

# Web Management Guide

## (GTL-2091)



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# Chapter 1 HTTP Switch Configuration

## 1.1 HTTP Configuration

Switch configuration can be conducted not only through command lines and SNMP but also through Web browser. The switches support the HTTP configuration, the abnormal packet timeout configuration, and so on.

### 1.1.1 Choosing the Prompt Language

Up to now, switches support two languages, that is, English and Chinese, and the two languages can be switched over through the following command.

Command	Purpose
ip http language {chinese   english}	Sets the prompt language of Web configuration to <b>Chinese</b> or <b>English</b> .

### 1.1.2 Setting the HTTP Port

Generally, the HTTP port is port 80 by default, and users can access a switch by entering the IP address directly; however, switches also support users to change the service port and after the service port is changed you have to use the IP address and the changed port to access switches. For example, if you set the IP address and the service port to **192.168.1.3** and **1234** respectively, the HTTP access address should be changed to **http:// 192.168.1.3:1234**. You'd better not use other common protocols' ports so that access collision should not happen. Because the ports used by a lot of protocols are hard to remember, you'd better use port IDs following port 1024.

Command	Purpose
ip http port { portNumber }	Sets the HTTP port.

### 1.1.3 Enabling the HTTP Service

Switches support to control the HTTP access. Only when the HTTP service is enabled can HTTP exchange happen between switch and PC and, when the HTTP service is closed, HTTP exchange stops.

Command	Purpose
ip http server	Enables the HTTP service.
ip http {timeout}	Configures the timeout time of HTTP abnormal packets.

### 1.1.4 Setting the HTTP Access Mode

You can access a switch through two access modes: HTTP access and HTTPS access, and you can use the following command to set the access mode to **HTTP**.

Command	Purpose
ip http http-access enable	Sets the HTTP access mode.

### 1.1.5 Setting the Maximum Number of VLAN Entries on Web Page

A switch supports at most 4094 VLANs and in most cases Web only displays parts of VLANs, that is, those VLANs users want to see. You can use the following command to set the maximum number of VLANs. The default maximum number of VLANs is 100.

Command	Purpose
ip http web max-vlan { <i>max-vlan</i> }	Sets the maximum number of VLAN entries displayed in a web page.

### 1.1.6 Setting the Maximum Number of Multicast Entries Displayed on a Web Page

A switch supports at most 100 multicast entries. You can run the following command to set the maximum number of multicast entries and Web then shows these multicast entries. The default maximum number of multicast entries is 15.

Command	Purpose
ip http web igmp-groups { <i>igmp-groups</i> }	Sets the maximum number of multicast entries displayed in a web page.

## 1.2 HTTPS Configuration

In order to improve the security of communications, switches support not only the HTTP protocol but also the HTTPS protocol. HTTPS is a security-purposed HTTP channel and it is added to the SSL layer under HTTP.

### 1.2.1 Setting the HTTP Access Mode

You can run the following command to set the access mode to **HTTPS**.

Command	Purpose
ip http ssl-access enable	Sets the HTTPS access mode.

### 1.2.2 It is used to set the HTTPS port.

As the HTTP port, HTTPS has its default service port, port 443, and you also can run the following command to change its service port. It is recommended to use those ports following port 1024 so as to avoid collision with other protocols' ports.

Parameter	Remarks
ip http secure-port { <i>portNumber</i> }	Sets the HTTPS port.

# Chapter 2 Configuration Preparation

## 2.1 Accessing the Switch Through HTTP

When accessing the switch through Web, please make sure that the applied browser complies with the following requirements:

- HTML of version 4.0
- HTTP of version 1.1
- JavaScript™ of version 1.5

What's more, please ensure that the main program file, running on a switch, supports Web access and your computer has already connected the network in which the switch is located.

### 2.1.1 Initially Accessing the Switch

When the switch is initially used, you can use the Web access without any extra settings:

1. Modify the IP address of the network adapter and subnet mask of your computer to 192.168.1.2 and 255.255.255.0 respectively.
2. Open the Web browser and enter 192.168.1.1 in the address bar. It is noted that 192.168.1.1 is the default management address of the switch.
3. If the Internet Explorer browser is used, you can see the dialog box in figure 1. Both the original username and the password are “admin”



Figure 1: ID checkup of WEB login

4. After successful authentication, the systematic information about the switch will appear on the IE browser.

## 2.1.2 Upgrading to the Web-Supported Version

If your switch is upgraded to the Web-supported version during its operation and the switch has already stored its configuration files, the Web visit cannot be directly applied on the switch. Perform the following steps one by one to enable the Web visit on the switch:

1. Connect the console port of the switch with the accessory cable, or telnet to the management address of the switch through the computer.
2. Enter the global configuration mode of the switch through the command line, the DOS prompt of which is similar to "Console\_config#".
3. If the management address of the switch is not configured, please create the VLAN interface and configure the IP address.
4. Enter the **ip http server** command in global configuration mode and start the Web service.
5. Run **username** to set the username and password of the switch. For how to use this command, refer to the "Security Configuration" section in the user manual.

After the above-mentioned steps are performed, you can enter the address of the switch in the Web browser to access the switch.

6. Enter **write** to store the current configuration to the configuration file.

## 2.2 Accessing a Switch Through Secure Links

The data between the WEB browser and the switch will not be encrypted if you access a switch through common HTTP. To encrypt these data, you can use the secure links, which are based on the secure sockets layer, to access the switch.

To do this, you should follow the following steps:

1. Connect the console port of the switch with the accessory cable, or telnet to the management address of the switch through the computer.
2. Enter the global configuration mode of the switch through the command line, the DOS prompt of which is similar to "Console\_config#".
3. If the management address of the switch is not configured, please create the VLAN interface and configure the IP address.
4. Enter the **ip http server** command in global configuration mode and start the Web service.
5. Run **username** to set the username and password of the switch. For how to use this command, refer to the "Security Configuration" section in the user manual.
6. Run **ip http ssl-access enable** to enable the secure link access of the switch.
7. Run **no ip http http-access enable** to forbid to access the switch through insecure links.
8. Enter **write** to store the current configuration to the configuration file.
9. Open the WEB browser on the PC that the switch connects, enter <https://192.168.1.1> on the address bar (**192.168.1.1** stands for the management IP address of the switch) and then press the **Enter** key. Then the switch can be accessed through the secure links.



## 2.3 Introduction of Web Interface

The Web homepage appears after login, as shown in figure 2:

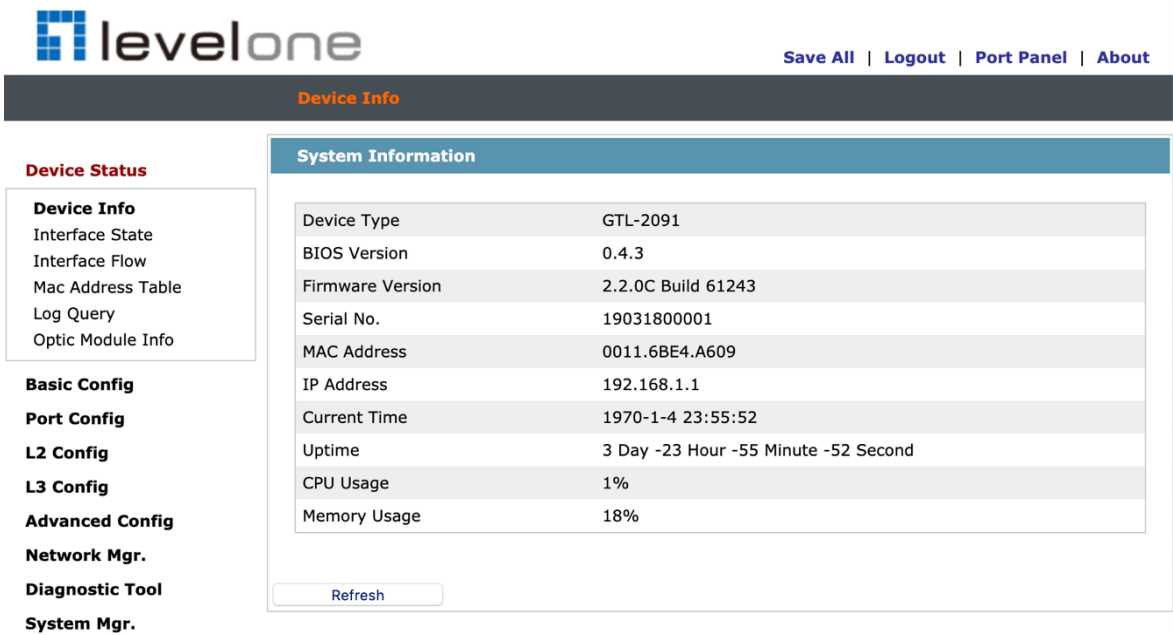


Figure 2: Web homepage

The whole homepage consists of the top control bar, the navigation bar, the configuration area and the bottom control bar.

### 2.3.1 Top Control Bar



Figure 3: Top control bar

<a href="#">Save All</a>	Write the current settings to the configuration file of the device. It is equivalent to the execution of the <b>write</b> command.  The configuration that is made through Web will not be promptly written to the configuration file after validation. If you click “Save All”, the unsaved configuration will be lost after rebooting.
<a href="#">English</a>	The interface will turn into the English version.
<a href="#">Chinese</a>	The interface will turn into the Chinese version.
<a href="#">Logout</a>	Exit from the current login state.  After you click "logout", you have to enter the username and the password again if you want to continue the Web function.

After you configure the device, the result of the previous step will appear on the left side of the top control bar. If error occurs, please check your configuration and retry it later.

2.3.2 Navigation Bar

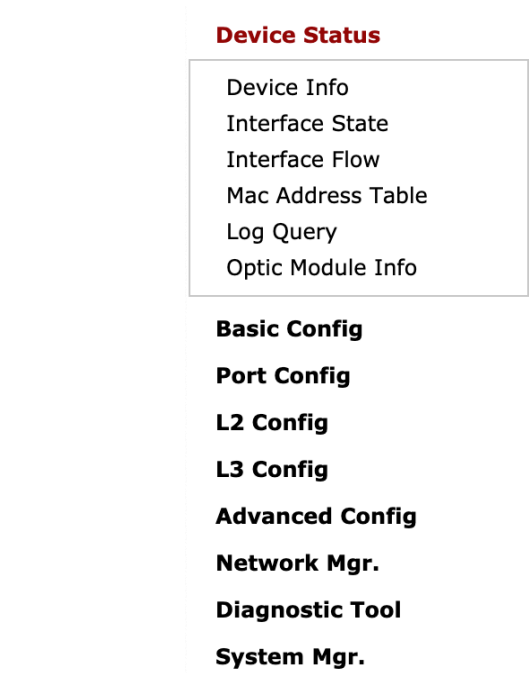


Figure 4 Navigation bar

The contents in the navigation bar are shown in a form of list and are classified according to types. By default, the list is located at “Runtime Info”. If a certain item need be configured, please click the group name and then the sub-item. For example, to browse the flux of the current port, you have to click “Interface State” and then “Interface Flow”.

**Note:**  
The limited user can only browse the state of the device and cannot modify the configuration of the device. If you log on to the Web with limited user’s permissions, only “Interface State” will appear.

2.3.3 Configuration Area

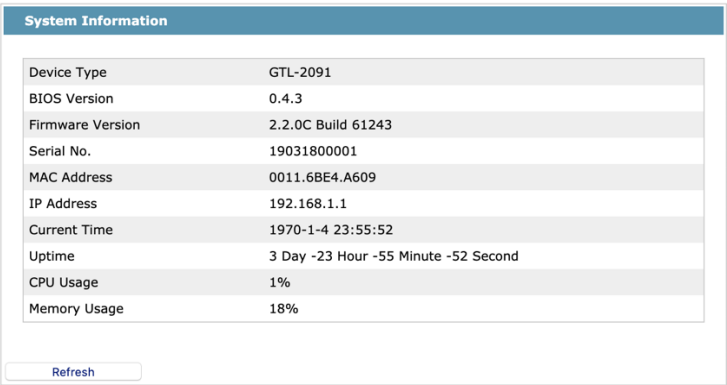


Figure 5 Configuration Area

The configuration display area shows the state and configuration of the device. The contents of this area can be modified by the clicking of the items in the navigation bar.

2.3.4 Bottom Control Bar

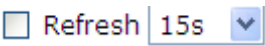


Figure 6: Bottom control bar

If you click the **About** button on the top control bar, the bottom control bar appears. The main function of the bottom control bar is to realize the automatic refreshing of the configuration display area. For example, if you click “Interface Flow” in the navigation bar and then click “Refresh”, the flow of the interface can be continuously monitored.

After you click “Refresh”, the countdown of the next-time refresh will appear on the left side. You can modify the countdown settings by clicking the dropdown list.

---

Note:  
The smaller the countdown value is set, that is, the higher the frequency is, the higher the CPU usage is.

---

2.3.5 Configuration Area

The configuration area is to show the content that is selected in the navigation area. The configuration area always contains one or more buttons, and their functions are listed in the following table:

Refresh	Refresh the content shown in the current configuration area.
Apply	Apply the modified configuration to the device.  The application of the configuration does not mean that the configuration is saved in the configuration file. To save the configuration, you have to click “Save All” on the top control bar.
Reset	Means discarding the modification of the sheet. The content of the sheet will be reset.
New	Creates a list item. For example, you can create a VLAN item or a new user.
Delete	Deletes an item in the list.
Back	Go back to the previous-level configuration page.

## Chapter 3 Basic Configuration

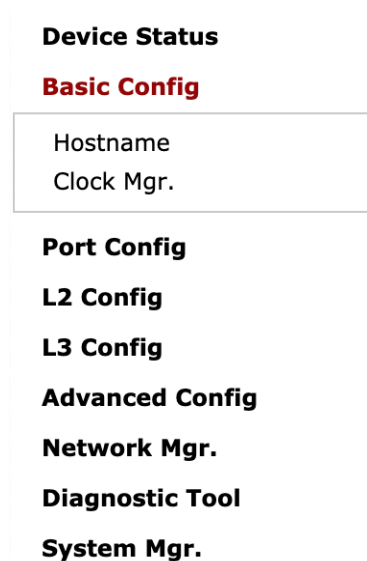


Figure 1 A list of basic configuration

### 3.1 Host name Configuration

If you click **Basic Config** -> **Hostname Config** in the navigation bar, the **Hostname Configuration** page appears, as shown in figure 3.

The 'Hostname Configuration' page has a blue header with the title. Below the header, it says 'Configure the hostname.' There is a text input field with 'Console' entered, preceded by 'Hostname\*'. Below the input field are 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons. At the bottom, there is a blue 'Help' bar with the text '#Configure the hostname of the switch.'

Figure 2 Hostname configuration

The hostname will be displayed in the login dialog box.

The default name of the device is "Switch". You can enter the new hostname in the text box shown in figure 3 and then click "Apply".

### 3.2 Time Management

If you click **Basic Config -> Clock Mar**, the **Time Setting** page appears.

Time Setting

System Time

1970-01-06 22:29:45

Refresh

Select Time-Zone

(GMT)Greenwich Mean Time,Dublin,London,Lisbon

Set Time Manually

Set Time

1970

Year

01

Month

06

Day

22

Hour

29

Minute(s)

45

Second

Network Time Synchronization

NTP Server One

NTP Server Two

NTP Server Three

Apply

Help

#There are two ways to update the system time, one is to use ntp and the other is to manually set the time.

#Set Time Manually: Select the 'Set Time Manually' option, select the local time zone, enter the current time, and click 'Apply' to save the configuration.

#Network Time Synchronization: Select the 'Network Time Synchronization' option, add no more than three IP addresses of the NTP server.

#Refresh: Click to get the current time of the switch.

Figure 3 Clock management

To refresh the clock of the displayed device, click “Refresh”.

In the “Select Time-Zone” dropdown box select the time zone where the device is located. When you select “Set Time Manually”, you can set the time of the device manually. When you select “Network Time Synchronization”, you can designate 3 SNTP servers for the device and set the interval of time synchronization.

## Chapter 4 Configuration of the Physical Interface

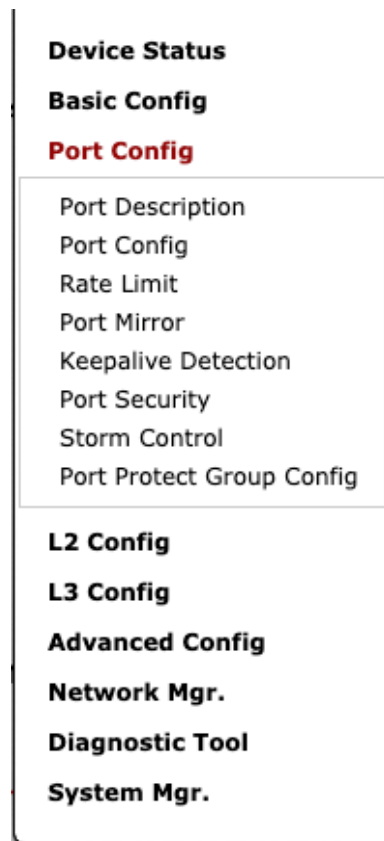


Figure 1: Physical port configuration list

### 4.1 Configuring Port Description

If you click **Port config -> Port Description** in the navigation bar, the **Port description Configuration** page appears, as shown in figure 2.

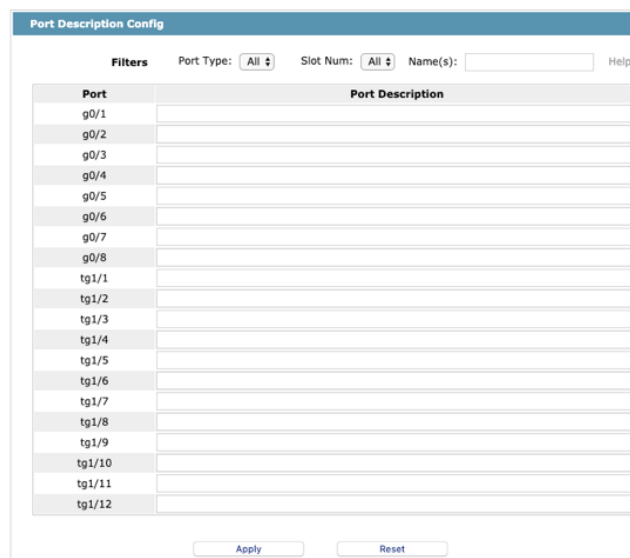
The 'Port Description Config' page features a header with the title 'Port Description Config'. Below the header is a 'Filters' section with 'Port Type' set to 'All', 'Slot Num' set to 'All', and a 'Name(s):' input field. The main area is a table with two columns: 'Port' and 'Port Description'. The 'Port' column lists various interfaces: g0/1 through g0/8, tg1/1 through tg1/12. The 'Port Description' column is empty for all rows. At the bottom of the page are 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons.

Figure 2: Port description configuration

You can modify the port description on this page and enter up to 120 characters. The description of the VLAN port cannot be set at present.

## 4.2 Configuring the Attributes of the Port

If you click **Port Config -> Port Configure** in the navigation bar, the **Port Attribute Configuration** page appears, as shown in figure 3.

**Port configure**

**Filters**   Port Type: All ▾   Slot Num: All ▾   Name(s):    [Help](#)

Port	Status	Speed	Duplex	Flow Control	Medium
g0/1	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/2	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/3	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/4	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/5	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/6	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/7	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
g0/8	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/1	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/2	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/3	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/4	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/5	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/6	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/7	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/8	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/9	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/10	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/11	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>
tg1/12	<span>Enable ▾</span>	<span>10G ▾</span>	<span>Full ▾</span>	<span>Off ▾</span>	<span>Auto ▾</span>

Apply Reset

Figure 3 Configuring the port attributes

On this page you can modify the on/off status, rate, duplex mode, flow control status and medium type of a port.

Note:

1. The Web page does not support the speed and duplex mode of the fast-Ethernet port.
2. After the speed or duplex mode of a port is modified, the link state of the port may be switched over and the network communication may be impaired.

## 4.3 Rate control

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port rate-limit Config** in the navigation bar, the **Port rate limit** page appears, as shown in figure 4.

Port	Receive Status	Receive Speed Unit	Receive Speed	Send Status	Send Speed Unit	Send Speed
g0/1	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/2	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/3	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/4	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/5	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/6	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/7	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
g0/8	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)	Disable	64kbps	(1-16384)
tg1/1	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/2	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/3	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/4	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/5	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/6	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/7	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/8	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/9	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/10	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/11	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)
tg1/12	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)	Disable	64kbps	(1-156250)

Figure 4: Port's rate limit

On this page you can set the reception speed and transmission speed of a port. By default, all ports have no speed limited.

## 4.4 Port mirroring

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port Mirror** in the navigation bar, the **Port Mirror Config** page appears, as shown in figure 4-5.

Figure 4-5 Port mirror configuration



Click the dropdown list on the right side of "Mirror Port" and select a port to be the destination port of mirror.

Click a checkbox and select a source port of mirror, that is, a mirrored port.

RX	The received packets will be mirrored to the destination port.
TX	The transmitted packets will be mirrored to a destination port.
RX & TX	The received and transmitted packets will be mirrored simultaneously.

## 4.5 Loopback Detection

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port loopback detection** in the navigation bar, the **Setting the port loopback detection** page appears, as shown in figure 4-6.

Port	Status	Keepalive Period
g0/1	Enable	3333 (0-32767)Seconds
g0/2	Disable	(0-32767)Seconds

Figure 4-6: Port loopback detection

You can set the loopback detection cycle on the **Loopback Detection** page.

## 4.6 Port security

### 4.6.1 IP Binding Configuration

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port Security -> IP bind** in the navigation bar, the **Configure the IP-Binding Info** page appears, as shown in figure 4-7.

Port	Status	Keepalive Period
g0/1	Enable	3333 (0-32767)Seconds
g0/2	Disable	(0-32767)Seconds

Figure 4-7 IP binding configuration

Click "Detail" and then you can conduct the binding of the source IP address for each physical port. In this way, the IP address that is allowed to visit the port will be limited.

	Serial number	Address	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	192.168.0.2	<a href="#">Edit</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	192.168.0.3	<a href="#">Edit</a>

Figure 4-8 Setting the binding of the source IP address

## 4.6.2 MAC Binding Configuration

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port Security -> MAC bind** in the navigation bar, the **Configure the MAC-Binding Info** page appears, as shown in figure 4-10.

Interface Name	Detail
G0/1	<a href="#">Detail</a>

Figure 4-9 MAC binding configuration

Click “Detail” and then you can conduct the binding of the source MAC address for each physical port. In this way, the MAC address that is allowed to visit the port will be limited.

	Serial number	Address	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1234.1234.1234	<a href="#">Edit</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	1234.1234.1235	<a href="#">Edit</a>

Figure 4-10 Setting the binding of the source MAC address

## 4.6.3 Setting the Static MAC Filtration Mode

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port Security -> Static MAC filtration mode** in the navigation bar, the **Configure the static MAC filtration mode** page appears, as shown in figure 4-11.

Interface Name	Port Mode	Static MAC Filtration Mode
G0/1	Access	<a href="#">Disable</a>

Figure 4-11: Setting the static MAC filtration mode

On this page you can set the static MAC filtration mode. By default, the static MAC filter is disabled. Also, the static MAC filter mode cannot be set on ports in trunk mode.

## 4.6.4 Static MAC Filtration Entries

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port security -> Static MAC filtration entries** in the navigation bar, the **Setting the static MAC filtration entries** page appears.

Interface Name	Detail
G0/1	<a href="#">Detail</a>

Figure 4-12: Static MAC filtration entry list

If you click “Detail”, you can conduct the binding of the source MAC address for each physical port. According to the configured static MAC filtration mode, the MAC address of a port can be limited, allowed or forbidden to visit.

	Serial number	Filtration Mode	MAC Address	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Disable	0001.0002.0003	<a href="#">Edit</a>

Figure 4-13: Setting static MAC filtration entries

## 4.6.5 Setting the Dynamic MAC Filtration Mode

If you click **Physical port Config -> Port Security -> Dynamic MAC filtration mode** in the navigation bar, the **Configure the dynamic MAC filtration mode** page appears, as shown in figure 4-14.

Interface Name	Dynamic MAC Filtration Mode	Max MAC Address
G0/1	Disable	1 (1-4095)

Figure 4-14: Setting the dynamic MAC filtration mode

You can set the dynamic MAC filtration mode and the allowable maximum number of addresses on this page. By default, the dynamic MAC filtration mode is disabled and the maximum number of addresses is 1.

## 4.7 Storm control

In the navigation bar, click **Physical port Config -> Storm control**. The system then enters the page, on which the broadcast/multicast/unknown unicast storm control can be set.

### 4.7.1 Broadcast Storm Control

**Broadcast-storm control configuration**

Filters Port Type: All Slot Num: All Name(s): Help

Port	Status	Threshold
g0/1	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/2	Enable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/3	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS

Figure 5 Broadcast storm control

Through the dropdown boxes in the **Status** column, you can decide whether to enable broadcast storm control on a port. In the **Threshold** column you can enter the threshold of the broadcast packets. The legal threshold range for each port is given behind the threshold.

### 4.7.2 Multicast Storm Control

**Broadcast-storm control configuration**

Filters Port Type: All Slot Num: All Name(s): Help

Port	Status	Threshold
g0/1	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/2	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/3	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/4	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/5	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/6	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/7	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/8	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
tg1/1	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/2	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/3	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/4	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/5	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/6	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/7	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/8	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/9	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/10	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/11	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/12	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS

Apply Reset

Figure 6 Setting the broadcast storm control

Through the dropdown boxes in the **Status** column, you can decide whether to enable multicast storm control on a port. In the **Threshold** column you can enter the threshold of the multicast packets. The legal threshold range for each port is given behind the threshold.

### 4.7.3 Unknown Unicast Storm Control

**Broadcast-storm control configuration**

Filters Port Type:  Slot Num:  Name(s):  Help

Port	Status	Threshold
g0/1	Enable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/2	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/3	Enable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/4	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/5	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/6	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/7	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
g0/8	Disable	(1-163840) 100PPS
tg1/1	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/2	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/3	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/4	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/5	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/6	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/7	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/8	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/9	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/10	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/11	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS
tg1/12	Disable	(1-1638400) 100PPS

Figure 7 Unknown unicast storm control

In the **Threshold** column you can enter the threshold of the broadcast packets. The legal threshold range for each port is given behind the threshold.

## Chapter 5 Layer-2 Configuration

### Device Status

### Basic Config

### Port Config

### L2 Config

- VLAN Config
- GVRP Config
- STP Config
- IGMP Snooping
- Static ARP
- Static MAC Config
- LLDP Config
- DDM Config
- Port Channel
- Ring Protection
- Multiple Ring Protection
- BackupLink Config
- DHCP Snooping Config
- Private VLAN Config
- MTU Config
- PDP Config

### L3 Config

### Advanced Config

### Network Mgr.

Figure 1: Layer-2 configuration list

## 5.1 VLAN Settings

### 5.1.1 VLAN List

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> VLAN Config** in the navigation bar, the **VLAN Config** page appears, as shown in figure 2.

The screenshot shows the 'VLAN Config' page. At the top, there's a 'New' button. Below it, a table lists VLANs. The first row shows 'VLAN ID' 1 and 'VLAN Name' 'Default'. To the right of this row is an 'Operate' column with an 'Edit' button highlighted by a red arrow. Below the table, there's a 'Select All/Select None' checkbox and a 'Delete' button.

Figure 2 VLAN configuration

The VLAN list will display VLAN items that exist in the current device according to the ascending order. In case of lots of items, you can look for the to-be-configured VLAN through the buttons like "Prev", "Next" and "Search".

You can click "New" to create a new VLAN.

You can also click "Edit" at the end of a VLAN item to modify the VLAN name and the port's attributes in the VLAN.

If you select the checkbox before a VLAN and then click "Delete", the selected VLAN will be deleted.

#### Note:

By default, a VLAN list can display up to 100 VLAN items. If you want to configure more VLANs through Web, please log on to the switch through the Console port or Telnet, enter the global configuration mode and then run the **"ip http web max-vlan"** command to modify the maximum number of VLANs that will be displayed.

### 5.1.2 VLAN Settings

If you click "New" or "Edit" in the VLAN list, the VLAN configuration page appears, on which new VLANs can be created or the attributes of an existent VLAN can be modified.

The screenshot shows the 'Revising VLAN Config' page. At the top, there's a form to enter 'VLAN ID' (1) and 'VLAN Name' (Default). Below this is a table with columns: 'Port', 'Default VLAN', 'Mode', 'Untag or not', and 'Allow or not'. The table lists 24 ports (g0/1 to g0/8, tg1/1 to tg1/12) with 'Default VLAN' set to 1, 'Mode' set to 'Access', 'Untag or not' set to 'Yes', and 'Allow or not' set to 'Yes'. At the bottom, there are 'Apply', 'Reset', and 'Go Back' buttons.

Figure 3 Revising VLAN configuration

If you want to create a new VLAN, enter a VLAN ID and a VLAN name; the VLAN name can be null.

Through the port list, you can set for each port the default VLAN , the VLAN mode (Trunk or Access), whether to allow the entrance of current VLAN packets and whether to execute the untagging of the current VLAN when the port works as the egress port.

Note:

When a port in Trunk mode serves as an egress port, it will untag the default VLAN by default.

## 5.2 PDP Configuration

### 5.2.1 Configuring the Global Attributes of PDP

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> PDP Config** in the navigation bar, the **Global PDP Config** page appears, as shown in figure 4.

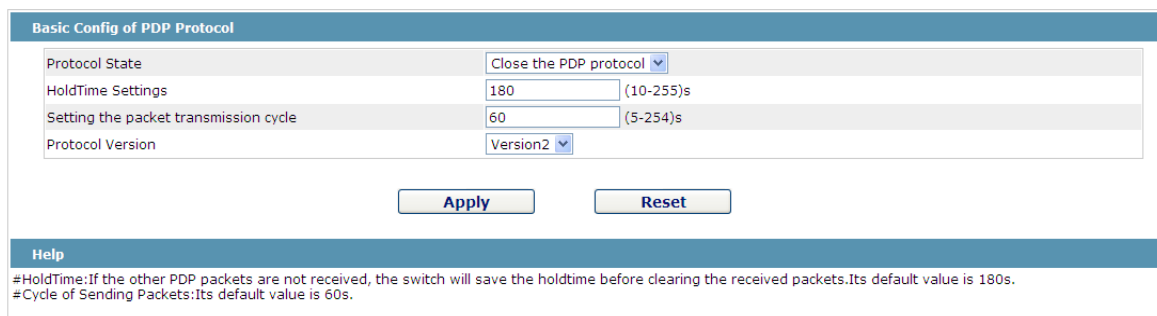


Figure 4 Configuring the global attributes of PDP

You can choose to enable PDP or disable it. When you choose to disable PDP, you cannot configure PDP.

The “HoldTime” parameter means the time to be saved before the router discards the received information if other PDP packets are not received.

The protocol version cannot be read currently through the command line “show run”, so the protocol version is not handled on the Web.

### 5.2.2 Configuring the Attributes of the PDP Port

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> PDP Config-> PDP port Config** in the navigation bar, the **Setting the attributes of the PDP port** page appears, as shown in figure 5.

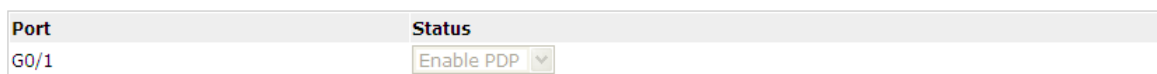


Figure 5 PDP port configuration

After the PDP port is configured, you can enable or disable PDP on this port.

## 5.3 LLDP Configuration

### 5.3.1 Configuring the Global Attributes of LLDP

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> LLDP Config** in the navigation bar, the **Global LLDP Config** page appears, as shown in figure 6.

Basic Config of LLDP Protocol		
Protocol State	Close the LLDP protocol ▼	
HoldTime Settings	120	(0-65535)s
Reinit Settings	2	(2-5)s
Setting the packet transmission cycle	30	(5-65534)s
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>		
Help		
◆HoldTime : Means the TTL(Time to live) of sending LLDP packets. Its default value is 120s. ◆Reinit : Means the delay of continuously sending LLDP packets. Its default value is 2s.		

Figure 6 Configuring the global attributes of LLDP

You can choose to enable LLDP or disable it. When you choose to disable LLDP, you cannot configure LLDP.

The “HoldTime” parameter means the ttl value of the packet that is transmitted by LLDP, whose default value is 120s.

The “Reinit” parameter means the delay of successive packet transmission of LLDP, whose default value is 2s.

### 5.3.2 Configuring the Attributes of the LLDP Port

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> LLDP Config-> LLDP port Config** in the navigation bar, the **Setting the attributes of the LLDP port** page appears, as shown in figure 7.

Port	Receive LLDP Packet	Send LLDP Packet
G0/1	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
G0/2	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
G0/3	Disable ▼	Disable ▼
G0/4	Disable ▼	Disable ▼

Figure 7 Configuring the LLDP port

After the LLDP port is configured, you can enable or disable LLDP on this port.



## 5.4 Link Aggregation Configuration

If you click **Advanced Config -> Link aggregation Config** in the navigation bar, the **Link aggregation Config** page appears, as shown in figure 8.

Port Channel Global Loading Balance

Port Aggregation Config

New

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page First Prev Next Last Go No. Page Search: Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

Aggregation Group	Mode	Configure port members	Valid port members	Speed	State	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/> Select All/Select None						

Help

#Note: The physical attributes of all the aggregated ports shall be the same, including Speed, Duplex mode and Vlan

Figure 8 Port aggregation configuration

If you click **New**, an aggregation group can be created. Up to 32 aggregation groups can be configured through Web and up to 8 physical ports in each group can be aggregated. If you click **Cancel**, you can delete a selected aggregation group; if you click **Modify**, you can modify the member port and the aggregation mode.

Port Channel Global Loading Balance

Port Aggregation Config

Aggregation Group P1

Mode No Setting

Configured port List

Available Port List

g0/1  
g0/2  
g0/3  
g0/4  
g0/5  
g0/6  
g0/7  
g0/8  
tg1/1  
tg1/2

>> <<

Apply Reset Go Back

Help

#Note: Each aggregation port can be configured to have at most 8 physical port.

Figure 9: Setting the member port of the aggregation group

An aggregation group is selectable when it is created but is not selectable when it is modified.

When a member port exists on the aggregation group, you can choose the aggregation mode to be **static**, **LACP active** or **LACP passive**.

You can click ">>" and "<<" to delete and add a member port in the aggregation group.

## 5.5 STP Configuration

### 5.5.1 STP Status Information

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> STP Config** in the navigation bar, the **STP Config** page appears, as shown in figure 10.

The screenshot shows the STP Config page with three main sections:

- Root STP Config:** A table with the following values:
 

Spanning Tree Priority	32768
MAC Address	0011.6BE4.A609
Hello Time	2
Max Age	20
Forward Delay	15
- Local STP Config:** A form with the following values:
 

Protocol Type	RSTP
Spanning Tree Priority	32768
MAC Address	0011.6BE4.A609
Hello Time	2 (1-10)s
Max Age	20 (6-40)s
Forward Delay	15 (4-30)s
BPDU Terminal	Disable
- STP Port's State:** A table with the following values:
 

Interface	Role	State	Cost	Priority.Port ID	Type
g0/8	Desg	FWD	200000	128.24	Edge

Figure 10 Configuring the global attributes of STP

The root STP configuration information and the STP port's status are only-read.

On the local STP configuration page, you can modify the running STP mode by clicking the Protocol type dropdown box. The STP modes include STP, RSTP and disabled STP.

The priority and the time need be configured for different modes.

Note:

The change of the STP mode may lead to the interruption of the network.

### 5.5.2 Configuring the Attributes of the STP Port

If you click the "Configure RSTP Port" option, the "Configure RSTP Port" page appears.

The screenshot shows the STP Port Config page with a warning message and a table of port attributes:

**Warning:** Please only enable the RSPT Ring on the port which connect the Ring, otherwise may cause network unstable.

**Filters:** Port Type: All Slot Num: All Name(s): Help

Port	Protocol Status	Priority(0~240)	Path-Cost(0~200000000)	Edge Port	RSTP Ring
g0/1	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/2	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/3	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/4	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/5	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/6	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/7	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
g0/8	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
tg1/1	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable
tg1/2	Enable	128	0	Disable	Disable

Figure 11 Configuring the attributes of RSTP

The configuration of the attributes of the port is irrelative of the global STP mode. For example, if the protocol status is set to “Disable” and the STP mode is also changed, the port will not run the protocol in the new mode.

The default value of the path cost of the port is 0, meaning the path cost is automatically calculated according to the speed of the port. If you want to change the path cost, please enter another value.

## 5.6 IGMP-Snooping Configuration

### 5.6.1 IGMP-Snooping Configuration

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> IGMP snooping**, the IGMP-Snooping configuration page appears.

IGMP Snooping Config	
Multicast Filtration Mode	Transfer Unknown ▾
IGMP Snooping	Disable ▾
Enable Auto Query	Disable ▾

Apply

Figure 12 IGMP-snooping configuration

On this page you can set whether to make a switch to forward unknown multicasts, whether to enable IGMP snooping, and whether to configure the switch as the querier of IGMP.

### 5.6.2 IGMP-Snooping VLAN List

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> IGMP snooping vlan list**, the **IGMP-Snooping VLAN list** page appears.

IGMP Snooping VLAN Config

New

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page First Prev Next Last Go No. Page Search: Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

VLAN ID	Status of the IGMP Snooping Vlan	Immediate-leave	Multicast Router Port	Operate
1	Running	Disable	SWITCH(querier);	Edit

☐ Select All/Select None Delete

Figure 13: IGMP-snooping VLAN list

If you click **New**, IGMP-snooping VLAN configuration can be done. Through Web up to 8 physical ports can be set on each IGMP snooping VLAN. If you click **Cancel**, a selected

IGMP-Snooping VLAN can be deleted; if you click **Edit**, you can modify the member port, running status and immediate-leave of IGMP-Snooping VLAN.

Figure 14: Static routing port of IGMP VLAN

When an IGMP-Snooping VLAN is created, its VLAN ID can be modified; but when the IGMP-Snooping VLAN is modified, its VLAN ID cannot be modified.

You can click “>>” and “<<” to delete and add a routing port.

### 5.6.3 Static Multicast Address

If you click **Static multicast address**, the **Setting the static multicast address** page appears.

Figure 15 Multicast List

On this page, the currently existing static multicast groups and port groups in each static multicast group are shown.

Click “Refresh” to refresh the contents in the list.

## 5.6.4 Multicast List

Click the **Multicast List Info** option on the top of the page and the **Multicast List Info** page appears.

Figure 16 Multicast List

On this page the multicast groups, which are existent in the current network and are in the statistics of IGMP snooping, as well as port sets which members in each group belong to are displayed.

Click “Refresh” to refresh the contents in the list.

Note:

By default, a multicast list can display up to 15 VLAN items. You can modify the number of multicast items by running **ip http web igmp-groups** after you log on to the device through the Console port or Telnet.

## 5.7 Setting Static ARP

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> Static ARP Config**, the static ARP configuration page appears.

You can click **New** to add an ARP entry. If the **Alias** column is selected, it means to answer the ARP request of the designated IP address.

If you click Edit, you can modify the current ARP entry.

If you click Cancel, you can cancel the chosen ARP entry.

**ARP Config**

Configure the corresponding MAC address of an IP address

IP Address*	<input type="text"/>
MAC Address*	<input type="text"/>
Interface VLAN*	<input type="text"/>

**Help**

◆MAC:The mac address only supports the unicast address and has the following formats:XXXXXXXXXX,XXXX.XXXX.XXXX,XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX,XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, and X is Hex number

Figure 17 Setting static ARP

**Basic ARP Config**

No.1 Page/Total 1 Page First Prev Next Last Go No.  Page Search:  Current 1 Item/Total 1 Item

No.	IP Address	MAC Address	Interface VLAN	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.1.1.1	22:22:22:22:22:22	1	<a href="#">Edit</a>

☐ Select All/Select None

**Help**

◆MAC:The mac address only supports the unicast address and the following formats:XXXXXXXXXX,XXXX.XXXX.XXXX,XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX,XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, and X is Hex number

Figure 18 Displaying static ARP

## 5.8 Ring Protection Configuration

### 5.8.1 EAPS Ring List

If you click **Layer-2 Config -> Ring protection Config**, the **EAPS ring list** page appears.

**ether-ring**

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page First Prev Next Last Go No.  Page Search:  Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

Ring ID	Node Type	Ring Description	Control VLAN	Status	Hello	Fail	Preforward	Primary Port/Forwarding/Link Status	Secondary Port/Forwarding/Link Status	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/> Select All/Select None <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>										

**Help**

Figure 19 EAPS Ring List

In the list shows the currently configured EAPS ring, including the status of the ring, the forwarding status of the port and the status of the link.

Click “New” to create a new EAPS ring.

Click the “Operate” option to configure the “Time” parameter of the ring.

Note:

1. The system can support 8 EAPS rings.
2. After a ring is configured, its port, node type and control VLAN cannot be modified. If the port of the ring, the node type or the control VLAN need be adjusted, please delete the ring and then establish a new one.

## 5.8.2 EAPS Ring Configuration

If you click “New” on the EAPS ring list, or “Operate” on the right side of a ring item, the “Configure EAPS” page appears.

Figure 20 EAPS ring configuration

Note:

If you want to modify a ring, on this page the node type, the control VLAN, the primary port and the secondary port cannot be modified.

In the dropdown box on the right of “Ring ID”, select an ID as a ring ID. The ring IDs of all devices on the same ring must be the same.

The dropdown box on the right of “Node Type” is used to select the type of the node. Please note that only one master node can be configured on a ring.

Enter a value between 1 and 4094 in the text box on the right of “Control VLAN” as the control VLAN ID. When a ring is established, the control VLAN will be automatically established too. Please note that if the designated control VLAN is 1 and the VLAN of the control device is also 1 the control device cannot access the control VLAN. Additionally, please do not enter a control VLAN ID that is same as that of another ring.

In the text boxes of “Primary Port” and “Secondary Port”, select a port as the ring port respectively. If “Node Type” is selected as “Transit-Node”, the two ports will be automatically set to transit ports.

Click “Apply” to finish EAPS ring configuration, click “Reset” to resume the initial values of the configuration, or click “Return” to go back to the EAPS list page.

## 5.9 DDM Configuration

If you click **L2 Config -> DDM Config** in the navigation bar, the **DDM configuration** page appears, as shown in figure 5-21.

DDM Config

DDM Enable

Apply Reset

Help

Figure 23: DDM configuration



## Chapter 6 Layer-3 Configuration

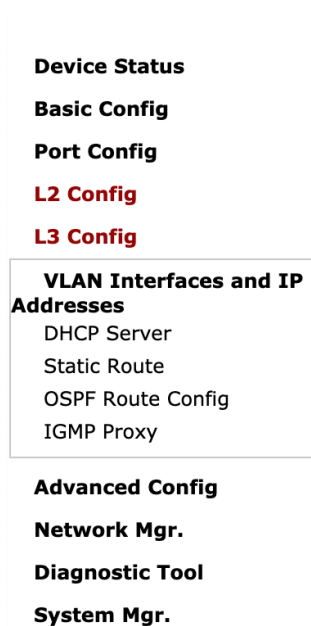


Figure 1: Layer-3 configuration list

Note:

Only layer-3 switches have the layer-3 configuration.

### 6.1 VLAN Interface and IP Address Configuring

If you click **Layer-3 Config -> VLAN interface and IP addresses**, the **Configuring the VLAN interface** page appears.

No.	Page/Total	1 Page	First	Prev	Next	Last	Go	No.	Page	Search:	Current	1 Item/Total	1 Item
<input type="checkbox"/>													

Figure 2: Configuring the VLAN interface

Click **New** to add a new VLAN interface. Click **Cancel** to delete a VLAN interface. Click **Modify** to modify the settings of a corresponding VLAN interface.

When you click **New**, the name of the corresponding VLAN interface can be modified; but if you click **Modify**, the name of the corresponding VLAN interface cannot be modified.

**Note:**

On the Web page, you can only set the IP address of Interface Vlan1; if the L3 switch is used and more Vlan interfaces need be created, please make configuration after a successful login through the console port or Telnet.

**VLAN Interface Config**

**IP Attribute**

VLAN Interface Name*	
IP Attribute*	Manual Config ▼

**Primary IP Address**

IP Address*	
MASK address*	

**Secondary IP Address 1**

IP Address*	
MASK address*	

**Secondary IP Address 2**

IP Address*	
MASK address*	

Apply
Reset
Go Back

**Help**

The primary IP must be configured for the VLAN interface before the secondary IP is configured

Figure 3: VLAN interface configuration

**Note:**

Before the accessory IP of a VLAN interface is set, you have to set the main IP.

## 6.2 Setting the Static Route

If you click **Layer-3 Config -> Static route Config**, the **Static route configuration** page appears.

**Static Routing Protocol Config**

New

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page    First Prev Next Last Go No.  Page    Search:     Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

Default Route	Dest IP Segment	Dest IP Mask	Interface Type	VLAN Interface	Gateway's IP Address	Forwarding Routing Address	Distance metric	Routing Tag	Global	Specify the route description	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/> Select All/Select None											<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; background-color: #d9d9d9;">Delete</div>

**Help**

◆Global:The next-hop address is in the global routing table.

Figure 4 Displaying the static route

Click **Create** to add a static route.

If you click **Edit**, you can modify the current static route.

If you click **Cancel**, you can cancel the chosen static route.

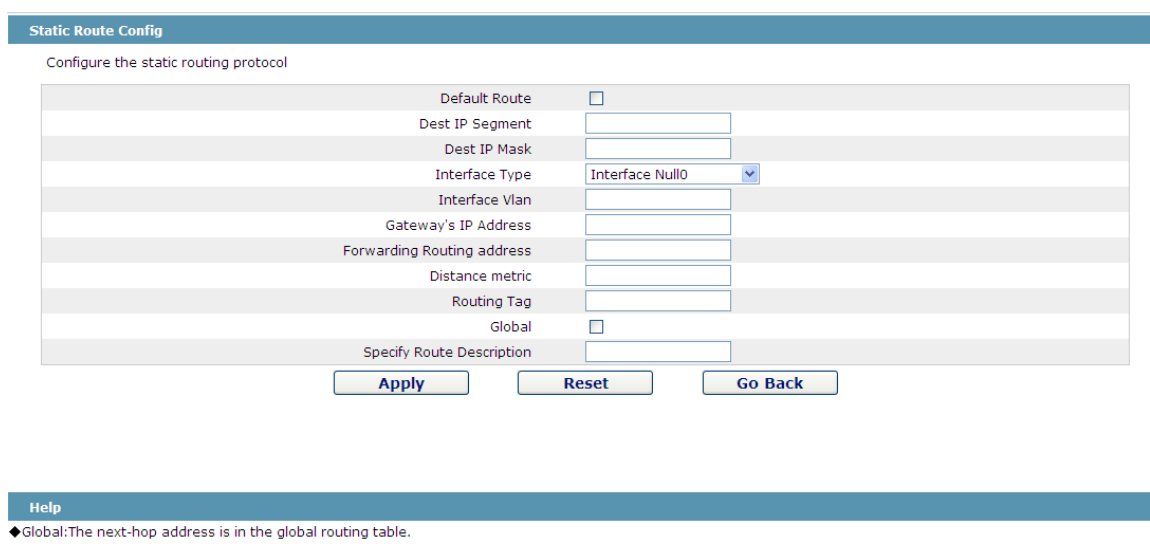


Figure 5: Setting the static route

## 6.3 IGMP Agent

### 6.3.1 Enabling the IGMP Agent

If you click **Layer-3 Config -> IGMP agent**, the **IGMP agent** page appears.

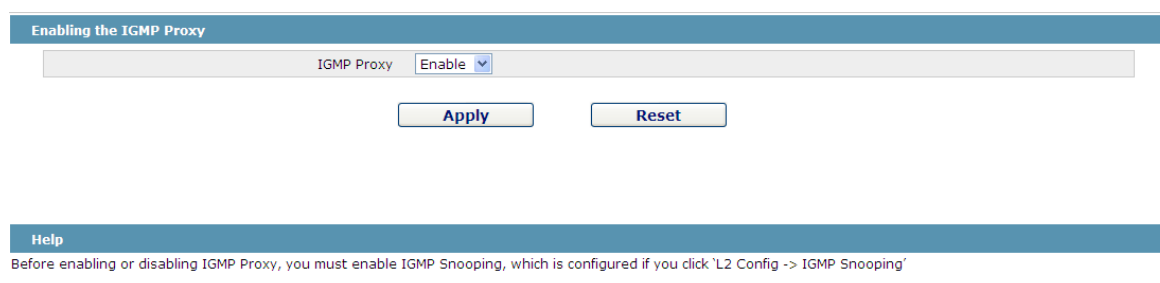


Figure 6: Enabling the IGMP agent

On this page you can enable or disable the IGMP agent. It is noted that the IGMP agent can be enabled or disabled on a switch only after the IP IGMP-snooping function is enabled on the switch.

### 6.3.2 Setting the IGMP Agent

If you click **Layer-3 Config -> IGMP agent -> IGMP agent Config**, the **IGMP agent configuration** page appears. Click **New** to create a new IGMP agent.

NewIGMP Proxy	
Agent VLAN*	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Client VLAN*	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<div><input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Go Back"/></div>	

Figure 7: Setting the IGMP agent

## Chapter 7 Advanced Configuration



Device Status  
 Basic Config  
 Port Config  
 L2 Config  
 L3 Config  
**Advanced Config**  
 Qos Config  
 IP Access List  
 MAC Access List  
 Network Mgr.  
 Diagnostic Tool  
 System Mgr.

Figure 1 A list of advanced configuration

### 7.1 QoS Configuration

#### 7.1.1 Configuring QoS Port

If you click **Advanced Config -> QoS -> Configure QoS Port**, the **Port Priority Config** page appears.

Port	COS value
G0/1	0 ▼
G0/2	0 ▼
G0/3	0 ▼
G0/4	0 ▼
G0/5	▼
G0/6	0
G0/7	1
G0/8	2
G0/9	3
G0/10	4
G0/11	5
	6
	7

Figure 2 Configuring the QoS Port

You can set the CoS value by clicking the dropdown box on the right of each port and selecting a value. The default CoS value of a port is 0, meaning the lowest priority. If the CoS value is 7, it means that the priority is the highest.

### 7.1.2 Global QoS Configuration

If you click **Advanced Config -> QoS Config -> Global QoS Config**, the **Port's QoS parameter configuration** page appears.

The screenshot displays the 'QoS Global Config' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'QoS Interface Config' and 'QoS Global Config'. Below the tabs is a 'Port Priority Config' section. This section includes filters for 'Port Type' (set to 'All'), 'Slot Num' (set to 'All'), and 'Name(s)'. A table lists various ports (g0/1 to tg1/12) with a 'COS value' dropdown menu for each. A red arrow points to the dropdown for g0/1, which is open, showing values from 0 to 7. Below the table are 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons.

Below the 'Port Priority Config' section is the 'QoS Config' section. It features a 'Schedule Policy' dropdown menu, which is open, showing options: 'sp', 'wrr', 'drr', and 'wfq'. Below this is a table for 'Queue' configuration with 8 queues, each with a 'COS value' dropdown. A red arrow points to the 'Schedule Policy' dropdown. Below the queue table is a 'COS-to-queue map' section with a table mapping COS values (0-7) to queues (1-8). At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons.

Figure 3 Configuring global QoS attributes

In WRR schedule mode, you can set the weights of the QoS queues. There are 4 queues, among which queue 1 has the lowest priority and queue 4 has the highest priority.

## 7.2 MAC Access Control List

### 7.2.1 Setting the Name of the MAC Access Control List

If you click **Advanced Config** -> **MAC access control list** -> **MAC access control list Config**, the MAC ACL configuration page appears.

Figure 4: MAC access control list configuration

Click **New** to add a name of the MAC access control list. Click **Cancel** to delete a MAC access control list.

Figure 5: Setting the name of MAC access control list

### 7.2.2 Setting the Rules of the MAC Access Control List

If you click **Modify**, the corresponding MAC access control list appears and you can set the corresponding rules for the MAC access control list.

Figure 6: Specific MAC access control list configuration

Click **New** to add a rule of the MAC access control list. Click **Cancel** to delete a rule of the MAC access control list.

**New MAC ACL Regulation**

NewMAC ACLmyaclItem

Authority	permit
Src MAC Type*	host
Src MAC*	000100020003
Src MAC Mask*	
Dst MAC Type*	any
Dst MAC*	
Dst MAC Mask*	

**Help**

◆MAC: the valid mac address can be one of the following formats: XXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXX.XXXX.XXXX, XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX, and XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, among which X is a Hex number

Figure 7: Setting the Rules of the MAC Access Control List

## 7.2.3 Applying the MAC Access Control List

If you click **Advanced Config -> MAC access control list -> Applying the MAC access control list**, the **Applying the MAC access control list** page appears.

Port	Egress ACL	Ingress ACL
G0/1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G0/2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G0/3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G0/4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G0/5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G0/6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G0/7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Figure 8: Applying the MAC access control list

## 7.3 IP Access Control List

### 7.3.1 Setting the Name of the IP Access Control List

If you click **Advanced Config -> IP access control list -> IP access control list Config**, the IP ACL configuration page appears.

**IP ACL Config**

No.1 Page/Total 1 Page    First Prev Next Last    Go No.  Page    Search:     Current 2 Item/Total 2 Item

	Name of the IP ACL	Attribute of the IP ACL	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/>	acla	extended	<a href="#">Edit</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	myacl	standard	<a href="#">Edit</a>

☐ Select All/Select None

Figure 9: IP access control list configuration

Click **New** to add a name of the IP access control list. Click **Cancel** to delete an IP access control list.



Figure 10: Creating a name of the IP access control list

If you click **Modify**, the corresponding IP access control list appears and you can set the corresponding rules for the IP access control list.

### 7.3.2 Setting the Rules of the IP Access Control List

#### ➤ Standard IP access control list

Figure 11: Standard IP access control list

Click **New** to add a rule of the IP access control list. Click **Cancel** to delete a rule of the IP access control list. If you click **Modify**, the corresponding IP access control list appears and you can set the corresponding rules for the IP access control list.

Figure 12: Setting the Rules of the standard IP access control list

#### ➤ Extended IP access control list

Figure 13: Extended IP access control list

Click **New** to add a rule of the IPAccess control list. Click **Cancel** to delete a rule of the IP access control list. If you click **Modify**, the corresponding IP access control list appears and you can set the corresponding rules for the IP access control list.

Authority	permit	
Mask Type	Mask	
Protocol Number*	0	
Src IP Type	Specify IP	
Src IP*	1.1.1.1	
Src IP Mask*	255.255.255.0	
Src Interface Vlan*		
Src IP Range*		
Src Port		
Src Port Range		
Dst IP Type	any	
Dst IP*		
Dst IP Mask*		
Dst Interface Vlan*		
Dst IP Range*		
Dst Port		
Dst Port Range		
Time-Range	10	
Tos		
Precedence		
Do not fragment		
Fragmented Packet		
Offset		
Length of the IP Packet		
Time-to-live Value		
Log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Location	1	

Figure 14: Setting the Rules of the extended IP access control list

### 7.3.3 Applying the IP Access Control List

If you click **Advanced Config -> IP access control list -> Applying the IP access control list**, the **Applying the IP access control list** page appears.

Port	Egress ACL	Ingress ACL
G0/1	myacl	
G0/2		acla
G0/3		
G0/4		
G0/5		
G0/6		
G0/7		
G0/8		

Figure 15: Applying the IP access control list

## Chapter 8 Network Management Configuration

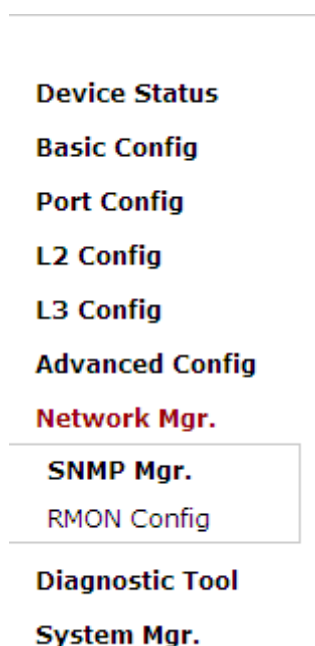


Figure 1: Network management configuration list

### 8.1 SNMP Configuration

If you click **Network management Config -> SNMP management** in the navigation bar, the **SNMP management** page appears, as shown in figure 2.

#### 8.1.1 SNMP Community Management

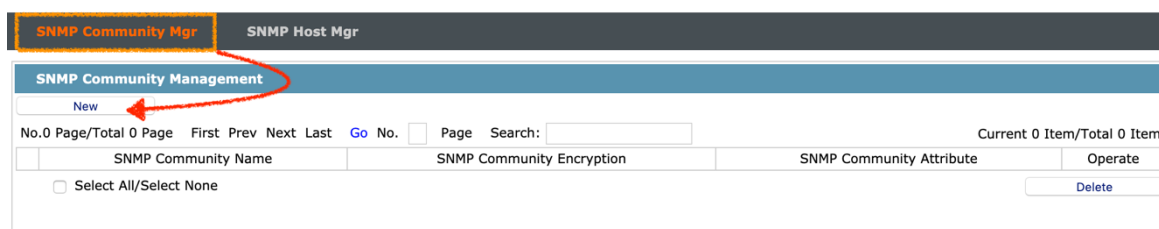
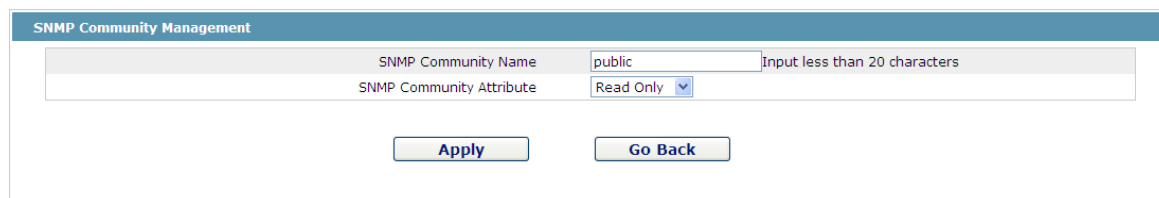


Figure 2 SNMP community management

On the SNMP community management page, you can know the related configuration information about SNMP community.

You can create, modify or cancel the SNMP community information, and if you click **New** or **Edit**, you can switch to the configuration page of SNMP community.

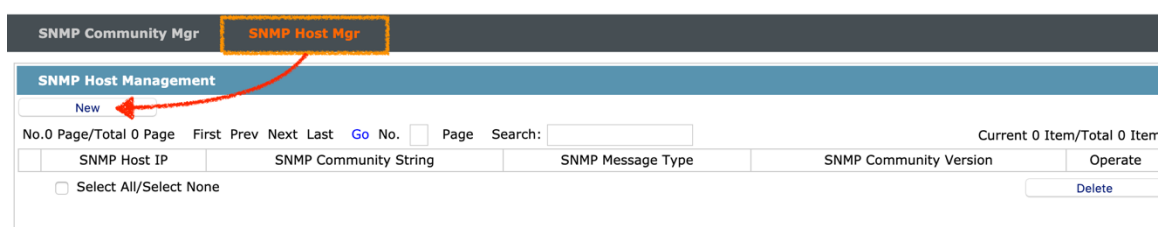


The screenshot shows the 'SNMP Community Management' form. It has a title bar 'SNMP Community Management'. Below it, there are two input fields: 'SNMP Community Name' with the value 'public' and a hint 'Input less than 20 characters', and 'SNMP Community Attribute' with a dropdown menu showing 'Read Only'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Go Back'.

Figure 4.2 SNMP community management settings

On the SNMP community management page you can enter the SNMP community name, select the attributes of SNMP community, which include Read only and Read-Write.

### 8.1.2 SNMP Host Management

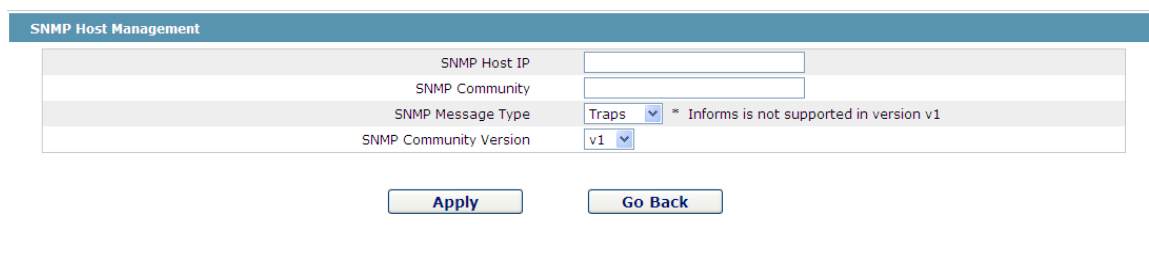


The screenshot shows the 'SNMP Host Management' interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'SNMP Community Mgr' and 'SNMP Host Mgr' (highlighted with an orange box). Below the navigation bar, there is a 'SNMP Host Management' section. It includes a 'New' button (highlighted with a red arrow), a table with columns 'SNMP Host IP', 'SNMP Community String', 'SNMP Message Type', 'SNMP Community Version', and 'Operate'. Below the table, there is a 'Select All/Select None' checkbox and a 'Delete' button. At the bottom, there are 'Apply' and 'Go Back' buttons.

Figure 4 SNMP host management

On the SNMP community host page, you can know the related configuration information about SNMP host.

You can create, modify or cancel the SNMP host information, and if you click **New** or **Edit**, you can switch to the configuration page of SNMP host.



The screenshot shows the 'SNMP Host Management' configuration form. It has a title bar 'SNMP Host Management'. Below it, there are four input fields: 'SNMP Host IP', 'SNMP Community', 'SNMP Message Type' (with a dropdown menu showing 'Traps' and a hint '\* Informs is not supported in version v1'), and 'SNMP Community Version' (with a dropdown menu showing 'v1'). At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Go Back'.

Figure 5 SNMP host management settings

On the SNMP host configuration page, you can enter **SNMP Host IP**, **SNMP Community**, **SNMP Message Type** and **SNMP Community Version**. **SNMP Message Type** includes **Traps** and **Informs**, and as to version 1, **SNMP Message Type** does not support **Informs**.

## 8.2 RMON

### 8.2.1 RMON Statistic Information Configuration

If you click **Network Management Config -> RMON -> RMON Statistics -> New**, the **RMON Statistics** page appears.

**RMON Statistics**

New

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page First Prev Next Last Go No. Page Search: Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

No.	Page	Total	0	Page	First	Prev	Next	Last	Go	No.	Page	Search:	Current	0	Item	Total	0	Item

☐ Select All/Select None Delete

**Help**

#It must be configured in interface mode, which is used to enable the interface statistics

---

**Interface Statistics Config**

Interface	G0/1	
Index	1	(1-65535)
Owner	demon	

Apply
Go Back

**Help**

◆It must be configured in interface mode, which is used to enable the interface statistics

\*◆The string you totally entered is less than or equal to 255 characters

Figure 6 Configuring the RMON statistic information

You need to set a physical port to be the reception terminal of the monitor data.

The index is used to identify a specific interface; if the index is same to that of the previous application interface, it will replace that of the previous application interface.

At present, the monitor statistic information can be obtained through the command line "show rmon statistics", but the Web does not support this function.

### 8.2.2 RMON History Information Configuration

If you click **Network Management Config -> RMON -> RMON history -> New**, the **RMON history** page appears.

**RMON Statistics** **RMON History** **RMON Alarm** **RMON Event**

**RMON History**

[New](#)

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page First Prev Next Last Go No. Page Search: Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

Index	Sampling Number	Sampling Interval	Interface	Owner	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/> Select All/Select None					

**Help**

#Sampling Number means how many history items must be saved recently.

**Interface History config**

Interface	G0/1	
Index		(1-65535)
Sampling Number	50	(1-65535)
Sampling Interval	1800	(1-3600)
Owner	config	Enter less than 31 characters*

[Apply](#) [Go Back](#)

**Help**

◆Sampling Number means how many history items must be saved recently

Figure 7 Configuring the RMON history information

You need to set a physical port to be the reception terminal of the monitor data.

The index is used to identify a specific interface; if the index is same to that of the previous application interface, it will replace that of the previous application interface.

The sampling number means the items that need be reserved, whose default value is 50.

The sampling interval means the time between two data collection, whose default value is 1800s.

At present, the monitor statistic information can be obtained through the command line “show rmon history”, but the Web does not support this function.

### 8.2.3 RMON Alarm Information Configuration

If you click **Network Management Config -> RMON -> RMON Alarm -> New**, the **RMON Alarm** page appears.

**RMON Statistics** **RMON History** **RMON Alarm** **RMON Event**

**RMON Alarm**

[New](#)

No.0 Page/Total 0 Page First Prev Next Last Go No. Page Search: Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item

Index	OID	Interface	Sampling Interval	Alarm type	Rising Threshold	Rising Event Index	Falling Threshold	Falling Event Index	Owner	Operate
<input type="checkbox"/> Select All/Select None										

**Help**

#OID is the OID of the monitored MIB node.

#The relevant event will be triggered when the rising threshold or falling threshold is exceeded.

RMON Alarm config		
Index	1	(1-65535)
MIB Node	IfInOctets	
OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10	
Interface	G0/1	
Alarm type	absolute	
Sampling Interval	5	(1-2147483647)
Rising Threshold	5	(-2147483648 - 2147483647)
Rising Event Index	2	(1-65535)
Falling Threshold	6	(-2147483648 - 2147483647)
Falling Event Index	3	(1-65535)
Owner	default	Enter less than 31 characters*

---

**Help**

◆ The owner can be empty

\*◆ The string you totally entered is limited in 255 characters

Figure 8 Configuring the RMON alarm information

The index is used to identify a specific alarm information; if the index is same to the previously applied index, it will replace the previous one.

The MIB node corresponds to OID.

If the alarm type is **absolute**, the value of the MIB object will be directly monitored; if the alarm type is **delta**, the change of the value of the MIB object in two sampling will be monitored.

When the monitored MIB object reaches or exceeds the rising threshold, the event corresponding to the index of the rising event will be triggered.

When the monitored MIB object reaches or exceeds the falling threshold, the event corresponding to the index of the falling event will be triggered.

## 8.2.4 RMON Event Configuration

If you click **Network Management Config -> RMON -> RMON Event -> New**, the **RMON event** page appears.

<a href="#">RMON Statistics</a> <a href="#">RMON History</a> <a href="#">RMON Alarm</a> <a href="#">RMON Event</a>							
<b>RMON Event</b>							
<a href="#">New</a>							
No.0 Page/Total 0 Page    First   Prev   Next   Last   Go   No.   Page   Search:    Current 0 Item/Total 0 Item							
Index	Enable log	Community	Description	Owner	Operate		
<input type="checkbox"/> Select All/Select None							
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>							

---

**Help**

#If the log is enabled◆◆the items will be added to the log table at the trigger of the event.

RMON Event Config	
Index	<input type="text"/> (1-65535)
Owner	<input type="text"/>
Description	<input type="text"/>
Enable log	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable trap	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community	<input type="text"/>

---

**Help**

- ◆ If the log is enabled, the items will be added to the log table at the trigger of the event.
- ◆ If the trap is enabled, the trap will be generated with the event community name.
- \*◆ The string you totally entered is less than 255 characters

Figure 9 RMON event configuration

The index corresponds to the rising event index and the falling event index that have already been configured on the **RMON alarm config** page.

The owner is used to describe the descriptive information of an event.

"Enable log" means to add an item of information in the log table when the event is triggered.

"Enable trap" means a trap will be generated if the event is triggered.



## Chapter 9 Diagnosis Tools

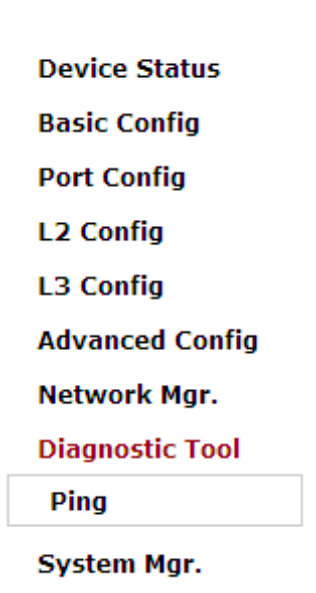


Figure 1: Diagnosis tool list

### 9.1 Ping

#### 9.1.1 Ping

If you click **Diagnosis Tools -> Ping**, the **Ping** page appears.

Ping

Ping is a typical network tool, which is used to identify the states of some network functions. The states of network functions are the basis of regular network diagnosis. Ping is used to check whether the peer is reachable. If Ping transmits a packet to the host and receives a response from the peer, the peer is reachable.

PING test-->	
Destination address*	<input type="text"/>
Source IP address	<input type="text"/> (An option which can be null)
Size of the PING packet	<input type="text"/> (36-20000) (An option which can be null)

PING

Help

- ◆The ping program can test whether a destination can be reached, or it can test the packet loss to reach a destination.
- ◆Destination address: Enter the to-be-tested destination address.
- ◆Source IP: Source IP.
- ◆Packet's size: Designate the size of a packet when the packet is used to ping a destination. It is optional and cannot be configured.

Figure 2 Ping

Ping is used to test whether the switch connects other devices.

If a Ping test need be conducted, please enter an IP address in the “Destination address” textbox, such as the IP address of your PC, and then click the “PING” button. If the switch connects your entered address, the device can promptly return a test result to you; if not, the device will take a little more time to return the test result.

“Source IP address” is used to set the source IP address which is carried in the Ping packet.

“Size of the PING packet” is used to set the length of the Ping packet which is transmitted by the device.

## Chapter 10 System Management

**Device Status**  
**Basic Config**  
**Port Config**  
**L2 Config**  
**L3 Config**  
**Advanced Config**  
**Network Mgr.**  
**Diagnostic Tool**  
**System Mgr.**

User Mgr.
Log Mgr.
Startup-config
System Software
Reboot

Figure 1 Navigation list of system management

### 10.1 User Management

#### 10.1.1 User List

If you click **System Manage -> User Manage**, the **User Management** page appears.

The screenshot shows the 'User Management' interface. At the top, there are tabs: 'User Mgr.', 'Group Mgr.', 'Pass-Group Mgr.', 'Authen-Group Mgr.', and 'Author-Group Mgr.'. The 'User Mgr.' tab is selected and highlighted with an orange box. Below the tabs, there is a 'New' button with a red arrow pointing to it. The main area contains a table with the following data:

No.	1	Page/Total	1	Page	First	Prev	Next	Last	Go	No.	Page	Search:	Current	1	Item/Total	1	Item
<input type="checkbox"/>	admin																

Below the table, there is a checkbox labeled 'Select All/Select None' and a 'Delete' button.

Figure 2 User list

You can click “New” to create a new user.

To modify the permission or the login password, click “Edit” on the right of the user list.

Note:

1. Please make sure that at least one system administrator exists in the system, so that you can manage the devices through Web.
2. The limited user can only browse the status of the device.

## 10.1.2 Establishing a New User

If you click “New” on the **User Management** page, the **Creating User** page appears.

Figure 3 Creating new users

In the “User name” text box, enter a name, which contains letters, numbers and symbols except “?”, “\”, “&”, “#” and the “Space” symbol. \ " & #和空格以外的字符。

In the “Password” textbox enter a login password, and in the “Confirming password” textbox enter this login password again.

In the “User permission” dropdown box set the user’s permission. The “System administrator” user can browse the status of the device and conduct relevant settings, while the limited user can only browse the status of the device.

## 10.2 Log Management

If you click **System Manage -> Log Manage**, the **Log Management** page appears.

Figure 4 Log management

If “Enabling the log server” is selected, the device will transmit the log information to the designated server. In this case, you need enter the address of the server in the “Address of the system log server” textbox and select the log’s grade in the “Grade of the system log information” dropdown box.

If “Enabling the log buffer” is selected, the device will record the log information to the memory. By logging on to the device through the Console port or Telnet, you can run the command “show log” to browse the logs which are saved on the device. The log information which is saved in the memory will be lost after rebooting. Please enter the size of the buffer area in the “Size of the system log buffer” textbox and select the grade of the cached log in the “Grade of the cache log information” dropdown box.

## 10.3 Managing the Configuration Files

If you click **System Manage -> Configuration file**, the **Configuration file** page appears.

### 10.3.1 Exporting the Configuration Information

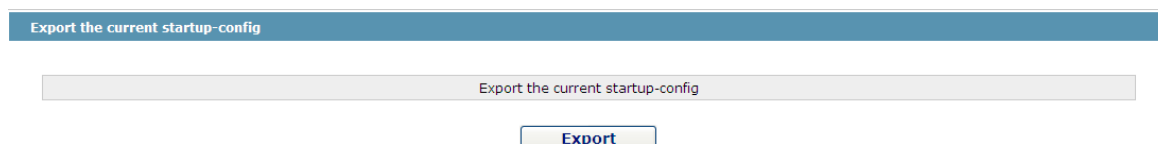


Figure 5 Exporting the configuration file

The current configuration file can be exported, saved in the disk of PC or in the mobile storage device as the backup file.

To export the configuration file, please click the “Export” button and then select the “Save” option in the pop-up download dialog box.

The default name of the configuration file is “startup-config”, but you are suggested to set it to an easily memorable name.

### 10.3.2 Importing the Configuration Information

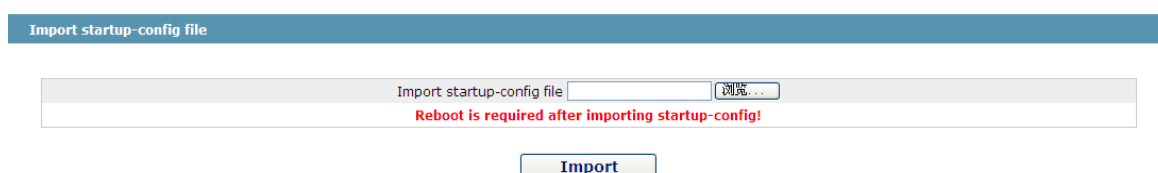


Figure 6 Importing the configuration files

You can import the configuration files from PC to the device and replace the configuration file that is currently being used. For example, by importing the backup configuration files, you can resume the device to its configuration of a previous moment.

Note:

1. Please make sure that the imported configuration file has the legal format for the configuration file with illegal format cannot lead to the normal startup of the device.
2. If error occurs during the process of importation, please try it later again, or click the “Save All” button to make the device re-establish the configuration file with the current configuration, avoiding the incomplete file and the abnormality of the device.
3. After the configuration file is imported, if you want to use the imported configuration file immediately, do not click “Save All”, but reboot the device directly.

## 10.4 Software Management

If you click **System Manage -> Software Upgrade**, the software management page appears.

### 10.4.1 Backing up the IOS Software

Figure 7 Backing up IOS

On this page the currently running software version is displayed. If you want to backup IOS, please click “Backuping IOS”; then on the browser the file download dialog box appears; click “Save” to store the IOS file to the disk of the PC, mobile storage device or other network location. Upgrading the IOS Software

Note:

1. Please make sure that your upgraded IOS matches the device type, because the matchable IOS will not lead to the normal startup of the device.
2. The upgrade of IOS probably takes one to two minutes; when the “updating” button is clicked, the IOS files will be uploaded to the device.
3. If errors occur during upgrade, please do not restart the device or cut off the power of the device, or the device cannot be started. Please try the upgrade again.
4. After the upgrade please save the configuration and then restart the device to run the new IOS.

Figure 8 Upgrading the IOS software

The upgraded IOS is always used to solve the already known problems or to perfect a specific function. If you device run normally, do not upgrade your IOS software frequently.

If IOS need be upgraded, please first enter the complete path of the new IOS files in the textbox on the right of “Upgrading IOS”, or click the “Browsing” button and select the new IOS files on your computer, and then click “Updating”.

## 10.5 Resuming Initial Configuration

If you click **System Manage -> Resume Config**, the **Resuming the original configuration** page appears.

Figure 9 Resuming the original configuration

Note:

1. If you click the “Resume” button, the current configuration will be replaced by the original configuration, which will take effect after rebooting.
2. Before rebooting the device still works under the current configuration, and if you click “Save All” at the moment, the current configuration will replace the original configuration. The original configuration, therefore, cannot take effect after rebooting.
3. After the rebooting is done and the original configuration takes effect, the Web access of the device will be automatically started. The address of Vlan 1 is 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0, and the username and password are both “admin”.

To resume the original configuration, click “Resume” and then reboot the device.

## 10.6 Rebooting the Device

If you click **System Manage -> Reboot Device**, the **Rebooting** page appears.

Figure 10 Rebooting the device

If the device need be rebooted, please first make sure that the modified configuration of the device has already been saved, and then click the “Reboot” button.