before packets are discarded and measured in multiples of the Advertised Interval. The default is 4. The range is from 2-10.
Reinitialization Delay:	Enter the amount of time of delay before reinitializing LLDP. The default is 2. The range is from 1-10.
Transmit Delay:	Enter the amount of time that passes between successive LLDP frame transmissions. The default is 2 seconds. The range is 1-8192 seconds.

Local Device

LLDP devices must support chassis and port ID advertisement, as well as the system name, system ID, system description, and system capability advertisements. Here, you can view detailed LLDP information for the EnGenius Switch.



Local Device

Information

Chassis ID Subtype:	MAC Address
Chassis ID:	88:DC:96:0E:0E:85
System Name:	EGS7228P
System Description:	EnGenius EGS7228P
Capabilities Supported:	Bridge
Capabilities Enabled:	Bridge
Port ID Subtype:	Local

Chassis ID Subtype:	Displays the chassis ID type.
Chassis ID:	Displays the chassis ID of the device transmitting the LLDP frame.
System Name:	Displays the administratively assigned device name.
System Description:	Describes the device.
Capabilities Supported:	Describes the device functions.
Capabilities Enabled:	Describes the device functions.
Port ID Subtype:	Displays the port ID type.

Remote Device



LLDP devices must support chassis and port ID advertisement, as well as the system name, system ID, system description, and system capability advertisements. From here you can viewing detailed LLDP Information for the remote Switch. To scroll, click on the arrow at the top right of the screen.

Remote Device											
Port	Chassis ID Subtype	Chassis ID	Port ID Subtype	Remote ID	System Name	Time To Live	Auto-Negotiation Supported	Auto-Negotiation Enabled	Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capabilities	Operational MAU Type	802.3 Maximum Frame Size
20	Network address	192.168.1.149	MAC address	00:0A:E4:77:5B:2F		168	Enabled	Enabled	10BASE-T half duplex, 10BASE-T full duplex, 100BASE-TX half duplex, 100BASE-TX full duplex	100BASE-TX full duplex mode	1518

Port:	Displays the port.
Chassis ID Subtype:	Displays the chassis ID type.
Chassis ID:	Displays the chassis ID of the device that is transmitting the LLDP frame.
Port ID Subtype:	Displays the port ID type.
Remote ID:	Displays the Remote ID.
System Name:	Displays the administratively assigned device name.
Time to Live:	Displays the time.
Auto-Negotiation Supported:	Displays state for the Auto-Negotiation Supported.
Auto-Negotiation Enabled:	Displays state for the Auto-Negotiation Enabled.
Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capabilities:	Displays the type of Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capabilities.
Operational MAU Type:	Displays the type of MAU.
802.3 Maximum Frame Size:	Displays the size of 802.3 Maximum Frame.
802.3 Link Aggregation Capabilities:	Displays the 802.3 Link Aggregation Capabilities.
802.3 Link Aggregation Status:	Displays the status of 802.3 Link Aggregation.
802.3 Link Aggregation Port ID:	Displays the port ID of 802.3 Link Aggregation.

Mode: Aggregated links can be set up manually or automatically. Select **Static** or **LACP** for the Link Aggregation type.

- **Static** - The Link Aggregation is configured manually for the specified trunk group.
- **LACP** - The Link Aggregation is configured dynamically for the specified trunk group.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.



Remote ID	System Name	Time To Live	Auto-Negotiation Supported	Auto-Negotiation Enabled	Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capabilities	Operational MAU Type	802.3 Maximum Frame Size	802.3 Link Aggregation Capability	802.3 Link Aggregation Status	802.3 Link Aggregation Port ID
:0A:E4:77:5B:2F		151	Enabled	Enabled	10BASE-T half duplex, 10BASE-T full duplex, 100BASE-TX half duplex, 100BASE-TX full duplex	100BASE-TX full duplex mode	1522	Not capable of being aggregated	Not currently in aggregation	0

IGMP Snooping

Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping allows a Switch to forward multicast traffic intelligently. Multicasting is used to support real-time applications such as videoconferencing or streaming audio. A multicast server does not have to establish a separate connection with each client. It merely broadcasts its service to the network, and any host that wishes to receive the multicast register with their local multicast Switch.

A multicast group is a group of end nodes that want to receive multicast packets from a multicast application. After joining a multicast group, a host node must continue to periodically issue reports to remain a member. Any multicast packets belonging to that multicast group are then forwarded by the Switch from the port.

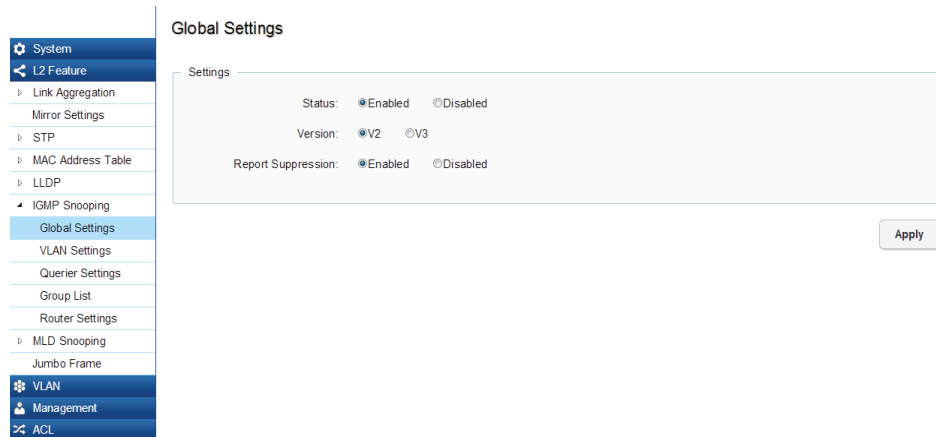
A Switch supporting IGMP Snooping can passively snoop on IGMP Query, Report, and Leave packets transferred between IP Multicast Switches and IP Multicast hosts to determine the IP Multicast group membership. IGMP Snooping checks IGMP packets passing through the network and configures Multicasting accordingly. Based on the IGMP query and report messages, the Switch forwards traffic only to the ports that request the multicast traffic. It enables the Switch to forward packets of multicast groups to those ports that have validated host nodes. The Switch

can also limit flooding of traffic to IGMP designated ports. This improves network performance by restricting the multicast packets only to Switch ports where host nodes are located. IGMP Snooping significantly reduces overall Multicast traffic passing through your Switch. Without IGMP Snooping, Multicast traffic is treated in the same manner as a Broadcast transmission, which forwards packets to all ports on the network.

IGMPv1	Defined in RFC 1112. An explicit join message is sent to the Switch, but a timeout is used to determine when hosts leave a group.
IGMPv2	Defined in RFC 2236. Adds an explicit leave message to the join message so that Switch can more easily determine when a group has no interested listeners on a LAN.
IGMPv3	Defined in RFC 3376. Support for a single source of content for a multicast group.

Global Settings

Click to **Enable** or **Disable** the IGMP Snooping feature for the Switch. Next, select whether you wish to use V2 or V3. Finally, select whether you wish to **Enable** or **Disable** the Report Suppression feature for the Switch.





Status:	Select to Enable or Disable IGMP Snooping on the Switch. The switch snoops all IGMP packets it receives to determine which segments should receive packets directed to the group address when enabled.
Version:	Select the IGMP version you wish to use. If an IGMP packet received by the interface has a version higher than the specified version, this packet will be dropped.
Report Suppression:	Select whether Report Suppression is Enabled or Disabled for IGMP Snooping. The Report Suppression feature limits the amount of membership reports the member sends to multicast capable routers.

Apply: Click **Apply** to update the system settings.

VLAN Settings

Use the IGMP Snooping VLAN Settings to configure IGMP Snooping settings for VLANs on the system. The Switch performs IGMP Snooping on VLANs that send IGMP packets. You can specify the VLANs that IGMP Snooping should be performed on. Choose from the drop-down box whether to **Enable** or **Disable** IGMP Snooping. Next, choose to **Enable** or **Disable** Fast Leave for the VLAN ID.

VLAN ID	IGMP Snooping Status	Fast Leave	
1	Disabled	Disabled	✓ ✕
2	Disabled	Disabled	

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

VLAN ID:	Displays the VLAN ID.
IGMP Snooping Status:	Enables or Disables the IGMP snooping feature for the specified VLAN ID.
Fast Leave:	Enables or Disables the IGMP snooping Fast Leave for the specified VLAN ID. Enabling this feature allows the Switch to immediately remove the Layer 2 LAN port from its forwarding table entry upon receiving an IGMP leave message without first sending out IGMP group-specific (GS) queries to the port.

If Fast Leave is not used, a multicast querier will send a GS-query message when an IGMPv2/v3 group leave message is received. The querier stops forwarding traffic for that group only if no host replies to the query within the specified timeout period. If Fast Leave is enabled, the Switch assumes that only one host is connected to the port. Therefore, Fast Leave should only be enabled on a port if it is connected to only one IGMP-enabled device.

Fast Leave is supported only with IGMPv2 or IGMPv3 Snooping when IGMP Snooping is enabled. Fast Leave does not apply to a port if the Switch has learned that a multicast querier is attached to it.

Fast Leave can improve bandwidth usage for a network which frequently experiences many IGMP host add and leave requests.

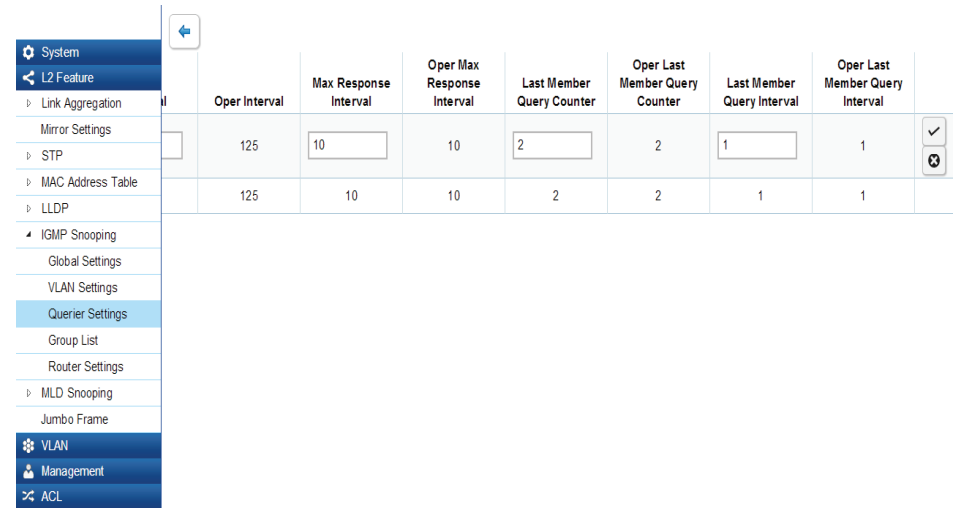
Querier Settings

IGMP snooping requires that one central Switch to periodically query all end devices on the network to announce their Multicast memberships and this central device is the IGMP querier. The snooping Switch sends out periodic queries with a time interval equal to the configured querier query interval. The IGMP query keeps the Switch updated with the current multicast group membership information. If the Switch does not receive the updated membership information, then it will stop forwarding multicasts to specified VLANs.

Querier Settings									
VLAN ID	Querier State	Querier Version	Robustness	Interval	Oper Interval	Max Response Interval	Oper Max Response Interval	Last Query	
1	Disabled	v2	2	125	125	10	10		
2	Disabled	v2	2	125	125	10	10		

VLAN ID:	Displays the VLAN ID.
Querier State:	Select whether to Enable or Disable the IGMP querier state for the specified VLAN ID. A querier can periodically ask their hosts if they wish to receive multicast traffic. The Querier feature will check whether hosts wish to receive multicast traffic when enabled. An Elected querier will assume the role of querying the LAN for group members, and then propagates the service requests on to any upstream multicast Switch to ensure that it will continue to receive the multicast service. This feature is only supported for IGMPv1 and v2 snooping.
Querier Version:	Enter the version of IGMP packet that will be sent by this port. If an IGMP packet received by the port has a version higher than the specified version, this packet will be dropped.
Robustness:	Provides fine-tuning to allow for expected packet loss on a subnet. It is used in calculating the following IGMP message intervals. The default is 2.

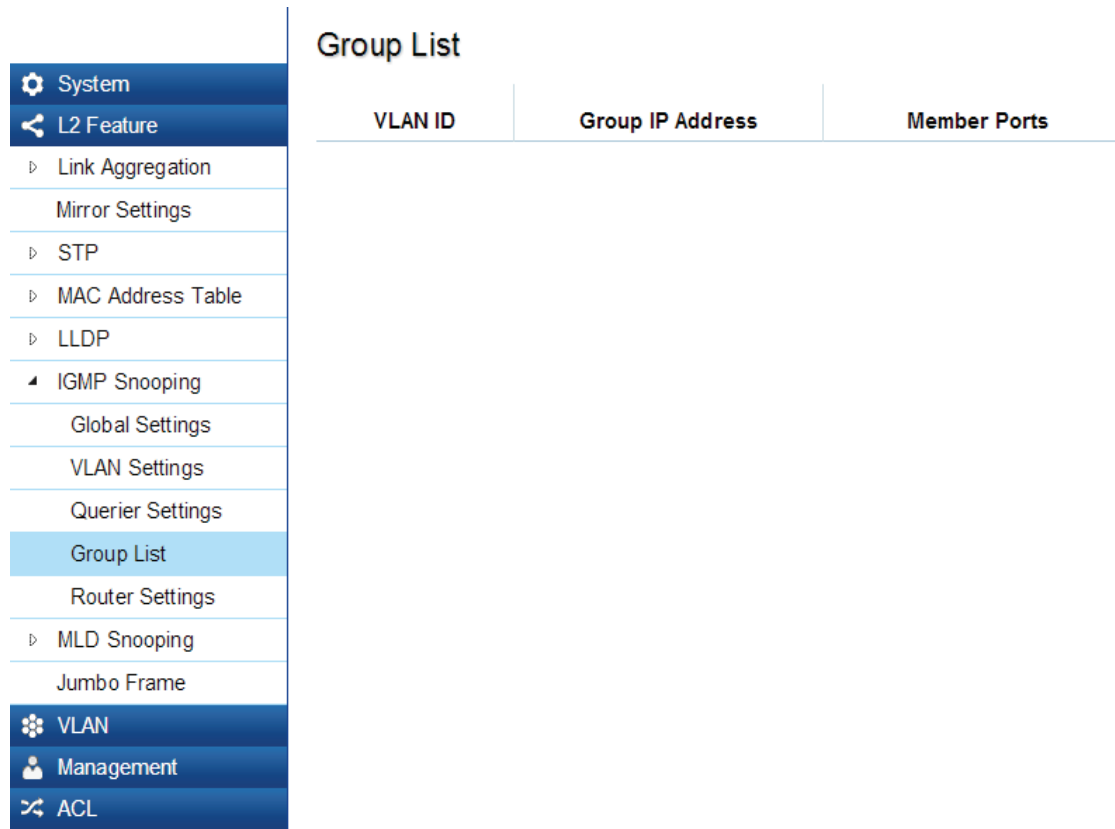
Oper Interval:	Displays the IGMP Interval of the operational querier.
Max Response Interval:	Enter the maximum response time used in the queries that are sent by the snooping querier. The default is 10 seconds.
Oper Max Response Interval:	Display the maximum response time which used in the queries that are sent by the snooping querier.
Last Member Query Counter:	Enter the number of the operational last member querier.
Oper Last Member Query Counter:	Enter the number of IGMP group-specific queries sent before the Switch assumes there are no local members.
Last Member Query Interval:	Displays the Operational Last Member Query Interval sent by the elected querier.
Oper Last Member Query Interval:	Enter the time between two consecutive group-specific queries that are sent by the querier, including those sent in response to leave-group messages. You might lower this interval to reduce the amount of time it takes a querier to detect the loss of the last member of a group.



Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

Group List

The Group List displays VLAN ID, Group IP Address, and Members Port in the IGMP Snooping List.



The screenshot displays a network configuration interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with a blue header and menu items. The 'L2 Feature' menu is expanded, showing sub-items like 'Link Aggregation', 'Mirror Settings', 'STP', 'MAC Address Table', 'LLDP', 'IGMP Snooping' (expanded), 'Global Settings', 'VLAN Settings', 'Querier Settings', 'Group List' (highlighted), 'Router Settings', 'MLD Snooping', and 'Jumbo Frame'. Below these are 'VLAN', 'Management', and 'ACL' sections.

The main content area is titled 'Group List' and contains a table with the following structure:



VLAN ID	Group IP Address	Member Ports
---------	------------------	--------------

Router Settings

The Router Settings shows the learned multicast router attached port if the port is active and a member of the VLAN. Select the VLAN ID you would like to configure and enter the Static and Forbidden ports for the specified VLAN IDs. All IGMP packets snooped by the Switch will be forwarded to the multicast router reachable from the port.

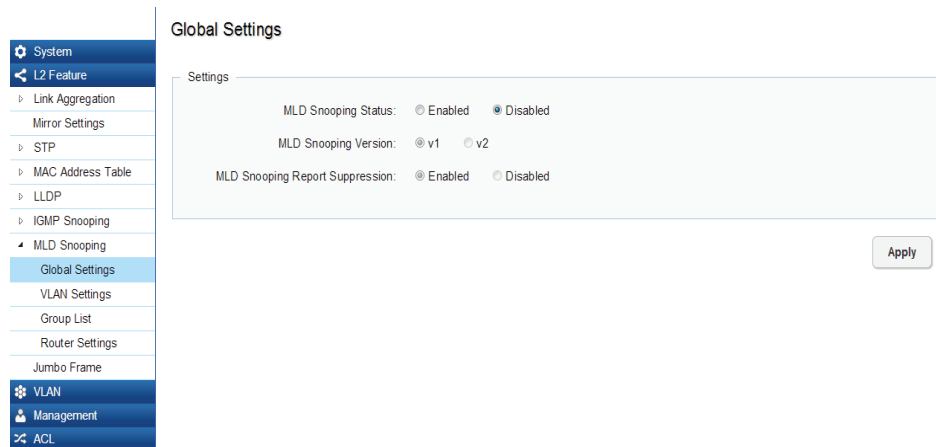
VLAN ID	Router Ports Auto-Learned	Dynamic Port List	Static Port List	Forbidden Port List	
1	Enabled				✓ ✕
2	Enabled				

VLAN ID:	Displays the VLAN ID.
Router Ports Auto-Learned:	The Switch will auto detect the presence of a multicast router and forward IGMP pacets accordingly.
Dynamic Port List:	Displays router ports that have been dynamically configured.
Forbidden Port List:	Designates a range of ports as being disconnected to multicast-enabled routers. Ensures that the forbidden router port will not propagate routing packets out.
Static Port list:	Designates a range of ports as being connected to multicast-enabled routers. Ensures that the all packets will reach the multicast-enabled router

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.



MLD Snooping

Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Snooping operates on the IPv6 traffic level for discovering multicast listeners on a directly attached port and performs a similar function to IGMP Snooping for IPv4. MLD snooping allows the Switch to examine MLD packets and make forwarding decisions based on content. MLD Snooping limits IPv6 multicast traffic by dynamically configuring the Switch port so that multicast traffic is forwarded only to those ports that wish to receive it. This reduces the flooding of IPv6 multicast packets in the specified VLANs. Both IGMP and MLD Snooping can be active at the same time.



Global Settings

MLD Snooping Status:	Select to Enable or Disable MLD Snooping on the Switch. The Switch snoops all MLD packets it receives to determine which segments should receive packets directed to the group address when enabled.
MLD Snooping Version:	Select the MLD version you wish to use. If an MLD packet received by the interface has a version higher than the specified version, this packet will be dropped.
MLD Snooping Report Suppression:	The report suppression feature limits the amount of membership reports the member sends to multicast capable routers.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

VLAN Settings

If the Fast Leave feature is not used, a multicast querier will send a GS-query message when an MLD group leave message is received. The querier stops forwarding traffic for that group only if no host replies to the query within the specified timeout period. If Fast Leave is enabled, the Switch assumes that only one host is connected to the port. Therefore, Fast Leave should only be enabled on a port if it is connected to only one MLD-enabled device.

VLAN ID	MLD Snooping Status	Fast Leave	
1	Disabled	Disabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Disabled	Disabled	

Fast Leave can improve bandwidth usage for a network which frequently experiences many MLD host add and leave requests.

VLAN ID:	Displays the VLAN ID.
MLD Snooping Status:	Select to Enable or Disable the MLD snooping feature for the specified VLAN ID.
Fast Leave:	Enables or Disables the MLD snooping Fast Leave for the specified VLAN ID. Enabling this feature allows the Switch to immediately remove the Layer 2 LAN port from its forwarding table entry upon receiving an MLD leave message without first sending out MAC-based general queries to the port.

Select from the drop-down list whether to **Enable** or **Disable** MLD Snooping. Next, select to **Enable** or **Disable** Fast Leave for the specified VLAN ID.

Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

Group List

The Group List displays VLAN ID, IPv6 Address, and Members Port in the MLD Snooping List.

The screenshot shows a navigation menu on the left and a main content area on the right. The navigation menu includes categories like System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, and QoS. Under L2 Feature, MLD Snooping is expanded to show Global Settings, VLAN Settings, Group List (highlighted), Router Settings, and Jumbo Frame. The main content area is titled 'Group List' and contains a table with three columns: VLAN ID, IPv6 Address, and Member Ports.



VLAN ID	IPv6 Address	Member Ports
---------	--------------	--------------

Router Settings

The Router Settings feature shows the learned multicast router attached port if the port is active and a member of the VLAN. Select the VLAN ID you would like to configure and enter the Static and Forbidden ports for the specified VLAN IDs that are utilizing MLD Snooping. All MLD packets snooped by the Switch will be forwarded to the multicast router reachable from the port.

VLAN ID	Router Ports Auto-Learned	Dynamic Port List	Static Port List	Forbidden Port List
1	Enabled			
2	Enabled			

VLAN ID:	Displays the VLAN ID.
Router Ports Auto-Learned:	The Switch will automatically detect the presence of a multicast router and forward MLD packets accordingly.
Dynamic Port List:	Displays router ports that have been dynamically configured.
Forbidden Port List:	Designates a range of ports as being disconnected to multicast-enabled routers. Ensure that the forbidden router port will not propagate routing packets out.
Static Port List:	Designates a range of ports as being connected to multicast-enabled routers. Ensure that the all packets will reach the multicast-enabled router.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

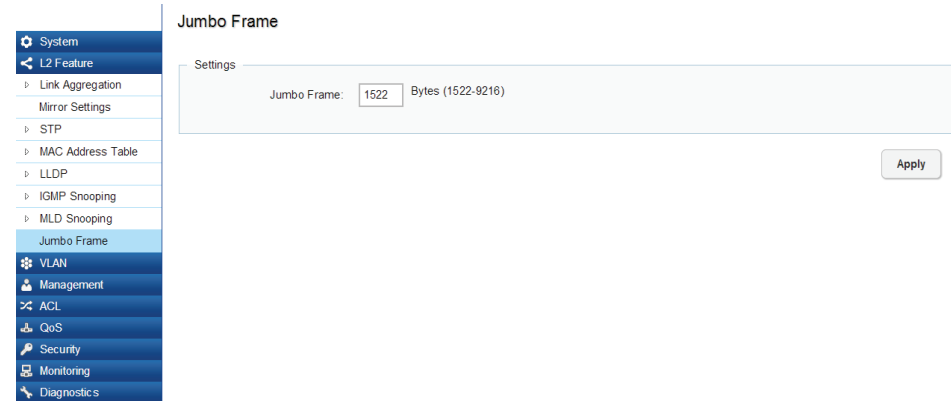
Jumbo Frame

Ethernet has used the 1500 byte frame size since its inception. Jumbo frames are network-layer PDUs that have a size much larger than the typical 1500 byte Ethernet Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size. Jumbo frames extend Ethernet to 9000 bytes, making them large enough to carry an 8 KB application datagram plus packet header overhead. If you intend to leave the local area network at high speeds, the dynamics of TCP will require you to use large frame sizes.

The EnGenius Layer 2 Switch supports a Jumbo Frame size of up to 9216 bytes. Jumbo frames need to be configured to work on the ingress and egress port of each device along the end-to-end transmission path. Furthermore, all devices in the network must also be consistent on the maximum Jumbo Frame size, so it is important to do a thorough investigation of all your devices in the communication paths to validate their settings.

Jumbo Frame:	Enter the size of jumbo frame. The range is from 1522-9216 bytes.
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Enter the size of jumbo frame. The range is from 1522-9216 bytes. Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.



VLAN

A Virtual LAN (VLAN) is a group of ports that form a logical Ethernet segment on a Layer 2 Switch which provides better administration, security, and management of multicast traffic. A VLAN is a network topology configured according to a logical scheme rather than a physical layout. When you use a VLAN, users can be grouped by logical function instead of physical location. All ports that frequently communicate with each other are assigned to the same VLAN, regardless of where they are physically on the network. VLANs let you logically segment your network into different broadcast domains so that you can group ports with related functions into their own separate, logical LAN segments on the same Switch. This allows broadcast packets to be forwarded only between ports within the VLAN which can avoid broadcast packets being sent to all the ports on a single Switch. A VLAN also increases network performance by limiting broadcasts to a smaller and more manageable logical broadcast domain. VLANs also improve security by limiting traffic to specific broadcast domains.

802.1Q

Each VLAN in a network has an associated VLAN ID, which appears in the IEEE 802.1Q tag in the Layer 2 header of packets transmitted on a VLAN. The IEEE802.1Q specification establishes a standard method for tagging Ethernet frames with VLAN membership information. The key for IEEE802.1Q to perform its functions is in its tags. 802.1Q-compliant Switch ports can be configured to transmit tagged or untagged frames. A tag field containing VLAN information can be inserted into an Ethernet frame. When using 802.1Q VLAN configuration, you configure ports to be a part of a VLAN group. When a port receives data tagged for a VLAN group, the data is discarded unless the port is a member of the VLAN group.

VID	Name	Tagged Port	Untagged Port	
1	default		1-28,11-48	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="refresh"/>

Enabled:	Enables 802.1Q VLANs. This feature is enabled by default.
VID:	Displays the VLAN ID for which the network policy is defined. The range of the VLAN ID is from 1-494.
Name:	Enter the VLAN name. You can use up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
Tagged Port:	Frames transmitted from this port are tagged with the VLAN ID.
Untagged Port:	Frames transmitted from this port are untagged.




Important: Port-based VLAN and 802.1Q VLAN are mutually exclusive. If you enable port-based VLAN, then 802.1Q VLAN is disabled.

Note: The Switch's default setting is to assign all ports to a single 802.1Q VLAN(VID 1). Please keep this in mind when configuring the VLAN settings for the Switch.

Adding, Editing, and Deleting Items in the List

To add an item to the 802.1Q list, follow these steps:

1. Click the **Add** button  .
2. Enter the VID and name in the the **VID** and **Name** text boxes.

802.1Q

VID	Name	Tagged Port	Untagged Port	
1	default		1-28,11-18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 




3. Click the **Tagged Ports** text box to show the tagged ports dialog box.
4. Click a radio button in the tagged ports row to select a port.

Port	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
tagged	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
untagged	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
none	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>


Port	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
tagged	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
untagged	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
none	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. Click the Untagged Ports text box to show the untagged ports dialog box.
6. Click a radio button in the **Untagged Ports** row to select a port.
7. Click **Confirm** to accept the changes or **Cancel** to discard them.

802.1Q

VID	Name	Tagged Port	Untagged Port	
1	default		1-28,11-18	
2	Test	1	2	 

To delete an item in the 802.1Q list, follow these steps:

1. Click the **Delete** button  in the row you want to remove an item from. A confirmation dialog will display.
2. Click **OK** to continue or **Cancel** to abort the changes.

PVID

When an Untagged packet enters a Switch port, the PVID (Port VLAN ID) will be attached to the untagged packet and forward frames to a VLAN specified VID part of the PVID. A packet received on a given port would be assigned that port's PVID and then be forwarded to the port that corresponded to the packet's destination address. If the PVID of the port that received the packet is different from the PVID of the port that is to transmit the packet, the Switch will drop the packet. Within the Switch, different PVIDs mean different VLANs, so VLAN identification based upon the PVIDs cannot create VLANs that extend outside a given Switch. If no VLANs are defined on the Switch, all ports are then assigned to a default VLAN with a PVID equal to 1.

Note: To enable PVID functionality, the following requirements must be met:

- All ports must have a defined PVID.
- If no other value is specified, the default VLAN PVID is used.
- If you wish to change the port's default PVID, you must first create a VLAN that includes the port as a member.

PVID				
	Port	PVID	Accept Type	Ingress Filtering
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="text" value="1 ~ 4094"/>	<input type="text" value="ALL"/>	<input type="text" value="Enabled"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	5	Tagged Only	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	1	ALL	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	1	ALL	Enabled

Port:	Displays the VLAN ID to which the PVID tag is assigned. Configure the PVID to assign untagged or tagged frames received on the selected port.
PVID:	Enter the PVID value. The range is from 1-4094.
Accept Type:	<p>Select Tagged Only and Untagged Only from the list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagged Only: The port discards any untagged frames it's receives. The port only accepts tagged frames. • Untagged Only: Only untagged frames received on the port are accepted. • All: The port accepts both tagged and untagged frames.
Ingress Filtering:	<p>Specify how you wish the port to handle tagged frames. Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled: tagged frames are discarded if VID does not match the PVID of the port. • Disabled: All frames are forwarded in accordance with the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN.

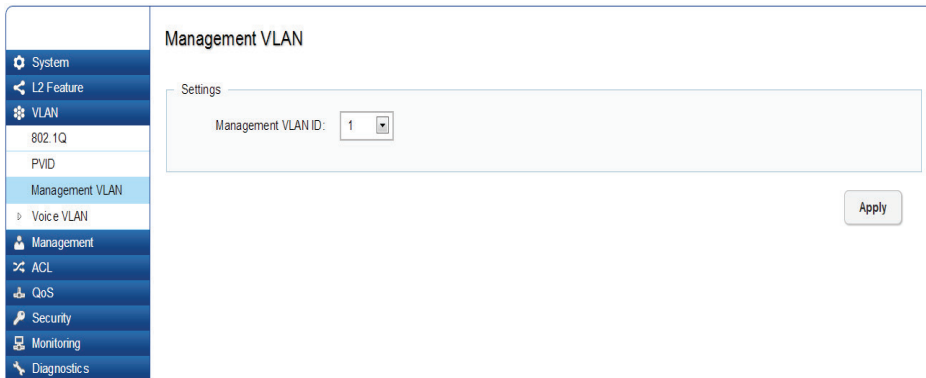
Click **APPLY** to update the the system settings.

Management VLAN

The Management VLAN allows users to transfer the authority of the Switch from the default VLAN to other VLAN IDs. By default, the active management VLAN ID is 1, which allows an IP connection to be established through any port. When the management VLAN is set to a different VLAN, connectivity through the existing management VLAN is lost and an IP connection can be made only through a port that is part of the management VLAN. It is also mandatory that the port VLAN ID (PVID) of the port to be connected in that management VLAN be the same as the management VLAN ID.

Management VLAN ID:	Select the VLAN ID for allows user to transfer the authority of the Switch.
----------------------------	---

Apply: Click **Apply** to update the system settings.



The screenshot shows a network management interface with a sidebar on the left containing various configuration categories: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, 802.1Q, PVID, Management VLAN (highlighted), Voice VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostics. The main content area is titled "Management VLAN" and contains a "Settings" section with a "Management VLAN ID:" label and a dropdown menu currently set to "1". An "Apply" button is located at the bottom right of the settings area.

Voice VLAN

Enhance your Voice over IP (VoIP) service by configuring ports to carry IP voice traffic from IP phones on a specific VLAN. Voice VLAN provides QoS to VoIP, ensuring that the quality of the call does not deteriorate if the IP traffic is received erratically or unevenly.


















Global Settings

Apply: Click **Apply** to update the system settings.

Voice VLAN State:	Select Enabled or Disabled for Voice VLAN on the Switch.
Voice VLAN ID:	Sets the Voice VLAN ID for the network. Only one Voice VLAN is supported on the Switch.
802.1p Remark:	Enable this function to have outgoing voice traffic to be marked with the selected CoS value.
Remark CoS/802.1p:	Defines a service priority for traffic on the Voice VLAN. The priority of any received VoIP packet is overwritten with the new priority when the Voice VLAN feature is active on a port. (Range: 0-7; Default: 6)
Aging Time:	The aging time is used to remove a port from voice VLAN if the port is an automatic VLAN member. When the last voice device stops sending traffic and the MAC address of this voice device is aged out, the voice VLAN aging timer will be started. The port will be removed from the voice VLAN after expiration of the voice VLAN aging timer. If the voice traffic resumes during the aging time, the aging timer will be reset and stop. The range for aging time is from 1 - 65535 minutes. The default is 1440 minutes.



OUI Settings

The Switches determines whether a received packet is a voice packet by checking its source MAC address. VoIP traffic has a preconfigured Organizationally Unique Identifiers (OUI) prefix in the source MAC address. You can manually add specific manufacturer's MAC addresses and description to the OUI table. All traffic received on the Voice VLAN ports from the specific IP phone with a listed OUI is forwarded on the voice VLAN.

OUI Settings			
Index	OUI Address	Description	
1	00:E0:BB	3COM	 
2	00:03:6B	Cisco	 
3	00:E0:75	Veritel	 
4	00:D0:1E	Pingtel	 
5	00:01:E3	Siemens	 
6	00:60:B9	NEC/Philips	 
7	00:0F:E2	H3C	 
8	00:09:6E	Avaya	 

Port:	Enter the OUI to the Voice VLAN. The following OUI are enabled by default. The following OUI are enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 00:E0:BB - Assigned to 3COM IP Phones. • 00:03:6B - Assigned to Cisco IP Phones. • 00:E0:75 - Assigned to Veritel IP Phones. • 00:D0:1E - Assigned to Pingtel IP Phones. • 00:01:E3 - Assigned to Siemens IP Phones. • 00:60:B9 - Assigned to NEC/Philips IP Phones. • 00:0F:E2 - Assigned to H3C IP Phones. • 00:09:6E - Assigned to Avaya IP Phones.
Index:	Displays the VoIP sequence ID.
OUI Address:	This is the globally unique ID assigned to a vendor by the IEEE to identify VoIP equipment.
Description:	Displays the ID of the VoIP equipment vendor.

To configure the OUI settings, click the **Edit** button to re-configure the specific entry. Click the **Delete** button to remove the specific entry and click the **Add** button to create a new OUI entry.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

Port Settings

Enhance VoIP service by configuring ports to carry IP voice traffic from IP phones on a specific VLAN. Voice VLAN provides QoS to VoIP, ensuring that the quality of voice does not deteriorate if the IP traffic is received unevenly.

System		Port Settings			
System					
L2 Feature					
VLAN					
802.1Q					
PVID					
Management VLAN					
Voice VLAN					
Global Settings					
OUI Settings					
Port Settings					
Management					
ACL					
QoS					
Security					
Monitoring					
Diagnostic					

	Port	State	CoS Mode	Operate Status
<input type="checkbox"/>		Enabled <input type="text" value="Enabled"/>	Src <input type="text" value="Src"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled	Src	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Disabled	Src	--

Port:	Displays the port to which the Voice VLAN settings are applied.
State:	Select Enabled to enhance VoIP quality on the selected port. The default is Disabled .
CoS Mode:	Select Src or All from the list.
Src:	Src QoS attributes are applied to packets with OUIs in the source MAC address.
All:	All QoS attributes are applied to packets that are classified to the Voice VLAN.
Operate Status:	Displays the operating status for the Voice VLAN on the selected port.

Apply: Click **Apply** to update the system settings.

Management

System Information

The System Information screen contains general device information including the system name, system location, and system contact for the Switch.

System Name:	Enter the name you wish to use to identify the Switch. You can use up to 32 alphanumeric characters. The factory default name is the name of the Switch.
System Location:	Enter the location of the Switch. You can use up to 32 alphanumeric characters. The factory default is: Default Location .
System Contact:	Enter the contact person for the Switch. You can use up to 160 alphanumeric characters. The factory default is: Default Location .

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a switch. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with the following items: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, System Information (highlighted), User Management, File Management, SNMP, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostic s. The main content area is titled "System Information" and contains a section labeled "Information" with three input fields: "System Name" with the value "EGS7228P" and a character limit of "(char : 1 ~ 32)", "System Location" with the value "Default Location" and a character limit of "(char : 1 ~ 32)", and "System Contact" with the value "Default Contact" and a character limit of "(char : 1 ~ 32)". An "Apply" button is located at the bottom right of the configuration area.

User Management

Use the User Management page to control management access to the Switch based on manually configured user names and passwords. A **User** account can only view settings without the right to configure the Switch, and an **Admin** account can configure all the functions of the Switch. Click the **Add** button to add an account or the **Edit** button to edit an existing account.

User Name	Password Type	Password	Password Retype	Privilege Type		
admin	Encrypted	char : 4 ~ 32	char : 4 ~ 32	Admin	✓	✕

User Name:	Enter a username. You can use up to 18 alphanumeric characters.
Password Type:	Select Clear Text or Encrypted from the list.
Password:	Enter a new password for accessing the Switch.
Password Retype:	Repeat the new password used to access the Switch.
Privilege Type:	Select Admin or User from the list to regulate access rights.

User Management

User Name	Password Type	Password	Password Retype	Privilege Type		
admin	Encrypted	char : 4 ~ 32	char : 4 ~ 32	Admin	✓	✕



Important: Note that Admin users have full access rights to the Switch when determining the authority of the user account.

Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

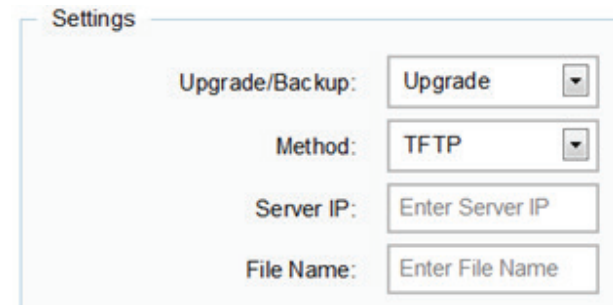
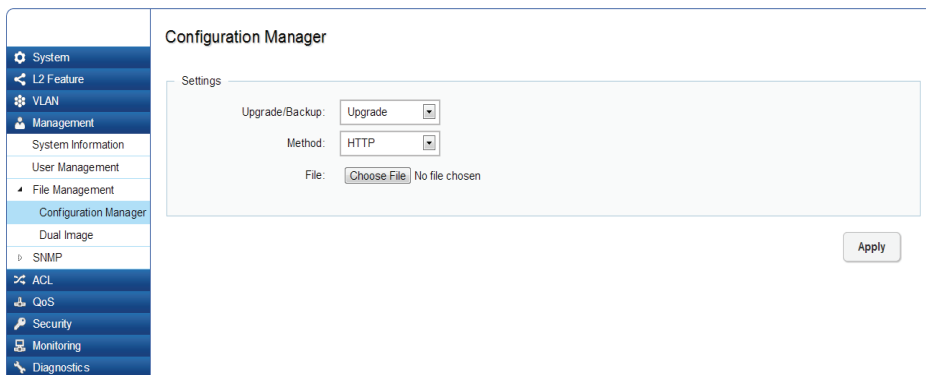
File Management

Configuration Manager

The File Management feature is used for saving your current configuration to a file on your computer or a TFTP server, or to restore previously saved configuration settings to the Switch using a configuration file from your local drive or TFTP server.

Backup

Download the configuration file from the Switch to TFTP server on the network. Next, download the configuration file from the Switch to your local drive by using an HTTP session.



Upgrade

First, upload the configuration file from a TFTP server to the Switch. Next, upload the configuration file from your local drive to the Switch by using an HTTP session.

Upgrade/Backup:	Select Upgrade or Backup from the list.
Method:	Two methods can be selected; HTTP or TFTP .
File:	Field only shown when Upgrading via HTTP . Click Browse to select file to Upgrade or Backup .
Server IP:	Enter the Server IP address to upload the configuration file from the TFTP server to the Switch.
File Name:	Field only shown when Upgrading via TFTP . Enter the destination file name of the configuration file to upload from the TFTP server to the Switch.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Dual Image

The Switch maintains two versions of the Switch image in its permanent storage. One image is the active image, and the second image is the backup image. The Dual Image screen enables the user to select which partition will be set as active after the next reset. The Switch boots and runs from the active image. If the active image is corrupt, the system automatically boots from the non-active image.

Active:	Selects the partition you wish to be active.
Flash Partition:	Displays the number of the partition.
Status:	Displays the partition which is currently active on the Switch.
Image Name:	Displays the name/version number of the image
Image Size:	Displays the size of the image file.
Created Time:	Displays the time the image was created.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

The screenshot shows a management interface with a left-hand navigation menu and a main content area. The navigation menu includes: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, System Information, User Management, File Management, Configuration Manager, Dual Image (highlighted), SNMP, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostics. The main content area is titled "Dual Image" and contains a table with the following data:

Active	Flash Partition	Status	Image Name	Image Size(Byte)	Created Time
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Partition 0	Active	IMG-1.00.06	5513595	2013-11-11 18:16:47
<input type="radio"/>	Partition 1	--	--	--	--

Below the table is an "Apply" button.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an Application Layer protocol designed specifically for managing and monitoring network devices. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a popular protocol for network management. It is used for collecting information from and configuring network devices such as; servers, printers, hubs, Switches, and routers on an Internet Protocol (IP) network. SNMP is used to exchange management information between a network management system (NMS) and a network device. A manager station can manage and monitor the Switch through their network via SNMPv1, v2c and v3. An SNMP managed network consists of two components; agents and a manager.

An agent translates the local management information from the managed Switch into a form that is compatible with SNMP. SNMP allows a manager and agents to communicate with each other for the purpose of accessing Management Information Bases (MIBs). SNMP uses an extensible design, where the available information is defined by MIBs. MIBs describe the structure of the management data of a device subsystem; they use a hierarchical namespace containing Object Identifiers (OID). Each OID identifies a variable that can be read or set via SNMP.

The manager is the console through which network administrators perform network management functions.

Several versions of SNMP are supported. They are v1, v2c, and v3. SNMPv1, which is defined in RFC 1157 "A Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", is a standard that defines how communication occurs between SNMP-capable devices and specifies the SNMP message types. Version 1 is the simplest and most basic of versions. There may be times where it's required to support older hardware. SNMPv2c, which is defined in RFC 1901 "Introduction to Community-Based SNMPv2," RFC 1905, "Protocol Operations for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", and RFC 1906 "Transport Mappings for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)". SNMPv2c updates protocol operations by introducing a GetBulk request and authentication based on community names. Version 2c adds several enhancements to the protocol, such as support for "Informs". Because of this, v2c has become the most widely used version. Unfortunately, a major weakness of v1 and v2c is security. To combat this, SNMP v3 adds a security features that overcome the weaknesses in v1 and v2c. . If possible, it is recommended that you use v3- especially if you plan to transmit sensitive information across unsecured links. However, the extra security feature makes configuration a little more complex.

In SNMPv3, User-based Security Model (USM) authentication is implemented along with encryption, allowing you to configure a secure SNMP environment. The SNMPv3 protocol uses different terminology than SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c as well. In the SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c protocols, the terms agent and manager are used. In the SNMPv3 protocol, agents and managers are renamed to entities. With the SNMPv3 protocol, you create users and determine the protocol used for message authentication as well as if data transmitted between two SNMP entities is encrypted.

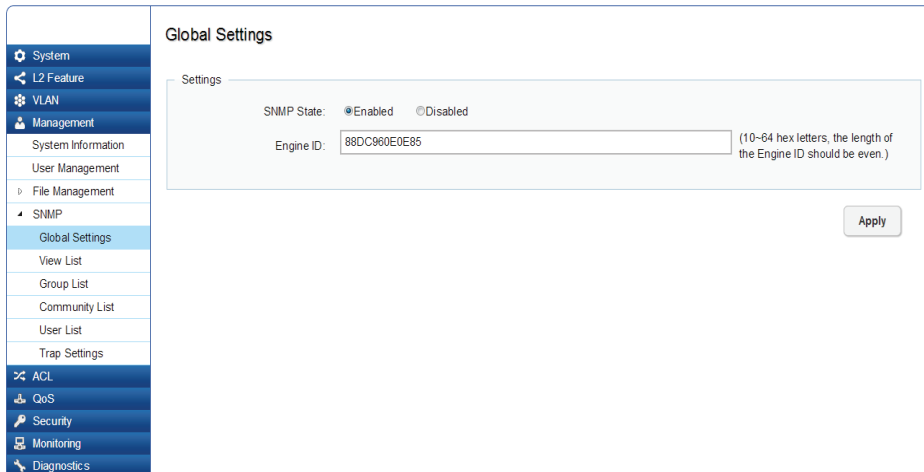
The SNMPv3 protocol supports two authentication protocols - HMAC-MD5-96 (MD5) and HMAC-SHA-96 (SHA). Both MD5 and SHA use an algorithm to generate a message digest. Each authentication protocol authenticates a user by checking the message digest. In addition, both protocols use keys to perform authentication. The keys for both protocols are generated locally using the Engine ID and the user password to provide even more security.

In SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, user authentication is accomplished using types of passwords called Community Strings, which are transmitted in clear text and not supported by authentication. Users can assign views to Community Strings that specify which MIB objects can be accessed by a remote SNMP manager.

The default Community Strings for the Switch used for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c management access for the Switch are public, which allows authorized management stations to retrieve MIB objects, and private, which allow authorized management stations to retrieve and modify MIB objects.

Global Settings

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an OSI Layer 7 (Application Layer) protocol designed specifically for managing and monitoring network devices. The SNMP agents maintain a list of variables that are used to manage the device. The variables are defined in the Management Information Base (MIB), which provides a standard presentation of the information controlled by the on-board SNMP agent.



The screenshot shows the 'Global Settings' page for SNMP configuration. On the left is a navigation menu with categories: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management (expanded), ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostics. Under 'Management', the sub-items are: System Information, User Management, File Management, SNMP (expanded), Global Settings (selected), View List, Group List, Community List, User List, and Trap Settings. The main content area is titled 'Global Settings' and contains a 'Settings' section. It has two options for 'SNMP State': 'Enabled' (selected) and 'Disabled'. Below that is a text input field for 'Engine ID' containing the value '88DC960E0E85'. A tooltip next to the field reads '(10-64 hex letters, the length of the Engine ID should be even.)'. An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom right of the settings area.

SNMP State:	Enables or Disables the SMNP function. The default SNMP global state is: Enabled .
Local Engine ID (10-64 Characters):	Enter the Switch's Engine ID for the remote clients. A SNMPv3 engine is an independent SNMP agent that resides on the Switch. This engine protects against message replay, delay, and redirection issues. The engine ID is also used in combination with user passwords to generate security keys for authenticating and encrypting SNMPv3 packets. Normally, a local engine ID is automatically generated that is unique to the Switch. This is referred to as the default engine ID. If the local engine ID is deleted or changed, all local SNMP users will be cleared and you will need to reconfigure all existing users.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.



View List

SNMP uses an extensible design, where the available information is defined by Management Information bases (MIBs). MIBs describe the structure of the management data of a device subsystem; they use a hierarchical namespace containing Object Identifiers (OID) to organize themselves. Each OID identifies a variable that can be read or set via SNMP. The SNMP View List is created for the SNMP management station to manage MIB objects.

Click the **New** button to create a new entry.

View Name	Subtree OID	Subtree Mask	View Type	
all	.1	all	Included	
<input type="text" value="char : 1 ~ 30"/>	<input type="text" value="max level : 20"/>	<input type="text" value="char : 1 ~ 20"/>	<input type="text" value="Included"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

View Name:	Enter the view name. The view name can contain up to 30 alphanumeric characters.
Subtree OID:	Enter the Object Identifier (OID) Subtree. The OID identifies an object tree (MIB tree) that will be included or excluded from access by an SNMP manager. Note that the first character must be a period (.). Wild cards can be used to mask a specific portion of the OID string using a period (.).
Subtree Mask:	Select 0 or 1 for Subtree mask. The mask of the Subtree OID 1 means this object number "is concerned", and 0 means "do not concern".
View Type:	Select whether the defined OID branch within MIB tree will be included or excluded from the selected SNMP view. Generally, if the view type of an entry is Excluded , another entry of view type Included should exist and its OID subtree should overlap the Excluded view entry.



Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

Group List

Configure SNMP Groups to control network access on the Switch by providing users in various groups with different management rights via the Read View, Write View, and Notify View options.

Group Name	Security Mode	Security Level	Read View	Write View	Notify View
char: 1 ~ 30	v3	Auth	all	all	all

Group Name:	Enter the group name that access control rules are applied to. The group name can contain up to 30 alphanumeric characters.
Security Mode:	Selects the SNMP version (v1, v2c, v3) associated with the group.
Security Level:	Select the security level for the group. Security levels apply to SNMPv3 only. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Auth - Neither authentication nor the privacy security levels are assigned to the group. • Auth - Authenticates SNMP messages. • Priv - Encrypts SNMP messages.
Read View:	Management access is restricted to read-only.
Write View:	Select a SNMP to allow SNMP write privileges to the Switch's SNMP agent.
Notify View:	Select a SNMP group to receive SNMP trap messages generated by the Switch's SNMP agent.



Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

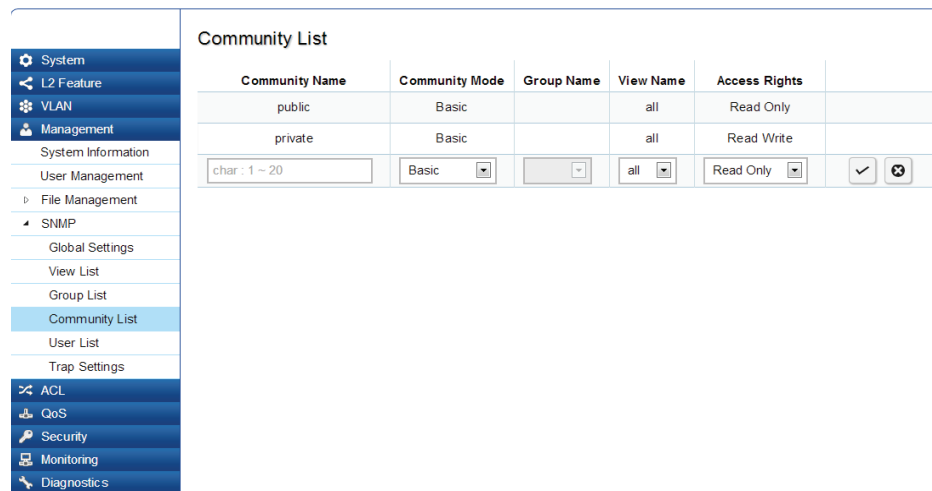
Community List

In SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, user authentication is accomplished using types of passwords called Community Strings, which are transmitted in clear text and not supported by authentication. It is important to note that the community name can limit access to the SNMP agent from the SNMP network management station, functioning as a password.



Click **Add** to add a community list to the Switch. Next, name the community and choose the level of access that will be granted to the specified list from the drop-down boxes.

Community Name:	Enter the name of SNMP community string.
Community Mode:	Selected Basic or Advance from the list. Select the Advance attached to the SNMP group.
Group Name:	Select the SNMP group from a list.
View Name:	Select the view name from a list.
Access Rights:	Specify the level of permission for the MIB objects accessible to the SNMP. Your choices are Read/write or Read-only .

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.



Community Name	Community Mode	Group Name	View Name	Access Rights
public	Basic		all	Read Only
private	Basic		all	Read Write



char : 1 ~ 20 Basic all Read Only  

User List

Use the User List page to create SNMP users for authentication with managers using SNMP v3 to associate them to SNMP groups. Click **Add** to add a new user.

User Name	Group Name	Privilege Mode	Authentication Protocol	Authentication Password	Encryption Protocol	Encryption Key
char: 4 ~ 30		Priv	MD5	char: 8 ~ 32	DES	char: 8 ~ 64

Privilege Mode:	Select No Auth , Auth , or Priv security level from the list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No auth - Neither authentication nor the privacy security levels are assigned to the group. • Auth - and ensures that the origin of the SNMP message is authenticated. • Priv - Encrypts SNMP messages.
Authentication Protocol:	Select the method used to authenticate users. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD5 - Using the HMAC-MD5 algorithm. • SHA - Using the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level. Enter the SHA password and the HMAC-SHA-96 password to be used for authentication.
Authentication Password:	Enter MD5 password and the HMAC-MD5-96 password to be used for authentication.
Encryption Protocol:	Select the method used to authenticate users. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None - No user authentication is used. • DES -Using the Data Encryption Standard algorithm.
Encryption Key:	Enter the Data Encryption Standard key.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

Trap Settings

SNMP Traps



A trap is a type of SNMP message. The Switch can send traps to an SNMP manager when an event occurs. You can restrict user privileges by specifying which portions of the MIBs that a user can view. In this way, you restrict which MIBs a user can display and modify for better security. In addition, you can restrict the types of traps users can send as well. You can do this by determining where messages are sent and what types of messages can be sent per user. Traps indicating status changes can be issued by the Switch to the specified trap manager by sending authentication failure messages and other trap messages.

The screenshot shows the 'Trap Settings' configuration page. On the left is a navigation menu with categories like System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, and Security. The 'Trap Settings' option is selected. The main content area is titled 'Trap Settings' and contains a table with the following columns and values:

Server IP/Hostname	SNMP Version	Notify Type	Community Name	Username	UDP	Timeout	Retry	
char: 1 - 128	v2c	Info	public		162	15	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Server IP/Hostname:	Enter the Server IP or Hostname. The Hostname can contain up to 128 alphanumeric characters.
SNMP Version:	Select the SNMP version from the list.
Notify Type:	<p>Select the type of notification to be sent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traps - Traps are sent. • Informs - Informs are sent ONLY when v2c is enabled. <p>Note: The recipient of a trap message does not send a response to the Switch. Traps are therefore not as reliable as inform messages, which include a request for acknowledgement of receipt. Inform messages can be used to ensure that critical information is received by the host. However, please note that informs consume more system resources because they must be kept in memory until a response is received. Informs also add to network traffic. You should consider these effects when deciding whether to issue notifications as traps or informs.</p>
Community Name:	Select the Community Name from the list.
UDP:	Enter the UDP port used to send notifications.

Timeout:	Configurable only if the notify type is Informs . Enter the amount of time the device waits before re-sending. The default is 15 seconds.
Retry:	Configurable only if the notify type is Informs . Enter the amount of time the device waits before re-sending an inform request. The default is 3 seconds.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

ACL

An Access Control List (ACL) allows you to define classification rules or establish criteria to provide security to your network by blocking unauthorized users and allowing authorized users to access specific areas or resources. ACLs can provide basic security for access to the network by controlling whether packets are forwarded or blocked at the Switch ports. Access Control Lists (ACLs) are filters that allow you to classify data packets according to a particular content in the packet header, such as the source address, destination address, source port number, destination port number, and more. Packet classifiers identify flows for more efficient processing. Each filter defines the conditions that must match for inclusion in the filter. ACLs (Access Control Lists) provide packet filtering for IP frames (based on the protocol, TCP/UDP port number or frame type) or layer 2 frames (based on any destination MAC address for unicast, broadcast, or multicast, or based on VLAN ID or VLAN tag priority). ACLs can be used to improve performance by blocking unnecessary network traffic or to implement security controls by restricting access to specific network resources or protocols. Policies can be used to differentiate service for client ports, server ports, network ports, or guest ports. They can also be used to strictly control network traffic by only allowing incoming frames that

match the source MAC and source IP address on a specific port. ACLs are composed of Access Control Entries (ACEs), which are rules that determine traffic classifications. Each ACE is considered as a single rule, and up to 256 rules may be defined on each ACL, with up to 3000 rules globally. ACLs are used to provide traffic flow control, restrict contents of routing updates, and determine which types of traffic are forwarded or blocked. This criterion can be specified on a basis of the MAC address or IP address.

MAC ACL

This page displays the currently-defined MAC-based ACLs profiles. To add a new ACL, click **Add** and enter the name of the new ACL.

MAC ACL		
Index	Name	
	<input type="text" value="char : 1 ~ 32"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Index:	Profile identifier.
Name:	Enter the MAC based ACL name. You can use up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

Mac-Based ACE

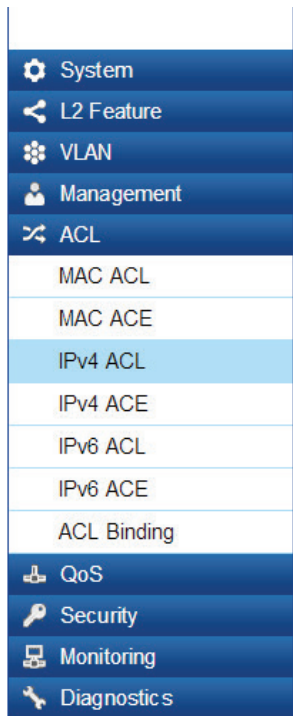
Use this page to view and add rules to MAC-based ACLs.

Destination MAC Value:	Enter the destination MAC address.
Destination MAC Wildcard Mask:	Enter a MAC address mask for the destination MAC address. A mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 means the bits must be matched exactly; ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff means the bits are irrelevant. Any combination of 0s and ffs can be used.
Source MAC Value:	Enter the source MAC address.
Source MAC Wildcard Mask:	Enter a MAC address mask for the source MAC address. A mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 means the bits must be matched exactly; ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff means the bits are irrelevant. Any combination of 0s and ffs can be used.
VLAN ID:	Enter the VLAN ID to which the MAC address is attached in MAC ACE. The range is from 1-4094.
802.1p Value:	Enter the 802.1p value. The range is from 0-7.
Ethertype Value:	Selecting this option instructs the Switch to examine the Ethernet type value in each frame's header. This option can only be used to filter Ethernet II formatted packets. A detailed listing of Ethernet protocol types can be found in RFC 1060. A few of the more common types include 0800 (IP), 0806 (ARP), and 8137 (IPX).

ACL Name:	Select the ACL from the list.
Sequence:	Enter the sequence number which signifies the order of the specified ACL relative to other ACLs assigned to the selected interface. The valid range is from 1-2147483646, 1 being processed first.
Action:	Select what action taken if a packet matches the criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit - Forward packets that meet the ACL criteria. • Deny- Drops packets that meet the ACL criteria.

IPv4 ACL

This page displays the currently-defined IPv4-based ACLs profiles. To add a new ACL, click **Add** and enter the name of the new ACL.



IPv4 ACL

Index	Name
	<input type="text" value="char : 1 ~ 32"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Index:	Displays the current number of ACLs.
Name:	Enter the IP based ACL name. You can use up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

IPv4-Based ACE

Use this page to view and add rules to IPv4-based ACLs.

ACL Name:	Select the ACL from the list for which a rule is being created.
Sequence:	Enter the priority of the ACE. ACEs with a higher priority are processed first. 1 is the highest priority.

Action:	<p>Select what action to take if a packet matches the criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit - Forwards packets that meet the ACL criteria. • Deny- Drops packets that meet the ACL criteria.
Protocol:	<p>Select Any, Protocol ID, or Select from a List in the drop down menu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any - Check Any to use any protocol. • Protocol ID - Enter the protocol in the ACE to which the packet is matched. • Select from List-Selects the protocol from the list in the provided field. • ICMP – Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). The ICMP enables the gateway or destination host to communicate with the source host. • IPinIP – IP in IP. Encapsulates IP packets to create tunnels between two routers. This ensures that IPIP tunnel appears as a single interface, rather than several separate interfaces. IPIP enables tunnel intranets occur the internet, and provides an alternative to source routing. • TCP – Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). Enables two hosts to communicate and exchange data streams. TCP guarantees packet delivery, and guarantees that packets are transmitted and received in the order they are sent.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGP – Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). Permits exchanging routing information between two neighboring gateway hosts in an autonomous systems network. • IGP – Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP). Enables a routing information exchange between gateways within an autonomous network. • UDP – User Datagram Protocol (UDP). UDP is a communication protocol that transmits packets but does not guarantee their delivery. • HMP – The Host Mapping Protocol (HMP) collects network information from various networks hosts. HMP monitors hosts spread over the internet as well as hosts in a single network. • RDP – Reliable Data Protocol (RDP). provides a reliable data transport service for packet-based applications. • IPv6 - Matches the packet to the IPV6 protocol. • IPv6: Rout -Routing Header for IPv6. • IPv6: Frag -Fragment Header for IPv6. • RVSP – Matches the packet to the ReSerVation Protocol(RSVP). • IPv6: ICMP - The Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) allows the gateway or destination host to communicate with the source host.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSPF – The Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol is a link-state hierarchical interior gateway protocol (IGP) for network routing Layer Two (2) Tunneling Protocols. It is an extension to the PPP protocol that enables ISPs to operate Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). • PIM – Matches the packet to Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM). • L2TP – Matches the packet to Internet Protocol (L2IP).
Destination IP Address Value:	Enter the destination IP address.
Destination IP Wildcard Mask:	Enter the mask of the new source IP address.
Source IP Address Value:	Enter the source IP address.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.



IPv6 ACL

This page displays the currently-defined IPv6-based ACLs profiles. To add a new ACL, click **Add** and enter the name of the new ACL.



Index	Name
	char: 1 ~ 32

Index:	Displays the current number of ACLs.
Name:	Enter the IPv6 based ACL name. You can use up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

IPv6 Based ACE

Allows IPv6 Based Access Control Entry (ACE) to be defined within a configured ACL.

L2 Feature

VLAN

Management

ACL

MAC ACL

MAC ACE

IPv4 ACL

IPv4 ACE

IPv6 ACL

IPv6 ACE

ACL Binding

QoS

Security

Monitoring

Diagnostics

IPv6-Based ACE

ACL Name

Sequence (Range: 1 - 2147483647, 1 is first processed)

Action

Protocol

Source IP Address

Source IP Address Value (xx:xx:xx:xx)

Source IP Prefix Length (Range: 0 - 128)

Destination IP Address

Destination IP Address Value (xx:xx:xx:xx)

Destination IP Prefix Length (Range: 0 - 128)

Source Port: (Range: 0 - 65535)

Destination Port: (Range: 0 - 65535)

TCP Flags
 Urg Ack Psh
 Rst Syn Fin

Type of Service (Range: 0 - 63)

ACL Name:	Select the ACL from the list.
Sequence:	Enter the sequence number which signifies the order of the specified ACL relative to other ACLs assigned to the selected interface. The valid range is from 1-2147483646, 1 being processed first.
Action:	Select what action taken if a packet matches the criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit - Forward packets that meet the ACL criteria. • Deny- Drops packets that meet the ACL criteria.
Protocol:	Select the Any, Protocol ID, or Select from List from drop down menu. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol ID - Enter the protocol in the ACE to which the packet is matched. • Select from List-Select the protocol from the list in the provided field.
Destination IP Address Value:	Enter the destination IP address.
Destination IP Wildcard Mask:	Enter the mask of the new source IP address.
Source IP Address Value:	Enter the source IP address.
Source IP Wildcard Mask:	Enter the mask of the new source IP address.

VLAN ID:	Enter the VLAN ID to which the IP address is attached in IPv4-Based ACE. The range is from 1-4094.
802.1p Value:	Enter the 802.1p value. The range is from 0-7.
Ethertype Value:	Enter the Ethertype value. The range is from 05DD-FFFF.
ICMP:	<p>Select Any, Protocol ID, or Select from List from drop down menu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol ID - Enter the protocol in the ACE to which the packet is matched. The range is from 0-255. • Select from List- Select the ICMP from the list in the provided field.
ICMP Code:	Enter the ICMP code. The range is from 0-255.
Source Port:	Select Single or Range from the list. Enter the source port that is matched to packets. The range is from 0-65535.
Destination Port:	Select Single or Range from the list. Enter the destination port that is matched to packets. The range is from 0-65535.
Type of Service:	Enter the DSCP. The range is from 0-63.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

ACL Binding

When an ACL is bound to an interface, all the rules that have been defined for the ACL are applied to that interface. Whenever an ACL is assigned on a port or LAG, flows from that ingress or egress interface that do not match the ACL, are matched to the default rule of dropping unmatched packets. To bind an ACL to an interface, simply select an interface and select the ACL(s) you wish to bind.

Port:	Select the port for which the ACLs are bound to.
MAC ACL:	The ACL is MAC address based.
IPv4 ACL:	The ACL is IP address based.
IPv6 ACL:	The ACL is IP address based.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

ACL Binding				
	Port	MAC ACL	IPv4 ACL	IPv6 ACL
<input type="checkbox"/>		none ▾	none ▾	none ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	1			
<input type="checkbox"/>	2			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3			
<input type="checkbox"/>	4			
<input type="checkbox"/>	5			
<input type="checkbox"/>	6			
<input type="checkbox"/>	7			
<input type="checkbox"/>	8			
<input type="checkbox"/>	9			
<input type="checkbox"/>	10			
<input type="checkbox"/>	11			
<input type="checkbox"/>	12			
<input type="checkbox"/>	13			
<input type="checkbox"/>	14			

QoS

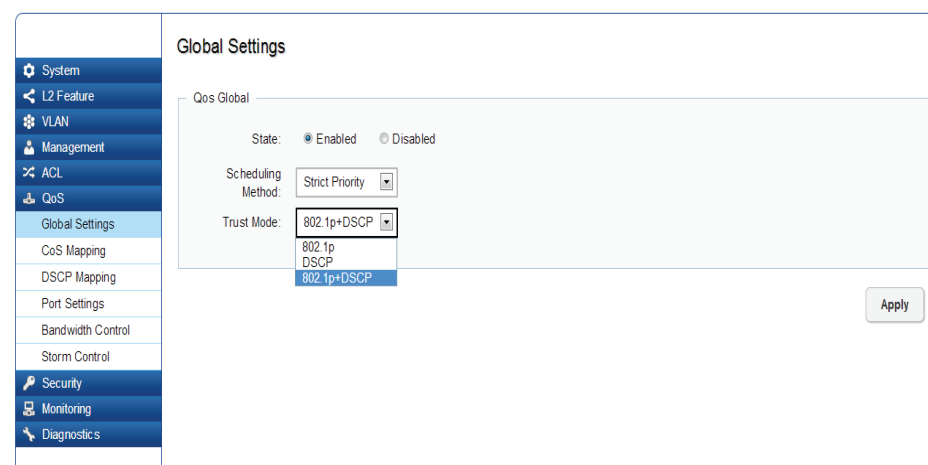
Quality of Service (QoS) provides the ability to implement priority queuing within a network. QoS is a means of providing consistent and predictable data delivery to the Switch by distinguishing between packets that have stricter timing requirements from those that are more tolerant of delays. QoS enables traffic to be prioritized while avoiding excessive broadcast and multicast traffic. Traffic such as Voice and Video streaming which require minimal delays can be assigned to a high priority queue, while other traffic can be assigned to a lower priority queue, resulting in uninterrupted actions. Without QoS, all traffic data is as likely to be dropped when the network is congested. This can result in reductions in network performance and hinder the network in time-critical situations.

In a Switch, multiple queues per port are often provided to give preference to certain packets over others based on user-defined criteria. When a packet is queued for transmission within a port, the rate at which it is processed depends on how the queue is configured and the amount of traffic present within other queues on the port. If a delay is necessary, packets are held in the queue until they are authorized for transmission.

Global Settings

There are two options for applying QoS information onto packets: the 802.1p Class of Service (CoS) priority field within the VLAN tag of tagged Ethernet frames, and Differentiated Services (DiffServ) Code Point (DSCP). Each port on the Switch can be configured to trust one of the packet fields (802.1p, DSCP or DSCP+802.1p). Packets that enter the Switch's port may carry no QoS information as well. If so, the Switch places such information into the packets before transmitting them to the next node. Thus, QoS information is preserved between nodes within the network and the nodes know which label to give each packet. A trusted field must exist in the packet for the mapping table to be of any use. When a port is configured as untrusted, it does not trust any incoming packet priority designations and uses the port default priority value instead to process the packet.

State:	Select whether QoS is enabled or disabled on the switch.
Scheduling Method:	<p>Selects the Strict Priority or WRR to specify the traffic scheduling method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict Priority - Specifies traffic scheduling based strictly on the queue priority. • WRR - Use the Weighted Round-Robin (WRR) algorithm to handle packets in priority classes of service. It assigns WRR weights to queues.
Trust Mode:	<p>Select which packet fields to use for classifying packets entering the Switch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSCP - Classify traffic based on the DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) tag value. • 1p-Classify traffic based on the 802.1p. The eight priority tags that are specified in IEEE802.qp are from 1 to 8.



Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

CoS Mapping

Use the Class of Service (CoS) Mapping feature to specify which internal traffic class to map to the corresponding CoS value. CoS allows you to specify which data packets have greater precedence when traffic is buffered due to congestion.

The screenshot shows a navigation menu on the left with the following items: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Global Settings, CoS Mapping (highlighted), DSCP Mapping, Port Settings, Bandwidth Control, Storm Control, Security, Monitoring, and Diagnostics. The main content area is titled "CoS Mapping" and contains a table with three columns: a checkbox, "CoS", and "Queue". The table has eight rows, each with a checkbox, a CoS value from 0 to 7, and a Queue value from 1 to 8. The first row has a dropdown menu showing "1". Below the table is an "Apply" button.

	CoS	Queue
<input type="checkbox"/>		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	8

Apply

CoS (Class of Service):	Displays the CoS priority tag values, where 0 is the lowest and 7 is the highest.
Queue:	Check the CoS priority tag box and select the Queue values for each CoS value in the provided fields. Eight traffic priority queues are supported and the field values are from 1-8, where one is the lowest priority and eight is the highest priority.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

DSCP Mapping

Use Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) Mapping feature to specify which internal traffic class to map to the corresponding DSCP values. DSCP Mapping increases the number of definable priority levels by reallocating bits of an IP packet for prioritization purposes.

DSCP Mapping	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	9

DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point):	Displays the packet's DSCP values, where 0 is the lowest and 10 is the highest.
Queue:	Check the CoS priority tag box and select the Queue values for each DSCP in the provided fields. Eight traffic priority queues are supported and the field values are from 1-8, where one is the lowest priority and eight is the highest priority.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Port Settings

From here, you can configure the QoS port settings for the Switch. Select a port you wish to set and choose a CoS value from the drop-down box. Next, Select to **Enable** or **Disable** the Trust setting to let any CoS packet be marked at ingress.

Port Settings			
	Port	CoS Value	Trust
<input type="checkbox"/>		0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	0	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	0	Enabled

Port:	Displays the ports for which the CoS parameters are defined.
CoS (Class of Service) Value:	Select the CoS priority tag values, where 0 is the lowest and 7 is the highest.
Trust:	Select Enable to trust any CoS packet marking at ingress and select Disable to not trust any CoS packet marking at ingress.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Bandwidth Control

The Bandwidth Control feature allows users to define the bandwidth settings for a specified port's Ingress Rate Limit and Egress Rate.

Bandwidth Control						
	Port	Ingress	Ingress Rate (kbps)	Egress	Egress Rate (kbps)	
<input type="checkbox"/>		Enabled	1000000	Enabled	1000000	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Disabled	Off	Disabled	Off	

Port:	Displays the ports for which the bandwidth settings are displayed.
Ingress:	Select to Enable or Disable ingress on the interface.
Ingress Rate:	Enter the ingress rate in kilobits per second. The Gigabit Ethernet ports have a maximum speed of 1000000 kilobits per second.
Egress:	Select from the drop down box to Enable or Disable egress on the interface .
Egress Rate:	Enter the egress rate in kilobits per second. The Gigabit Ethernet ports have a maximum speed of 1000000 kilobits per second.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Storm Control

Storm Control limits the amount of Broadcast, Unknown Multicast, and Unknown Unicast frames accepted and forwarded by the Switch. Storm Control can be enabled per port by defining the packet type and the rate that the packets are transmitted at. The Switch measures the incoming Broadcast, Unknown Multicast, and Unknown Unicast frames rates separately on each port, and discards the frames when the rate exceeds a user-defined rate.

Storm Control						
	Port	Status	Broadcast (kbps)	Unknown Multicast (kbps)	Unknown Unicast (kbps)	
<input type="checkbox"/>		Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-1000000,Enter 16*N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-1000000,Enter 16*N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-1000000,Enter 16*N	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Disabled	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	Off (10000)	

Port:	Displays the ports for which the Storm Control information is displayed.
Status:	Select whether Storm Control is Enabled or Disabled ingress on the interface.
Broadcast:	Enter the broadcast rate in kilobits per second. The Gigabit Ethernet ports have a maximum speed of 1000000 kilobits per second. If the rate of broadcast traffic ingress on the interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped.
Unknown Multicast:	Enter the Unknown Multicast rate in kilobits per second. The Gigabit Ethernet ports have a maximum speed of 1000000 kilobits per second. If the rate of broadcast traffic ingress on the interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped.
Unknown Unicast:	Enter the Unknown Unicast rate in kilobits per second. The Gigabit Ethernet ports have a maximum speed of 1000000 kilobits per second. If the rate of broadcast traffic ingress on the interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Security

802.1X

The IEEE 802.1X standard authentication uses the Radius (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service) protocol to validate users and provide a security standard for network access control. The user that wishes to be authenticated is called a supplicant. The actual server doing the authentication, typically a Radius server, is called the authentication server. The mediating device, such as a Switch, is called the authenticator. Clients connected to a port on the Switch must be authenticated by the Authentication Server (Radius) before accessing any services offered by the Switch on the LAN. Use a RADIUS server to authenticate users trying to access a network by relaying Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) packets between the Client and Server. This establishes the requirements needed for a protocol between the authenticator (the system that passes an authentication request to the authentication server) and the supplicant (the system that requests authentication), as well as between the authenticator and the authentication server.

Global Settings

When a supplicant is connected to a Switch port, the port issues an 802.1X authentication request to the attached the 802.1X supplicant. The supplicant replies with the given username and password and an authentication request is then passed to a configured Radius server. The authentication server's user database supports Extended Authentication Protocol (EAP), which allows particular guest VLAN memberships to be defined based on each individual user. After authorization, the port connected to the authenticated supplicant then becomes a member of the specified guest VLAN. When the supplicant is successfully authenticated, traffic is automatically assigned to the guest VLAN.

State:	Select whether authentication is Enabled or Disabled on the Switch.
Guest VLAN:	Select whether Guest VLAN is Enabled or Disabled on the Switch. The default is Disabled .
Guest VLAN ID:	Select the guest VLAN ID from the list of currently defined VLANs.

The screenshot shows a configuration menu on the left with options: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, 802.1x (expanded), Global Settings (selected), Port Settings, Authenticated Host, Radius Server, Access, Port Security, DoS, Monitoring, and Diagnostics. The main panel is titled 'Global Settings' and contains the '802.1x Global' section with the following settings: State is set to 'Enabled' (radio button selected), Guest VLAN is set to 'Enabled' (dropdown menu), and Guest VLAN ID is set to '2' (dropdown menu).

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Port Settings

The IEEE-802.1X port-based authentication provides a security standard for network access control with Radius servers and holds a network port disconnected until authentication is completed. With 802.1X port-based authentication, the supplicant provides the required credentials, such as user name, password, or digital certificate to the authenticator, and the authenticator forwards the credentials to the authentication server for verification to the guest VLAN. If the authentication server determines the credentials are valid, the supplicant is allowed to access resources located on the protected side of the network.

From here, you can configure the port settings as they relate to 802.1X. First, select the mode from the you wish to utilize from the drop-down box. Next, choose whether to **Enable** or **Disable** reauthentication for the port. Enter the time span that you wish to elapse for the Re-authentication period, Quiet Period, and Supplicant Period. After this, enter the max number of times you wish for the Switch to retransmit the EAP request. Finally, choose whether you wish to **Enable** or **Disable** the VLAN ID.

Port:	Displays the ports for which the 802.1X information is displayed.
Mode:	Select the Auto or Force_UnAuthorized or Force_Authorized mode from the list.
Re-authentication:	Select whether port reauthentication is Enabled or Disabled .
Re-authentication period:	Enter the time span in which the selected port is reauthenticated. The default is 3600 seconds.
Quiet Period:	Enter the number of the device that remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange. The default is 60 seconds.
Supplicant Period:	Enter the amount of time that lapses before an EAP request is resent to the supplicant. The default is 30 seconds.
Max Retry:	Enter the maximum number of times that the Switch retransmits an EAP request to the client before it times out the authentication session. The default is 2 times.
Guest VLAN ID:	Select whether guest VLAN ID is Enabled or Disabled .
Authorized Status:	Displays the authorized mode status.

Port Settings									
	Port	Mode	Reauthentication	Reauthentication period	Quiet Period	Supplicant Period	Max Retry	Authorized Status	Guest VLAN
<input type="checkbox"/>		Force_Authorized	Enabled	3600	60	30	2		Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Force_UnAuthorized	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled	Enabled	3600	60	30	2	AUTH_INITIALIZE	Enabled

Apply: Click **Apply** to update the system settings.

Authenticated Host

The Authenticated Host section displays the authenticated User Name, Port, Session Time, Authenticated Method, and Mac Address.



<ul style="list-style-type: none">SystemL2 FeatureVLANManagementACLQoSSecurity802.1x<ul style="list-style-type: none">Global SettingsPort SettingsAuthenticated HostRadius ServerAccess<ul style="list-style-type: none">Port SecurityDoSMonitoringDiagnostics	Authenticated Host				
	User Name	Port	Session Time	Authenticate Method	Mac Address

Radius Server

Radius proxy servers are used for centralized administration. Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users that connect and use a network service for greater convenience. Radius is a server protocol that runs in the application layer, using UDP as transport. The Network Switch with port-based authentication and all have a Radius client component that communicates with the Radius server. Clients connected to a port on the Switch must be authenticated by the Authentication Server before accessing services offered by the Switch on the LAN. Use a Radius server to authenticate users trying to access a network by relaying Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) packets between the Client and Server. The Radius server maintains a user database, which contains authentication information. The Switch passes information to the configured Radius server, which can authenticate a user name and password before authorizing use of the network.

Radius Server									
Index	Server IP	Authorized Port	Accounting Port	Key String	Timeout Reply	Retry	Server Priority	Dead Timeout	
	x.x.x.x	1812	1813	char : C	3	3	1	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

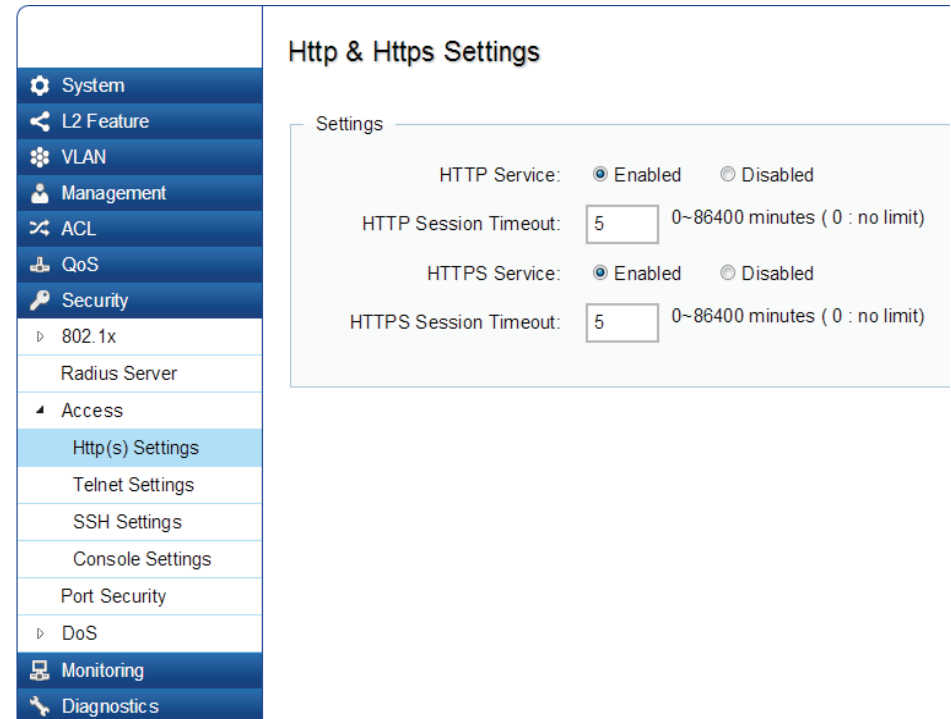
Index:	Displays the index for which RADIUS Server is displayed.
Server IP:	Enter the Radius Server IP address.
Authorized Port:	Enter the authorized port number. The default port is 1812.
Accounting Port:	Enter the name you wish to use to identify this Switch.
Key String:	Enter the Key String used for encrypting all Radius communication between the device and the Radius server.
Timeout Reply:	Enter the amount of time the device waits for an answer from the Radius Server before switching to the next server. The default value is 3.
Retry:	Enter the number of transmitted requests sent to the Radius server before a failure occurs. The default is 3.
Server Priority:	Enter the priority for the Radius server.
Dead Timeout:	Enter the amount of time that the Radius Server is bypassed for service requests. The default value is 0.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

Access

Http(s) Settings

The EnGenius Layer 2 PoE+ Switch provides a built-in browser interface that enables you to configure and manage the Switch via Hypertext Transfer Protocol (Http) and Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (Https) requests selectively to help prevent security breaches on the network. You can manage your HTTP and HTTPS settings for the Switch further by choosing the length of session timeouts for HTTP and HTTPS requests. Select whether to **Enable** or **Disable** the HTTP service and enter the HTTP Timeout session. Next, select whether to **Enable** or **Disable** the HTTPS service and enter the HTTPS timeout session for the Switch.

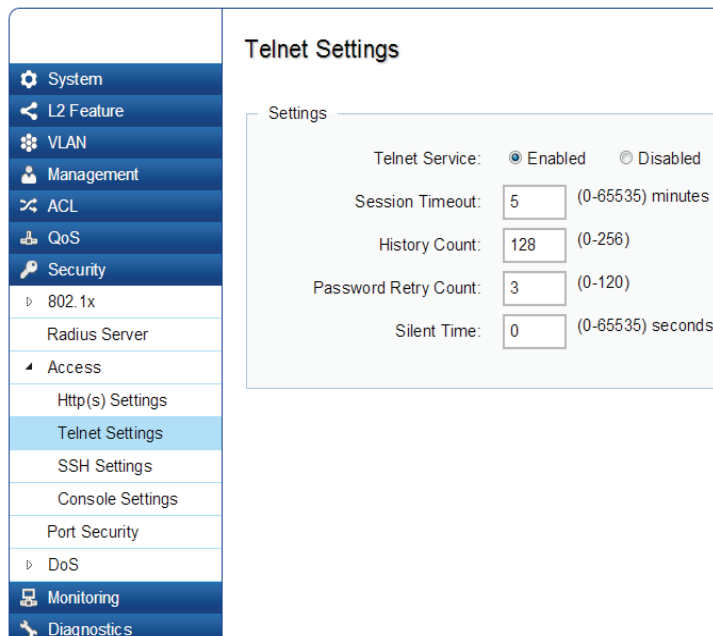


HTTP Service:	Select whether HTTP Service for the Switch is Enabled or Disabled . This is enabled by default.
HTTP Session Timeout:	Enter the amount of time that elapses before HTTP is timed out. The default is 5 minutes. The range is from 0-86400 minutes.
HTTPS Service:	Select whether the HTTP Service is Enabled or Disabled . This is disabled by default.
HTTPS Session Timeout:	Enter the amount of time that elapses before HTTPS is timed out. The default is 5 minutes. The range is from from 0-86400 minutes.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Telnet Settings

From here, you can configure and manage the Switch's Telnet protocol settings. The Telnet protocol is a standard internet protocol which enables terminals and applications to interface over the Internet with remote hosts by providing Command Line Interface (CLI) communication using a virtual terminal connection. This protocol provides the basic rules for making it possible to link a client to a command interpreter. The Telnet service for the Switch is enabled by default. Please note that for secure communication, it is better to use SSH over Telnet. To enable and configure SSH Settings, please refer to SSH Settings on the next page.



Telnet Service:	Select whether the Telnet Service is Enabled or Disabled . It is enabled by default.
Session Timeout:	Enter the amount of time that elapses before the Telnet Service is timed out. The default is 5 minutes. The range is from 0-65535 minutes.
History Count:	Enter the entry number for History of Telnet Service. The default is 128. The range is from 0-256.
Password Retry Count:	Enter the number of password request send to Telnet Service. The default is 3. The range is from 0-120.
Silent Time:	Enter the silent time for Telnet Service. The range is from 0-65535 seconds.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

SSH Settings

Secure Shell (SSH) is a cryptographic network protocol for secure data communication network services. SSH is a way of accessing the command line interface on the network Switch. The traffic is encrypted, so it is difficult to eavesdrop on as it creates a secure connection within an insecure network such as the internet. Even if an attacker was able to view the traffic, the data would be incomprehensible without the correct encryption key to decode it.

SSH Service:	Select whether SSH is Enabled or Disabled . This is disabled by default.
Session Timeout:	Enter the amount of time that elapses before the SSH Service is timed out. The default is 5 minutes. The range is from 0-65535 minutes.
History Count:	Enter the entry number for History of SSH Service. The default is 128. The range is from 0-256.
Password Retry Count:	Enter the number of password request sent to the SSH Service. The default is 3. The range is from 0-120.
Silent Time:	Enter the silent time for Telnet Service. The range is from 0-65535 seconds.

The screenshot shows a network management interface with a sidebar on the left containing various configuration categories. The 'SSH Settings' page is active, displaying the following configuration options:

- SSH Service:** Radio buttons for Enabled and Disabled.
- Session Timeout:** Input field with value 5, range (0-65535) minutes.
- History Count:** Input field with value 128, range (0-256).
- Password Retry Count:** Input field with value 3, range (0-120).
- Silent Time:** Input field with value 0, range (0-65535) seconds.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Console Settings

From here, you can configure the Console Service settings for the Switch.

The screenshot shows a network management interface with a left-hand navigation menu and a main configuration area. The navigation menu includes: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, 802.1x, Radius Server, Access, Http(s) Settings, Telnet Settings, SSH Settings, Console Settings (highlighted), Port Security, DoS, Monitoring, and Diagnostic s. The main area is titled "Console Settings" and contains a "Settings" section with four input fields: Session Timeout (5 minutes), History Count (128), Password Retry Count (3), and Silent Time (0 seconds).

Setting	Value	Range
Session Timeout	5	(0-65535) minutes
History Count	128	(0-256)
Password Retry Count	3	(0-120)
Silent Time	0	(0-65535) seconds

Session Timeout:	Enter the amount of time that elapses before Console Service is timed out. The default is 5 minutes. The range is from 0-65535 minutes.
History Count:	Enter the entry number for History of Console Service. The default is 128. The range is from 0-256.
Password Retry Count:	Enter the number of password requests to send to the Console Service. The default is 3. The range is from 0-120.
Silent Time:	Enter the silent time for Console Service. The range is from 0-65535 seconds.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Port Security

Network security can be increased by limiting access on a specific port to users with specific MAC addresses. Port Security prevents unauthorized device to the Switch prior to stopping auto-learning processing.

- System
- L2 Feature
- VLAN
- Management
- ACL
- QoS
- Security
 - 802.1x
 - Radius Server
 - Access
 - Port Security
 - DoS
- Monitoring
- Diagnostic s

Port Security

	Port	State	Max MAC Address
<input type="checkbox"/>		Enabled <input type="text" value="256"/>	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Disabled	256
<input type="checkbox"/>	15	Disabled	256

Max MAC Address:	Enter the maximum number of MAC Addresses that can be learned on the port. The range is from 1-256.
Port:	Displays the port for which the port security is defined.
State:	Select Enabled or Disabled for the port security feature for the selected port.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

DoS

DoS (Denial of Service) is used for classifying and blocking specific types of DoS attacks. From here, you can configure the Switch to monitor and block different types of attacks:

Global Settings

The screenshot shows the 'Global Settings' page for DoS configuration. On the left is a navigation menu with the following items: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, 802.1x, Radius Server, Access, Port Security, DoS (expanded), Global Settings (selected), Port Settings, Monitoring, and Diagnostic s. The main content area is titled 'Global Settings' and contains a 'DoS Global' section with the following settings:

- DMAC = SMAC: Enabled (dropdown)
- Land: Enabled (dropdown)
- Blat: >
- POD: Enabled (dropdown)
- Fragment Minimal Size: >
- Ping Max Size: >
- Smurf Attack: Enabled (dropdown)
- Netmask Length: 0 Bytes (0-32)
- TCP Attack Defense: >

DMAC = SMAC:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Land:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
UDP Blat:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
TCP Blat:	Select the Enabled or Disabled from the list.
POD:	Select the Enabled or Disable from the list.
Fragment Minimal Size:	Enter the minimal size.
IPv6 Min Fragment:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Bytes:	Enter the size of IPv6 packets. The range is from 0-65535.
ICMP Fragment:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

TCP-SYN(SPORT<1024)	Enabled	▼
Null Scan Attack	Enabled	▼
X-Mas Scan Attack	Enabled	▼
TCP SYN-FIN Attack	Enabled	▼
TCP SYN-RST Attack	Enabled	▼
TCP Fragment (Offset = 1)	Enabled	▼

DMAC = SMAC:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Land:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
UDP Blat:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
TCP Blat:	Select the Enabled or Disabled from the list.
POD:	Select the Enabled or Disable from the list.
Fragment Minimal Size:	Enter the minimal size.
IPv6 Min Fragment Bytes:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list. Enter the size of IPv6 packets. The range is from 0-65535.
ICMP Fragment:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Ping Max Size:	Enter the max ping size you wish to use.
IPv4 Ping Max Size:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
IPv6 Ping Max Size:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Ping Max Size Setting:	Enter the max ping size for the ping. The range is from 0-65535.
Smurf Attack:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Netmask Length:	Enter the length of the netmask. The range is from 0-32. TCP-SYN: Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
Null Scan Attack:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
X-Mas Scan Attack:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.
TCP SYN-FIN Attack:	Select Enabled or Disabled from the list.

Port Settings

From here you can configure the Port Settings for DoS for the Switch. Select from the drop down list whether you wish to **Enable** or **Disable** DoS Protection for the Switch.

Port Settings		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Port	DoS Protection
<input type="checkbox"/>		Enabled ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Disabled

Port:	Displays the port for which the DoS protection is defined.
DoS Protection:	Select Enabled or Disabled for the DoS Protection feature for the selected port.

Click **Apply** to save the changes to the system.

Monitoring

Port Statistics

The Port Statistics section displays a summary of all port traffic statistics regarding the monitoring features on the Switch.

Port Statistics											
	Port	RXByte	RXUcast	RXNUcast	RXDiscard	TXByte	TXUcast	TXNUcast	TXDiscard	RXMcast	RXBcast
<input type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	293607120	7291361	4435	0	2316208906	3834166	185525	0	3485	950
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	20691036	120320	31	0	49476661	120830	183638	0	20	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	24734298	112303	4	0	54290926	112872	188385	0	0	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	12953114	135883	449	0	269782374	175676	187949	0	232	217
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	27267088	177326	1159	0	340072982	255478	187232	0	27	1132
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	143035443	578577	1466	0	2272091437	1663295	187243	0	697	759
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	3757050220	8399854	58453	0	1247136382	6120385	129946	0	51290	7163
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	27227869	81480	498	0	57554662	76631	187898	0	323	175

Port:	Displays the port for which statistics are displayed.
RXByte:	Displays the number of all packets received on the port.
RXUcast:	Displays the number of Unicast packets received on the port.
RXNUcast:	Displays the number of Unicast packets received on the port.
RXDiscard:	Displays the number of received packets discarded on the port.
TXByte:	Displays the number of all packets transmitted on the port.
TXUcast:	Displays the number of Unicast packets transmitted on port.
TXNUcast:	Displays the number of Unicast packets transmitted on the port.
TXDiscard:	Displays the number of transmitted packets discarded on the port.
RXMcast:	Displays the number of Multicast packets received on the port.
RXBcast:	Displays the number of Broadcast packets received on the port.
TXMcast:	Displays the number of Multicast packets transmitted on the port.
TXBcast:	Displays the number of Broadcast packets transmitted on the port.

RMON

Remote Network Monitoring, or RMON is used for support monitoring and protocol analysis of LANS by enabling various network monitors and console systems to exchange network-monitoring data through the Switch.

Event List

The Event List defines RMON events on the Switch.

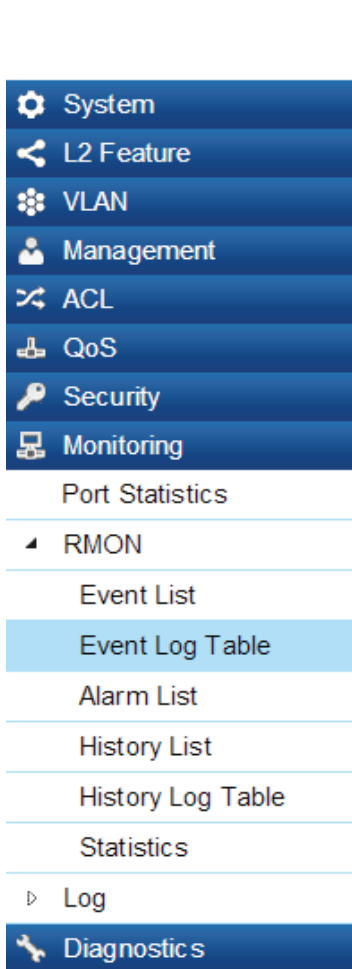
Index:	Enter the entry number for Event.
Event Type:	Select the event type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log - The event is a log entry. • SNMP Trap - The event is a trap. • Log & Trap - The event is both a log entry and a trap.
Community:	Enter the community to which the event belongs.
Description:	Displays the number of good broadcast packets received on the interface.
Last Time Sent:	Displays the time that event occurred. Owner: Enter the switch that defined the event.

Event List

Index	Event Type	Community	Description	Last Time Sent	Owner
1	SNMP Trap	public	2	(0) 0:00:00.00	3
<input type="text" value="1 ~ 65535"/>	<input type="text" value="Log"/>	<input type="text" value="public"/>	<input type="text" value="char : 0 ~ 127"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="char : 0 ~ 32"/>

Event Log Table

From here, you can view specific Event logs for the Switch. Choose an Event log you wish to view from the drop-down list.



Event Log Table

Select Event Index:

Event Log Table:	Select the index of the Event Log from the list.
-------------------------	--

Click the **Apply** button to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button to discard them.

Alarm List

You can configure Network alarms to occur when a network problem is detected. Choose your preferences for the alarm from the drop-down boxes.

Index	Sample Port	Sample Variable	Sample Interval	Sample Type	Rising Threshold	Falling Threshold	Rising Event	Falling Event	Owner
1	1	DropEvent	1~2	Absolute	0~214	0~214	1	1	chr



Index:	Enter the entry number for the History Log Table. Sample Port: Select the port from which the alarm samples were taken.
Sample Variable:	Select the variable of samples for the specified alarm sample.
Sample Interval:	Enter the alarm interval time.
Sample Type:	Select the sampling method for the selected variable and comparing the value against the thresholds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute - Compares the values with the thresholds at the end of the sampling interval. • Delta - Subtracts the last sampled value from the current value.
Rising Threshold:	Enter the rising number that triggers the rising threshold alarm.
Falling Threshold:	Enter the falling number that triggers the falling threshold alarm
Rising Event:	Enter the event number by the falling alarm are reported.
Falling Event:	Enter the event number by the falling alarms are reported.
Owner:	Enter the Switch that defined the alarm.

History List

The RMON History List screen contains information about samples of data taken from the ports.

Index	Sample Port	Bucket Requested	Interval	Owner		
1 ~ 65535	1	1 ~ 50	1 ~ 3600	char: 0 ~ 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Index:	Enter the entry number for the History Log Table.
Sample Port:	Select the port from which the history samples were taken.
Bucket Requested:	Enter the number of samples to be saved. The range is from 1- 50.
Interval:	Enter the time that samples are taken from the ports. The field range is from 1-3600.
Owner:	Enter the RMON user that requested the RMON information. The range is from 0-32 characters.

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

History Log Table


From here, you can view the History Index for History Logs on the Switch. Select a History Index to view from the drop-down box.

History Log Table:	Select the index for the History Log from the list.
---------------------------	---

- System
- L2 Feature
- VLAN
- Management
- ACL
- QoS
- Security
- Monitoring
- Port Statistics
- RMON
 - Event List
 - Event Log Table
 - Alarm List
 - History List
 - History Log Table
 - Statistics
- Log
- Diagnostics

History Log Table

Select History Index:

none 

Statistics

The Statistics page displays general information about the Switch in terms of its ports and packet transmissions.

Statistics														
Port	Drop Events	Octets	Pkts	Broadcast Pkts	Multicast Pkts	CRC Align Errors	Under Size Pkts	Over Size Pkts	Fragments	Jabbers	Collisions	Pkts 6 Octet		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	1646639275	8242085	960	3528	0	0	0	0	0	0	38241		
3	0	22783807	127978	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5845		
4	0	24758530	112680	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3311		
5	0	13136796	138371	219	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	2181		
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	0	27287442	178704	1149	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	7120		
8	0	145889896	583202	767	726	0	0	0	0	0	0	3808		
9	0	3830178858	8547484	7184	51840	0	0	0	0	0	0	92785		
10	0	27252174	82332	175	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	4890		

Port:	Select the specific port for which RMON statistics are displayed.
Drop Events:	Displays the number of dropped events that have occurred on the port.
Octets:	Displays the sample number from which the statistic taken.
Pkts:	Displays the number of octets received on the port.

Broadcast Pkts:	Displays the number of good broadcast packets received on the port. This number does not include Multicast packets.
Multicast Pkts:	Displays the number of good Multicast packets received on the port.
CRC & Align Errors:	Displays the number of CRC and Align errors that have occurred on the port.
Undersize Pkts:	Displays the number of undersized packets (less than 64 octets) received on the port.
Oversize Pkts:	Displays the number of oversized packets (over 1518 octets) received on the port.
Fragments:	Displays the number of fragments received on the port.
Jabbers:	Displays the total number of received packets that were longer than 1518 octets.
Collisions:	Displays the number of collisions received on the port.
Pkts of 64 Octets:	Displays the number of 64-byte frames received on the port.
Pkts of 65 to 127 Octets:	Displays the number of 65 to 127 byte packets received on the port.
Pkts of 128 to 255 Octets:	Displays the number of 128 to 255 byte packets received on the port.
Pkts of 256 to 511 Octets:	Displays the number of 256 to 511 byte packets received on the port.
Pkts of 512 to 1023 Octets:	Displays the number of 512 to 1023 byte packets received on the port.
Pkts of 1024 to 1522 Octets:	Displays the number of 1024 to 1522 byte packets received on port.

Log

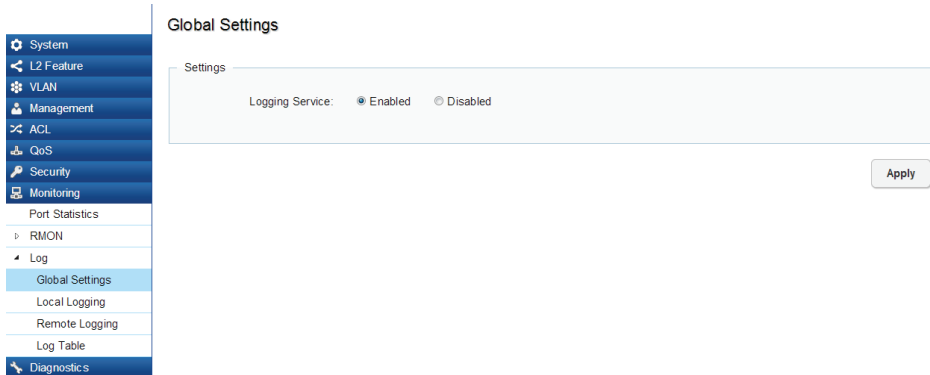
The Syslog Protocol allows devices to send event notification messages in response to events, faults, or errors occurring on the platform as well as changes in configuration or other occurrences across an IP network to syslog servers. It then collects the event messages, providing powerful support for users to monitor network operation and diagnose malfunctions. A Syslog-enabled device can generate a syslog message and send it to a Syslog server.

Syslog is defined in RFC 3164. The RFC defines the packet format, content, and system log related information of Syslog messages. Each Syslog message has a facility and severity level. The Syslog facility identifies a file in the Syslog server. Refer to the documentation of your Syslog program for details. The following table describes the Syslog severity levels.

Code	Severity	Description	General Description
0	Emergency	System is unusable	A emergency condition usually affecting multiple apps/servers/sites. Direct Attention is required.
1	Alert	Actions must be taken immediately	Should be corrected immediately. Notify staff who can fix the problem promptly.
2	Critical	Critical conditions	Should be corrected immediately, but indicates failure in a secondary system.
3	Error	Error conditions	Non-urgent failures, these should be relayed to developers or admins; each item should be resolved promptly.
4	Warning	Warning conditions	Warning message that indicates an error will occur if action is not taken.
5	Notice	Normal but significant conditions	Events that are unusual but not error inducing. No immediate action required.
6	Informational	Informational message	Normal operational status may be gained for reporting procedures.
7	Debug	Debug-level messages	Information useful to developers for debugging applications.

Global Settings

From here, you can **Enable** or **Disable** the Log settings for the Switch.



Logging Service:	Use the radio buttons to enable or disable the system log.
Global Logs:	Select whether to Enable or Disable the Switch's global logs for Cache, File, and Server Log.

Apply: Click **APPLY** to update the system settings.

Local Logging:

From here, you can discover the paths that a packet takes to a destination.

The Switch supports log output to two directions: **Flash** and **RAM**. The information stored in the system's Flash log will be lost after the Switch is rebooted or powered off, whereas the information stored in the system's RAM will be kept effective even if the Switch is rebooted or powered off.

Target:	The method for saving the switch log, to Flash, RAM or both.
Flash:	Log erased after reboot or power off
RAM:	Log stored in RAM. Will only be erased after system reset.
Severity Level:	Refer to severity level table.



Logs with the selected severity level and all logs of greater severity are sent to the host. For example, if you select **Error**, the logged messages include **Error**, **Critical**, **Alert**, and **Emergency**.

Target:	Select Yes or No from the list. If the device is not functioning properly, an emergency log message is saved to the specified logging location.
EMERG:	Select Yes or No from the list. If the Switch is not functioning properly, an emergency log message is saved to the specified logging location.
ALERT:	Select Yes or No from the list. If there is a serious Switch malfunction, then all Switch features are down.
CRIT:	Select Yes or No from the list. A critical log is saved if a critical Switch malfunction occurs.
ERROR:	Select Yes or No from the list. If triggered, a device error has occurred.
WARNING:	Select Yes or No from the list. The device is functioning, but an operational problem has occurred.
NOTICE:	Select Yes or No from the list. This will provide information about the Switch.
INFO:	Select Yes or No from the list. This will provide information about the Switch.
DEBUG:	Select whether the Yes or No from the list. This will provide a debugging message.

- System
- L2 Feature
- VLAN
- Management
- ACL
- QoS
- Security
- Monitoring
 - Port Statistics
 - RMON
 - Log
 - Global Settings
 - Local Logging
 - Remote Logging
 - Log Table
- Diagnostics

Local Logging

Target	EMERG	ALERT	CRIT	ERROR	WARNING	NOTICE	INFO	DEBUG	
RAM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	✓ ✕
Flash	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.



Remote Logging:

From here, you can discover the paths that a packet takes to a destination. Remote logging enables the Switch to send system logs to the Log Server. The Log Server helps to centralize system logs from various devices such as Access Points so that the user can monitor and manage the whole network. Click the **Add** button and select the severity level of events you wish to log.

IP/Hostname	Server Port	EMERG	ALERT	CRIT	ERROR	WARNING	NOTICE	INFO	DEBUG	Facility		
char: 1 - 30	514	N	N	N	N	No	N	N	N	I	✓	✕

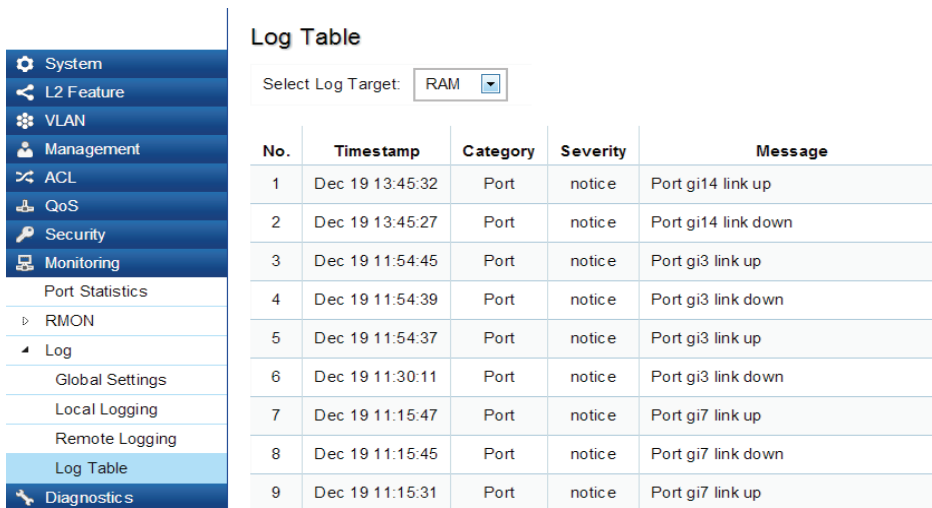
IP/Hostname:	Specify the IP address or host name of the host configured for the Syslog.
Server Port:	Specify the port on the host to which Syslog messages are sent. The default port is 514.
Severity Level:	Refer to severity level table on page 25 or 27. Logs with the selected severity level and all logs of greater severity are sent to the host. For example, if you select Error, the logged messages include Error, Critical, Alert, and Emergency
Facility:	The log facility is used to separate out log messages by application or by function, allowing you to send logs to different files in the syslog server. Use the drop-down menu to select local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local6, or local7.

IP/Hostname	Server Port	EMERG	ALERT	CRIT	ERROR	WARNING	NOTICE	INFO	DEBUG	Facility		
char: 1 - 30	514	N	N	N	N	No	N	N	N	I	✓	✕

Click the **Apply** button  to accept the changes or the **Cancel** button  to discard them.

Log Table:

From here, users can view and delete the history log. Select the Log Target you wish to view from the drop-down box.



The screenshot shows a network management interface. On the left is a navigation menu with the following items: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, Port Statistics, RMON, Log, Global Settings, Local Logging, Remote Logging, Log Table (highlighted), and Diagnostics. The main area is titled "Log Table" and contains a "Select Log Target:" dropdown menu set to "RAM". Below this is a table with the following data:

No.	Timestamp	Category	Severity	Message
1	Dec 19 13:45:32	Port	notice	Port gi14 link up
2	Dec 19 13:45:27	Port	notice	Port gi14 link down
3	Dec 19 11:54:45	Port	notice	Port gi3 link up
4	Dec 19 11:54:39	Port	notice	Port gi3 link down
5	Dec 19 11:54:37	Port	notice	Port gi3 link up
6	Dec 19 11:30:11	Port	notice	Port gi3 link down
7	Dec 19 11:15:47	Port	notice	Port gi7 link up
8	Dec 19 11:15:45	Port	notice	Port gi7 link down
9	Dec 19 11:15:31	Port	notice	Port gi7 link up

No.:	A counter incremented whenever an entry to the Switch's history log is made. It displays the last entry (highest sequence number) first.
Timestamp:	Displays the time of the log entry.
Category:	Displays the category of the history log entry. for example, If the name of a VLAN group is changed, the category will display "VLAN". If a device is connected to the Switch, the category will display "Port".
Severity:	Displays the level of severity of the log entry. Messages are assigned a severity code.
Message:	Displays text describing the event that triggered the history log entry.

Click **CLEAR** to clear the buffered log in the memory.

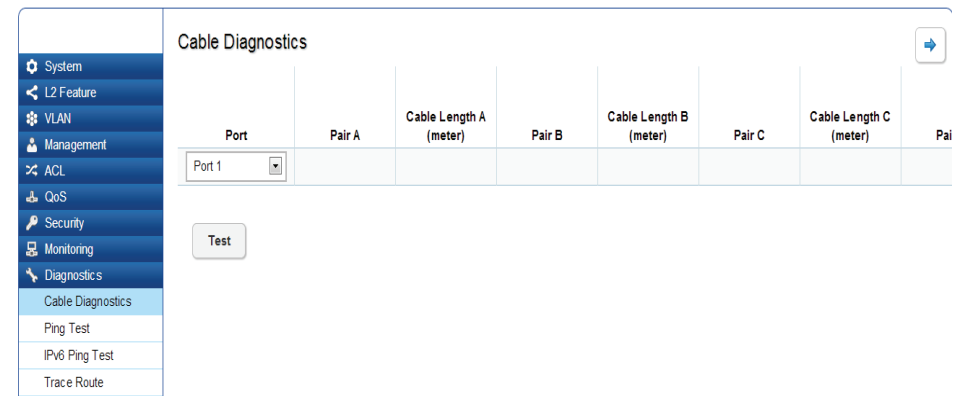
Diagnostics

Cable Diagnostics

Cable Diagnostics helps you to detect whether your cable has connectivity problems provides information about where errors have occurred in the cable. The tests use Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) technology to test the quality of a copper cable attached to a port. TDR detects a cable fault by sending a signal through the cable and reading the signal that is reflected back. All or part of the signal is reflected back either by cable defects or by the end of the cable when an issue is present. Cables are tested when the ports are in the down state, with the exception of the cable length test.

To verify accuracy of the test, it is recommended that you run multiple tests in case of a test fault or user error.

Port:	Select the port to which the cable is connected. Pair (A, B, C, and D): Displays the cable test results. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open - A cable is not connected to the port.• OK - A cable is connected to the port.
Cable Length (A, B, C, and D):	Displays the approximate cable length.



Click **Test** to perform the cable tests for the selected port.

Ping Test

The Packet Internet Groper (Ping)Test allows you to verify connectivity to remote hosts. The Ping test operates by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) request packets to the tested host and waits for an ICMP response. In the process it measures the time from transmission to reception and records any packet loss. Send a ping request to a specified IPv4 address. Check whether the Switch can communicate with a particular network host before testing.

Ping Test

Ping Test Settings

IP Address: (x.x.x.x or hostname)

Count: (1 - 5 | Default : 4)

Interval (in sec): (1 - 5 | Default : 1)

Size (in bytes): (8 - 5120 | Default : 56)

Result:

Ping Test Settings

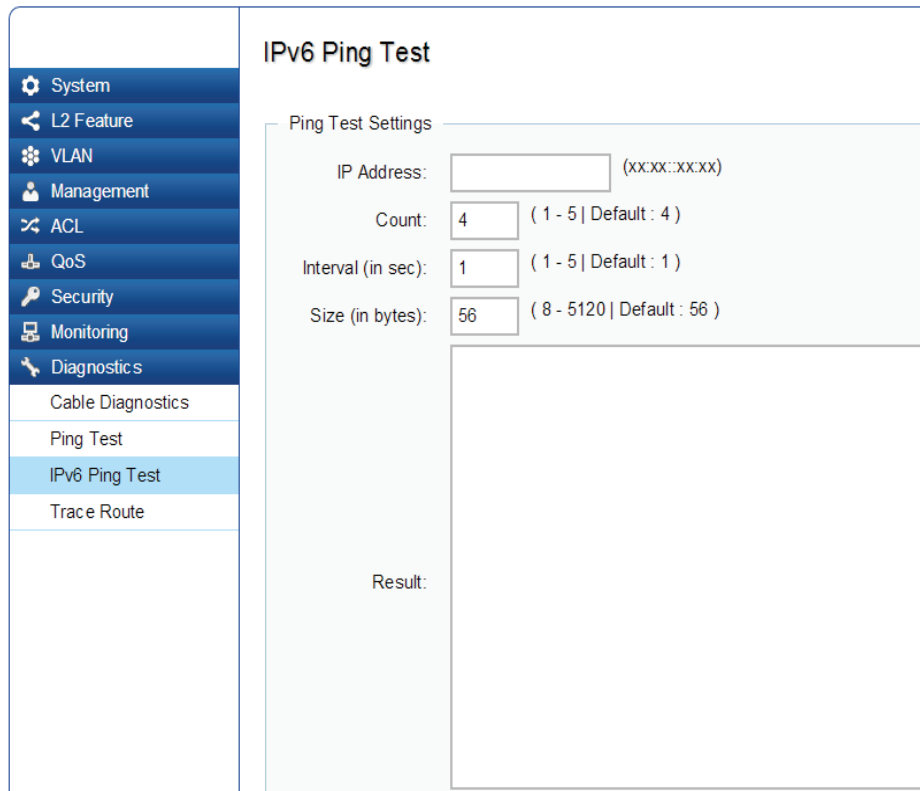
You can vary the test parameters by entering the data in the appropriate boxes. To verify accuracy of the test, it is recommended that you run multiple tests in case of a test fault or user error.

IP address:	Enter the IP address or the host name of the station you want the Switch to ping to.
Count:	Enter the number of ping to send. The range is from 1-5 and the default is 1.
Interval:	Enter the number of seconds between pings sent. The range is from 1-5 and the default is 4.
Size:	Enter the size of ping packet to send. The range is from 8-5120 and the default is 56.
Result:	Displays the Ping Test results.

Click **Test** to perform the ping tests.

IPv6 Ping Test

Send a ping request to a specified IPv6 address. Check whether the Switch can communicate with a particular network host before testing.



You can vary the test parameters by entering the data in the appropriate boxes. To verify accuracy of the test, it is recommended that you run multiple tests in case of a test fault or user error.

IP address:	Enter the IPv6 address or the host name of the station you want the Switch to ping to.
Count:	Enter the number of pings to send. The range is from 1-5 and the default is 1.
Interval:	Enter the number of seconds between pings sent. The range is from 1-5 and the default is 4.
Size:	Enter the size of ping packet you wish to send. The range is from 8-5120 and the default is 56.
Result:	Displays the ping test results.

Click **Test** to perform the ping tests.

Trace Route

The traceroute feature is used to discover the routes that packets take when traveling to their destination. It will list all the routers it passes through until it reaches its destination, or fails to reach the destination and is discarded. In testing, it will tell you how long each hop from router to router takes via the trip time of the packets it sends and receives from each successive host in the route.

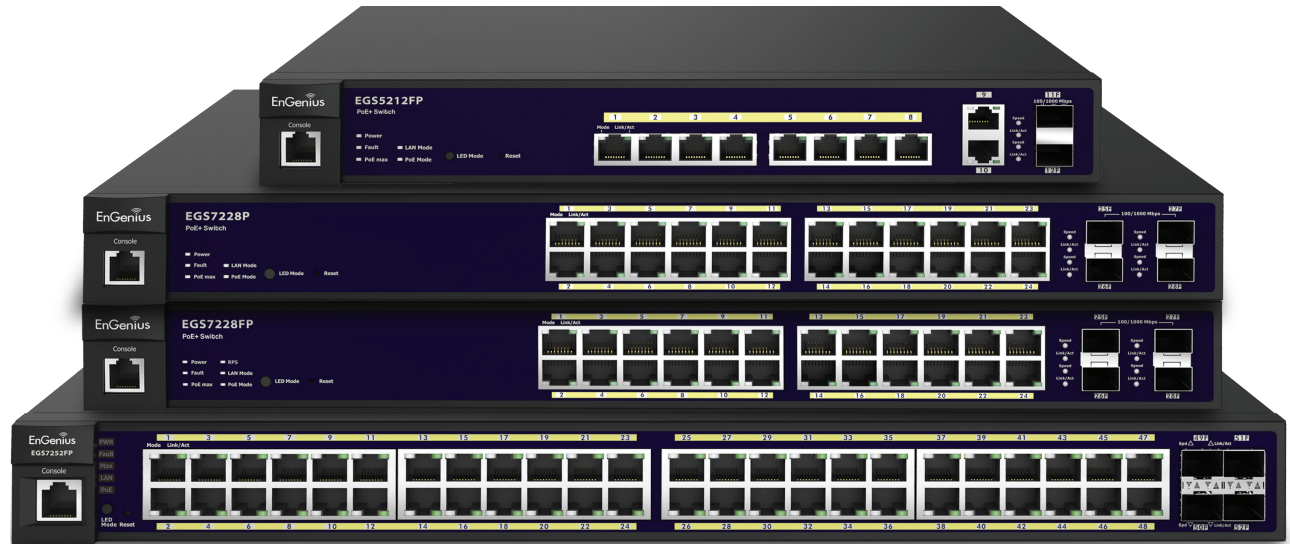
IP address:	Enter the IP address or the host name of the station you wish the Switch to ping to.
Max Hop:	Enter the maximum number of hops. The range is from 2-255 and the default is 30.
Result:	Displays the trace route results.

Click **Test** to initiate the trace route.

The screenshot shows a network management interface with a sidebar on the left containing a menu of options: System, L2 Feature, VLAN, Management, ACL, QoS, Security, Monitoring, Diagnostics, Cable Diagnostics, Ping Test, IPv6 Ping Test, and Trace Route. The 'Trace Route' option is selected and highlighted in blue. The main content area is titled 'Trace Route' and contains a 'Trace Route Settings' section with two input fields: 'IP Address:' with a text box and '(x.x.x.x or hostname)' label, and 'Max Hop:' with a numeric input box containing '30' and '(2 - 255 | Default : 30)' label. Below the settings is a large empty box labeled 'Result:'.

Chapter 3

Maintenance




Maintenance

Maintenance functions are available from the maintenance bar. Maintenance functions include: saving configuration settings, upgrading firmware, resetting the configuration to factory default standards, rebooting the device, and logging out of the interface.


The following represents the Maintenance Menu bar:



Saving Configurations


 **Important:** You must save any setting changes before rebooting. Failure to save results in loss of new configuration changes.

Follow this procedure to save the configuration,


1. Click  to save the entire configuration changes you have made to the device to Switch.
2. Click **OK**.



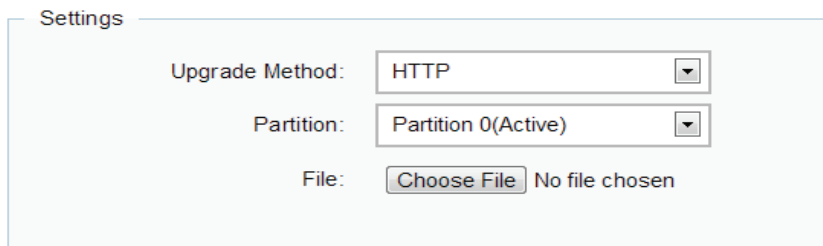
Upgrading

 **WARNING!** Backup your configuration information before upgrading to prevent loss of settings information.

Follow this procedure to upgrade the Firmware.

1. Click  to start upgrading.
1. Click **Choose File**. When a window opens, browse to the location of your new Firmware.

Firmware Upgrade




The screenshot shows a 'Settings' window for a firmware upgrade. It contains three fields: 'Upgrade Method' with a dropdown menu set to 'HTTP', 'Partition' with a dropdown menu set to 'Partition 0(Active)', and 'File' with a 'Choose File' button and the text 'No file chosen'.


- 3.
4. A prompt will display to confirm the Firmware Upgrade. Click **OK** and follow the on-screen instructions to complete the Firmware Upgrade.

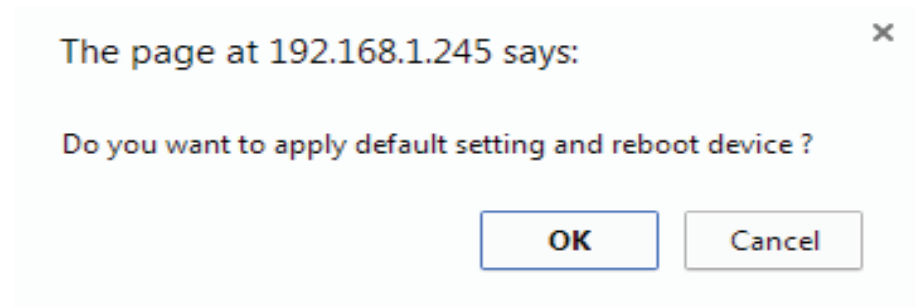
Note: The Upgrade process may require a few minutes to complete. It is advised to clear your browser cache after upgrading your Switch's firmware.

Resetting

 **WARNING!** The Reset function will delete all configuration information from the current device. Backup your information before starting this procedure.

Follow this procedure to reset the Switch back to factory default settings.


1. Click  to start the reset process.
2. When a prompt displays, click **OK** to confirm the reset or **Cancel** to quit the procedure.

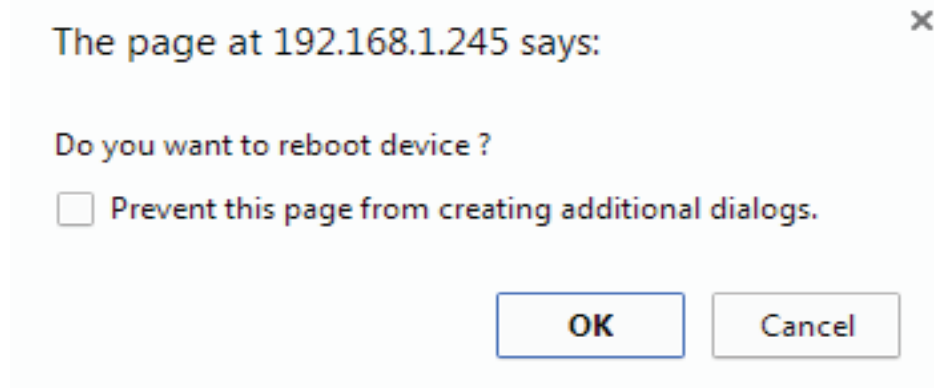


The screenshot shows a dialog box with the title 'The page at 192.168.1.245 says:'. The main text reads 'Do you want to apply default setting and reboot device?'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

Rebooting


Follow this procedure to reboot the Switch.

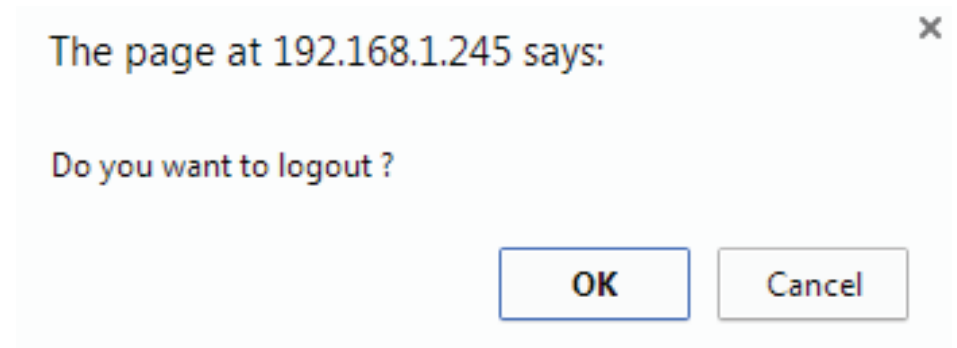
1. Click  to start the reboot process.
2. When a prompt displays, click **OK** to confirm the reboot process or **Cancel** to quit the procedure.



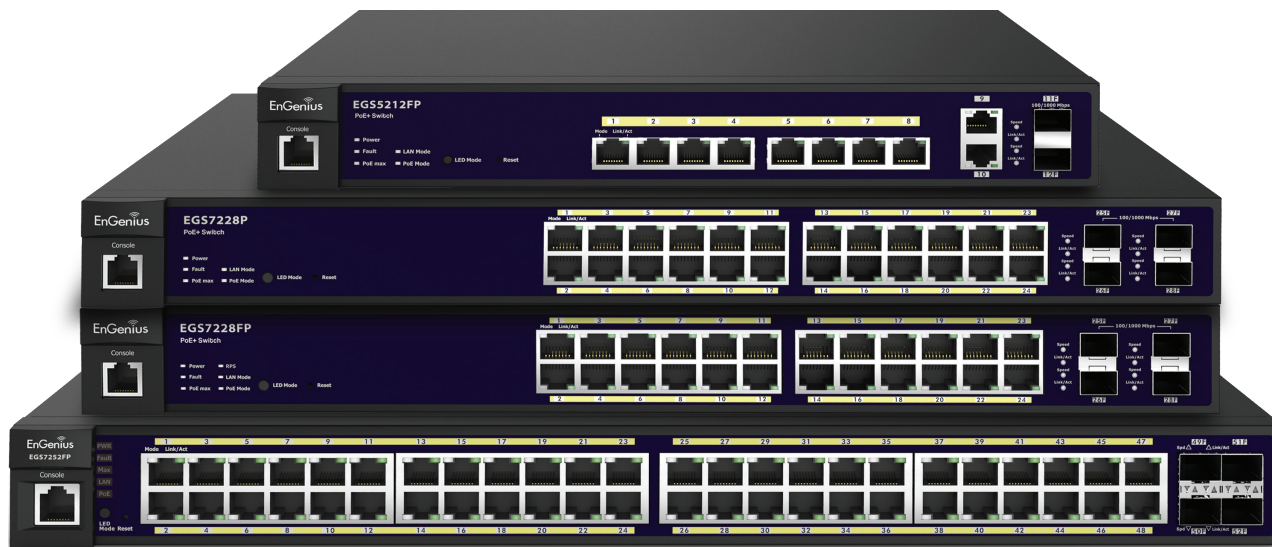
Logging Out

Follow this procedure to log out the current profile from the user interface.

1. Click  to log out of the menu.
2. When a prompt shows, click **OK** to confirm logging out or **Cancel** to quit the procedure.



Appendix



Quick Reference Guide

Hardware Specifications					
Model		EGS5212FP	EGS7228P	EGS7228FP	EGS7252FP
Connectors	Gigabit RJ45 Ports	10	24	24	48
	Gigabit SFP Ports	2	4	4	4
	Console Port	1	1	1	1
PoE Features	Standard	IEEE802.3af/at (max 30w per port)			
	PoE Ports	8	24	24	48
	Total PoE Budget	130 W	185 W	370 W	740 W
Power Supply		100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz			
Environment		Operating Temperature: 32° F~122° F, 0° F -C~50° C Storage Temperature: -40° F~158° F, -40° C~70° C Operating Humidity: 10%~90% (non-condensing) Storage Humidity: 5%~90% (non-condensing)			
Dimensions		330 x 230 x 44mm (13 x 9 x 1.73 inches)	440 x 260 x 44mm (17.3 x 10.2 x 1.73 inches)	440 x 310 x 44mm (17.3 x 12.2 x 1.73 inches)	440 x 410 x 44mm (17.3 x 16.1 x 1.73 inches)



WARNING!

This switch should be connected only to PoE networks without routing to the outside plant.

Appendix A

Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

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 the 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 of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into 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.



WARNING!

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Radiation Exposure Statement



WARNING! This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance of 23cm between the radiator & your body.

Appendix B - IC Interference Statement

Industry Canada Statement

This device complies with RSS-210 of the Industry Canada Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Ce dispositif est conforme à la norme CNR-210 d'Industrie Canada applicable aux appareils radio exempts de licence. Son fonctionnement est sujet aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) le dispositif ne doit pas produire de brouillage préjudiciable, et (2) ce dispositif doit accepter tout brouillage reçu, y compris un brouillage susceptible de provoquer un fonctionnement indésirable.

FOR MOBILE DEVICE USAGE

Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

Pour l'utilisation de dispositifs mobiles)

Déclaration d'exposition aux radiations:

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements IC établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec un minimum de 20cm de distance entre la source de rayonnement et votre corps.

Appendix C - CE Interference Statement

Europe - EU Declaration of Conformity

This device complies with the essential requirements of the R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC. The following test methods have been applied in order to prove presumption of conformity with the essential requirements of the R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC:

- **EN60950-1**
Safety of Information Technology Equipment
- **EN50385**
Generic standard to demonstrate the compliance of electronic and electrical apparatus with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz - 300 GHz)
- **EN 300 328**
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband Transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using spread spectrum modulation techniques; Harmonized EN covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive
- **EN 301 893**
Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 5 GHz high performance RLAN; Harmonized EN covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive
- **EN 301 489-1**
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 1: Common technical requirements
- **EN 301 489-17**
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 17: Specific conditions for 2,4 GHz wideband transmission systems and 5 GHz high performance RLAN equipment

This device is a 5GHz wideband transmission system (transceiver), intended for use in all EU member states and EFTA countries, except in France and Italy where restrictive use applies.

In Italy the end-user should apply for a license at the national spectrum authorities in order to obtain authorization to use the device for setting up outdoor radio links and/or for supplying public access to telecommunications and/or network services.

This device may not be used for setting up outdoor radio links in France and in some areas the RF output power may be limited to 10 mW EIRP in the frequency range of 2454 – 2483.5 MHz. For detailed information the end-user should contact the national spectrum authority in France.

CE 0560

Česky [Czech]	[Jméno výrobce] tímto prohlašuje, že tento [typ zařízení] je ve shodě se základními požadavky a dalšími příslušnými ustanoveními směrnice 1999/5/ES.
Dansk [Danish]	Undertegnede [fabrikantens navn] erklærer herved, at følgende udstyr [udstyrets typebetegnelse] overholder de væsentlige krav og øvrige relevante krav i direktiv 1999/5/EF.
Deutsch [German]	Hiermit erkläre [Name des Herstellers], dass sich das Gerät [Gerätetyp] in Übereinstimmung mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den übrigen einschlägigen Bestimmungen der Richtlinie 1999/5/EG befindet.
Eesti [Estonian]	Käesolevaga kinnitab [tootja nimi = name of manufacturer] seadme [seadme tüüp = type of equipment] vastavust direktiivi 1999/5/EÜ põhinõuetele ja nimetatud direktiivist tulenevatele teistele asjakohastele sätetele.
English	Hereby, [name of manufacturer], declares that this [type of equipment] is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.
Español [Spanish]	Por medio de la presente [nombre del fabricante] declara que el [clase de equipo] cumple con los requisitos esenciales y cualesquiera otras disposiciones aplicables o exigibles de la Directiva 1999/5/CE.
Ελληνική [Greek]	ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ [name of manufacturer] ΔΗΛΩΝΕΙ ΟΤΙ [type of equipment] ΣΥΜΜΟΡΦΩΝΕΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΣ ΟΥΣΙΩΔΕΙΣ ΑΠΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΛΟΙΠΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΑΣ 1999/5/ΕΚ.

Français [French]	Par la présente [nom du fabricant] déclare que l'appareil [type d'appareil] est conforme aux exigences essentielles et aux autres dispositions pertinentes de la directive 1999/5/CE.
Italiano [Italian]	Con la presente [nome del costruttore] dichiara che questo [tipo di apparecchio] è conforme ai requisiti essenziali ed alle altre disposizioni pertinenti stabilite dalla direttiva 1999/5/CE.
Latviski [Latvian]	Ar šo [name of manufacturer / izgatavotāja nosaukums] deklarē, ka [type of equipment / iekārtas tips] atbilst Direktīvas 1999/ 5/EK būtiskajām prasībām un citiem ar to saistītajiem noteikumiem.
Lietuvių [Lithuanian]	Šiuo [manufacturer name] deklaruoja, kad šis [equipment type] atitinka esminius reikalavimus ir kitas 1999/5/EB Direktyvos nuostatas.
Nederlands [Dutch]	Hierbij verklaart [naam van de fabrikant] dat het toestel [type van toestel] in overeenstemming is met de essentiële eisen en de andere relevante bepalingen van richtlijn 1999/5/EG.
Malti [Maltese]	Hawnhekk, [isem tal-manifattur], jiddikjara li dan [il-mudal tal-prodott] jikkonforma mal-ħtiġijiet essenzjali u ma provvedimenti oħrajn relevanti li hemm fid-Dirrettiva 1999/5/EC.
Magyar [Hungarian]	Alulírott, [gyártó neve] nyilatkozom, hogy a [... típus] megfelel a vonatkozó alapvető követelményeknek és az 1999/5/EC irányelv egyéb előírásainak.
Polski [Polish]	Niniejszym [nazwa producenta] oświadczam, że [nazwa wyrobu] jest zgodny z zasadniczymi wymogami oraz pozostałymi stosownymi postanowieniami Dyrektywy 1999/5/EC.
Português [Portuguese]	[Nome do fabricante] declara que este [tipo de equipamento] está conforme com os requisitos essenciais e outras disposições da Directiva 1999/5/CE.
Slovensko [Slovenian]	[Ime proizvajalca] izjavlja, da je ta [tip opreme] v skladu z bistvenimi zahtevami in ostalimi relevantnimi določili direktive 1999/5/ES.
Slovensky [Slovak]	[Meno výrobcu] týmto vyhlasuje, že [typ zariadenia] spĺňa základné požiadavky a všetky príslušné ustanovenia Smernice 1999/5/ES.
Suomi [Finnish]	[Valmistaja = manufacturer] vakuuttaa täten että [type of equipment = laitteen tyyppimerkintä] tyyppinen laite on direktiivin 1999/5/EY oleellisten vaatimusten ja sitä koskevien direktiivin muiden ehtojen mukainen.
Svenska [Swedish]	Härmed intygar [företag] att denna [utrustningstyp] står i överensstämmelse med de väsentliga egenskapskrav och övriga relevanta bestämmelser som framgår av direktiv 1999/5/EG.