

**Korenix JetNet 5210G
Industrial 8 + 2 Gigabit RJ / SFP
DIN Rail Managed Switch, -40~75°C**

User Manual

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Firmware V1.2



www.korenix.com



JetNet 5210G User Manual

Korenix JetNet 5210G

**Industrial 8 + 2 Gigabit RJ / SFP DIN Rail Managed Switch, -40~75°C
User's Manual**

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Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Statement

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 when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, 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 expense.

The user is cautioned that changes and modifications made to the equipment without approval of the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

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1 Introduction

Welcome to Korenix *JetNet 5210G* Series Industrial 8-Port + 2Gigabit Copper / SFP Managed Ethernet Switch User Manual. Following topics are covered in this chapter:

1.1 Overview

1.2 Major Features

1.3 Package Checklist

1.1 Overview

Korenix JetNet 5210G, the revolutionary DIN Rail type industrial Gigabit Managed Switch is designed with eight 10/100TX and two Gigabit_RJ-45 / SFP combo ports.

The two Gigabit Ethernet combo ports provide high speed uplink to connect with higher level backbone switches with Korenix MSR™ network redundancy technology, while ensuring the reliability of video transfer through the exclusive 5ms recovery time. By supporting various connection types, including 10/100/1000Mbps RJ-45 copper or 100Mbps, 1000Mbps Fiber, the Gigabit uplink ports further enlarge the ring infrastructure.

With IEC 61000-6-2 / 61000-6-4 Heavy Industrial EMC certified design, including robust enclosure and -40~75°C wide operating temperature range, JetNet 5210G ensures high performance of the surveillance network under vibrating and shock environments in rolling stocks, traffic control systems and other harsh applications.

100/1000Mbps DDM SFP transceiver for High Quality Monitoring

The SFP sockets of the JetNet 5210G supports 100Mbps and 1000Mbps SFP type fiber transceiver with speed detection and independent indication. Moreover, it supports DDM (Digital Diagnostic Monitoring) type SFP transceivers allowing users to diagnose optical cable transmission problem through maintenance and debugging of the optical signal quality by DDM without the need of an extra optical cable analyzer, as a result greatly saving time and system costs.

Rapid Super Ring (RSR™) Technology

The JetNet 5210G supports Rapid Super Ring technology, which is the 2nd generation of Korenix Ring Redundancy technology. The recovery time is greatly improved from 30ms to few ms for both copper and fiber ring. The Ring master can be auto-selected by RSR engine. The 1st ring port of the R.M. is the primary path while the 2nd ring port of the R.M. is the block path. Once the primary path fails, the 2nd path will be recovered within few ms. Besides, the restoration time is also shortened to zero in the R.M. auto-selection mode.

Comprehensive Redundant Solutions – Multiple Super Ring (MSR™)

JetNet 5210G also supports advanced Ring technology – M.S.R. (Multiple Super Ring) which includes

various new technologies for different network redundancy applications and structures. The supported MSR allows JetNet 5210G aggregating up to 5 Rapid Super rings includes 4 Fast Ethernet plus 1 Gigabit Ethernet rings into one switch. With the MSR™ technology, a node can be configured to multiple rings with the failover time. In addition, users can extend the ring topology by adding hundreds of JetNet managed switches to meet the large-scale network needs without compromising the network speed. The MSR™ also allows JetNet 5210G managed switch to easily connect with core management switches via standard Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) or through multiple paths or nodes to increase the reliability by RDH™ (Rapid Dual Homing) technology. By integrating MSR™ and LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol), the JetNet series can enhance the link ability and increase the overall link capacity. Two or more Fast Ethernet connections are combined in order to increase the bandwidth and to create a resilient and redundant link.

Seamless Ring Port Restoration™

Seamless restoration is a new Korenix patented technology which can restore a failed ring without causing any loop problem, topology change and packet loss. With a 0 second restoration time, this mechanism eliminates any unstable status and guarantees the applications running non-stop.

Rapid Dual Homing (RDH™) Technology

Rapid Dual Homing is also the important feature of Korenix new generation Ring technology. It supports ring coupling with other vendors and with easy configuration and multiple redundancies, the failover time is much faster and the restoration time is zero ms. Uplinks can be auto detected and gathered into groups. In each group, uplinks are sorted into primary, secondary and standbys by their link speed. The uplink with the highest speed is more likely to be active path for data transmission. Link aggregation is also integrated into RDH™. An uplink connection can be a single link or several links aggregated as a trunk, which provides better redundancy and link capacity.

TrunkRing™

TrunkRing is a new feature in MSR™ which merges the two technologies of RSR™ and link aggregation. It takes advantages of aggregation to enhance the link redundancy, while increase the link speed. The ring will open only if all the aggregated links are broken. Link aggregation can be achieved by either, static trunk or LACP. Not all the link sections in a TrunkRing need to be the same. Ring links can be either symmetric or asymmetric. Some are a single path, and the others are aggregated by links where the number of links in a trunk group can be different. Users can enhance the link redundancy at different locations in accordance to the need. And the link with less speed is more likely to be used as the backup path for restoring the network to full play capacity.

Link Aggregation Control Protocol

Link Aggregation Control Protocol allows you grouping multiple Ethernet ports in parallel to increase the

link bandwidth. The aggregated ports can be viewed as one physical port, so that the bandwidth is higher than just one single Ethernet port. The member ports of the same trunk group can balance the loading and backup with each other. The LACP feature is usually used when you need higher bandwidth for the backbone network. This is a cost-effective way for you to transfer much more data.

Auto Topology Discovery & Efficient Management through LLDP and JetView Pro i2NMS

JetNet 5210G supports topology discovery or LLDP (IEEE 802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol) function that can help users to discover multi-vendor's network devices on the same segment by an NMS system which supports LLDP function. With LLDP function, NMS can easily maintain the topology map, display port ID, port description, system description, VLAN ID and so on. Once a link failure happens, the topology changed events are updated to the NMS to help users easily maintain the network system. Like as the JetView Pro, not only supports topology discovery, it also delivers group IP assignment, firmware upgrade, configuration files backup/ restore ,SNMP MIB Browser /compile, **MSR™** group management and also allows user to export topology map to drawing file-JPEG, BMP, PNG or PDF for other application.

Outstanding Management and Enhanced Security

The JetNet 5210G provides various network control and security features to ensure the reliable and secure network connection. To optimize industrial network environment the switch supports advanced network features, such as Tag VLAN, IGMP Snooping, Quality of Service (QoS), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), Rate Control, etc. The switch can be smartly configured through JetView, JetView Pro (Korenix's advanced management utility), Web Browser, SNMP, Telnet and RS-232 local console with its command like interface. The failure notifications are sent through e-mail, SNMP trap, Local/Remote system log, Multiple event alarm relay.

To avoid hacker's attacks and ensure the secure data transmission, JetNet 5210G series features DHCP client, DHCP server with IP and MAC binding, 802.1X Access Control, SSH for Telnet security, IP Access table, port security and many other security features.

1.2 Major Features

Korenix JetNet 5210G Switch have following features:

- 8 10/100 Base TX ports and 2 Gigabit RJ-45/ SFP combo ports
- SFP ports support 100/1000 Mbps with Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) to monitor fiber quality
- Network Redundancy – MSR (Multiple Super Ring),ITU-T G.8032 ERPS, RSTP, MSTP, Super Chain, ERPS V2
- Fully Device Management – SNMP v1/v2c/v3, RMON, Web UI, Telnet and Local Console

- Friendly Device and Network Topology recovery utility – Korenix View, Korenix NMS
- Layer 2 Network Performance – IEEE802.1Q VLAN, Private VLAN, Trunk, Packet Filtering, DHCP Server/Client, Traffic Prioritize, Rate Control
- Advanced Security system by Port Security, Access IP list, SSH, HTTPS Login, TACACS+
- Event Notification through E-mail, SNMP trap and SysLog
- IEEE 802.1AB LLDP and optional Korenix NMS software for auto-topology and group management
- Cisco-Like CLI, Web, SNMP/RMON for network management
- Multiple event relay output for enhanced device alarm control
- Hi-Pot Isolation Protection for ports and power
- Railway Track Side EN50121-4 Certification
- -40~75°C High Operating Temperature
- 10~60VDC Redundant wide range power inputment

Note: The detail spec is listed in Appendix 5.1

1.3 Package List

Korenix JetNet 5210G is shipped with following items:

- JetNet 5210G
- One DIN-Rail clip (attached to the switch)
- One RS-232 DB-9 to RJ-45 console cable
- Quick Installation Guide (QIG)



JetNet 5210G



DB-9 to RJ-45
Cable



QIG

If any of the above items is missing or damaged, please contact your local sales.

2 Hardware Installation

This chapter includes hardware introduction, installation and configuration information.

Following topics are covered in this chapter:

2.1 Hardware Introduction

- Dimension

- Panel Layout

- Bottom View

- Rear Side

2.2 Wiring Power Inputs

2.3 Wiring the Relay Output (DO)

2.4 Wiring the Digital Input (DI)

2.5 Connecting the Surge/ Lighting Protection

2.6 Wiring Ethernet Ports

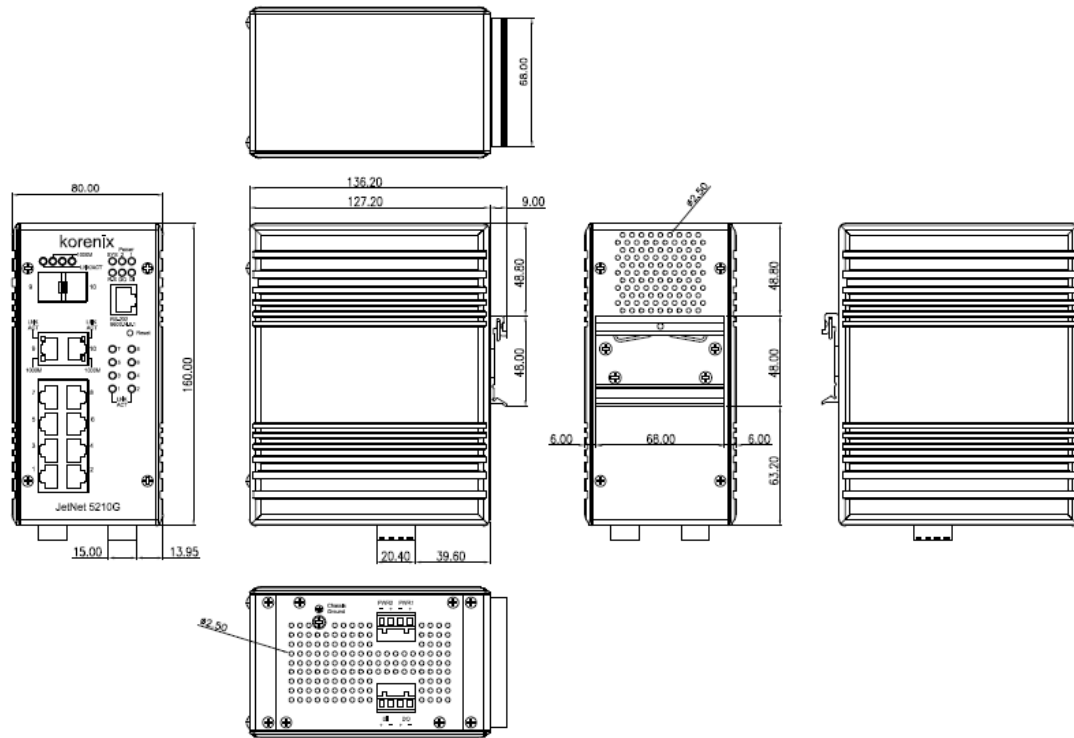
2.7 Wall-mounting Installation

2.1 Hardware Introduction

Dimension –

JetNet 5210G w/o DIN Rail mounting kit: 80(W) x 127 (D)x 160(H)

JetNet 5210G w/ DIN Rail mounting kit: 95(W) x 136.2 (D)x 160(H)





Panel Layout

The front panel includes 8 x 10/100Mbps RJ-45 ports, 2 x Gigabit Ethernet RJ-45/SFP socket ports, 1 RJ-45 for RS232 console, System diagnostic LEDs, Port LEDs.

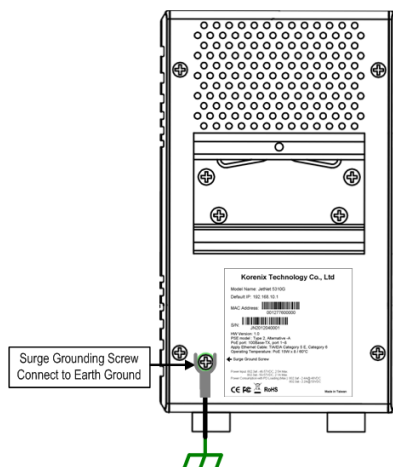
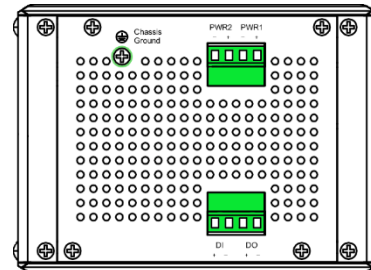
Bottom view

The bottom side includes 2 4-pin terminal block connectors and 1 chassis grounding screw. One of 4-pin terminal block connectors is for power inputs, and the rest is for alarm relay output and digital input.

Rear Side

The rear side back panel attached DIN rail clip and one lighting screw to make connection with chassis ground and Switch inner lighting protection circuit.

The product label is also stuck on the bottom side of DIN rail clip, in case if it is missed, please contact with your sales representative for product change.



Korenix Technology Co., Ltd

Model Name: JetNet 5210G

Default IP: 192.168.10.1

MAC Address: 00127761000B

S/N: JN2018100012

HW Version: 1.0

Power Input: 10-60V

Power Consumption: 15W@24V

CE FC RoHS

↓ Surge Ground Screw

Made in Taiwan YY

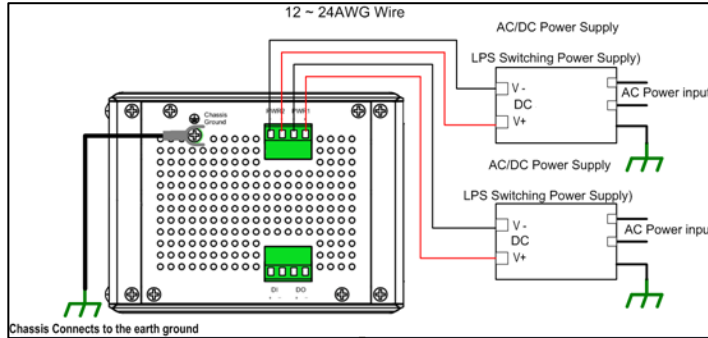
2.2 Wiring Power Inputs

The Power input port is located at the bottom side, and provides 2 power input connections in one 4-pin removable terminal block. The power port support polarity reverse protection; the Switch won't start if wrong polarity applied. The wiring architecture please refers to below figure.

Wiring the Power Inputs

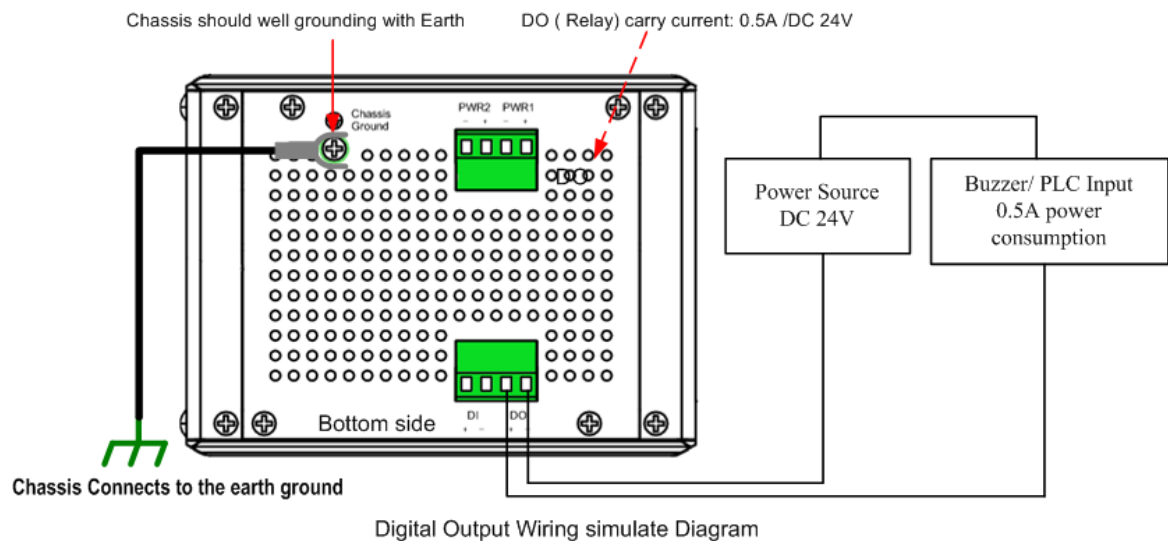
1. Insert the positive and negative wires into the V+ and V- contact on the terminal block connector.
2. Tighten the wire-clamp screws to prevent the power wires from being loosened.
3. Connect the power wires to suitable AC/DC Switching type power supply. The input DC voltage should be in the range of DC 10V to DC 60V.

For the safety issue, turn off AC power input source before connecting the AC/DC Power supply module and the terminal block connectors. Besides, don't turn-on the source of AC/DC power module and make sure all connections were well done then power on the AC source to powering the Switch device. Otherwise, your screwdriver blade may inadvertently short your terminal connections to the grounded enclosure and cause damage.



Wiring the Relay Output (DO)

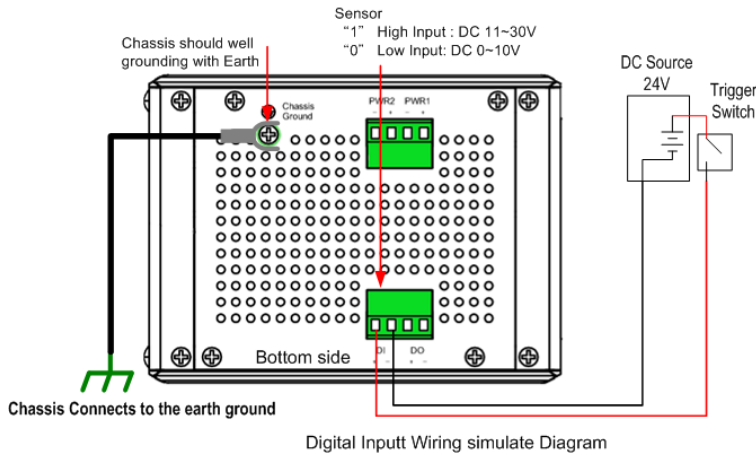
The relay output contacts are in the bottom side as shown on below figure. The relay output (DO) is controlled by the pre-defined operating rules. To activate relay output function, please refer to the CD User's Manual for more Relay Output management information.



Note: The relay contact only supports 0.5 A current, DC 24V. It is not recommended to apply voltage and current higher than the specifications.

2.3 Wiring the Digital Input (DI)

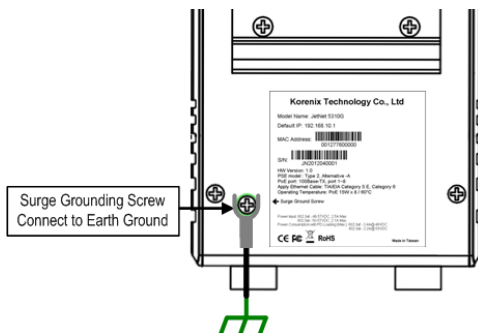
The Digital Input (D.I.) contacts are in the bottom side of the device as shown in below figure. It accepts one external DC type signal input and can be configured to send alert message through Ethernet when the signal is changed. The signal may trigger and generated by external power switch, like as door open trigger switch for control cabinet.



Note: the DI accepts DC type signal and supports isolated input circuit with Digital High Level input DC 11V~30V and Digital Low Level input DC 0V~10V. Do not apply voltage that higher than the specification; it may cause internal circuit damage or a wrong action of DI.

2.4 Connecting the Surge /Lighting protection

There is one screw fixed on the rear side for lighting /surge protection; tighten and wire to chassis grounding to obtain better surge/ lighting immunity. But, do remember remove the surge grounding screw before to insulation/Hi-pot testing. In case you do not, the protectors may damage during the testing, and the lighting protection will malfunction.



Note: 1. Ensure the Surge/Lighting is well connecting with Chassis Grounding
2. Remove the Surge /Lighting Screw, before performing Insulation / Hi-pot Testing.



Never install or work on/with the equipment or the cabling during the period of its lightning activity.

Gigabit Ethernet /SFP combo port

The JetNet 5210G provides 2 Gigabit RJ-45/ SFP combo ports that with different link speed – 10Mbps, 100Mbps, 1000Mbps, and compliant with the standards of IEEE 802.3 10Base-T, IEEE 82.3u 100Base-TX, IEEE 8023.u 100Base-FX, IEEE 802.3ab 1000Base-T, and IEEE 802.3z Gigabit fiber.

The combo ports support SFP transceiver plug-in high priority function; thus, don't connect Ethernet RJ-45 and insert SFP transceiver at the same time; it will cause the port being activated in wrong status.

The SFP ports also provide Digital Diagnostic Monitoring function, it can assist user to monitor the quality of optical signal, and diagnose the transmission of fiber. **This function is only available for Korenix certified DDM SFP transceiver, and does not support third party transceiver that may not fully comply with MSA SFP transceiver standard.**

By the DDM function, user can get real information including the strength of received optical signal, launched optical signal and current operating temperature of SFP transceiver, and the specification of transceiver.

The following diagram shows the information captured from WEB user interface.

SFP DDM								
Port	SFP Scan / Eject	SFP DDM	Temperature (°C)		Tx Power (dBm)		Rx Power (dBm)	
			Current	Range	Current	Range	Current	Range
9	Scan	Disable	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Eject	Disable	40.00	0.00 ~ 80.00	-6.0	-9.0 ~ -3.5	-31.5	-15.9 ~ -3.5

Range: the specification of Korenix defined.

Current: actual value read from SFP transceiver.

Tx Power (dBm): optical strength of received.

Rx Power (dBm): optical strength of launched.

Note: The Ethernet Switch has to use UL recognized fiber transceiver with Class 1 Laser/LED Diode.

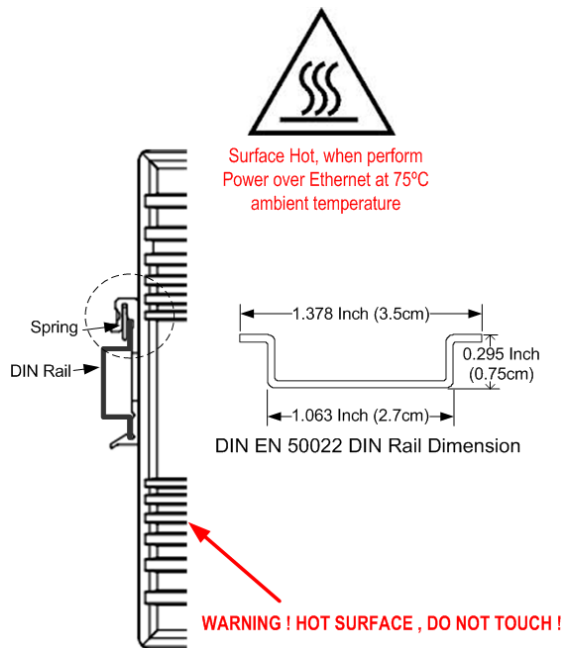
Note: It is recommended to not plug-in SFP fiber transceiver and link up RJ-45 port at the same time, it might cause the connection does not working properly.

2.5 DIN Rail mounting Installation

The DIN-Rail clip is already screwed tight on the rear side of JetNet Switch when shipping. If the DIN-Rail clip is not screwed on the rear side panel, please contact your distributor to get the DIN rail clip set. The DIN rail clip supports EN50022 standard. The diagram following includes the dimension of EN50022 DIN rail for your reference.

The Switch should install and used at Restrictd Acess Location area, like as the control room or control cabinet. Besides, the device's surface temperature may caused damage while the Power over Ethernet function is enabled and under working , at the ambient temperature -75°C .

Therefore, the device should install at the restriced location, like as Control cabinet to prevent any damage.



Follow the steps below to mount JetNet Managed Switch to the DIN-Rail track:

1. First, insert the DIN-Rail track upper side into the upper end of DIN-Rail clip.
2. Lightly push the bottom of DIN-Rail clip into the track.
3. Check if DIN-Rail clip is tightly attached to the EN50022 Rail track.
4. To remove JetNet Switch from the track, reverse the steps above.

Notes: 1. The DIN Rail should compliant with DIN EN50022 standard. Using wrong DIN rail may cause unsafe installation.

2. For UL Safety consideration- the equipment is designed for in building installation only and is not intended to be connected to exposed (outside plant) networks

3 Preparation for Management

JetNet Industrial Managed Switch provides both in-band and out-band configuration methods. You can configure the switch via RS232 console cable if you don't attach your admin PC to your network, or if you lose network connection to your JetNet Managed Switch. This is so-called out-band management. It wouldn't be affected by network performance.

The in-band management means you can remotely manage the switch via the network. You can choose Telnet or Web-based management. You just need to know the device's IP address and you can remotely connect to its embedded HTTP web pages or Telnet console.

Following topics are covered in this chapter:

3.1 Preparation for Serial Console

3.2 Preparation for Web Interface

3.3 Preparation for Telnet console

3.1 Preparation for Serial Console

In the unit package, Korenix attached one RJ-45 to RS-232 DB-9 console cable. Please attach RS-232 DB-9 connector to your PC's COM port, connect RJ-45 connector to the Console port of the JetNet Managed Switch. If the serial cable is lost, please follow the serial console cable PIN assignment to find one. (Refer to the appendix).

1. Go to Start -> Program -> Accessories -> Communication -> Hyper Terminal
2. Give a name to the new console connection.
3. Choose the COM name
4. Select correct serial settings. The serial settings of JetNet Managed Switches are as below:

Baud Rate: 9600 / Parity: None / Data Bit: 8 / Stop Bit: 1

5. After connected, you can see Switch login request.
6. Login the switch. The default username is "admin", password, "admin".

```
Booting...
      Sun Jan  1 00:00:00 UTC 2006
Switch login: admin
Password:

JetNet 5210G (version 1.1.5-20100414-11:04:13).
Copyright 2006-2012 Korenix Technology Co., Ltd.
Switch>
```

3.2 Preparation for Web Interface

JetNet Managed Switch provides HTTP Web Interface and Secured HTTPS Web Interface for web management.

3.2.1 Web Interface

Korenix web management page is developed by CGI (Common Gateway Interface). It allows you to use a standard web-browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Mozilla, to configure and interrogate the switch from anywhere on the network.

Before you attempt to use the embedded web interface to manage switch operation, verify that your JetNet Managed Switch is properly installed on your network and that every PC on this network can access the switch via the web browser.

1. Verify that your network interface card (NIC) is operational, and that your operating system supports TCP/IP protocol.
2. Wire DC power to the switch and connect your switch to your computer.
3. Make sure that the switch default IP address is 192.168.10.1.
4. Change your computer IP address to 192.168.10.2 or other IP address which is located in the 192.168.10.x (Network Mask: 255.255.255.0) subnet.
5. Switch to DOS command mode and ping 192.168.10.1 to verify a normal response time.

Launch the web browser and Login.

6. Launch the web browser (Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox) on the PC.
7. Type **http://192.168.10.1** (or the IP address of the switch). And then press **Enter**.
8. The login screen will appear next.
9. Key in user name and the password. Default user name and password are both **admin**.

Name

Password

Click on **Enter** or **Login**. The Welcome page of the web-based management interface will then appear. (Below picture is an example.)

Welcome to the JetNet5210G Industrial Managed Switch

System Name	Switch
System Location	
System Contact	
System OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.24062.2.2.26
System Description	Industrial Managed Switch JetNet5210G
Firmware Version	1.2-20190212-11:05:15
Device MAC	001277180102

Once you enter the web-based management interface, you can freely change the JetNet's IP address to fit your network environment.

Note 1: The Web UI connection session of JetNet managed Switch will be logged out automatically if you don't give any input after 30 seconds. After logged out, you should re-login and key in correct user name and password again.

3.2.2 Secured Web Interface

Korenix web management page also provides secured management HTTPS login. All the configuration commands will be secured and will be hard for the hackers to sniff the login password and configuration commands.

Launch the web browser and Login.

1. Launch the web browser (Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox) on the PC.
2. Type **https://192.168.10.1** (or the IP address of the switch). And then press **Enter**.
3. The popup screen will appear and request you to trust the secured HTTPS connection distributed by JetNet Managed Switch first. Click "**Yes**" to trust it. (sample of JetNet 5010G)



4. The login screen will appear next. (sample of JetNet 5010G, IP address 192.168.0.48)



5. Key in the user name and the password. The default user name and password is **admin**.
6. Click on **Enter** or **OK**. Welcome page of the web-based management interface will then appear.
7. Once you enter the web-based management interface, all the commands you see are the same as what you see by HTTP login.

3.3 Preparation for Telnet Console

3.3.1 Telnet

Korenix JetNet managed Switch supports Telnet console. You can connect to the switch by Telnet and the command lines are the same as what you see by RS232 console port. Below are the steps to open Telnet connection to the switch.

1. Go to Start -> Run -> cmd. And then press **Enter**
2. Type the **Telnet 192.168.10.1** (or the IP address of the switch). And then press **Enter**

3.3.2 SSH (Secure Shell)

Korenix JetNet managed Switch also support SSH console. You can remotely connect to the switch by command line interface. The SSH connection can secure all the configuration commands you sent to the switch.

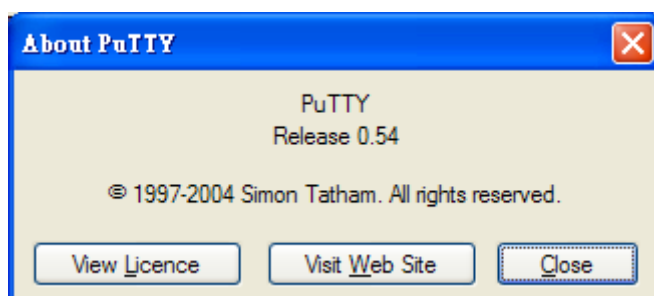
SSH is a client/server architecture while the Switch is the SSH server. When you want to make SSH connection with the switch, you should download the SSH client tool first.

SSH Client

There are many free, sharewares, trials or charged SSH clients you can find on the internet. For example, PuTTY is a free and popular Telnet/SSH client. We'll use this tool to demonstrate how to login JetNet by SSH. Note: *PuTTY is copyright 1997-2006 Simon Tatham.*

Download PuTTY: <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>

The copyright of **PuTTY**

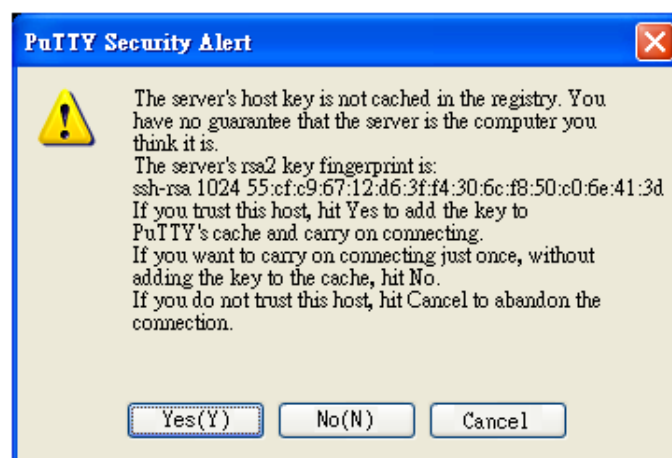


1. Open SSH Client/PuTTY

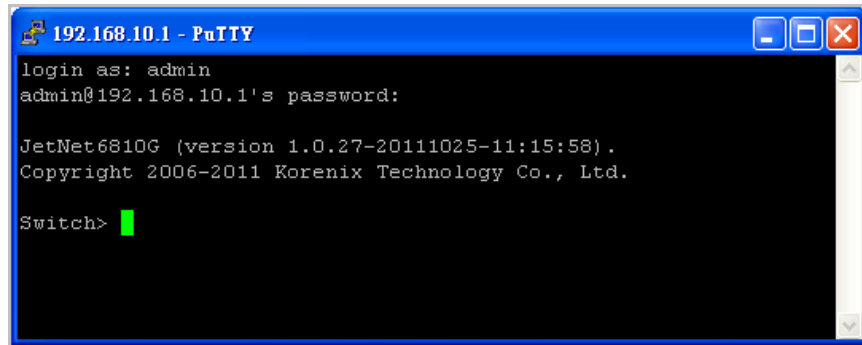
In the **Session** configuration, enter the **Host Name** (IP Address of your JetNet switch) and **Port number** (default = 22). Choose the “**SSH**” protocol. Then click on “**Open**” to start the SSH session console.



2. After click on **Open**, then you can see the cipher information in the popup screen. Press **Yes** to accept the Security Alert.



3. After few seconds, the SSH connection to JetNet Switch is opened. You can see the login screen as the below figure- sample of JetNet switch for reference. (sample of IP address 192.168.10.1)



```
192.168.10.1 - PuTTY
login as: admin
admin@192.168.10.1's password:

JetNet6810G (version 1.0.27-20111025-11:15:58).
Copyright 2006-2011 Korenix Technology Co., Ltd.

Switch>
```

4. Type the Login Name and its Password. The default Login Name and Password are **admin / admin**.
5. All the commands you see in SSH are the same as the CLI commands you see via RS232 console. The next chapter will introduce in detail how to use command line to configure the switch.

4 Feature Configuration

This chapter explains how to configure JetNet Managed software features. There are four ways to access the switch: Serial console, Telnet, Web browser and SNMP.

JetNet Managed Switch provides both in-band and out-band configuration methods. You can configure the switch via RS232 console cable if you don't attach your admin PC to your network, or if you lose the network connection to your JetNet switch. This is so-called out-band management. It wouldn't be affected by the network performance.

The in-band management means you can remotely manage the switch via the network. You can choose Telnet or Web-based management. You just need to know the device's IP address. Then you can remotely connect to its embedded HTML web pages or Telnet console.

Korenix web management page is developed by CGI (Common Gateway Interface). It allows you to use a standard web-browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Mozilla, to configure and interrogate the switch from anywhere on the network.

Following topics are covered in this chapter:

- 4.1 Command Line Interface (CLI) Introduction
- 4.2 Basic Setting

- 4.3 Port Configuration
- 4.4 Power over Ethernet
- 4.5 Network Redundancy
- 4.6 VLAN
- 4.7 Private VLAN
- 4.8 Traffic Prioritization
- 4.9 Multicast Filtering
- 4.10 SNMP
- 4.11 Security
- 4.12 Warning
- 4.13 Monitor and Diag
- 4.14 Device Front Panel
- 4.15 Save
- 4.16 Logout

4.1 Command Line Interface Introduction

The Command Line Interface (CLI) is the user interface to the switch's embedded software system. You can view the system information, show the status, configure the switch and receive a response back from the system by keying in a command.

There are some different command modes. Each command mode has its own access ability, available command lines and uses different command lines to enter and exit. These modes are User EXEC, Privileged EXEC, Global Configuration, (Port/VLAN) Interface Configuration modes.

User EXEC mode: As long as you login the switch by CLI. You are in the User EXEC mode. You can ping, telnet remote device, and show some basic information.

Type **enable** to enter next mode, **exit** to logout. **?** to see the command list

Switch>	
enable	Turn on privileged mode command
exit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
list	Print command list
ping	Send echo messages
quit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
show	Show running system information
telnet	Open a telnet connection
traceroute	Trace route to destination

Privileged EXEC mode: Press enable in the User EXEC mode, then you can enter the Privileged EXEC mode. In this mode, the system allows you to view current configuration, reset default, reload switch, show system information, save configuration...and enter the global configuration mode.

Type **configure terminal** to enter next mode, **exit** to leave. **?** to see the command list

Switch#	
archive	Manage archive files
clear	Reset functions
clock	Configure time-of-day clock
configure	Configuration from vty interface
copy	Copy from one file to another
debug	Debugging functions (see also 'undebug')
disable	Turn off privileged mode command
dot1x	IEEE 802.1x standard access security control
end	End current mode and change to enable mode
exit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
hardware	hardware function
list	Print command list
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
pager	Terminal pager
ping	Send echo messages
quit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
reboot	Reboot system
reload	copy a default-config file to replace the current one
show	Show running system information
telnet	Open a telnet connection
terminal	Set terminal line parameters
traceroute	Trace route to destination
write	Write running configuration to memory, network, or terminal

Global Configuration Mode: Press **configure terminal** in privileged EXEC mode. You can then enter global configuration mode. In global configuration mode, you can configure all the features that the system provides you.

Type **interface IFNAME/VLAN** to enter interface configuration mode, **exit** to leave. **?** to see the command list.

Available command lists of global configuration mode.

Switch(config)#	
administrator	Administrator account setting
arp	Set a static ARP entry
clock	Configure time-of-day clock
default	Set a command to its defaults
dot1x	IEEE 802.1x standard access security control
end	End current mode and change to enable mode
ethertype	Ethertype
exit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
gmrp	GMRP protocol
grp	GARP VLAN Registration Protocol
hostname	Set system's network name
interface	Select an interface to configure
ip	IP information
lacp	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
list	Print command list
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
log	Logging control
mac-address-table	mac address table
mirror	Port mirroring
modbus	Modbus TCP Slave
multiple-super-ring	Configure Multiple Super Ring
nameserver	DNS Server
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
ntp	Configure NTP
ptpd	IEEE1588 Precision Time Protocol
qos	Quality of Service (QoS)
relay	relay output type information
router	Enable a routing process
sfp	Small form-factor pluggable
smtp-server	SMTP server configuration
snmp-server	the SNMP server
spanning-tree	the spanning tree algorithm
trunk	Trunk group configuration
vlan	Virtual LAN
warning-event	Warning event selection
write-config	Specify config files to write to
Switch(config)#	

(Port) Interface Configuration: Press **interface IFNAME** in global configuration mode.

You can then enter interface configuration mode. In this mode, you can configure port settings.

The port interface name for fast Ethernet port 1 is fa1,... fast Ethernet 7 is fa7, fast Ethernet port 8 is fa8.. Gigabit Ethernet port 9 is gi9 and port 10 is gi10. Type the interface name accordingly when you want to enter certain interface configuration mode.

Type “**exit**” to leave current level.

Type “?” to see the command list

Available command lists of the global configuration mode.

Switch(config)# interface fa1	
Switch(config-if)#	
acceptable	Configures the 802.1Q acceptable frame types of a port.
auto-negotiation	Enables auto-negotiation state of a given port
description	Interface specific description
dot1x	IEEE 802.1x standard access security control
duplex	Specifies the duplex mode of operation for a port
end	End current mode and change to enable mode
exit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
flowcontrol	Sets the flow-control value for an interface
garp	General Attribute Registration Protocol
ingress	802.1Q ingress filtering features
lacp	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
list	Print command list
loopback	Specifies the loopback mode of operation for a port
mdix	Configure mdix state of a given port
mtu	Specifies the MTU on a port.
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
qos	Quality of Service (QoS)
quit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
rate-limit	Rate limit configuration
sfp	Small form,-factor pluggable
shutdown	Shutdown the selected interface
spanning-tree	the spanning-tree protocol
speed	Specifies the speed of a Fast Ethernet port or a Gigabit Ethernet port.
switchport	Set switching mode characteristics

(VLAN) Interface Configuration: Press **interface VLAN VLAN-ID** in global configuration mode. You can then enter VLAN interface configuration mode. In this mode, you can configure the settings for the specific VLAN.

The VLAN interface name of VLAN 1 is VLAN 1, VLAN 2 is VLAN 2...

Type **exit** to leave the mode. Type **?** to see the available command list.

The command lists of the VLAN interface configuration mode.

```
Switch(config)# interface vlan 1
Switch(config-if)#
description    Interface specific description
end            End current mode and change to enable mode
exit          Exit current mode and down to previous mode
ip            Interface Internet Protocol config commands
list          Print command list
no            Negate a command or set its defaults
quit          Exit current mode and down to previous mode
shutdown      Shutdown the selected interface
```

Summary of the 5 command modes.

Command Mode	Main Function	Enter and Exit Method	Prompt
User EXEC	This is the first level of access. User can ping, telnet remote device, and show some basic information	Enter: Login successfully Exit: exit to logout. Next mode: Type enable to enter privileged EXEC mode.	Switch>
Privileged EXEC	In this mode, the system allows you to view current configuration, reset default, reload switch, show system information, save configuration...and enter global configuration mode.	Enter: Type enable in User EXEC mode. Exec: Type disable to exit to user EXEC mode. Type exit to logout Next Mode: Type configure terminal to enter global configuration command.	Switch#
Global configuration	In global configuration mode, you can configure all the features that the system provides you	Enter: Type configure terminal in privileged EXEC mode Exit: Type exit or end or press Ctrl-Z to exit. Next mode: Type interface IFNAME/ VLAN VID to enter interface configuration mode	Switch(config)#
Port	In this mode, you can	Enter: Type interface	Switch(config-if)#

Interface configuration	configure port related settings.	IFNAME in global configuration mode. Exit: Type exit or Ctrl+Z to global configuration mode. Type end to privileged EXEC mode.	
VLAN Interface Configuration	In this mode, you can configure settings for specific VLAN.	Enter: Type interface VLAN VID in global configuration mode. Exit: Type exit or Ctrl+Z to global configuration mode. Type end to privileged EXEC mode.	Switch(config-vlan)#

Here are some useful commands for you to see these available commands. Save your time in typing and avoid typing error.

? To see all the available commands in this mode. It helps you to see the next command you can/should type as well.

```
Switch(config)# interface (?)
IFNAME  Interface's name
vlan    Select a vlan to configure
```

(Character)? To see all the available commands starts from this character.

```
Switch(config)# a?
access-list  Add an access list entry
administrator Administrator account setting
arp          Set a static ARP entry
```

The tab key helps you to input the command quicker. If there is only one available command in the next, clicking on tab key can help to finish typing soon.

```
Switch# co (tab) (tab)
Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# ac (tab)
Switch(config)# access-list
```

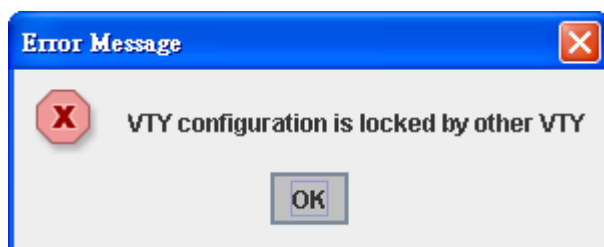
Ctrl+C To stop executing the unfinished command.

Ctrl+S To lock the screen of the terminal. You can't input any command.

Ctrl+Q To unlock the screen which is locked by Ctrl+S.

Ctrl+Z To exit configuration mode.

Alert message when multiple users want to configure the switch. If the administrator is in configuration mode, then the Web users can't change the settings. JetNet Managed Switch allows only one administrator to configure the switch at a time.



4.2 Basic Setting

The Basic Setting group provides you to configure switch information, IP address and user name/Password of the system. It also allows you to do firmware upgrade, backup and restore configuration, reload factory default, and reboot the system.

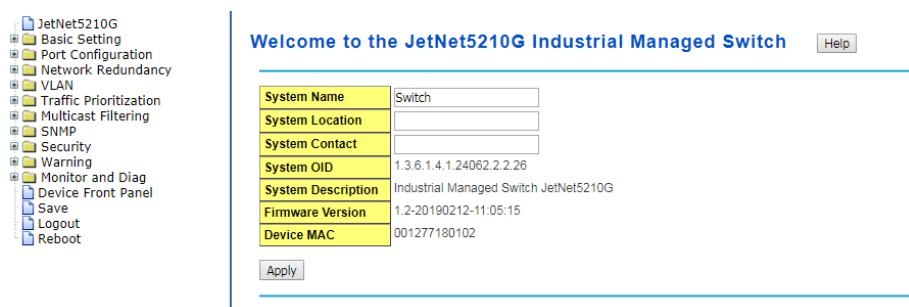
Following commands are included in this group:

- 4.2.1 Switch Setting
- 4.2.2 Admin Password
- 4.2.3 IP Configuration
- 4.2.4 Time Setting
- 4.2.5 DHCP Server
- 4.2.6 Backup and Restore
- 4.2.7 Firmware Upgrade
- 4.2.8 Factory Default
- 4.2.9 System Reboot
- 4.2.10 CLI Commands for Basic Setting

4.2.1 Switch Basic Setting

You can assign System name, Location, Contact and view system information.

Below Figure 4.2.1.1 – Web UI of the Switch Basic Setting



System Name: You can assign a name to the device. The available characters you can input is 64. After you configure the name, CLI system will select the first 12 characters as the name in CLI system.

System Location: You can specify the switch's physical location here. The available characters you can input are 64.

System Contact: You can specify contact people here. You can type the name, mail address or other information of the administrator. The available characters you can input are 64.

System OID: The SNMP object ID of the switch. You can follow the path to find its private MIB in MIB browser. (**Note:** When you attempt to view private MIB, you should compile private MIB files into your MIB browser first.)

System Description: the name of this managed product.

Firmware Version: Display the firmware version installed in this device.

MAC Address: Display unique hardware address (MAC address) assigned by the manufacturer.

Once you finish the configuration, click on **Apply** to apply your settings.

Note: Always remember to select **Save** to save your settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

4.2.2 Admin Password

You can change the user name and the password here to enhance security

Admin Password

Name	
Privilege	0 ▼
New Password	
Confirm Password	

Local User List

select	User	Privilege
☐	admin	15

RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server IP	
Shared Key	
Server Port	

Secondary RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server IP	
Shared Key	
Server Port	

Figure 4.2.2.1 Web UI sample of the Admin Password

Primary TACACS+ Server

TACACS+ Server IP	
Shared Key	
Server Port	

Secondary TACACS+ Server

TACACS+ Server IP	
Shared Key	
Server Port	

TACACS+ Setting

Auth Type	PAP ▼
Server timeout(s)	5

Authentication Order

Auth order	local ▼
------------	---------

Name: You can key in new user name here. The default setting is **admin**.

Privilege: You can choose 0 or 15 for user access. 0 for read only. 15 for read and write.

New Password: You can key in new password here. The default setting is **admin**.

Confirm Password: You need to type the new password again to confirm it.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

Local User List

It will display the list of user name and permission. You can select and remove the user by click "Remove user".

RADIUS Server/ Secondary RADIUS Server **RADIUS Server:** The IP address of Radius server

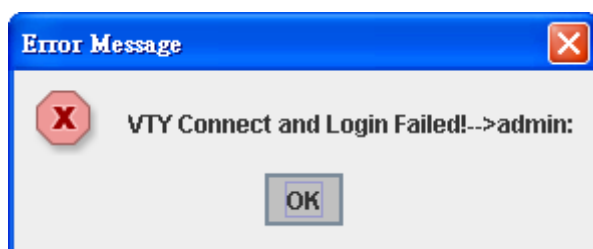
Shared Key: It is the password for communicate between switch and Radius Server.

Server Port: UDP port of Radius server.

Primary TACACS+ Server

The TACACS+ mechanisms are centralized "AAA" (Authentication, Authorization and Accounting) systems for connecting to network services. The fundamental purpose of TACACS+ is to provide an efficient and secure mechanism for user account management.

Figure 4.2.2.2 Popup alert window for Incorrect Username.



4.2.3 IP Configuration

This function allows users to configure the switch's IP address settings. Below figure is the UI of IP configuration.

IP Configuration

Help

DHCP Client

Disable ▼
 Disable
 Enable

Apply

IPv4 Configuration

IP Address	192.168.10.150
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.10.100
DNS Server 1	
DNS Server 2	

Apply

DHCP Client: You can select to **Enable** or **Disable** DHCP Client function. When DHCP Client function is enabled, an IP address will be assigned to the switch from the network's DHCP server. In this mode, the default IP address will therefore be replaced by the one assigned by DHCP server. If DHCP Client is disabled, then the IP address that you specified will be used instead.

IP Address: You can assign the IP address reserved by your network for your JetNet. If DHCP Client function is enabled, you don't need to assign an IP address to the JetNet, as it will be overwritten by DHCP server and shown here. The default IP is 192.168.10.1.

Subnet Mask: You can assign the subnet mask for the IP address here. If DHCP Client function is enabled, you don't need to assign the subnet mask. The default Subnet Mask is 255.255.255.0.

Note: In the CLI, we use the enabled bit of the subnet mask to represent the number displayed in web UI. For example, 8 stands for 255.0.0.0; 16 stands for 255.255.0.0; 24

stands for 255.255.255.0.

Default Gateway: You can assign the gateway for the switch here. The default gateway is 192.168.10.254.

Note: In CLI, we use 0.0.0.0/0 to represent for the default gateway.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

IPv6 Configuration –An IPv6 address is represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, each group representing 16 bits (two octets). The groups are separated by colons (:), and the length of IPv6 address is 128bits.
An example of an IPv6 address is: 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334.
The default IP address of JetNet Managed Switch is fe80:0:0:0:212:77ff:fe61:8787, and the Leading zeroes in a group may be omitted. Thus, the example address may be written as: fe80::212:77ff:fe61:8787

IPv6 Configuration

IPv6 Address	Prefix Length
Add	
IPv6 Default Gateway 	
Apply	
☐ IPv6 Address ☐ fe80::212:77ff:fe61:8787/64	
Remove Reload	

IPv6 Address: typing new IPv6 address in this field.

Prefix Length: the size of subnet or network, and it equivalent to the subnetmask, but written in different. The default subnet mask length is 64bits, and written in decimal value - 64.

Add: after add new IPv6 address and prefix, don't forget click icon -“**Add**” to apply new address to system.

Remove: select existed IPv6 address and click icon -“**Remove**” to delete IP address.

Reload: refresh and reload IPv6 address listing.

IPv6 Neighbor Table: shows the IPv6 address of neighbor, connected interface, MAC address of remote IPv6 device, and current state of neighbor device.

IPv6 Neighbor Table

Neighbor	Interface	MAC Address	State

Reload

The system will update IPv6 Neighbor Table automatically, and user also can click the icon “Reload” to refresh the table.

4.2.4 Time Setting

Time Setting source allow user to set the time manually or through NTP server. Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize computer clocks on the internet. You can configure NTP settings here to synchronize the clocks of several switches on the network. Below figure is similar as JetNet Switch.



Time Setting

Help

Current Time	Yr 2016 Mon 11 Day 18 Hr 15 Mn 8 Sec 12
	Get PC Time
Time Zone	(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London ▼
NTP	☐ Enable NTP client update
Primary server	N/A
Secondary server	N/A
Daylight saving Time	Disable ▼
Daylight Saving Start	Enable ▼
Daylight Saving End	Disable ▼
	1st ▼ Sun ▼ in Jan ▼ at 00 ▼ 00 ▼

Apply

Cancel

IEEE 1588	
PTP State	Disable ▼
Mode	Auto ▼

Apply

Cancel

Manual Setting: User can select Manual setting to change time as user wants. User also can click the button “Get Time from PC” to get PC’s time setting for switch.

NTP client: Select the Time Setting Source to NTP client can let device enable the NTP

client service. NTP client will be automatically enabled if you Enable NTP client update. The system will send request packet to acquire current time from the NTP server you assigned.

IEEE 1588: With the **Precision Time Protocol IEEE 1588** there is now, for the first time, a standard available which makes it possible to synchronize the clocks of different end devices over a network at speeds faster than one

IEEE 1588	
PTP State	Disable ▾
Mode	Auto ▾
Apply Cancel	
	Auto Master Slave

To enable IEEE 1588, select Enable in PTP Status and choose Auto, Master or Slave Mode. After time synchronized, the system time will display the correct time of the PTP server.

Time-zone: Select the time zone where the switch is located. Following table lists the time zones for different locations for your reference. The default time zone is GMT Greenwich Mean Time.

Switch(config)# clock timezone

- 01 (GMT-12:00) Eniwetok, Kwajalein
- 02 (GMT-11:00) Midway Island, Samoa
- 03 (GMT-10:00) Hawaii
- 04 (GMT-09:00) Alaska
- 05 (GMT-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada) , Tijuana
- 06 (GMT-07:00) Arizona
- 07 (GMT-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada)
- 08 (GMT-06:00) Central America
- 09 (GMT-06:00) Central Time (US & Canada)
- 10 (GMT-06:00) Mexico City
- 11 (GMT-06:00) Saskatchewan
- 12 (GMT-05:00) Bogota, Lima, Quito
- 13 (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
- 14 (GMT-05:00) Indiana (East)
- 15 (GMT-04:00) Atlantic Time (Canada)
- 16 (GMT-04:00) Caracas, La Paz
- 17 (GMT-04:00) Santiago
- 18 (GMT-03:00) Newfoundland
- 19 (GMT-03:00) Brasilia
- 20 (GMT-03:00) Buenos Aires, Georgetown
- 21 (GMT-03:00) Greenland
- 22 (GMT-02:00) Mid-Atlantic
- 23 (GMT-01:00) Azores
- 24 (GMT-01:00) Cape Verde Is.
- 25 (GMT) Casablanca, Monrovia
- 26 (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London

- 27 (GMT+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna
- 28 (GMT+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague
- 29 (GMT+01:00) Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris
- 30 (GMT+01:00) Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofija, Vilnius, Warsaw, Zagreb
- 31 (GMT+01:00) West Central Africa
- 32 (GMT+02:00) Athens, Istanbul, Minsk
- 33 (GMT+02:00) Bucharest
- 34 (GMT+02:00) Cairo
- 35 (GMT+02:00) Harare, Pretoria
- 36 (GMT+02:00) Helsinki, Riga, Tallinn
- 37 (GMT+02:00) Jerusalem
- 38 (GMT+03:00) Baghdad
- 39 (GMT+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh
- 40 (GMT+03:00) Moscow, St. Petersburg, Volgograd
- 41 (GMT+03:00) Nairobi
- 42 (GMT+03:30) Tehran
- 43 (GMT+04:00) Abu Dhabi, Muscat
- 44 (GMT+04:00) Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan
- 45 (GMT+04:30) Kabul
- 46 (GMT+05:00) Ekaterinburg
- 47 (GMT+05:00) Islamabad, Karachi, Tashkent
- 48 (GMT+05:30) Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai, New Delhi
- 49 (GMT+05:45) Kathmandu
- 50 (GMT+06:00) Almaty, Novosibirsk
- 51 (GMT+06:00) Astana, Dhaka
- 52 (GMT+06:00) Sri Jayawardenepura
- 53 (GMT+06:30) Rangoon
- 54 (GMT+07:00) Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta
- 55 (GMT+07:00) Krasnoyarsk
- 56 (GMT+08:00) Beijing, Chongqing, Hong Kong, Urumqi
- 57 (GMT+08:00) Irkutsk, Ulaan Bataar
- 58 (GMT+08:00) Kuala Lumpur, Singapore
- 59 (GMT+08:00) Perth
- 60 (GMT+08:00) Taipei
- 61 (GMT+09:00) Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo
- 62 (GMT+09:00) Seoul
- 63 (GMT+09:00) Yakutsk
- 64 (GMT+09:30) Adelaide
- 65 (GMT+09:30) Darwin
- 66 (GMT+10:00) Brisbane
- 67 (GMT+10:00) Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney
- 68 (GMT+10:00) Guam, Port Moresby
- 69 (GMT+10:00) Hobart
- 70 (GMT+10:00) Vladivostok
- 71 (GMT+11:00) Magadan, Solomon Is., New Caledonia
- 72 (GMT+12:00) Auckland, Wellington
- 73 (GMT+12:00) Fiji, Kamchatka, Marshall Is.
- 74 (GMT+13:00) Nuku'alofa

Daylight Saving Time: click the check box to enable the Daylight Saving Function as the setting of start and end time or disable it.

Daylight Saving Start and **Daylight Saving End:** the time setting allows user to select the week that monthly basis, and sets the End and Start time individually.

Time Setting

[Help](#)

Current Time	Yr 2009 Mon 01 Day 1 Hr 02 Mn 33 Sec 25
	Get PC Time
Time Zone	(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London ▼
NTP	☐ Enable NTP client update
Primary server	N/A
Secondary server	N/A
Daylight saving Time	Disable ▼
Daylight Saving Start	1st ▼ Sun ▼ in Jan ▼ at 00 ▼ 00 ▼
Daylight Saving End	1st ▼ Sun ▼ in Jan ▼ at 00 ▼ 00 ▼
	2nd 3rd 4th last
Apply Cancel	

Once you finish your configuration, click on **Apply** to activate your configuration.

4.2.5 DHCP Server

You can select to **Enable** or **Disable** DHCP Server function. *JetNet switch* will assign a new IP address to link partners.

DHCP Server configuration

After selecting to enable DHCP Server function, type in the Network IP address for the DHCP server IP pool, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway address and Lease Time for client.

Once you have finished the configuration, click **Apply** to activate the new configuration.

Server Configuration

[Help](#)

Global Setting

[Apply](#)

Address Pool Setting

Network	192.168.10.0
Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.10.1
Lease Time	604800 (60~31536000 seconds)

[Apply](#)

Excluded Address:

You can type a specific address into the **IP Address field** for the DHCP server reserved IP address.

The IP address that is listed in the **Excluded Address List Table** will not be assigned to the network device. Add or remove an IP address from the **Excluded Address List** by clicking **Add** or **Remove**.

Manual Binding: JetNet Switch provides a MAC address and IP address binding and removing function. You can type in the specified IP and MAC address, and then click **Add** to add a new MAC&IP address binding rule for a specified link partner, like PLC or any device without **DHCP client** function. To remove from the binding list, just select the rule to remove and click **Remove**.

Excluded Address List

Excluded IP

Add

Index	Address
☐ 1	192.168.10.200

Remove

Reload

Static MAC/IP Binding List

MAC Address

IP Address

Add

Index	MAC	Address

Remove

Reload

DHCP Leased Entries: JetNet Switch provides an assigned IP address list for user check. It will show the MAC and IP address that was assigned by JetNet Switch. Click the **Reload** button to refresh the listing.

Leased Entries

Help

Index	IP Address	MAC Address	Leased Time Remains

Reload

DHCP Relay Agent

You can select to **Enable** or **Disable** DHCP relay agent function in Option 82 Information.

Helper Address: there are 4 fields for the DHCP server's IP address. You can fill the field with preferred IP address of DHCP Server, and then click "Apply" to activate the DHCP relay agent function. All the DHCP packets from client will be modified by the policy and forwarded to DHCP server through the gateway port.

Relay policy

Replace: Replaces the existing option 82 field and adds new option 82 field. (This is the default setting)

Keep: Keeps the original option 82 field and forwards to server.

Drop: Drops the option 82 field and do not add any option 82 field.

Option82 Information

[Help](#)

DHCP Relay Agent Disable ▾

[Apply](#)

Helper Address

Helper Address

[Add](#)

☐	Helper Address 1	
☐	Helper Address 2	
☐	Helper Address 3	
☐	Helper Address 4	

[Remove](#)

Relay Policy

- ☐ Replace
☐ Keep
☐ Drop

[Apply](#)

4.2.6 Backup and Restore

With Backup command, you can save current configuration file saved in the switch's flash to admin PC or TFTP server. This will allow you to go to **Restore** command later to restore the configuration file back to the switch. Before you restore the configuration file, you must place the backup configuration file in the PC or TFTP server. The switch will then download this file back to the flash.

There are 3 modes for users to backup/restore the configuration file, Local File mode, TFTP Server and SFTP mode.

Local Files

In this mode, the switch acts as the file server. Users can browse the target folder and then type the file name to backup the configuration. Users can also browse the target folder and select existed configuration file to restore the configuration back to the switch. This mode is only provided by Web UI.

Load Settings from File: Click the **Browse** button to select the previously saved backup configuration file. After locating the configuration file, click the **Upload** button.

Save Settings to File: Click the **Save** button to save the configuration file.

TFTP

In this mode, the switch acts as TFTP client. Before you do so, make sure that your TFTP server is ready. Then please type the IP address of TFTP Server and Backup configuration file name. This mode can be used in both CLI and Web UI.

IP: This is the IP address of the TFTP server where your configuration file has been previously saved or can be saved.

File Name: This is the file name of configuration file to be saved.

Load/Save Settings: Select **Load** to load the configuration from the TFTP server onto the switch. Select **Save** to save the configuration on the switch to the TFTP server.

Click **Submit** to load or save the configuration.

SFTP

In this mode, the switch acts as SFTP client. Before you do so, make sure that your SFTP server is ready. Then please type the IP address of SFTP Server and Backup configuration file name. This mode can be used in both CLI and Web UI.

IP: This is the IP address of the SFTP server where your configuration file has been previously saved or can be saved.

File Name: This is the file name of configuration file to be saved.

User Name: Insert the User name for SFTP

Password: Insert the password of SFTP

Load/Save Settings: Select **Load** to load the configuration from the TFTP server onto the

switch. Select **Save** to save the configuration on the switch to the TFTP server.

Click **Submit** to load or save the configuration.

Technical Tip:

Default Configuration File: The switch provides the default configuration file in the system. You can use Reset button, Reload command to reset the system.

Running Configuration File: The switch's CLI allows you to view the latest settings running by the system. The information shown here is the settings you set up but haven't saved to flash. The settings not yet saved to flash will not work after power recycle. You can use show running-config to view it in CLI.

Figure 4.2.6.1 Main UI of Backup & Restore

Note that the folders of the path to the target file do not allow you to input space key.

Note: point to the wrong file will cause the entire configuration missed

4.2.7 Firmware Upgrade

You can update the latest firmware for your device. Korenix provides the latest firmware on Korenix Web site. Updated firmware may include new features, bug fixes, or other software changes, please check the release notes for the information. We suggest you use the latest firmware before installing the switch to the customer site.

Note that the system will be automatically rebooted after you finished upgrading new firmware. Please remind the attached network users before you perform this function.

Firmware Upgrade

Local file

TFTP

SFTP

There are 3 modes for users to backup/restore the configuration file, Local File mode, TFTP Server , and SFTP mode.

Local File

This section allows you to upload a firmware image that is stored locally on your computer.

Select File: Select a firmware image from your computer.

Click **Upgrade** to begin upgrading the firmware.

Click **Cancel** to clear the selected file.

After the firmware has upgraded the switch will reboot automatically.

Please remind the attached network users before you perform this function.

TFTP

This section allows you to upload a firmware image that is stored on a TFTP server.

IP: This is the IP address of the TFTP server where your firmware image is stored.

File Name: This is the file name of the firmware image.

Click **Upgrade** to begin upgrading the firmware.

Click **Cancel** to clear the selected file.

After the firmware has upgraded the switch will reboot automatically.

Please remind the attached network users before you perform this function.

SFTP

This section allows you to upload a firmware image that is stored on a SFTP server.

IP: This is the IP address of the SFTP server where your firmware image is stored.

Port: Insert the TCP Port number.

File Name: This is the file name of the firmware image.

Name: Insert the User name for SFTP

Password: Insert the password of SFTP

Click **Upgrade** to begin upgrading the firmware.

Click **Cancel** to clear the selected file.

After the firmware has upgraded the switch will reboot automatically.

Please remind the attached network users before you perform this function.

Factory Default

In this section, you can reset all the configurations of the switch to default setting. Click on **Reset** the system will then reset all configurations to default setting. The system will show you popup message window after finishing this command. Default setting will work after rebooting the switch.

Load default

Reset settings to default?

Figure- 4.2.8.1 The main screen of the Factory Default

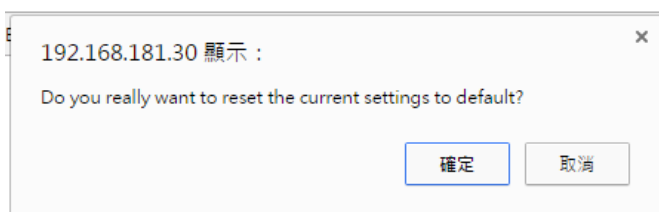


Figure 4.2.8.2 Popup alert screen to confirm the command. Click on **Yes** to start it.

Please reboot the switch to reload default settings except IP address.

Figure 4.2.8.3 Popup message screen to show you that have done the command. Click on **OK** to close the screen. Then please go to **Reboot** page to reboot the switch.

Click on **OK**. The system will then auto reboot the device.

Note: If you already configured the IP of your device to other IP address, when you use this command by CLI and Web UI, our software will not reset the IP address to default IP. The system will remain the IP address so that you can still connect the switch via the network.

4.2.8 System Reboot

System Reboot allows you to reboot the device. Some of the feature changes require you to reboot the system. Click on **Reboot** to reboot your device.

Note: Remember to click on **Save** button to save your settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be gone when the switch is powered off.

Figure 4.2.9.1 Main screen for Rebooting. Click on Yes. Then the switch will be rebooted immediately.

Reboot

Do you want to reboot?

Yes

Figure 4.2.9.2 screen appears when rebooting the switch..

Rebooting....Please wait!

4.2.9 CLI Commands for Basic Setting

Feature	Command Line
Switch Setting	
System Name	Switch(config)# hostname WORD Network name of this system Switch(config)# hostname "Switch" SWITCH(config)#
System Location	SWITCH(config)# snmp-server location Taipei
System Contact	SWITCH(config)# snmp-server contact korecare@korenix.com
Display	SWITCH# show snmp-server name SWITCH SWITCH# show snmp-server location Taipei SWITCH# show snmp-server contact korecare@korenix.com SWITCH# show version Hardware Information : Product Name : JetNet5210G Serial Number : SN15330528 MAC Address : 001277FF1533 Manufacturing Date : 2010/05/28 Software Information : Loader Version : 1.0.0.4 Firmware Version : 0.1.32-20100830-16:10:40 Copyright 2006-2009 Korenix Technology Co., Ltd.Switch# Switch# show hardware mac MAC Address : 00:12:77:FF:01:B0

Admin Password	
User Name and Password	<pre> SWITCH(config)# administrator NAME Administrator account name SWITCH(config)# administrator orwell PASSWORD Administrator account_name account_password SWITCH(config)# administrator orwell orwell Change administrator account orwell and password orwell success. </pre>
Display	<pre> SWITCH# show administrator Administrator account information name: orwell&richard password: orwell&richard </pre>
IP Configuration	
IP Address/Mask (192.168.10.8, 255.255.255.0)	<pre> SWITCH(config)# int vlan 1 SWITCH(config-if)# ip address dhcp SWITCH(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.8/24 SWITCH(config-if)# ip dhcp client SWITCH(config-if)# ip dhcp client renew Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address ; IPv6 configuration X:X::X:X/M IPv6 address (e.g. 3ffe:506::1/48) Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 3ffe:506::1/48 </pre>
Gateway	<pre> SWITCH(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254/24 </pre>
Remove Gateway	<pre> SWITCH(config)# no ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254/24 </pre>
Display	<pre> SWITCH# show running-config ! interface vlan1 ip address 192.168.10.8/24 no shutdown ! ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254/24 ! </pre>
Time Setting	
NTP Server	<pre> SWITCH(config)# ntp peer enable disable primary secondary SWITCH(config)# ntp peer primary IPADDR SWITCH(config)# ntp peer primary 192.168.10.120 </pre>
Time Zone	<pre> SWITCH(config)# clock timezone 26 Sun Jan 1 04:13:24 2006 (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London Note: By typing clock timezone ?, you can see the timezone list. Then choose the number of the timezone you want to select. </pre>
Daylight Saving	<pre> Switch(config)# clock summer-time 4 0 2 12:00 4 0 3 12:00 Clock summer-time <start week of month > <start weekday> <start month> <start Hour:Min> <end week of month> <end </pre>

	<pre>weekday> <end month> <end Hour:Min></pre> Start week of month: 1~5 Start weekday: 0 (Sunday) ~6 (Saturday) Month: 1 (Jan) ~12 (Dec)
IEEE 1588	<pre>Switch(config)# ntpd run</pre> <cr> preferred-clock Preferred Clock slave Run as slave
Display	<pre>SWITCH# sh ntp associations</pre> Network time protocol Status : Disabled Primary peer : N/A Secondary peer : N/A <pre>SWITCH# show clock</pre> Sun Jan 1 04:14:19 2006 (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London <pre>SWITCH# show clock timezone</pre> clock timezone (26) (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London
DHCP Server	
DHCP Server configuration	Enable DHCP Server on JetNet Switch <pre>Switch#</pre> <pre>Switch# configure terminal</pre> <pre>Switch(config)# router dhcp</pre> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp</pre> Configure DHCP network address pool <pre>Switch(config-dhcp)#network 50.50.50.0/4 -(network/mask)</pre> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp)#default-router 50.50.50.1</pre>
Lease time configure	<pre>Switch(config-dhcp)#lease 300 (300 sec)</pre>
DHCP Relay Agent	Enable DHCP Relay Agent <pre>Switch#</pre> <pre>Switch# configure terminal</pre> <pre>Switch(config)# router dhcp</pre> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp</pre> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information option</pre> Enable DHCP Relay policy <pre>Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information policy <u>replace</u></pre> drop Relay Policy keep Drop/Keep/Replace option82 field replace
Show DHCP server information	<pre>Switch# show ip dhcp server statistics</pre> <pre>Switch# show ip dhcp server statistics</pre> DHCP Server ON Address Pool 1 network:192.168.17.0/24 default-router:192.168.17.254 lease time:300 Excluded Address List IP Address -----

	(list excluded address) Manual Binding List IP Address MAC Address ----- (list IP & MAC binding entry) Leased Address List IP Address MAC Address Leased Time Remains ----- (list leased Time remain information for each entry)
Backup and Restore	
Backup Startup Configuration file	Switch# copy startup-config tftp: 192.168.10.33/default.conf Writing Configuration [OK] Note 1: To backup the latest startup configuration file, you should save current settings to flash first. You can refer to 4.12 to see how to save settings to the flash. Note 2: 192.168.10.33 is the TFTP server's IP and default.conf is name of the configuration file. Your environment may use different IP addresses or different file name. Please type target TFTP server IP or file name in this command.
Restore Configuration	Switch# copy tftp: 192.168.10.33/default.conf startup-config
Show Startup Configuration	Switch# show startup-config
Show Running Configuration	Switch# show running-config
Firmware Upgrade	
Firmware Upgrade	Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite tftp 192.168.10.33 JN5010G.bin → binary code file name Firmware upgrading, don't turn off the switch! Tftping file JN5010G.bin → binary code file name Firmware upgrading Firmware upgrade success!! Rebooting.....
Factory Default	
Factory Default	Switch# reload default-config file Reload OK! Switch# reboot
System Reboot	
Reboot	Switch# reboot

4.3 Port Configuration

Port Configuration group enables you to enable/disable port state, or configure port auto-negotiation, speed, and duplex, flow control, rate limit control and port aggregation settings. It also allows you to view port status and aggregation information.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.3.1 Port Control

4.3.2 Port Status

4.3.3 Rate Control

4.3.4 Port Trunking

4.3.5 Command Lines for Port Configuration

4.3.1 Port Control

Port Control commands allow you to enable/disable port state, or configure the port auto-negotiation, speed, duplex and flow control.

Port Control

Help

Port	State	Speed/Duplex	Flow Control	Description
1	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
2	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
3	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
4	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
5	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
6	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
7	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
8	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
9	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	
10	Enable ▼	AutoNegotiation ▼	Disable ▼	

Apply Cancel

- AutoNegotiation
- 10 Full
- 10 Half
- 100 Full
- 100 Half
- 1000 Full

Select the port you want to configure and make changes to the port.

In **State** column, you can enable or disable the state of this port. Once you disable, the port stop to link to the other end and stop to forward any traffic. The default setting is Enable which means all the ports are workable when you receive the device.

In **Speed/Duplex** column, you can configure port speed and duplex mode of this port. Below are the selections you can choose:

Fast Ethernet Port 1~8 (fa1~fa8): AutoNegotiation, 10M Full Duplex (10 Full), 10M Half Duplex (10 Half), 100M Full Duplex (100 Full) and 100M Half Duplex (100 Half).

Gigabit Ethernet Port 9~10: (gi9~gi10): AutoNegotiation, 10M Full Duplex (10 Full), 10M Half Duplex (10 Half), 100M Full Duplex (100 Full), 100M Half Duplex (100 Half), 1000M Full Duplex (1000 Full), 1000M Half Duplex (1000 Half).

The default mode is Auto Negotiation mode.

In **Flow Control** column, “Symmetric” means that you need to activate the flow control function of the remote network device in order to let the flow control of that corresponding port on the switch to work. “Disable” means that you don’t need to activate the flow control function of the remote network device, as the flow control of that corresponding port on the switch will work anyway.

Description: the description of interface. It supports maximum characters length is 130.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to save the configuration.

Technical Tips: If both ends are not at the same speed, they can’t link with each other. If both ends are not in the same duplex mode, they will be connected by half mode.

4.3.2 Port Status

Port Status shows you current port status.

Port Status

Port	Link	State	Speed/Duplex	Flow Control	SFP Vendor	Wavelength	Distance
1	Up	Enable	100 Full	Disable	---	---	---
2	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
3	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
4	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
5	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
6	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
7	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
8	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
9	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---
10	Down	Enable	---	Disable	---	---	---

SFP DDM

Port	SFP Scan/Eject	SFP DDM	Temperature (degree)		Tx Power (dBm)		Rx Power (dBm)	
			Current	Range	Current	Range	Current	Range
9	Scan ▼	Enable ▼	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	Eject ▼	Enable ▼	---	---	---	---	---	---

The description of the columns is as below:

SFP Vendor: Vendor name of the SFP transceiver you plugged.

Wavelength: The wave length of the SFP transceiver you plugged.

Distance: The distance of the SFP transceiver you plugged.

Reload: reload the all port information.

Scan all: scan the SFP transceiver and display.

Eject: Eject the SFP transceiver that you have selected. You can eject one port or eject all by click the icon “Eject All”.

Temperature: The temperature specific and current detected of DDM SFP transceiver.

Tx Power (dBm): The specification and current transmit power of DDM SFP transceiver.

Rx Power (dBm): The specification and current received power of DDM SFP transceiver.

Note: 1. Most of the SFP transceivers provide vendor information which allows your switch to read it. The UI can display vendor name, wave length and distance of all Korenix SFP transceiver family. If you see Unknown info, it may mean that the vendor doesn't provide their information or that the information of their transceiver can't be read.

2. if the plugged DDM SFP transceiver is not certified by Korenix, the DDM function will not be supported. But the communication still works.

4.3.3 Rate Control

Rate Control

[Help](#)

Port	Ingress Rule		Egress Rule	
	Packet Type	Rate(Mbps)	Packet Type	Rate(Mbps)
1	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
2	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
3	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
4	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
5	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
6	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
7	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
8	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
9	Broadcast Only	8	All	0
10	Broadcast Only	8	All	0

Broadcast Only
 Broadcast/Multicast
 Broadcast/Multicast/Unknown Unicast
 All

Rate limiting is a form of flow control used to enforce a strict bandwidth limit at a port. You can program separate transmit (Egress Rule) and receive (Ingress Rule) rate limits at each port, and even apply the limit to certain packet types as described below.

Packet type: You can select the packet type that you want to filter. The packet types of the Ingress Rule listed here include **Broadcast Only** / **Broadcast and multicast** / **Broadcast, Multicast and Unknown Unicast** or **All**. The packet types of the Egress Rule (outgoing) only support **all** packet types.

Rate: This column allows you to manually assign the limit rate of the port. Valid values are from 1Mbps-100Mbps for fast Ethernet ports and gigabit Ethernet ports. The step of the

rate is 1 Mbps. Default value of Ingress Rule is "8" Mbps; default value of Egress Rule is 0 Mbps. 0 stands for disabling the rate control for the port.

Click on **Apply** to apply the configuration.

Port Trunking

Port Trunking configuration allows you to group multiple Ethernet ports in parallel to increase link bandwidth. The aggregated ports can be viewed as one physical port so that the bandwidth is higher than merely one single Ethernet port. The member ports of the same trunk group can balance the loading and backup for each other. Port Trunking feature is usually used when you need higher bandwidth for backbone network. This is an inexpensive way for you to transfer more data.

There are some different descriptions for the port trunking. Different manufacturers may use different descriptions for their products, like Link Aggregation Group (LAG), Link Aggregation Control Protocol, Ethernet Trunk, Ether Channel...etc. Most of the implementations now conform to IEEE standard, 802.3ad.

The aggregated ports can interconnect to the other switch which also supports Port Trunking. Korenix Supports 2 types of port trunking. One is Static Trunk, the other is 802.3ad. When the other end uses 802.3ad LACP, you **should** assign 802.3ad LACP to the trunk. When the other end uses non-802.3ad, you can then use Static Trunk.

There are 2 configuration pages, Aggregation Setting and Aggregation Status.

Aggregation Setting

Trunk Size: The switch can support up to 8 trunk groups with 2 trunk members. Since the member ports should use same speed/duplex, max trunk members for 100Mbps would be 8, and 2 for gigabit.

Group ID: Group ID is the ID for the port trunking group. Ports with same group ID are in the same group.

Type: Static and 802.3ad LACP. Each Trunk Group can only support Static or 802.3ad LACP. Choose the type you need here.

Port Trunk - Aggregation Configuration

Help

Port	Group ID	Trunk Type
1	1	Static
2	2	LACP
3	0	
4	0	
5	0	
6	0	
7	0	
8	0	
9	0	
10	0	

Apply

Reload

Aggregation Status

This page shows the status of port aggregation. Once the aggregation ports are negotiated well, you will see following status.

Port Trunk - Aggregation Information

[Help](#)

Group ID	Type	Aggregated Ports	Individual Ports	Link Down Ports
1	Static	1		
2	LACP			2
3	N/A			
4	N/A			
5	N/A			
6	N/A			
7	N/A			
8	N/A			

[Reload](#)

Group ID: Display Trunk 1 to Trunk 5 set up in Aggregation Setting.

Type: Static or LACP set up in Aggregation Setting.

Aggregated: When LACP links well, you can see the member ports in aggregated column.

Individual: When LACP is enabled, member ports of LACP group which are not connected to correct LACP member ports will be displayed in the Individual column.

Link Down: When LACP is enabled, member ports of LACP group which are not linked up will be displayed in the Link Down column.

4.3.4 Command Lines for Port Configuration

Feature	Command Line
Port Control	
Port Control – State	Switch(config-if)# shutdown -> Disable port state Port1 Link Change to DOWN interface fastethernet1 is shutdown now. Switch(config-if)# no shutdown -> Enable port state Port1 Link Change to DOWN Port1 Link Change to UP interface fastethernet1 is up now. Switch(config-if)# Port1 Link Change to UP
Port Control – Auto	Switch(config)# interface fa1

Negotiation	Switch(config-if)# auto-negotiation Auto-negotiation of port 1 is enabled!
Port Control – Force Speed/Duplex	Switch(config-if)# speed 100 Port1 Link Change to DOWN set the speed mode ok! Switch(config-if)# Port1 Link Change to UP Switch(config-if)# duplex full Port1 Link Change to DOWN set the duplex mode ok! Switch(config-if)# Port1 Link Change to UP
Port Control – Flow Control	Switch(config-if)# flowcontrol on Flowcontrol on for port 1 set ok! Switch(config-if)# flowcontrol off Flowcontrol off for port 1 set ok!
Port Status	
Port Status	Switch# show interface fa1 Interface fastethernet1 Administrative Status : Enable Operating Status : Connected Duplex : Full Speed : 100 Flow Control :off Default Port VLAN ID: 1 Ingress Filtering : Disabled Acceptable Frame Type : All Port Security : Disabled Auto Negotiation : Disable Loopback Mode : None STP Status: forwarding Default CoS Value for untagged packets is 0. Mdix mode is Disable. Medium mode is Copper. <i>Note: Administrative Status -> Port state of the port. Operating status -> Current status of the port. Duplex -> Duplex mode of the port. Speed -> Speed mode of the port. Flow control -> Flow Control status of the port.</i>
Rate Control	
Rate Control – Ingress or Egress	Switch(config-if)# rate-limit egress Outgoing packets ingress Incoming packets Note: To enable rate control, you should select the Ingress or Egress rule first; then assign the packet type and bandwidth.
Rate Control – Filter Packet Type	Switch(config-if)# rate-limit ingress mode all Limit all frames broadcast Limit Broadcast frames flooded-unicast Limit Broadcast, Multicast and flooded

	unicast frames multicast Limit Broadcast and Multicast frames Switch(config-if)# rate-limit ingress mode broadcast Set the ingress limit mode broadcast ok.
Rate Control - Bandwidth	Switch(config-if)# rate-limit ingress bandwidth <0-100> Limit in magabits per second (0 is no limit) Switch(config-if)# rate-limit ingress bandwidth 8 Set the ingress rate limit 8Mbps for Port 1.
Port Trunking	
LACP	Switch(config)# lacp group 1 gi8-10 Group 1 based on LACP(802.3ad) is enabled! <i>Note: The interface list is fa1,fa3-5,gi8-10</i> Note: different speed port can't be aggregated together.
Static Trunk	Switch(config)# trunk group 2 fa6-7 Trunk group 2 enable ok!
Display - LACP	JetNet Switch# show lacp internal LACP group 1 internal information: LACP Port Admin Oper Port Port Priority Key Key State ----- 8 1 8 8 0x45 9 1 9 9 0x45 10 1 10 10 0x45 LACP group 2 is inactive LACP group 3 is inactive LACP group 4 is inactive
Display - Trunk	Switch# show trunk group 1 FLAGS: I -> Individual P -> In channel D -> Port Down Trunk Group GroupID Protocol Ports -----+-----+----- 1 LACP 8(D) 9(D) 10(D) Switch# show trunk group 2 FLAGS: I -> Individual P -> In channel D -> Port Down Trunk Group GroupID Protocol Ports -----+-----+----- 2 Static 6(D) 7(P) Switch#

4.4 Network Redundancy

It is critical for industrial applications that network remains non-stop. JetNet Switch supports standard RSTP, Multiple Super Ring, Rapid Dual Homing and backward compatible with Legacy Super Ring Client modes.

Multiple Super Ring (MSR) technology is *Korenix's* 3rd generation Ring redundancy technology. This is patented and protected by *Korenix* and is used in countries all over the world. MSR ranks the fastest restore and failover time in the world, 0 ms for restore and about 5 milliseconds for failover for copper.

Advanced Rapid Dual Homing (RDH) technology also facilitates JetNet Switch to connect with a core managed switch easily and conveniently. With RDH technology, you can also couple several Rapid Super Rings or RSTP cloud together, which is also known as Auto Ring Coupling.

To become backwards compatible with the Legacy Super Ring technology implemented in *JetNet 4000/4500* switches, JetNet Switch also supports Super Ring Client mode. The Super Ring ports can pass through Super Ring control packets extremely well and works with Super Ring.

Besides Korenix ring technology, *all JetNet Managed Switch* support 802.1D-2004 version Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP). New version of RSTP standard includes 802.1D-1998 STP, 802.1w RSTP, IEEE 802.1s MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree). The MSTP function is available from 1.1 version firmwear, if your device does not support it, please download the new firmware from Korenix Web site. Following commands are included in this group:

4.5.1 STP configuration

4.5.2 STP Port configuration

4.5.3 STP information

4.5.4 MSTP configuration

4.5.5 MSTP Port Configuration

4.5.6 MSTP information

4.5.7 Multiple Super Ring

4.5.8 Multiple Super Ring Info

4.5.9 Loop Protection

4.5.10 Command Lines for Network Redundancy

4.4.1 STP Configuration

This page allows select the STP mode and configuring the global STP/RSTP Bridge Configuraiton.

The STP mode includes the **STP**, **RSTP**, **MSTP** and **Disable**. Please select the STP mode for your system first. The default mode is RSTP enabled.

Afte select the STP or RSTP mode; continue to configure the gloable Bridge parameters for STP and RSTP.

After select the MSTP mode, please go to MSTP Configuration page.

RSTP (Refer to the 4.4.1 of previous version manual.)

RSTP is the abbreviation of Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol. If a switch has more than one path to a destination, it will lead to message loops that can generate broadcast storms and quickly bog down a network. The spanning tree was created to combat the negative effects of message loops in switched networks. A spanning tree uses a spanning tree algorithm (STA) to automatically sense whether a switch has more than one way to communicate with a node. It will then select the best path (primary), and block the other path(s). It will also keep track of the blocked path(s) in case the primary path fails. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) introduced a standard method to accomplish this. It is specified in IEEE 802.1D-1998. Later, Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) was adopted and represents the evolution of STP, providing much faster spanning tree convergence after a topology change. This is specified in IEEE 802.1w. In 2004, 802.1w is included into 802.1D-2004 version. This switch supports both RSTP and STP (all switches that support RSTP are also backward compatible with switches that support only STP).

Bridge Configuration

Bridge Address: This shows the switch's MAC address.

Priority (0-61440): RSTP uses bridge ID to determine the root bridge, the bridge with the highest bridge ID becomes the root bridge. The bridge ID is composed of bridge priority and bridge MAC address. So that the bridge with the highest priority becomes the highest bridge ID. If all the bridge ID has the same priority, the bridge with the lowest MAC address will then become the root bridge.

Note: The bridge priority value must be in multiples of 4096. A device with a lower number has a higher bridge priority. Ex: 4096 is higher than 32768.

Note: The Web GUI allows user select the priority number directly. This is the convenient of the GUI design. When you configure the value through the CLI or SNMP, you may need to type the value directly. Please follow the $n \times 4096$ rules for the Bridge Priority.

Max Age (6-40): Enter a value from 6 to 40 seconds here. This value represents the time that a bridge will wait without receiving Spanning Tree Protocol configuration messages before attempting to reconfigure.

If JetNet is not the root bridge, and if it has not received a hello message from the root bridge in an amount of time equal to Max Age, then JetNet will reconfigure itself as a root bridge. Once two or more devices on the network are recognized as a root bridge, the devices will renegotiate to set up a new spanning tree topology.

Hello Time (1-10): Enter a value from 1 to 10 seconds here. This is a periodic timer that drives the switch to send out BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) packet to check current STP status.

The root bridge of the spanning tree topology periodically sends out a "hello" message to other devices on the network to check if the topology is "healthy". The "hello time" is the amount of time the root has waited during sending hello messages.

Forward Delay Time (4-30): Enter a value between 4 and 30 seconds. This value is the time that a port waits before changing from Spanning Tree Protocol learning and listening states to forwarding state.

This is the amount of time JetNet will wait before checking to see if it should be changed to a different state.

Once you have completed your configuration, click on **Apply** to apply your settings.

Note: You must observe the following rule to configure Hello Time, Forwarding Delay, and Max Age parameters.

$2 \times (\text{Forward Delay Time} - 1 \text{ sec}) \geq \text{Max Age Time} \geq 2 \times (\text{Hello Time value} + 1 \text{ sec})$

4.4.2 STP Port Configuration

This page allows you to configure the port parameter after enabled STP or RSTP.

Port Configuration

Select the port you want to configure, and you will be able to view current setting and status of the port.

STP Port Configuration

Help

Port	STP State	Path Cost	Port Priority	Link Type	Edge Port
1	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
2	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
3	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
4	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
5	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
6	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
7	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
8	Enable ▼	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
9	Enable ▼	20000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
10	Enable ▼	20000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼

Apply

Cancel

STP State: Chosse Enable or Disable for the port.

Path Cost: Enter a number between 1 and 200,000,000. This value represents the “cost” of the path to the other bridge from the transmitting bridge at the specified port.

Priority: Enter a value between 0 and 240, using multiples of 16. This is the value that decides which port should be blocked by priority in a LAN.

Link Type: There are 3 types for you select. **Auto**, **P2P** and **Share**.

Some of the rapid state transitions that are possible within RSTP depend upon whether the port of concern can only be connected to another bridge (i.e. it is served by a point-to-point LAN segment), or if it can be connected to two or more bridges (i.e. it is served by a shared-medium LAN segment). This function allows link status of the link to be manipulated administratively. “**Auto**” means to auto select P2P or Share mode. “**P2P**” means P2P is enabled; the 2 ends work at Full-duplex mode. While “**Share**” is enabled, it means P2P is disabled, the 2 ends may connect through a share media and work in Half duplex mode.

Edge: A port directly connected to the end stations cannot create a bridging loop in the network. To configure this port as an edge port, set the port to the **Enable** state. When the non-bridge device connects an admin edge port, this port will be in blocking state and turn to forwarding state in 4 seconds.

Once you finish your configuration, click on **Apply** to save your settings.

4.4.3 STP Information

This page allows you to see the information of the root switch and port status.

STP Information Help

Root Information

Root Address	0012.77a5.b3c1
Root Priority	32768
Root Port	N/A
Root Path Cost	0
Max Age	20 second(s)
Hello Time	2 second(s)
Forward Delay	15 second(s)

Port Information

Port	Role	Port State	Path Cost	Port Priority	Link Type	Edge Port	Aggregated(ID/Type)
1	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
2	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
3	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
4	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
5	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
6	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
7	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
8	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
9	Disabled	Disabled	20000	128	P2P	Edge	/
10	Disabled	Disabled	20000	128	P2P	Edge	/

Reload

Root Information: You can see root Bridge ID, Root Priority, Root Port, Root Path Cost and the Max Age, Hello Time and Forward Delay of BPDU sent from the root switch.

Port Information: You can see port Role, Port State, Path Cost, Port Priority, Oper P2P mode, Oper edge port mode and Aggregated (ID/Type).

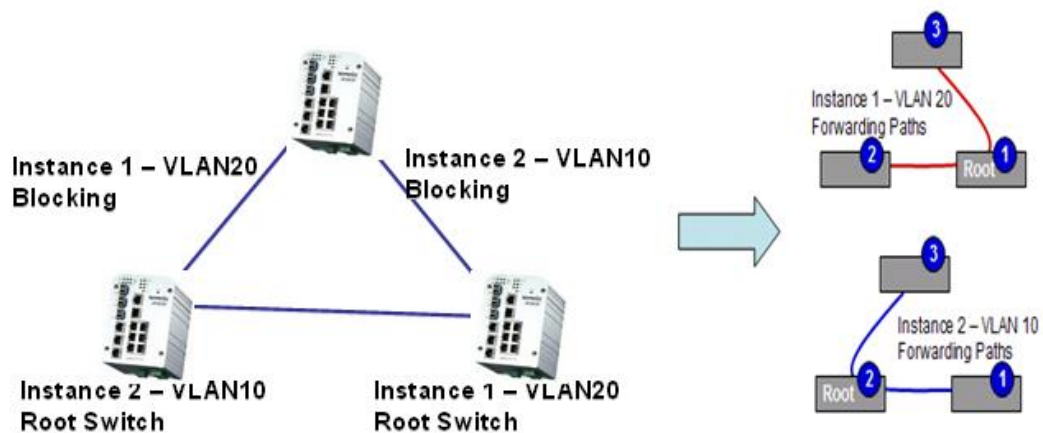
4.4.4 MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) Configuration

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

While using MSTP, there are some new concepts of network architecture. A switch may belong to different group, acts as root or designate switch, generate BPDU for the network to maintain the forwarding table of the spanning tree. With MSTP, it can also provide multiple forwarding paths and enable load balancing. Understand the architecture allows you to maintain the correct spanning tree and operate effectively.

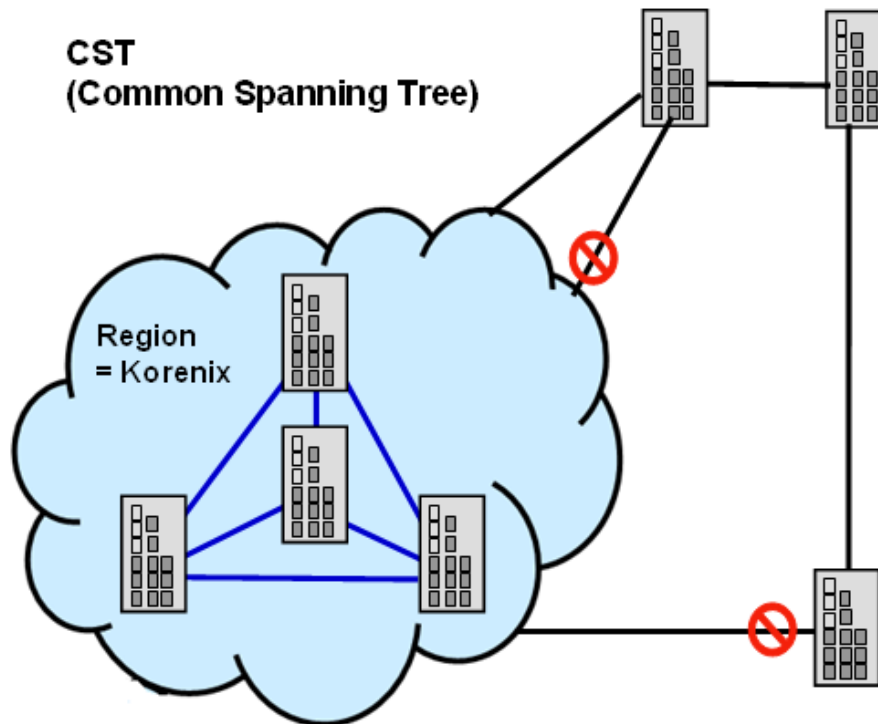
One VLAN can be mapped to a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). The maximum Instance of JetNet Managed Switch support is 16, range from 0-15. The MSTP builds a separate Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) for each instance to maintain connectivity among each of the assigned VLAN groups. An Internal Spanning Tree (IST) is used to connect all the MSTP switches within an MST region. An MST Region may contain multiple MSTP Instances.

The figure shows there are 2 VLANs/MSTP Instances and each instance has its Root and forwarding paths.



A Common Spanning Tree (CST) interconnects all adjacent MST regions and acts as a virtual bridge node for communications with STP or RSTP nodes in the global network. MSTP connects all bridges and LAN segments with a single Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). The CIST is formed as a result of the running spanning tree algorithm between switches that support the STP, RSTP, MSTP protocols.

The figure shows the CST large network. In this network, a Region may have different instances and its own forwarding path and table; however, it acts as a single Brige of CST.



To configure the MSTP setting, the STP Mode of the STP Configuration page should be changed to MSTP mode first.

STP Configuration

STP Mode

Bridge Configuration

Bridge Address	0012.7760.46b6
Bridge Priority	32768 ▼
Max Age	20 ▼
Hello Time	2 ▼
Forward Delay	15 ▼

Apply

After enabled MSTP mode, then you can go to the MSTP Configuraiton pages.

MSTP Region Configuration

This page allows configure the Region Name and its Revision, mapping the VLAN to Instance and check current MST Instance configuration. The network can be divided virtually to different Regions. The switches within the Region should have the same Region and Revision leve.

Region Name: The name for the Region. Maximum length: 32 characters.

Revision: The revision for the Region. Range: 0-65535; Default: 0)

Once you finish your configuration, click on **Apply** to apply your settings.

New MST Instance

This page allows mapping the VLAN to Instance and assign priority to the instance. Before mapping VLAN to Instance, you should create VLAN and assign the member ports first. Please refer to the VLAN setting page.

MSTP Configuration

MST Region Configuration

Region Name	Korenix
Revision	0

Apply

New MST Instance

Instance ID	1
VLAN Group	
Instance Priority	32768

Add

Instance ID: Select the Instance ID, the available number is 1-15.

VLAN Group: Type the VLAN ID you want mapping to the instance.

Instance Priority: Assign the priority to the instance.

After finish your configuration, click on **Add** to apply your settings.

Current MST Instance Configuration

This page allows you to see the current MST Instance Configuration you added. Click on **"Apply"** to apply the setting. You can **"Remove"** the instance or **"Reload"** the configuration display in this page.

Current MST Instance Configuration

Instance ID	VLAN Group	Instance Priority
1	2	32768
2	3	32768

Apply

Remove

Reload

4.4.5 MSTP Port Configuration

This page allows configure the Port settings. Choose the Instance ID you want to configure. The MSTP enabled and linked up ports within the instance will be listed in this table.

Note that the ports not belonged to the Instance, or the ports not MSTP activated will not display. The meaning of the Path Cost, Priority, Link Type and Edge Port is the same as the definition of RSTP.

MSTP Port Configuration

Instance ID

2 ▼

Port	Path Cost	Priority	Link Type	Edge Port
1	200000	128	Auto	Enable
2	200000	128	Auto	Enable

Apply

Path Cost: Enter a number between 1 and 200,000,000. This value represents the “cost” of the path to the other bridge from the transmitting bridge at the specified port.

Priority: Enter a value between 0 and 240, using multiples of 16. This is the value that decides which port should be blocked by priority in a LAN.

Link Type: There are 3 types for you select. **Auto**, **P2P** and **Share**.

Some of the rapid state transitions that are possible within RSTP depend upon whether the port of concern can only be connected to another bridge (i.e. it is served by a point-to-point LAN segment), or if it can be connected to two or more bridges (i.e. it is served by a

shared-medium LAN segment). This function allows link status of the link to be manipulated administratively. “**Auto**” means to auto select P2P or Share mode. “**P2P**” means P2P is enabled; the 2 ends work in full duplex mode. While “**Share**” is enabled, it means P2P is disabled; the 2 ends may connect through a share media and work in half duplex mode.

Edge: A port directly connected to the end stations cannot create a bridging loop in the network. To configure this port as an edge port, set the port to the **Enable** state. When the non-bridge device connects an admin edge port, this port will be in blocking state and turn to forwarding state in 4 seconds.

Once you finish your configuration, click on **Apply** to save your settings.

4.4.6 MSTP Information

This page allows you to see the current MSTP information.

Choose the **Instance ID** first. If the instance is not added, the information remains blank.

The **Root Information** shows the setting of the Root switch.

The **Port Information** shows the port setting and status of the ports within the instance.

MSTP Information

Instance ID

Root Information

Root Address	0012.7760.ad4b
Root Priority	4096
Root Port	N/A
Root Path Cost	0
Max Age	20 second(s)
Hello Time	2 second(s)
Forward Delay	15 second(s)

Port Information

Port	Role	Port State	Path Cost	Port Priority	Link Type	Edge Port
5	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P Internal(MSTP)	Non-Edge
6	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P Internal(MSTP)	Non-Edge

Click “**Reload**” to reload the MSTP information display.

4.4.7 MSR Configuration:

Multiple Super Ring (MSR)

The most common industrial network redundancy is to form a ring or loop. Typically, the managed switches are connected in series and the last switch is connected back to the first one. In such connection, you can implement Korenix Multiple Super Ring technology to get fastest recovery performance.

Multiple Super Ring (MSR) technology is *Korenix's* 3rd generation Ring redundancy technology. This is patented and protected by *Korenix* and is used in countries all over the world. MSR ranks the fastest restore and failover time in the world, 0 ms for restore and about milliseconds level for failover for 100Base-TX copper port. The other interface may take longer time due to the media characteristics.

Advanced **Rapid Dual Homing (RDH)** technology also facilitates *JetNet Managed Switch* to connect with a core managed switch easily and conveniently. With RDH technology, you can also couple several Rapid Super Rings or RSTP cloud together, which is also known as Auto Ring Coupling.

TrunkRing technology allows integrate MSR with LACP/Port Trunking. The LACP/Trunk aggregated ports is a virtual interface and it can work as the Ring port of the MSR.

MultiRing is an outstanding technology Korenix can support. Multiple rings can be aggregated within one switch by using different Ring ID. The maximum Ring number one switch can support is half of total port volume. For example, the JetNet 5210G is a 10 port Ethernet Switch design, which means maximum 5 Rings (4 100Mbps + 1 Gigabit Rings) can be aggregated in one. The feature saves much effort when constructing complex network architecture.

To become backwards compatible with the Legacy Super Ring technology implemented in *JetNet Managed – JetNet 5210G* switch, *JetNet 4510/4518/5000/6700/6800 Series* also supports Super Ring Client mode. The Super Ring ports can pass through Super Ring control packets extremely well and works with Super Ring.

New Ring: To create a Rapid Super Ring. Just fill in the Ring ID which has range from 0 to 31. If the name field is left blank, the name of this ring will be automatically naming with Ring ID.

Multiple Super Ring Configuration

[Help](#)

Add Ring

Ring ID	0
Name	

Ring Configuration

Ring Configuration

Ring ID	Name	Version	Device Priority	Ring Port1	Path Cost	Ring Port2	Path Cost	Rapid Dual Homing	RDH Ext. ID	Ring Status

ID: Once a Ring is created, This appears and can not be changed.

Name: This field will show the name of the Ring. If it is not filled in when creating, it will be automatically named by the rule "RingID".

Version: The version of Ring can be changed here. There are three modes to choose: Rapid Super Ring as default; Super ring for compatible with Korenix 1st general ring and Any Ring for compatible with other version of rings.

Device Priority: The switch with highest priority (highest value) will be automatically selected as Ring Master. Then one of the ring ports in this switch will become forwarding port and the other one will become blocking port. If all of the switches have the same priority, the switch with the biggest MAC address will be selected as Ring Master.

Ring Port1: In Rapid Super Ring environment, you should have 2 Ring Ports. No matter this switch is Ring Master or not, when configuring RSR, 2 ports should be selected to be Ring Ports. For Ring Master, one of the ring ports will become the forwarding port and the other one will become the blocking port.

Path Cost: Change the Path Cost of Ring Port1. If this switch is the Ring Master of a Ring, then it determines the blocking port. The Port with higher Path Cost in the two ring ports will become the blocking port, If the Path Cost is the same, the port with larger port number will become the blocking port.

Ring Port2: Assign another port for ring connection

Path Cost: Change the Path Cost of Ring Port2

Rapid Dual Homing: Rapid Dual Homing is an important feature of Korenix 3rd generation Ring redundancy technology. When you want to connect multiple RSR or form redundant topology with other vendors, RDH could allow you to have maximum 7 multiple links for redundancy without any problem.

In Dual Homing I released with JetNet 4000/4500 series, you have to configure additional port as Dual Homing port to two uplink switches. In Rapid Dual Homing, you don't need to configure specific port to connect to other protocol. The Rapid Dual Homing will smartly choose the fastest link for primary link and block all the other link to avoid loop. If the primary link failed, Rapid Dual Homing will automatically forward the secondary link for network redundant. Of course, if there are more connections, they will be standby links and recover one of them if both primary and secondary links are broken.

RDH Ext. ID: Rapid Dual Homing Extension ID. The Extension ID and Ring ID cannot be the same, when dual home to the same foreign network. The Extension ID range from 0 to 7. With the combination of Extension ID (0 to 7) and Ring ID (0 to 31), we can now support up to 256 (8*32) different dual homing rings.

Ring status: To Enable/Disable the Ring. Please remember to enable the ring after you add it.

Click Apply to apply the settings.

Click Remove Selected to remove the setting selected. Click Cancel to clear the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to Save page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

Super Chain Configuration

Super Chain Configuration

Ring ID	Role	Edge Port

Ring ID: The Ring Identifier referring to this Ring (Chain).

Role: Super Chain has two node roles, Border and Member. Border is the node, which connects to an external network. Member is the node except the Border node in the Super Chain.

Edge Port: Edge Port is one of ring ports of Border node. It is used to connect to an external network.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings. Click **Cancel** to clear the modification.

Note: Always remember to go to **Save** page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

Rapid Dual Homing Port Configuration

Rapid Dual Homing Port Configuration

Ring ID	Auto Detect	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Ring ID: The Ring Identifier referring to this Ring.

Auto Detect: Enable RDH auto detect RDH port mode.

Port: Enable RDH on specific ports. Click "**Apply**" to apply the setting.

Click "**Cancel**" to clear the modification.

4.4.8 MSR Information

This page shows the RSR information.

Multiple Super Ring Information

Help

Ring ID	Version	Role	Status	RM MAC	Blocking Port	Role Transition Count	Ring State Transition Count

Reload

ID: Ring ID.

Version: which version of this ring, this field could be Rapid Super Ring, Super Ring, or Any Ring

Role: This Switch is RM or nonRM

Status: If this field is Normal which means the redundancy is approved. If any one of the link in this Ring is broken, then the status will be Abnormal.

RM MAC: The MAC address of Ring Master of this Ring. It helps to find the redundant path.

Blocking Port: This field shows which is blocked port of RM.

Role Transition Count: This means how many times this switch has changed its Role from nonRM to RM or from RM to nonRM.

Role state Transition Count: This number means how many times the Ring status has been transformed between Normal and Abnormal state.

4.4.9 ERPS Configuration

Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) is an Ethernet ring protocol defined in ITU-T G.8032. ERPS is capable of recovering from a network failure under 50ms and prevents loops from existing within the ring.

The page allows you to configure the switch to be a member of an ERPS ring.

ERPS Configuration

Help

ERPS Enable

Version	v1
Node State	Disabled
Node Role	Ring Node
Control Channel	VLAN 1
Ring Port 1	Port 1
Ring Port 2	Port 2
RPL Port	Ring Port 2

Apply

Cancel

ERPS: Enable or Disable ERPS on the switch.

Version: The ERPS version. This switch supports version 1.

Node State: Whether the switch's ERPS state is in Disabled, Idle, or Protection mode.

Node Role: If the switch is the owner of the Ring Protection Link (RPL) of the ring, set this to RPL Owner. If not, set this to Ring Node. There must be one and only one RPL Owner in the ring.

Control Channel: The VLAN used as the ring's control channel. The control channel is used to transmit and receive Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages.

Ring Port 1: The first port connected to the ERPS ring.

Ring Port 2: The second port connected to the ERPS ring.

RPL Port: The RPL is the link that under normal circumstances blocks traffic to prevent the formation of a loop on the ring. This setting only takes effect if the switch is set to be the ring's RPL owner.

Click the **Apply** button to apply the configuration changes or click the Cancel button to cancel any modifications.

4.4.10 ERPS Information

ERPS Information shows the ERPS setting of the switch.

ERPS Information

[Help](#)

Ring ID	Version	Ring State	Node State	Node Role	Control Channel	Sub Ring Without Virtual Channel	Virtual Channel of Sub Ring	Ring Port 1	Ring Port 2	RPL Port	Revertive Mode	Manual Switch	Forced Switch
---------	---------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------	-------------	----------	----------------	---------------	---------------

Timer Information

Ring ID	WTR Timer State	WTR Timer Period(minute)	WTR Timer Remain(ms)	WTB Timer State	WTB Timer Period(ms)	WTB Timer Remain(ms)	Guard Timer State	Guard Timer Period(ms)	Guard Timer Remain(ms)
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Statistics

Ring ID	R-APS(FS) Tx	R-APS(FS) Rx	R-APS(SF) Tx	R-APS(SF) Rx	R-APS(MS) Tx	R-APS(MS) Rx	R-APS(NR,RB) Tx	R-APS(NR,RB) Rx	R-APS(NR) Tx	R-APS(NR) Rx	Node State Transition Count
---------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------	-----------------------------

[Reload](#) [Clear](#)

ERPS Information

Ring ID: The Ring Identifier referring to this Ring.

Version: Ring function version selection.

Ring State:Major Ring/Sub Ring or Disable

Node Role: Node Role in the Ring. RPL Owner/RPL Neighbour/Ring Node

Control Channel: Vlan ID from 1-4094

Sub Ring Without Virtual Channel: True or False

Virtual Channel of Sub Ring: Vlan ID from 1-4094

Ring Port1: The first port of the ring.

Ring Port2: The second port of the ring.

RPL Port: The blocking port of the ring ports.

Revertive Mode: "Revertive" will take the reversion action, when ring nodes recover, and no external requests are active

Manual Switch: Manual switch status

Forced Switch: Forced switch status

Timer Information:

Ring ID: The Ring Identifier referring to this Ring.

WTR Timer State: WTR Timer state

WTR Timer Period: WTR Timer period in minutes.

WTR Timer Remain: WTR Timer remain in ms

WTB Timer State: WTB Timer state

WTB Timer Period: WTB Timer period in ms

WTB Timer Remain: WTB Timer remain in ms

Guard Timer State: Guard Timer state

Guard Timer Period: Guard Timer period in ms

Guard Timer Remain: Guard Timer remain in ms

Statistics:

Ring ID: The Ring Identifier referring to this Ring.

R-APS(FS) Tx: Forced Switch Tx

R-APS(FS) Rx: Force Switch Rx

R-APS(SF) Tx: Signal Fail Tx

R-APS(SF) Rx: Signal Fail Rx

R-APS(MS) Tx: Manual Switch Tx

R-APS(MS) Rx: Manual Switch Rx

R-APS(NR,RB) Tx: No Request, RPL blocked Tx

R-APS(NR,RB) Rx: No Request, RPL blocked Rx

R-APS(NR) Tx: No Request Tx

R-APS(NR) Rx: No Request Rx

Node State Transition Count: Node State Transition count

Click the **Reload** button to reload Ring information.

4.4.11 Loop Protection

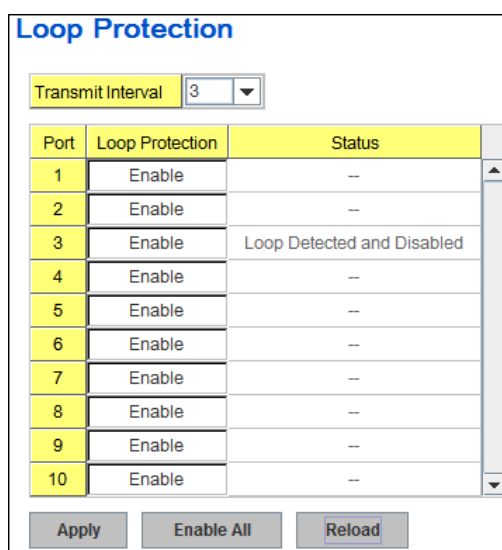
Since firmware version 1.2b, the JetNet 5010G supports loop eliminate function that based on per port or system configure. It prevents any communicate looping caused by RSTP and MSR ring when ring topology change. The following figure shows the WEB UI of Loop Protection.

Transmit interval: setting the detect duration time between each detect packet.

Loop Protection: Enable/ Disable Loop Protection function by per port, and also offer all interface enable function by click the “**Enable All**” button to enable all interfaces.

Status: shows the port status. If there is looping occurred, it will show “Loop Detected and Disabled” information and the link indicator will not turn-off, and also the port is disabled by system. Once the looping is fixed, the blocked port will keep at blocked state, and must be enabled by manual or perform system reset to recovery it.

Reload: refresh and update the port status information.



Port	Loop Protection	Status
1	Enable	--
2	Enable	--
3	Enable	Loop Detected and Disabled
4	Enable	--
5	Enable	--
6	Enable	--
7	Enable	--
8	Enable	--
9	Enable	--
10	Enable	--

4.4.12 Command Lines:

Feature	Command Line
Global (STP, RSTP, MSTP)	
Enable	Switch(config)# spanning-tree enable
Disable	Switch (config)# spanning-tree disable
Mode (Choose the Spanning Tree mode)	Switch(config)# spanning-tree mode rst the rapid spanning-tree protocol (802.1w) stp the spanning-tree prtocol (802.1d) mst the multiple spanning-tree protocol (802.1s)
Bridge Priority	Switch(config)# spanning-tree priority <0-61440> valid range is 0 to 61440 in multiple of 4096 Switch(config)# spanning-tree priority 4096
Bridge Times	Switch(config)# spanning-tree bridge-times (forward Delay) (max-age) (Hello Time) Switch(config)# spanning-tree bridge-times 15 20 2 This command allows you configure all the timing in one time.
Forward Delay	Switch(config)# spanning-tree forward-time <4-30> Valid range is 4~30 seconds Switch(config)# spanning-tree forward-time 15
Max Age	Switch(config)# spanning-tree max-age <6-40> Valid range is 6~40 seconds Switch(config)# spanning-tree max-age 20
Hello Time	Switch(config)# spanning-tree hello-time <1-10> Valid range is 1~10 seconds Switch(config)# spanning-tree hello-time 2
MSTP	

Enter the MSTP Configuration Tree	Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst MSTMAP the mst instance number or range configuration enter mst configuration mode forward-time the forward delay time hello-time the hello time max-age the message maximum age time max-hops the maximum hops sync sync port state of exist vlan entry Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration Switch(config-mst)# abort exit current mode and discard all changes end exit current mode, change to enable mode and apply all changes exit exit current mode and apply all changes instance the mst instance list Print command list name the name of mst region no Negate a command or set its defaults quit exit current mode and apply all changes revision the revision of mst region show show mst configuration						
Region Configuration	Region Name: Switch(config-mst)# name NAME the name string Switch(config-mst)# name korenix Region Revision: Switch(config-mst)# revision <0-65535> the value of revision Switch(config-mst)# revision 65535						
Mapping Instance to VLAN (Ex: Mapping VLAN 2 to Instance 1)	Switch(config-mst)# instance <1-15> target instance number Switch(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan VLANMAP target vlan number(ex.10) or range(ex.1-10) Switch(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 2						
Display Current MST Configuraion	Switch(config-mst)# show current Current MST configuration Name [korenix] Revision 65535 Instance Vlans Mapped <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1,4-4094</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> Config HMAC-MD5 Digest: 0xB41829F9030A054FB74EF7A8587FF58D	0	1,4-4094	1	2	2	3
0	1,4-4094						
1	2						
2	3						
Remove Region Name	Switch(config-mst)# no name name configure revision revision configure instance the mst instance Switch(config-mst)# no name						
Remove Instance example	Switch(config-mst)# no instance <1-15> target instance number Switch(config-mst)# no instance 2						
Show Pending MST	Switch(config-mst)# show pending						

Configuration	Pending MST configuration Name [] (->The name is removed by no name) Revision 65535 Instance Vlans Mapped ----- 0 1,3-4094 1 2 (->Instance 2 is removed by no instance 2) ----- Config HMAC-MD5 Digest: 0x3AB68794D602FDF43B21C0B37AC3BCA8 -----
Apply the setting and go to the configuration mode	Switch(config-mst)# quit apply all mst configuration changes Switch(config)#
Apply the setting and go to the global mode	Switch(config-mst)# end apply all mst configuration changes Switch#
Abort the Setting and go to the configuration mode. Show Pending to see the new settings are not applied.	Switch(config-mst)# abort discard all mst configuration changes Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration Switch(config-mst)# show pending Pending MST configuration Name [korenix] (->The name is not applied after Abort settings.) Revision 65535 Instance Vlans Mapped ----- 0 1,4-4094 1 2 2 3 (-> The instance is not applied after Abort settings.) ----- Config HMAC-MD5 Digest: 0xB41829F9030A054FB74EF7A8587FF58D -----
RSTP	
System RSTP Setting	The mode should be rst, the timings can be configured in global settings listed in above.
Port Configuration Mode	
Port Configuraiton	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpdufilter a secure BPDU process on edge-port interfae bpduguard a secure response to invalid configurations(received BPDU sent by self) cost change an interafce's spanning-tree port path cost edge-port interface attached to a LAN segment that is at the end of a bridged LAN or to an end node link-type the link type for the Rapid Spanning Tree mst the multiple spanning-tree port-priority the spanning tree port priority
Port Path Cost	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree cost <1-200000000> 16-bit based value range from 1-65535, 32-bit based value range from 1-200,000,000 Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 200000
Port Priority	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port-priority <0-240> Number from 0 to 240, in multiple of 16 Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port-priority 128
Link Type - Auto	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type auto

Link Type - P2P	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type point-to-point																																										
Link Type – Share	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type shared																																										
Edge Port	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree edge-port enable Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree edge-port disable																																										
MSTP Port Configuration	Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst MSTMAP cost <1-200000000> the value of mst instance port cost Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst MSTMAP port-priority <0-240> the value of mst instance port priority in multiple of 16																																										
Global Information																																											
Active Information	Switch# show spanning-tree active Spanning-Tree : Enabled Protocol : MSTP Root Address : 0012.77ee.eeee Priority : 32768 Root Path Cost : 0 Root Port : N/A Root Times : max-age 20, hello-time 2, forward-delay 15 Bridge Address : 0012.77ee.eeee Priority : 32768 Bridge Times : max-age 20, hello-time 2, forward-delay 15 BPDU transmission-limit : 3 <table><tr><td>Port</td><td>Role</td><td>State</td><td>Cost</td><td>Prio.Nbr</td><td>Type</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">Aggregated</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">-----</td></tr><tr><td>fa1</td><td>Designated</td><td>Forwarding</td><td>200000</td><td>128.1</td><td>P2P(RSTP)</td></tr><tr><td>N/A</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>fa2</td><td>Designated</td><td>Forwarding</td><td>200000</td><td>128.2</td><td>P2P(RSTP)</td></tr><tr><td>N/A</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Port	Role	State	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type	Aggregated						-----						fa1	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128.1	P2P(RSTP)	N/A						fa2	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128.2	P2P(RSTP)	N/A					
Port	Role	State	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type																																						
Aggregated																																											

fa1	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128.1	P2P(RSTP)																																						
N/A																																											
fa2	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128.2	P2P(RSTP)																																						
N/A																																											
RSTP Summary	Switch# show spanning-tree summary Switch is in rapid-stp mode. BPDU skewing detection disabled for the bridge. Backbonefast disabled for bridge. Summary of connected spanning tree ports : #Port-State Summary <table><tr><td>Blocking</td><td>Listening</td><td>Learning</td><td>Forwarding</td><td>Disabled</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">-----</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table> #Port Link-Type Summary <table><tr><td>AutoDetected</td><td>PointToPoint</td><td>SharedLink</td><td>EdgePort</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">-----</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	Blocking	Listening	Learning	Forwarding	Disabled	-----					0	0	0	2	8	AutoDetected	PointToPoint	SharedLink	EdgePort	-----				9	0	1	9															
Blocking	Listening	Learning	Forwarding	Disabled																																							

0	0	0	2	8																																							
AutoDetected	PointToPoint	SharedLink	EdgePort																																								

9	0	1	9																																								
Port Info	Switch# show spanning-tree port detail fa7 (Interface_ID) Rapid Spanning-Tree feature Enabled Port 128.6 as Disabled Role is in Disabled State Port Path Cost 200000, Port Identifier 128.6 RSTP Port Admin Link-Type is Auto, Oper Link-Type is Point-to-Point RSTP Port Admin Edge-Port is Enabled, Oper Edge-Port is Edge Designated root has priority 32768, address 0012.7700.0112 Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0012.7760.1aec Designated Port ID is 128.6, Root Path Cost is 600000 Timers : message-age 0 sec, forward-delay 0 sec Link Aggregation Group: N/A, Type: N/A, Aggregated with: N/A BPDU: sent 43759 , received 4854 TCN : sent 0 , received 0 Forwarding-State Transmit count 12 Message-Age Expired count																																										
MSTP Information																																											

MSTP Configuraiton	<pre>Switch# show spanning-tree mst configuration Current MST configuration (MSTP is Running) Name [korenix] Revision 65535 Instance Vlans Mapped ----- 0 1,4-4094 1 2 2 3 ----- Config HMAC-MD5 Digest: 0xB41829F9030A054FB74EF7A8587FF58D -----</pre>
Display all MST Information	<pre>Switch# show spanning-tree mst ##### MST00 vlans mapped: 1,4-4094 Bridge address 0012.77ee.eeee priority 32768 (sysid 0) Root this switch for CST and IST Configured max-age 2, hello-time 15, forward-delay 20, max-hops 20 Port Role State Cost Prio.Nbr Type ----- fa1 Designated Forwarding 200000 128.1 P2P Internal(MSTP) fa2 Designated Forwarding 200000 128.2 P2P Internal(MSTP) ##### MST01 vlans mapped: 2 Bridge address 0012.77ee.eeee priority 32768 (sysid 1) Root this switch for MST01 Port Role State Cost Prio.Nbr Type ----- fa1 Designated Forwarding 200000 128.1 P2P Internal(MSTP) fa2 Designated Forwarding 200000 128.2 P2P Internal(MSTP)</pre>
MSTP Root Information	<pre>Switch# show spanning-tree mst root MST Root Root Root Root Max Hello Fwd Instance Address Priority Cost Port age dly ----- MST00 0012.77ee.eeee 32768 0 0 N/A 20 2 15 MST01 0012.77ee.eeee 32768 0 0 N/A 20 2 15 MST02 0012.77ee.eeee 32768 0 0 N/A 20 2 15</pre>
MSTP Instance Information	<pre>Switch# show spanning-tree mst 1 ##### MST01 vlans mapped: 2 Bridge address 0012.77ee.eeee priority 32768 (sysid 1) Root this switch for MST01 Port Role State Cost Prio.Nbr Type ----- fa1 Designated Forwarding 200000 128.1 P2P Internal(MSTP) fa2 Designated Forwarding 200000 128.2 P2P Internal(MSTP)</pre>

MSTP Port Information	Switch# show spanning-tree mst interface fa1 Interface fastethernet1 of MST00 is Designated Forwarding Edge Port : Edge (Edge) BPDU Filter : Disabled Link Type : Auto (Point-to-point) BPDU Guard : Disabled Boundary : Internal(MSTP) BPDUs : sent 6352, received 0 <table><thead><tr><th>Instance mapped</th><th>Role</th><th>State</th><th>Cost</th><th>Prio.Nbr</th><th>Vlans</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>Designated Forwarding</td><td></td><td>200000</td><td>128.1</td><td>1,4-4094</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Designated Forwarding</td><td></td><td>200000</td><td>128.1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Designated Forwarding</td><td></td><td>200000</td><td>128.1</td><td>3</td></tr></tbody></table>	Instance mapped	Role	State	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Vlans	0	Designated Forwarding		200000	128.1	1,4-4094	1	Designated Forwarding		200000	128.1	2	2	Designated Forwarding		200000	128.1	3
Instance mapped	Role	State	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Vlans																				
0	Designated Forwarding		200000	128.1	1,4-4094																				
1	Designated Forwarding		200000	128.1	2																				
2	Designated Forwarding		200000	128.1	3																				
Multiple Super Ring																									
Create or configure a Ring	Switch(config)# multiple-super-ring 1 Ring 1 created Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# Note: 1 is the target Ring ID which is going to be created or configured.																								
Super Ring Version	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# version any-ring any ring auto detection default set default to rapid super ring rapid-super-ring rapid super ring super-ring super ring Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# version rapid-super-ring																								
Priority	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# priority <0-255> valid range is 0 to 255 default set default Switch(config)# super-ring priority 100																								
Ring Port	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# port IFLIST Interface list, ex: fa1,fa3-5,gi8-10 cost path cost Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# port fa1,fa2																								
Ring Port Cost	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# port cost <0-255> valid range is 0 or 255 default set default (128)valid range is 0 or 255 Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# port cost 100 <0-255> valid range is 0 or 255 default set default (128)valid range is 0 or 255 Switch(config-super-ring-plus)# port cost 100 200 Set path cost success.																								
Rapid Dual Homing	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# rapid-dual-homing enable Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# rapid-dual-homing disable Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# rapid-dual-homing port IFLIST Interface name, ex: fastethernet1 or gi8 auto-detect up link auto detection IFNAME Interface name, ex: fastethernet1 or gi8 Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# rapid-dual-homing port fa3,fa5-6 set Rapid Dual Homing port success. Note: auto-detect is recommended for dual Homing..																								
Ring Information																									
Ring Info	Switch# show multiple-super-ring [Ring ID] [Ring1] Ring1 Current Status : Disabled																								

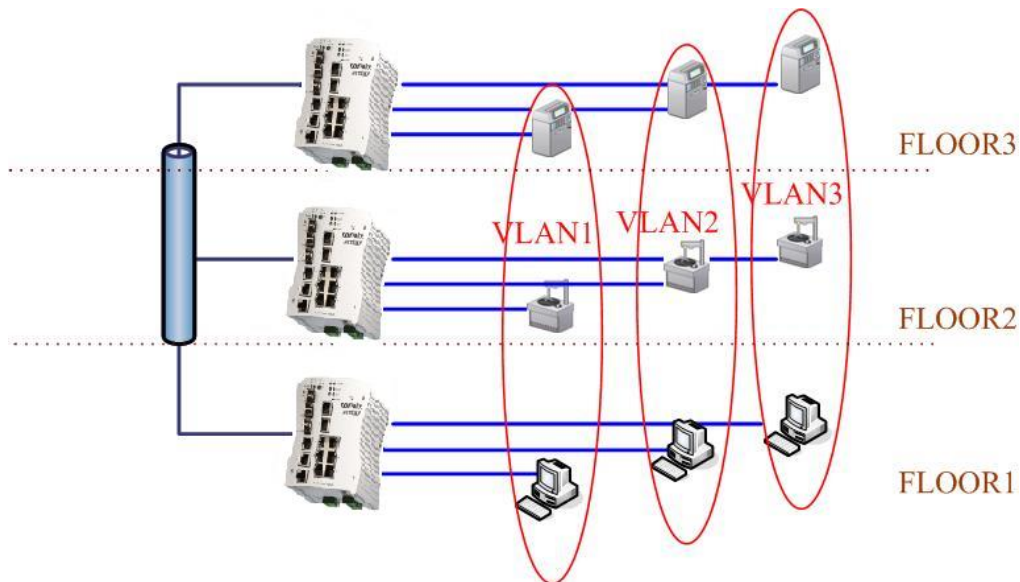
	Role : Disabled Ring Status : Abnormal Ring Manager : 0000.0000.0000 Blocking Port : N/A Giga Copper : N/A Configuration : Version : Rapid Super Ring Priority : 128 Ring Port : fa1, fa2 Path Cost : 100, 200 Dual-Homing II : Disabled Statistics : Watchdog sent 0, received 0, missed 0 Link Up sent 0, received 0 Link Down sent 0, received 0 Role Transition count 0 Ring State Transition count 1 Ring ID is optional. If the ring ID is typed, this command will only display the information of the target Ring.
Loop Protection	
loop-protect	Ethernet loop protection Switch(config)# loop-protect shows parameters of loop protect enable Enable loop protection disable Disable loop protection transmit-interval Set the transmission frequency of loop protection in seconds Switch(config)# loop-protect enable all Ethernet loop protection is enabled on all interfaces! Switch(config)# loop-protect transmit-interval <1-10> Valid range is 1~10 second(s) Switch(config)# loop-protect transmit-interval 3 →(set interval time – 3 seconds) Switch(config)# loop-protect enable fa6 → (fa1~8, gi9~gi10) Set fa6 Ethernet loop protection enabled! Switch# sh loop-protect →(show current loop-protect detected information) Loop protect information : Loop Protect Interface : fa6,gi10 Transmit Interval(sec) : 3 Loop Detected Interface : N/A

4.5 VLAN

A Virtual LAN (VLAN) is a “logical” grouping of nodes for the purpose of limiting a broadcast domain to specific members of a group without physically grouping the members together. That means, VLAN allows you to isolate network traffic so that only members of VLAN could receive traffic from the same VLAN members. Basically, creating a VLAN from a switch is the logical equivalent of physically reconnecting a group of network devices to another Layer 2 switch, without actually disconnecting these devices from their original switches.

JetNet Industrial Ethernet Switch supports 802.1Q VLAN. 802.1Q VLAN is also known as Tag-Based VLAN. This Tag-Based VLAN allows VLAN to be created across different switches (see Figure 1). IEEE 802.1Q tag-based VLAN makes use of VLAN control information stored in a VLAN header attached to IEEE 802.3 packet frames. This tag contains a VLAN Identifier (VID) that indicates which VLAN a frame belongs to. Since each switch only has to check a frame’s tag, without the need to dissect the contents of the frame, this also saves a lot of computing resources within the switch.

Figure 4.6-1 802.1Q VLAN



4.5.1 VLAN Configuration

In this page, you can assign Management VLAN, create the static VLAN, and assign the Egress rule for the member ports of the VLAN.

Figure 4.6.2.1 Web UI of the VLAN Configuration.

VLAN Configuration Help

Management VLAN ID

Apply

Static VLAN

VLAN ID	NAME

Add

Static VLAN Configuration

VLAN ID	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐ 1	VLAN1	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Apply Remove Selected Reload

Management VLAN ID: The switch supports management VLAN. The management VLAN ID is the VLAN ID of the CPU interface so that only member ports of the management VLAN can ping and access the switch. The default management VLAN ID is **1**.

Static VLAN: You can assign a VLAN ID and VLAN Name for new VLAN here.

VLAN ID is used by the switch to identify different VLANs. Valid VLAN ID is between 1 and 4094. 1 is the default VLAN.

VLAN Name is a reference for network administrator to identify different VLANs. The available character is 12 for you to input. If you don't input VLAN name, the system will automatically assign VLAN name for the VLAN. The rule is VLAN (VLAN ID).

Static VLAN

VLAN ID	NAME
3	test

Add Help

Figure 4.6.2-2 The steps to create a new VLAN: Type in VLAN ID and NAME, and press **Add** to create a new VLAN. Then you can see the new VLAN in the Static VLAN Configuration table. Refer to Figure 4.6.2-3

After created the VLAN, the status of the VLAN will remain in Unused until you add ports to the VLAN.

Note: Before you change the management VLAN ID by Web and Telnet, remember that the port attached by the administrator should be the member port of the management VLAN; otherwise the administrator can't access the switch via the network.

Note: Currently JetNet6710G only support max 256 groups VLAN.

Static VLAN Configuration

You can see the created VLANs and specify the egress (outgoing) port rule to be **Untagged** or **Tagged** here.

Figure 4.6.2-3 Static VLAN Configuration table. You can see that new VLAN 3 is created. VLAN name is test. Egress rules of the ports are not configured now.

Static VLAN Configuration

VLAN ID	NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	VLAN1	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
2	VLAN2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	test	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Apply
Remove
Reload

Figure 4.6.2-4 Configure Egress rule of the ports.

Static VLAN Configuration

VLAN ID	NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	VLAN1	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
2	VLAN2	U	U	U	U	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	test	--	--	--	--	U	T	▼	T	T	T

Apply
Remove
Reload

-- : Not available

U : Untag: Indicates that egress/outgoing frames are not VLAN tagged.

T : Tag: Indicates that egress/outgoing frames are to be VLAN tagged.

Steps to configure Egress rules: Select the VLAN ID. Entry of the selected VLAN turns to light blue. Assign Egress rule of the ports to **U** or **T**. Press **Apply** to apply the setting. If you want to remove one VLAN, select the VLAN entry. Then press **Remove** button.

4.5.2 VLAN Port Configuration

Tag-based VLANs are based on the IEEE 802.1Q specification. Traffic is forwarded to VLAN member ports based on identifying VLAN tags in data packets. You can also configure the switch to interoperate with existing tag-based VLAN networks and legacy non-tag networks.

Figure 4.6.1-1 Web UI of VLAN configuration.

VLAN Port Configuration

[Help](#)

Port	PVID	Tunnel Mode	EtherType	Accept Frame Type	Ingress Filtering
1	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
2	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
3	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
4	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
5	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
6	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
7	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
8	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
9	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼
10	1	None ▼	0x8100	Admit All ▼	Disable ▼

[Apply](#)

PVID: The abbreviation of the **Port VLAN ID**. Enter port VLAN ID here. PVID allows the switches to identify which port belongs to which VLAN. To keep things simple, it is recommended that PVID is equivalent to VLAN IDs.

Tunnel Mode:

- **None** - IEEE 802.1Q tunnel mode is disabled.
- **802.1Q Tunnel** - QinQ is applied to the ports which connect to the C-VLAN. The port receives a tagged frame from the C-VLAN. You need to add a new tag (Port VID) as an S-VLAN VID. When the packets are forwarded to the C-VLAN, the S-VLAN tag is removed. After 802.1Q Tunnel mode is assigned to a port, the egress setting of the port should be Untag, it indicates that the egress packet is always untagged. This is configured in the Static VLAN Configuration table.
- **802.1Q Tunnel Uplink** - QinQ is applied to the ports which connect to the S-VLAN. The port receives a tagged frame from the S-VLAN. When the packets are forwarded to the S-VLAN, the S-VLAN tag is kept. After 802.1Q Tunnel Uplink mode is assigned to a port, the egress setting of the port should be Tag, it indicates that the egress packet is always tagged. This is configured in the Static VLAN Configuration table. For example, if the VID of S-VLAN/Tunnel Uplink is 10, the VID of C-VLAN/Tunnel is The 802.1Q Tunnel port receives Tag 5 from CVLAN and adds Tag 10 to the packet. When the packets are forwarded to S-VLAN, Tag 10 is kept.

EtherType: This allows you to define the EtherType manually. This is an advanced QinQ parameter that allows defining the transmission packet type.

Accept Frame Type: This column defines the accepted frame type of the port. There are 2 modes you can select, **Admit All** and **Tag Only**.

Admit All mode means that the port can accept both tagged and untagged packets. **Tag**

Only mode means that the port can only accept tagged packets.

Ingress Filtering: Ingress filtering helps VLAN engine to filter out undesired traffic on a port. When Ingress Filtering is enabled, the port checks whether the incoming frames belong to the VLAN they claimed or not. Then the port determines if the frames can be processed or not. For example, if a tagged frame from Engineer VLAN is received, and Ingress Filtering is enabled, the switch will determine if the port is on the Engineer VLAN's Egress list. If it is, the frame can be processed. If it's not, the frame would be dropped.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to **Save** page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

4.5.3 VLAN Information

VLAN Information [Help](#)

VLAN ID	Name	Status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	VLAN1	Static	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

[Reload](#)

The VLAN Information page displays the current settings of your VLAN table, including VLAN ID, Name, Status, and Egress rule of the ports.

4.6 PVLAN Configuration

The private VLAN helps to resolve the primary VLAN ID shortage, client ports, isolation and network security issues. The Private VLAN provides primary and secondary VLAN within a single switch.

Note: You must have previously configured a VLAN in the VLAN Configuration screen.

Private VLAN Configuration [Help](#)

VLAN ID	Private VLAN Type
2	None ▼ None Primary Isolated Community

[Apply](#)

VLAN ID:

- **Primary VLAN:** The uplink port is usually the primary VLAN. A primary VLAN contains promiscuous ports that can communicate with lower Secondary VLANs.
- **Secondary VLAN:** The client ports are usually defined within secondary VLAN. The secondary VLAN includes Isolated VLAN and Community VLAN. The client ports can be isolated VLANs or can be grouped in the same Community VLAN. The ports within the same community VLAN can communicate with each other. However, the isolated VLAN ports cannot.

Private VLAN Type:

- **None:** The VLAN is not included in the Private VLAN.
- **Primary:** The VLAN is the Primary VLAN. The member ports can communicate with the secondary VLANs
- **Isolated:** The member ports of the VLAN are isolated.
- **Community:** The member ports of the VLAN can communicate with each other.

Click Apply to apply the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to Save page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

4.6.1 PVLAN Port Configuration

The PVLAN Port Configuration page allows you to configure the port configuration and private VLAN associations.

PVLAN Port Configuration

Port Configuration

Port	PVLAN Port Type	VLAN ID
1	Normal ▼	None ▼
2	Host ▼	None ▼
3	Promiscuous ▼	None ▼
4	Normal ▼	None ▼
5	Normal ▼	None ▼
6	Normal ▼	None ▼
7	Normal ▼	None ▼
8	Normal ▼	None ▼
9	Normal ▼	None ▼
10	Normal ▼	None ▼

Private VLAN Association

Secondary VLAN	Primary VLAN
3	None ▼

Port Configuration

PVLAN Port Type:

Normal: Normal ports remain in their original VLAN configuration. Host: Host ports can be mapped to the secondary VLAN.

Promiscuous: Promiscuous ports can be associated to the primary VLAN.

VLAN ID: After assigning the port type, this displays the available VLAN ID for which the port can associate.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to **Save** page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

Private VLAN Association

Secondary VLAN: After the isolated and community VLANs are configured in the Private VLAN Configuration page, the VLANs belonging to the second VLAN are displayed.

Primary VLAN: After the Primary VLAN Type is assigned in Private VLAN Configuration page, the secondary VLAN can associate to the primary VLAN ID.

Note: Before configuring PVLAN port type, the private VLAN Association

4.6.2 PVLAN Information

The PVLAN Information page allows you to see the private VLAN information. Click **Reload** to refresh the page contents.

PVLAN Information

[Help](#)

Primary VLAN	Secondary VLAN	Secondary VLAN Type	Port
2	--	--	--
--	3	Isolated	--

[Reload](#)

4.6.3 GVRP configuration

GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) allows you to set-up VLANs automatically rather than manual configuration on every port on every switch in the network. GVRP conforms to the IEEE 802.1Q specification. This defines a method of tagging frames with VLAN configuration data that allows network devices to dynamically exchange VLAN configuration information with other devices.

GARP (Generic Attribute Registration Protocol), a protocol that defines procedures by which end stations and switches in a local area network (LAN) can register and de-register attributes, such as identifiers or addresses, with each other. Every end station and switch thus has a current record of all the other end stations and switches that can be reached.

GVRP, like GARP, eliminates unnecessary network traffic by preventing attempts to transmit information to unregistered users. In addition, it is necessary to manually configure only one switch and all the other switches are configured accordingly.

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GVRP Configuration

GVRP Protocol

Enable ▼

Port	State	Join Timer	Leave Timer	Leave All Timer
1	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
2	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
3	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
4	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
5	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
6	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
7	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
8	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
9	Disable ▼	20	60	1000
10	Disable ▼	20	60	1000

Note: Timer unit is centiseconds.

Apply

GVRP Protocol: Allow user to enable/disable GVRP globally.

State: After enable GVRP globally, here still can enable/disable GVRP by port.

Join Timer: Controls the interval of sending the GVRP Join BPDU. An instance of this timer is required on a per-Port, per-GARP Participant basis

Leave Timer: Control the time to release the GVRP reservation after received the GVRP Leave BPDU. An instance of the timer is required for each state machine that is in the LV state

Leave All Timer: Controls the period to initiate the garbage collection of registered VLAN. The timer is required on a per-Port, per-GARP Participant basis

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to **Save** page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

After created the VLAN, the status of this VLAN will remain in unused status until you add ports to the VLAN.

4.6.4 CLI Commands of the VLAN

Command Lines of the VLAN port configuration, VLAN configuration and VLAN table display

Feature	Command Line
VLAN Port Configuration	
Port Interface Configuration	Switch# conf ter Switch(config)# interface gi5 Switch(config-if)#
VLAN Port PVID	Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2 Set port default vlan id to 2 success
Port Accept Frame Type	Switch(config)# inter fa1 Switch(config-if)# acceptable frame type all any kind of frame type is accepted! Switch(config-if)# acceptable frame type vntaggedonly only vlan-tag frame is accepted!
Ingress Filtering (for fast Ethernet port 1)	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# ingress filtering enable ingress filtering enable Switch(config-if)# ingress filtering disable ingress filtering disable
Egress rule – Untagged (for VLAN 2)	Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 2 switchport access vlan - success
Egress rule – Tagged (for VLAN 2)	Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2
Display – Port Ingress Rule (PVID, Ingress Filtering, Acceptable Frame Type)	Switch# show interface fa1 Interface fastethernet1 Administrative Status : Enable Operating Status : Not Connected Duplex : Auto Speed : Auto Flow Control :off Default Port VLAN ID: 2 Ingress Filtering : Disabled Acceptable Frame Type : All Port Security : Disabled Auto Negotiation : Enable Loopback Mode : None STP Status: disabled Default CoS Value for untagged packets is 0. Mdix mode is Auto. Medium mode is Copper.
Display – Port Egress Rule (Egress rule, IP address, status)	Switch# show running-config ! interface fastethernet1 switchport access vlan 1 switchport access vlan 3 switchport trunk native vlan 2 interface vlan1 ip address 192.168.10.8/24 no shutdown
VLAN Configuration	

Create VLAN (2)	Switch(config)# vlan 2 vlan 2 success Switch(config)# interface vlan 2 Switch(config-if)# <i>Note: In CLI configuration, you should create a VLAN interface first. Then you can start to add/remove ports. Default status of the created VLAN is unused until you add member ports to it.</i>
Remove VLAN	Switch(config)# no vlan 2 no vlan success <i>Note: You can only remove the VLAN when the VLAN is in unused mode.</i>
VLAN Name	Switch(config)# vlan 2 vlan 2 has exists Switch(config-vlan)# name v2 Switch(config-vlan)# no name <i>Note: Use no name to change the name to default name, VLAN VID.</i>
VLAN description	Switch(config)# interface vlan 2 Switch(config-if)# Switch(config-if)# description this is the VLAN 2 Switch(config-if)# no description ->Delete the description.
IP address of the VLAN	Switch(config)# interface vlan 2 Switch(config-if)# Switch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.18/24 Switch(config-if)# no ip address 192.168.10.8/24 ->Delete the IP address
Create multiple VLANs (VLAN 5-10)	Switch(config)# interface vlan 5-10
Shut down VLAN	Switch(config)# interface vlan 2 Switch(config-if)# shutdown Switch(config-if)# no shutdown ->Turn on the VLAN
Display – VLAN table	Switch# sh vlan VLAN Name Status Trunk Ports Access Ports ----- 1 VLAN1 Static - fa1-7,gi8-10 2 VLAN2 Unused - - 3 test Static fa4-7,gi8-10 fa1-3,fa7,gi8-10
Display – VLAN interface information	Switch# show interface vlan1 interface vlan1 is up, line protocol detection is disabled index 14 metric 1 mtu 1500 <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> HWaddr: 00:12:77:ff:01:b0 inet 192.168.10.100/24 broadcast 192.168.10.255 input packets 639, bytes 38248, dropped 0, multicast packets 0 input errors 0, length 0, overrun 0, CRC 0, frame 0, fifo

	0, missed 0 output packets 959, bytes 829280, dropped 0 output errors 0, aborted 0, carrier 0, fifo 0, heartbeat 0, window 0 collisions 0
GVRP configuration	
GVRP enable/disable	Switch(config)# gvrp mode disable Disable GVRP feature globally on the switch enable Enable GVRP feature globally on the switch Switch(config)# gvrp mode enable Gvrp is enabled on the switch!
Configure GVRP timer Join timer /Leave timer/ LeaveAll timer	Switch(config)# inter fa1 Switch(config-if)# garp timer <10-10000> Switch(config-if)# garp timer 20 60 1000 Note: The unit of these timer is centisecond
Management VLAN	
Management VLAN	Switch(config)# int vlan 1 (Go to management VLAN) Switch(config-if)# no shutdown
Display	Switch# show running-config ! interface vlan1 ip address 192.168.10.17/24 ip igmp no shutdown !

4.6.5 CLI Command of the PVLAN

Command Lines of the Private VLAN configuration

Feature	Command Line
Private VLAN Configuration	
Create VLAN	Switch(config)# vlan 2 vlan 2 success Switch(config-vlan)# end End current mode and change to enable mode exit Exit current mode and down to previous mode list Print command list name Assign a name to vlan no no private-vlan Configure a private VLAN
Private VLAN Type	Go to the VLAN you want configure first. Switch(config)# vlan (VID)
Choose the Types	Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community Configure the VLAN as an community private VLAN isolated Configure the VLAN as an isolated private VLAN primary Configure the VLAN as a primary private VLAN
Primary Type	VLAN

Isolated Type	Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan primary <cr>
Community Type	Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan isolated <cr> Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community <cr>
Private VLAN Port Configuraiton	
Go to the port configuraiton	Switch(config)# interface (port_number, ex: gi9) Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association Set the private VLAN host association mapping map primary VLAN to secondary VLAN
Private VLAN Port Type	Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan Set private-vlan mode
Promiscuous Port Type	Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host Set the mode to private-vlan host promiscuous Set the mode to private-vlan promiscuous
Host Port Type	Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous <cr> Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host <cr>
Private VLAN Port Configuration PVLAN Port Type	Switch(config)# interface gi9 Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host
Host Association primary to secondary (The command is only available for host port.)	Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association <2-4094> Primary range VLAN ID of the private VLAN port association Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association 2 <2-4094> Secondary range VLAN ID of the private VLAN port association Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association 2 3
Mapping primary to secondary VLANs (This command is only available for promiscuous port)	Switch(config)# interface gi10 Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 2 add 3 Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 2 add 4 Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 2 add 5
Private VLAN Information	
Private VLAN Information	Switch# show vlan private-vlan FLAGS: I -> Isolated P -> Promiscuous C -> Community Primary Secondary Type Ports ----- 2 3 Isolated gi10(P),gi9(I) 2 4 Community gi10(P),gi8(C) 2 5 Community gi10(P),fa7(C),gi9(I) 10 - - -

PVLAN Type	<pre>Switch# show vlan private-vlan type Vlan Type Ports ----- 2 primary gi10 3 isolated gi9 4 community gi8 5 community fa7,gi9 10 primary -</pre>
Host List	<pre>Switch# show vlan private-vlan port-list Ports Mode Vlan ----- 1 normal - 2 normal - 3 normal - 4 normal - 5 normal - 6 normal - 7 host 5 8 host 4 9 host 3 10 promiscuous 2</pre>
Running Config Information	<pre>Switch# show run Building configuration... Current configuration: hostname Switch vlan learning independent ! vlan 1 ! Private VLAN Type vlan 2 private-vlan primary ! vlan 3 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 4 private-vlan community ! vlan 5 private-vlan community ! Private VLAN Port Information interface fastethernet7 switchport access vlan add 2,5 switchport trunk native vlan 5 switchport mode private-vlan host switchport private-vlan host-association 2 5 ! interface gigabitethernet8 switchport access vlan add 2,4 switchport trunk native vlan 4 switchport mode private-vlan host switchport private-vlan host-association 2 4 !</pre>

	<pre> interface gigabitethernet9 switchport access vlan add 2,5 switchport trunk native vlan 5 switchport mode private-vlan host switchport private-vlan host-association 2 3 ! interface gigabitethernet10 switchport access vlan add 2,5 switchport trunk native vlan 2 switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous switchport private-vlan mapping 2 add 3-5 </pre>
--	---

4.7 Traffic Prioritization

Quality of Service (QoS) provides traffic prioritization mechanism which allows users to deliver better service to certain flows. QoS can also help to alleviate congestion problems and ensure high-priority traffic is delivered first. This section allows you to configure Traffic Prioritization settings for each port with regard to setting priorities.

JetNet QoS supports 4 physical queues, weighted fair queuing (WRR) and Strict Priority scheme, which follows 802.1p COS tag and IPv4 TOS/DiffServ information to prioritize the traffic of your industrial network.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.8.1 QoS Setting

4.8.2 CoS-Queue Mapping

4.8.3 DSCP-Queue Mapping

4.8.4 CLI Commands of the Traffic Prioritization

4.7.1 QoS Setting

QoS Setting

Queue Scheduling

- ☒ Use an 8,4,2,1 weighted fair queuing scheme
- ☐ Use a strict priority scheme

Port Setting

Port	CoS	Trust Mode
1	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
2	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
3	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
4	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
5	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
6	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
7	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
8	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
9	0 ▼	COS Only ▼
10	0 ▼	COS Only ▼

Apply

COS Only
 DSCP Only
 COS First
 DSCP First

Queue Scheduling

You can select the Queue Scheduling rule as follows:

Use an 8,4,2,1 weighted fair queuing scheme. This is also known as **WRR** (Weight Round Robin). JetNet will follow 8:4:2:1 rate to process the packets in a queue from the highest priority to the lowest. For example, the system will process 8 packets with the highest priority in the queue, 4 with middle priority, 2 with low priority, and 1 with the lowest priority at the same time.

Use a strict priority scheme. Packets with higher priority in the queue will always be processed first, except that there is no packet with higher priority.

Port Setting

CoS column is to indicate default port priority value for untagged or priority-tagged frames. When JetNet receives the frames, JetNet will attach the value to the CoS field of the incoming VLAN-tagged packets. You can enable 0,1,2,3,4,5,6 or 7 to the port.

Trust Mode is to indicate Queue Mapping types for you to select.

COS Only: Port priority will only follow COS-Queue Mapping you have assigned.

DSCP Only: Port priority will only follow DSCP-Queue Mapping you have assigned.

COS first: Port priority will follow COS-Queue Mapping first, and then DSCP-Queue Mapping rule.

DSCP first: Port priority will follow DSCP-Queue Mapping first, and then COS-Queue Mapping rule.

Default priority type is **COS Only**. The system will provide default COS-Queue table to which you can refer for the next command.

After configuration, press **Apply** to enable the settings.

4.7.2 CoS-Queue Mapping

This page is to change CoS values to Physical Queue mapping table. Since the switch fabric of JetNet only supports 4 physical queues, Lowest, Low, Middle and High. Users should therefore assign how to map CoS value to the level of the physical queue.

In JetNet, users can freely assign the mapping table or follow the suggestion of the 802.1p standard. Korenix uses 802.1p suggestion as default values. You can find CoS values 1 and 2 are mapped to physical Queue 0, the lowest queue. CoS values 0 and 3 are mapped to physical Queue 1, the low/normal physical queue. CoS values 4 and 5 are mapped to physical Queue 2, the middle physical queue. CoS values 6 and 7 are mapped to physical Queue 3, the high physical queue.

CoS-Queue Mapping

CoS-Queue Mapping

CoS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	1 ▼	0 ▼	0 ▼	1 ▼	2 ▼	2 ▼	3 ▼	3 ▼

Note: Queue 3 is the highest priority queue in using Strict Priority scheme.

Apply

0
1
2
3

After configuration, press **Apply** to enable the settings.

4.7.3 DSCP-Queue Mapping

This page is to change DSCP values to Physical Queue mapping table. Since the switch fabric of JetNet only supports 4 physical queues, Lowest, Low, Middle and High. Users should therefore assign how to map DSCP value to the level of the physical queue. In JetNet, users can freely change the mapping table to follow the upper layer 3 switch or routers' DSCP setting.

Traffic Prioritization

DSCP-Queue Mapping

DSCP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DSCP	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Queue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSCP	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Queue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSCP	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Queue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DSCP	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Queue	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DSCP	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Queue	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DSCP	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Queue	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DSCP	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Queue	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Note: Queue 3 is the highest priority queue.

Apply

After configuration, press **Apply** to enable the settings.

4.7.4 CLI Commands of the Traffic Prioritization

Command Lines of the Traffic Prioritization configuration

Feature	Command Line
QoS Setting	
Queue Scheduling – Strict Priority	Switch(config)# qos queue-sched sp Strict Priority wrr Weighted Round Robin (Use an 8,4,2,1 weight) Switch(config)# qos queue-sched sp <cr>
Queue Scheduling - WRR	Switch(config)# qos queue-sched wrr
Port Setting – CoS (Default Port Priority)	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# qos cos DEFAULT-COS Assign an priority (7 highest) Switch(config-if)# qos cos 7

	The default port CoS value is set 7 ok. Note: When change the port setting, you should Select the specific port first. Ex: fa1 means fast Ethernet port 1.
Port Setting – Trust Mode- CoS Only	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# qos trust cos The port trust is set CoS only ok.
Port Setting – Trust Mode- CoS First	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# qos trust cos-first The port trust is set CoS first ok.
Port Setting – Trust Mode- DSCP Only	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# qos trust dscp The port trust is set DSCP only ok.
Port Setting – Trust Mode- DSCP First	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# qos trust dscp-first The port trust is set DSCP first ok.
Display – Queue Scheduling	Switch# show qos queue-sched QoS queue scheduling scheme : Weighted Round Robin (Use an 8,4,2,1 weight)
Display – Port Setting - Trust Mode	Switch# show qos trust QoS Port Trust Mode : Port Trust Mode <pre> -----+----- 1 DSCP first 2 COS only 3 COS only 4 COS only 5 COS only 6 COS only 7 COS only 8 COS only 9 COS only 10 COS only </pre>
Display – Port Setting – CoS (Port Default Priority)	Switch# show qos port-cos Port Default Cos : Port CoS <pre> -----+----- 1 7 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 </pre>
CoS-Queue Mapping	
Format	Switch(config)# qos cos-map PRIORITY Assign an priority (7 highest) Switch(config)# qos cos-map 1 QUEUE Assign an queue (0-3) Note: Format: qos cos-map priority_value queue_value
Map CoS 0 to Queue 1	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 0 1 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.

Map CoS 1 to Queue 0	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 1 0 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 2 to Queue 0	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 2 0 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 3 to Queue 1	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 3 1 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 4 to Queue 2	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 4 2 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 5 to Queue 2	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 5 2 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 6 to Queue 3	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 6 3 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 7 to Queue 3	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 7 3 The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Display – CoS-Queue mapping	Switch# sh qos cos-map CoS to Queue Mapping : CoS Queue ---- + ----- 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 1 4 2 5 2 6 3 7 3
DSCP-Queue Mapping	
Format	Switch(config)# qos dscp-map PRIORITY Assign an priority (63 highest) Switch(config)# qos dscp-map 0 QUEUE Assign an queue (0-3) Format: qos dscp-map priority_value queue_value
Map DSCP 0 to Queue 1	Switch(config)# qos dscp-map 0 1 The TOS/DSCP to queue mapping is set ok.
Display – DSCO-Queue mapping	Switch# show qos dscp-map DSCP to Queue Mapping : (dscp = d1 d2) d2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 d1 -----+----- 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 6 3 3 3 3

4.8 Multicast Filtering

For multicast filtering, JetNet Switch uses IGMP Snooping technology. IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) is an Internet Protocol that provides a way for internet device to report its multicast group membership to adjacent routers. Multicasting allows one computer on the internet to send data to a multitude of other computers that have identified themselves as being interested in receiving the originating computers data.

Multicasting is useful for such applications as updating the address books of mobile computer users in the field, sending out newsletters to a distribution list, and broadcasting streaming media to an audience that has tuned into the event by setting up multicast group membership.

In effect, IGMP Snooping manages multicast traffic by making use of switches, routers, and hosts that support IGMP. Enabling IGMP Snooping allows the ports to detect IGMP queries, report packets, and manage multicast traffic through the switch. IGMP has three fundamental types of messages, as shown below:

Message	Description
Query	A message sent from the querier (an IGMP router or a switch) which asks for a response from each host that belongs to the multicast group.
Report	A message sent by a host to the querier to indicate that the host wants to be or is a member of a given group indicated in the report message.
Leave Group	A message sent by a host to the querier to indicate that the host has quit as a member of a specific multicast group.

You can enable **IGMP Snooping** and **IGMP Query** functions here. You will see the information of the IGMP Snooping function in this section, including different multicast groups' VID and member ports, and IP multicast addresses that range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

In this section, Force filtering can have determined whether the switch flooding unknown multicast or not.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.9.1 IGMP Query

4.9.2 IGMP Snooping

4.9.3 Force Filtering

4.9.4 CLI Commands of the Multicast Filtering

4.8.1 IGMP Query

This page allows users to configure **IGMP Query** feature. Since JetNet Switch can only be configured by member ports of the management VLAN, IGMP Query can only be enabled on the management VLAN. If you want to run IGMP Snooping feature in several VLANs, you should notice that whether each VLAN has its own IGMP Querier first.

The IGMP querier periodically sends query packets to all end-stations on the LANs or VLANs that are connected to it. For networks with more than one IGMP querier, a switch with the lowest IP address becomes the IGMP querier.

IGMP Query

[Help](#)

Enable	Disable ▼
Version	v2 ▼
Query Interval	125
Query Maximum Response Time(s)	10

[Apply](#)

In IGMP Query selection, you can select V1, V2 or Disable. **V1** means IGMP V1 General Query and **V2** means IGMP V2 General Query. The query will be forwarded to all multicast groups in the VLAN. **Disable** allows you to disable IGMP Query.

Query Interval(s): The period of query sent by querier.

Query Maximum Response Time: The span querier detect to confirm there are no more directly connected group members on a LAN.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

4.8.2 IGMP Snooping/Filtering

This page is to enable IGMP Snooping feature, assign IGMP Snooping for specific VLAN, and view IGMP Snooping table from dynamic learnt or static manual key-in. JetNet Switch support IGMP snooping V1/V2/V3 automatically and IGMP query V1/V2.

IGMP Snooping/Filtering

[Help](#)

IGMP Snooping Global Setting Disable ▼

[Apply](#)

IGMP Snooping VLAN Setting

VLAN	IGMP Snooping	Filtering Mode
1	Disable ▼	Flood Unknown ▼

[Apply](#)

IGMP Snooping Table

Multicast Address	VLAN ID	Interface

[Reload](#)

IGMP Snooping Global Setting

Select **Enable/Disable** IGMP Snooping. After enabling IGMP Snooping, you can then enable IGMP Snooping for specific VLAN using the IGMP Snooping VLAN Setting table.

IGMP Snooping VLAN Setting

VLAN: Refers to the VLAN number that was configured using the VLAN Configuration page.

IGMP Snooping: Select Enable to start IGMP snooping on the selected VLAN. Filtering Mode: This setting determines how unknown multicast packets are handled. If the setting is broadcast unknown, any unknown multicast packets received by the switch are broadcast to each port on the VLAN. If the setting is Source Only Learning, any unknown multicast packets received by the switch will be sent to multicast source ports

and multicast router ports. If the setting is drop unknown, any unknown multicast packets will be discarded.

- **Flood Unknown:** The unknown multicast is broadcast to all ports even if they are not member ports of the groups.
- **Discard Unknown:** The unknown multicast is discarded. Non-member ports do not receive the unknown multicast streams.
- **Source Only Learning:** This is forwarding unknown multicast traffic to all ports that are already members of a multicast group.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to **Save** page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

IGMP Snooping Table

This table shows the IGMP groups the switch is aware of.

Multicast Address: The multicast group's IP address.

VLAN ID: The VLAN ID the multicast group is a member of.

Interface: The port the multicast group is a member of.

Click on **Reload** to reload the information.

4.8.3 GMRP Configuration

To enable the GMRP configuration, the Global GMRP Configuration should be enabled first. And all the port interfaces should enable GMRP learning as well. Then the switch exchange the IGMP Table with other switches which is also GMRP-aware devices.

GMRP Configuration Help

GMRP Global Setting Enable ▾

Apply

GMRP Port Setting

Port	State
1	Disable ▾
2	Enable ▾
3	Disable ▾
4	Disable ▾
5	Disable ▾
6	Disable ▾
7	Disable ▾
8	Disable ▾
9	Disable ▾
10	Disable ▾

Apply

GMRP Global Setting

Select **Enable** or **Disable** GMRP protocol. Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

GMRP Port Setting

State: The state of the GMRP operation on a selected port. Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

4.8.4 CLI Commands of the Multicast Filtering

Command Lines of the multicast filtering configuration

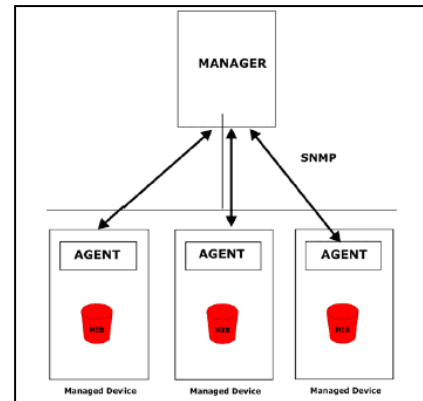
Feature	Command Line
IGMP Snooping	
IGMP Snooping - Global	Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping IGMP snooping is enabled globally. Please specify on which vlans IGMP snooping enables
IGMP Snooping - VLAN	Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan VLANLIST allowed vlan list all all existed vlan Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1-2 IGMP snooping is enabled on VLAN 1-2.
Disable IGMP Snooping - Global	Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping IGMP snooping is disabled globally ok.
Disable IGMP Snooping - VLAN	Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping vlan 3 IGMP snooping is disabled on VLAN 3.
Display – IGMP Snooping Setting	Switch# sh ip igmp interface vlan1 enabled: Yes version: IGMPv1 query-interval; 125s query-max-response-time: 10s

	<pre>Switch# sh ip igmp snooping IGMP snooping is globally enabled Vlan1 is IGMP snooping enabled Vlan2 is IGMP snooping enabled Vlan3 is IGMP snooping disabled</pre>
Display – IGMP Table	<pre>Switch# sh ip igmp snooping multicast all VLAN IP Address Type Ports ----- 1 239.192.8.0 IGMP fa6, 1 239.255.255.250 IGMP fa6,</pre>
IGMP Query	
IGMP Query V1	<pre>Switch(config)# int vlan 1 (Go to management VLAN) Switch(config-if)# ip igmp v1</pre>
IGMP Query V2	<pre>Switch(config)# int vlan 1 (Go to management VLAN) Switch(config-if)# ip igmp</pre>
IGMP Query version	<pre>Switch(config-if)# ip igmp version 1 Switch(config-if)# ip igmp version 2</pre>
Disable	<pre>Switch(config)# int vlan 1 Switch(config-if)# no ip igmp</pre>
Display	<pre>Switch# sh ip igmp interface vlan1 enabled: Yes version: IGMPv2 query-interval: 125s query-max-response-time: 10s Switch# show running-config ! interface vlan1 ip address 192.168.10.17/24 ip igmp no shutdown !</pre>
Force filtering	
Enable Force filtering	<pre>Switch(config)# mac-address-table multicast filtering Filtering unknown multicast addresses ok!</pre>
Disable Force filtering	<pre>Switch(config)# no mac-address-table multicast filtering Flooding unknown multicast addresses ok!</pre>

4.9 SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. JetNet Managed Switch support SNMP v1 and v2c and V3.

An SNMP managed network consists of two main components: agents and a manager. An agent is a management software module that resides in a managed switch. An agent translates the local management information from the managed device into a SNMP compatible format. The manager is the console through the network.



Following commands are included in this group:

4.10.1 SNMP Configuration

4.10.2 SNMPv3 Profile

4.10.3 SNMP Traps

4.10.4 SNMP CLI Commands for SNMP

4.9.1 SNMP Configuration

This page allows users to configure SNMP V1/V2c Community. The community string can be viewed as the password because SNMP V1/V2c doesn't request you to enter password before you try to access SNMP agent.

The community includes 2 privileges, Read Only and Read and Write.

With **Read Only** privilege, you only have the ability to read the values of MIB tables. Default community string is Public.

With **Read and Write** privilege, you have the ability to read and set the values of MIB tables. Default community string is Private.

JetNet Managed Switch allows users to assign 4 community strings. Type the community string and select the privilege. Then press **Apply**.

Note: When you first install the device in your network, we highly recommend you to change the community string. Since most SNMP management application uses Public and Private as their default community name, this might be the leakage of the network security.

SNMP

SNMP V1/V2c Community

Community String	Privilege
public	Read Only ▼
private	Read and Write ▼
	Read Only ▼
	Read Only ▼

[Apply](#)

4.9.2 SNMP V3 Profile

SNMP v3 can provide more security functions when the user performs remote management through SNMP protocol. It delivers SNMP information to the administrator with user authentication; all of data between *JetNet Switch* and the administrator are encrypted to ensure secure communication.

SNMP V3 Profile [Help](#)

SNMP V3

User Name	
Security Level	None ▼
Authentication Level	MD5 ▼
Authentication Password	
Privacy Password	

[Add](#)

SNMP V3 Users

User Name	Security Level	Authentication Level	Authentication Password	Privacy Protocol	Privacy Password
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[Remove](#)

[Reload](#)

SNMP V3

User Name: SNMP V3 user name.

Security Level: This is the SNMP V3 user Security Level, which can be one of the following: None, Authentication or Authentication and Privacy.

Authentication Level: This is the SNMP V3 user Authentication Level: MD5 or SHA1.

Authentication Password: This is the SNMP V3 user Authentication Password.

DES Password: This is the SNMP V3 user DES Encryption Password. Click **“Add”** to add a SNMP V3 User.

NMP V3 Users

This table provides SNMP V3 user information.

User Name: SNMP V3 user names.

Security Level: This is the SNMP V3 user Security Level: None, Authentication or Authentication and Privacy.

Authentication Protocol: This is the SNMP V3 user Authentication Protocol: MD5 or SHA1.

Authentication Password: This is the SNMP V3 user Authentication Password.

Privacy Protocol: This is the SNMP V3 user Privacy Protocol, DES.

Privacy Password: This is the SNMP V3 user DES Encryption Password.

Click the **Remove** button to remove selected SNMP V3 user or click the

Reload button to reload SNMP V3 user's information.

4.9.3 SNMP Traps

SNMP Trap is the notification feature defined by SNMP protocol. All the SNMP management applications can understand such trap information. So you don't need to install new application to read the notification information.

This page allows users to **Enable SNMP Trap**, configure the **SNMP Trap server IP**, **Community** name, and trap **Version V1 or V2**. After configuration, you can see the change of the SNMP pre-defined standard traps and Korenix pre-defined traps. The pre-defined traps can be found in Korenix private MIB, that included in the CD-manual or download from Korenix Web-site.

SNMP Trap

Enable or **Disable** the SNMP trap function

Click the **Apply** button to apply trap configurations.

SNMP Trap Server

Server IP: SNMP Trap Server IP address. **Community:** SNMP Trap Server community string. **Version:** SNMP Trap version, V1 or V2c

Click the **Add** button to add a SNMP Server.

Trap Server Profile

This table displays SNMP Trap server information.

Click the **Remove** button to remove selected SNMP Server or click the **Reload** button to reload SNMP Server information.

SNMP Trap

Help

SNMP Trap Disable ▾

Apply

SNMP Trap Server

Server IP	
Community	
Version	V1 ▾

Add

Trap Server Profile

Server IP	Version	Community
-----------	---------	-----------

Remove

Reload

4.9.4 CLI Commands of the SNMP

Command Lines of the SNMP configuration

Feature	Command Line
SNMP Community	
Read Only Community	Switch(config)# snmp-server community public ro community string add ok
Read Write Community	Switch(config)# snmp-server community private rw community string add ok
SNMP Trap	
Enable Trap	Switch(config)# snmp-server enable trap Set SNMP trap enable ok.
SNMP Trap Server IP without specific community name	Switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 SNMP trap host add OK.
SNMP Trap Server IP with version 1 and community	Switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 version 1 private SNMP trap host add OK. Note: private is the community name, version 1 is the SNMP version
SNMP Trap Server IP with version 2 and community	Switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 version 2 private SNMP trap host add OK.
Disable SNMP Trap	Switch(config)# no snmp-server enable trap Set SNMP trap disable ok.

Display	<pre>Switch# sh snmp-server trap SNMP trap: Enabled SNMP trap community: public Switch# show running-config snmp-server community public ro snmp-server community private rw snmp-server enable trap snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 version 2 admin snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 version 1 admin</pre>
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4.10 Security

JetNet Switch provides several security features for you to secure your connection. The features include Port Security and IP Security.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.11.1 Port Security

4.11.2 IP Security

4.11.3 IEEE 802.1x

4.11.4 CLI Commands of the Security

Port Security

[Help](#)

Port	Security	Sticky	Auto Learn	Shutdown Time	Shutdown Status	Shutdown Elapsed Time
1	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
2	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
3	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
4	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
5	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
6	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
7	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
8	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
9	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0
10	Disable	Enable	0	0	Up	0

Add Port Security Entry

Port	VID	MAC Address
Port 1		

Show Port Security List

Port	Address Type	VID	MAC Address
------	--------------	-----	-------------

4.10.1 Port Security

Port Security feature allows you to stop the MAC address learning for specific port. After stopping MAC learning, only the MAC address listed in Port Security List can access the switch and transmit/receive traffic. This is a simple way to secure your network environment and not to be accessed by hackers.

This page allows you to enable Port Security and configure Port Security entry.

- **Port:** The port identifier.
- **Security:** Enable or disable port security on this port, it can limit the number for MAC source for each port.

Note: Setting in “Add Port Security Entry”

- **Sticky:** Enable or disable sticky on this port. If enable the function, once the port cable has been removed, it will send the alarm message to user, and the port will malfunction until the user release the alarm.
- **Auto Learn:** It specifies maximum number of MAC addresses that can be dynamically learned on the port, valid range is 0-10
- **Shutdown Time:** It specifies for how long to shutdown the port, valid range is 0-86400 seconds, if a security violation occurs.
- **Shutdown Status:** It displays the port is shutdown or not.
- **Shutdown Elapsed Time:** It displays the elapsed time of port shutdown.

Click the **Apply** button to apply Port Security State configurations.

Add Port Security Entry: Select the port, and type VID and MAC address. Format of the MAC address is xxxx.xxxx.xxxx. Ex: 0012.7701.0101. Max volume of one port is 10. So the system can accept 100 Port Security MAC addresses in total.

Port Security List: This table shows you those enabled port security entries. You can click on **Remove** to delete the entry.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply / Add** to apply your configuration.

4.10.2 IP Security

In IP Security section, you can set up specific IP addresses to grant authorization for management access to this JetNet via a web browser or Telnet.

IP Security: Select Enable and **Apply** to enable IP security function.

Add Security IP: You can assign specific IP addresses, and then press **Add**. Only these IP addresses can access and manage JetNet via a web browser or Telnet. Max security IP is 10.

IP Security List: This table shows you added security IP addresses. You can press **Remove** to delete, **Reload** to reload the table.

IP Security

IP Security

Add Secure IP

Security IP

IP Security List

Index	Security IP
Remove	

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

4.10.3 IEEE 802.1x

4.11.3.1 802.1X configuration

IEEE 802.1X is the protocol that performing authentication to obtain access to IEEE 802 LANs. It is port-base network access control. With the function, JetNet Switch could control which connection is available or not.

802.1X Configuration

System Auth Control

Authentication Method

RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server IP	192.168.10.100
Shared Key	radius-key
Server Port	1812
Accounting Port	1813

Secondary RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server IP	
Shared Key	
Server Port	
Accounting Port	

System AuthControl: To enable or disable the 802.1x authentication.

Authentication Method: Radius is a authentication server that provide key for authentication, with this method, user must connect switch to server. If user select Local for the authentication method, switch use the local user data base which can be create in this page for authentication.

Radius Server

Radius Server IP: The IP address of Radius server

Shared Key: it is the password for communicate between switch and Radius Server.

Server Port: UDP port of Radius server.

Accounting Port: Port for packets that contain the information of account login or logout.

Secondary Radius Server

Radius Server IP: The IP address of Radius server

Shared Key: it is the password for communicate between switch and Radius Server.

Server Port: UDP port of Radius server.

Accounting Port: Port for packets that contain the information of account login or logout.

Local RADIUS User

User Name	Password	VID

Local RADIUS User List

Delete	Name	Password	VID
Delete			

Local RADIUS User: Here User can add Account/Password for local authentication.

Local RADIUS User List: This is a list shows the account information, User also can remove selected account Here.

User Name: The user name of the local RADIUS user.

Password: The password of the local RADIUS user.

VID: The VLAN ID of the local RADIUS user.

Click **Apply** to add a local RADIUS user. Click **Delete** to delete the selected user.

4.11.3.2 802.1x Port Configuration

After the configuration of Radius Server or Local user list, user also need configure the authentication mode, authentication behavior, applied VLAN for each port and permitted communication. The following information will explain the port configuration.

802.1X Port Configuration

[Help](#)

802.1X Port Configuration

Port	Port Control	MAB	Re-authentication	Max Request	Guest VLAN	Host Mode	Admin Control Direction
☐ 1	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 2	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 3	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 4	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 5	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 6	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 7	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 8	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 9	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼
☐ 10	Force Authorized ▼	Disable ▼	Disable ▼	2	0	Single ▼	Both ▼

Port control: Force Authorized means this port is authorized; the data is free to in/out. Force unauthorized just opposite, the port is blocked. If users want to control this port with Radius Server, please select Auto for port control.

MAB: If this field is auto, the functional MAC Address will bypass to Radius Server for authentication.

Re-authentication: If enable this field, switch will ask client to re-authenticate. The default time interval is 3600 seconds.

Max Request: the maximum times that the switch allow client request.

Guest VLAN: 0 to 4094 is available for this field. If this field is set to 0, that means the port is blocked after authentication fail. Otherwise, the port will be set to Guest VLAN.

Host Mode: if there are more than one device connected to this port, set the Host Mode to single means only the first PC authenticate success can access this port. If this port is set to multi, all the device can access this port once any one of them pass the authentication.

Admin Control Direction: Determined devices can end data out only or both send and receive.

Click **Apply Selected** to apply the selected port configuration.

Click **Initialize Selected** to initialize the selected port.

Click **Reauthenticate Selected** to reauthenticate the selected port.

Click **Default Selected** to set the selected port configuration to default.

802.1X Timeout Configuration

Port	Re-Auth Period(s)	Quiet Period(s)	Tx period(s)	Supplicant Timeout(s)	Server Timeout(s)
1	3600	60	30	30	30
2	3600	60	30	30	30
3	3600	60	30	30	30
4	3600	60	30	30	30
5	3600	60	30	30	30
6	3600	60	30	30	30
7	3600	60	30	30	30
8	3600	60	30	30	30
9	3600	60	30	30	30
10	3600	60	30	30	30

Re-Auth Period: control the Re-authentication time interval, 1~65535 is available.

Quiet Period: When authentication failed, Switch will wait for a period and try to communicate with radius server again.

Tx period: the time interval of authentication request.

Supplicant Timeout: the timeout for the client authenticating

Sever Timeout: The timeout for server response for authenticating.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

Click **Initialize Selected** to set the authorize state of selected port to initialize status.

Click **Reauthenticate Selected** to send EAP Request to supplicant to request reauthentication.

Click **Default Selected** to reset the configurable 802.1x parameters of selected port to the default values.

4.11.3.3 802.1X Port Status

Here user can observe the port status for Port control status, Authorize Status, Authorized Supplicant and Oper Control Direction each port.

Port: The port identifier.

Port Control: Force Authorized means that this port is Authorized and the data is free to travel in and out. Force unauthorized is just the opposite and the port is blocked.

Authorized Status: The authorize status of the port.

Authorized Supplicant: The MAC address of the authorized supplicant.

Oper Control Direction: Whether an unauthenticated port disables income and outgoing traffic or only incoming traffic. Both means income and outgoing traffic are blocked. In means incoming traffic is blocked.

Click **Reload** to reload 802.1X port status

802.1X Port Information

[Help](#)

Port	Port Control	MAB	Authorized Status	Authorized Supplicant	Oper Control Direction
1	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
2	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
3	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
4	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
5	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
6	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
7	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
8	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
9	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both
10	Force Authorized	Disable	Authorized	NONE	Both

[Reload](#)

CLI Commands of the Security

Command Lines of the Security configuration

Feature	Command Line
Port Security	
Add MAC	Switch(config)# mac-address-table static 0012.7701.0101 vlan 1 interface fa1 mac-address-table unicast static set ok!
Port Security	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security Disables new MAC addresses learning and aging activities! Note: Rule: Add the static MAC, VLAN and Port binding first, then enable the port security to stop new MAC learning.
Disable Port Security	Switch(config-if)# no switchport port-security Enable new MAC addresses learning and aging activities!
Display	Switch# show mac-address-table static Destination Address Address Type Vlan Destination Port ----- 0012.7701.0101 Static 1 fa1
IP Security	
IP Security	Switch(config)# ip security Set ip security enable ok. Switch(config)# ip security host 192.168.10.33 Add ip security host 192.168.10.33 ok.
Display	Switch# show ip security ip security is enabled ip security host: 192.168.10.33
802.1x	
enable	Switch(config)# dot1x system-auth-control

diabie	Switch(config)# Switch(config)# no dot1x system-auth-control Switch(config)#
authentic-method	Switch(config)# dot1x authentic-method local Use the local username database for authentication radius Use the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers for authentication Switch(config)# dot1x authentic-method radius Switch(config)#
radius server-ip	Switch(config)# dot1x radius Switch(config)# dot1x radius server-ip 192.168.10.120 key 1234 RADIUS Server Port number NOT given. (default=1812) RADIUS Accounting Port number NOT given. (default=1813) RADIUS Server IP : 192.168.10.120 RADIUS Server Key : 1234 RADIUS Server Port : 1812 RADIUS Accounting Port : 1813 Switch(config)#
radius server-ip	Switch(config)# dot1x radius Switch(config)# dot1x radius server-ip 192.168.10.120 key 1234 RADIUS Server Port number NOT given. (default=1812) RADIUS Accounting Port number NOT given. (default=1813) RADIUS Server IP : 192.168.10.120 RADIUS Server Key : 1234 RADIUS Server Port : 1812 RADIUS Accounting Port : 1813 Switch(config)#
radius secondary-server-ip	Switch(config)# dot1x radius secondary-server-ip 192.168.10.250 key 5678 Port number NOT given. (default=1812) RADIUS Accounting Port number NOT given. (default=1813) Secondary RADIUS Server IP : 192.168.10.250 Secondary RADIUS Server Key : 5678 Secondary RADIUS Server Port : 1812 Secondary RADIUS Accounting Port : 1813
User name/password for authentication	Switch(config)# dot1x username korenix passwd korenix vlan 1

4.11 Warning

JetNet Switch provides several types of Warning features for you to remote monitor the status of end devices or the change of your network. The features include Fault Relay, System Log and SMTP E-mail Alert.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.12.1 Fault Relay

4.12.2 Event & E-mail warning

4.12.2.1 Event Selection

4.12.2.2 Syslog configuration

4.12.2.2 SMTP Configuration

4.12.3 CLI Commands

4.11.1 Fault Relay

The JetNet Switch provides 1 alarm relay output, also known as Digital Output. The relay (DO) contact is energized from normal and will form a close circuit under system fault conditions. The fault conditions include power failure, Ethernet port link fault, Ring topology change, Ping Failure, DI state change or ping remote IP address failure.

From the firmware version 1.1a, the fault relay supports multiple event relay binding function. That means fault relay not only support one event only, it can be assigned multiple event. The condition or term described as following table.

Term	condition	description
Power	Power DC1 Power DC2 Any	Detect power input status. If one of condition occurred, relay triggered.
Port Link	Port number	Monitoring port link down event
Ring	Ring failure	If ring topology changed
Ping	IP Address: remote device's IP address.	If target IP does not reply ping request, then relay active.
Ping Reset	IP address: remote device's address Reset Time: duration of output open. Hold Time: duration of Ping hold time.	Ping target device and trigger relay to emulate power reset for remote device, if remote system crash. Note: once perform Ping reset, the relay output will form a short circuit.
Dry Output	On period: duration of relay output short (close). Off period: duration of relay output open.	Relay continuous perform On/Off behavior with different duration.
DI	DI number (JetNet 5210GG supports 1 DI)	Relay trigger when DI states change to Hi or Low

The Fault relay configuration UI has shown as below:

The relay supports multiple event trigger function; click and select type of evnt and setting the detail information, and then click the icon “Apply” to activate the replay alarm function.

Fault Relay Setting

[Help](#)

Relay 1	Status is Off		
☐ Power Failure	Power ID	1 ▼	
☐ Link Failure	Port	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10	
☐ Ring	Ring Failure		
☐ Ping Failure	IP Address		
☐ Ping Reset	IP Address	Reset Time(s)	Hold Time(s)
☐ Dry Output	On Period(s)	Off Period(s)	
☐ DI State	DI ID	1 ▼	DI State Low ▼

[Apply](#)
[Cancel](#)
[Reload](#)

Relay 1: Show current relay state. If the relay is triggered, the event type will be marked with the symbol- *. On the upper diagram, the replay is triggered by power event – Any.

Power: relay trigger by power down event. It can be set to monitoring power DC1, DC2 and Any.

Port Link: monitoring the port link status.

Ring: monitoring the ring status.

Ping: ping predefined IP address. If the device does not reply the Ping, the relay will be triggered.

Ping Reset: the relay active as a power switch for remote device. If the relay alarm function is occupied for the Ping Reset, the other event should be disabled. It may cause the relay wrong action.

IP address: device's IP address whose power wiring is connected with relay output.

Reset Time: user defined duration of relay contact open to emulate power switch off. After the duration, the relay contact will change to close to emulate power switch on.

Hold time: user defined the booting time that device needed. After relay contact close, the Switch will start ping after count down the hold time.

Dry Output: forced the relay active as a on/off switch. This function also should not apply with other event.

On period /Off period: the duration of relay on and off. The available range of a period is 0-65535 seconds

DI State: Activates the relay based on the state of the digital input. If DI State is set to Low the relay will activate when the digital input is off. If DI State is set to High the relay will activate when the digital input is on.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

Click **Cancel** to clear the modification.

Click **Reload** to reload the settings.

Note: Always remember to go to Save page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

4.12.2.1 Event & E-mail Warning – Event Selection

Event Types can be divided into two basic groups: System Events and Port Events. System Events are related to the overall function of the switch, whereas Port Events related to the activity of specific ports

Event Selection

[Help](#)

System Event Selection

- ☐ Device Cold Start
☐ Authentication Failure
☐ Power 1 Failure
☐ Fault Relay 1
☐ DI 1 Change
☐ Ring Event
☐ SFP Event

☐ Device Warm Start
☐ Time Synchronization Failure
☐ Power 2 Failure
☐ Loop Protection

Port Event Selection

Port	Link State
1	Disable ▼
2	Disable ▼
3	Disable ▼
4	Disable ▼
5	Disable ▼
6	Disable ▼
7	Disable ▼
8	Disable ▼
9	Disable ▼
10	Disable ▼

PoE Event Selection

Port	PoE Powering
1	Disable ▼
2	Disable ▼
3	Disable ▼
4	Disable ▼
5	Disable ▼
6	Disable ▼
7	Disable ▼
8	Disable ▼

Port Security Selection

Port	Security
1	Disable ▼
2	Disable ▼
3	Disable ▼
4	Disable ▼
5	Disable ▼
6	Disable ▼
7	Disable ▼
8	Disable ▼
9	Disable ▼
10	Disable ▼

[Apply](#)

[Cancel](#)

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

System Event Selection	Warning Event is sent when.....
Device Cold Start	Power is cut off and then reconnected.

Device Warm Start	Reboot the device by CLI or Web UI.
Authentication failure	An incorrect password, SNMP Community String is entered.
Time Synchronize Failure	Accessing to NTP Server is failure.
Power 1/ 2 Failure	The power input is failure.
Fault Relay	The DO/Fault Relay is on.
Ring Topology Changes	Master of Super Ring has changed or backup path is activated.
SFP	The SFP transceiver's state is abnormal.
Port Event Selection	Warning Event is sent when.....
Link-Up	The port is connected to another device
Link-Down	The port is disconnected (e.g. the cable is pulled out, or the opposing devices turns down)
Both	The link status changed.

4.12.2.2 SysLog Configuration

System Log is useful to provide system administrator locally or remotely monitor switch events history. There are 2 System Log modes provided by JetNet Switch, local mode and remote mode.

Local Mode: In this mode, JetNet Switch will print the occurred events selected in the Event Selection page to System Log table of JetNet Switch. You can monitor the system logs in [Monitor and Diag] / [Event Log] page.

Remote Mode: The remote mode is also known as Server mode in JetNet managed switch series. In this mode, you should assign the IP address of the System Log server. JetNet Switch will send the occurred events selected in Event Selection page to System Log server you assigned.

Both: Above 2 modes can be enabled at the same time.

Warning - SysLog configuration

Syslog Mode

Disable

▼

Remote IP Address

Disable

Local

Remote

Both

Note: When enabled Local or Remote mode, you can monitor the system logs in the [Monitor and Diag][Event Log] page.

Apply

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

Note: When enabling Local or Both modes, you can monitor the system logs in [Monitor and Diag] / [Event Log] page.

4.12.2.3 SMTP Configuration

JetNet Switch supports E-mail Warning feature. The switch will send the occurred events

to remote E-mail server. The receiver can then receive notification by E-mail. The E-mail warning is conformed to SMTP standard.

This page allows you to enable E-mail Alert, assign the SMTP Server IP, Sender E-mail, and Receiver E-mail. If SMTP server requests you to authorize first, you can also set up the username and password in this page.

SMTP Configuration

[Help](#)

Email Alert Disable ▾

SMTP Server IP	192.168.0.1
Mail Account	user@192.168.0.1
☐ Authentication	
User Name	
Password	
Confirm Password	
Rcpt Email Address 1	
Rcpt Email Address 2	
Rcpt Email Address 3	
Rcpt Email Address 4	

Apply Cancel

Field	Description
SMTP Server IP Address	Enter the IP address of the email Server
Authentication	Click on check box to enable password
User Name	Enter email Account name (Max.40 characters)
Password	Enter the password of the email account
Confirm Password	Re-type the password of the email account
You can set up to 4 email addresses to receive email alarm from JetNet	
Rcpt E-mail Address 1	The first email address to receive email alert from JetNet (Max. 40 characters)
Rcpt E-mail Address 2	The second email address to receive email alert from JetNet (Max. 40 characters)
Rcpt E-mail Address 3	The third email address to receive email alert from JetNet (Max. 40 characters)
Rcpt E-mail Address 4	The fourth email address to receive email alert from

	JetNet (Max. 40 characters)
--	-----------------------------

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

4.12.3 CLI Commands

Command Lines of the Warning configuration

Feature	Command Line
Relay Output	
Relay Output	Switch(config)# relay 1 di DI state dry dry output ping ping failure port port link failure power power failure ring super ring failure Note: Select Relay 1 or 2 first, then select the event types.
DI State	Switch(config)# relay 1 di <1-2> DI number Switch(config)# relay 1 di 1 high high is abnormal low low is abnormal Switch(config)# relay 1 di 1 high
Dry Output	Switch(config)# relay 1 dry <0-4294967295> turn on period in second Switch(config)# relay 1 dry 5 <0-4294967295> turn off period in second Switch(config)# relay 1 dry 5 5
Ping Failure	Switch(config)# relay 1 ping 192.168.10.33 <cr> reset reset a device Switch(config)# relay 1 ping 192.168.10.33 reset <1-65535> reset time Switch(config)# relay 1 ping 192.168.10.33 reset 60 <0-65535> hold time to retry Switch(config)# relay 1 ping 192.168.10.33 reset 60 60
Port Link Failure	Switch(config)# relay 1 port PORTLIST port list Switch(config)# relay 1 port fa1-5
Power Failure	Switch(config)# relay 1 power <1-2> power id Switch(config)# relay 1 power 1 Switch(config)# relay 1 power 2
Super Ring Failure	Switch(config)# relay 1 ring
Disable Relay	Switch(config)# no relay <1-2> relay id Switch(config)# no relay 1 (Relay_ID: 1 or 2) <cr>
Display	Switch# show relay 1 Relay Output Type : Port Link Port : 1, 2, 3, 4,

	Switch# show relay 2 Relay Output Type : Super Ring
Event Selection	
Event Selection	Switch(config)# warning-event coldstart Switch cold start event warmstart Switch warm start event linkdown Switch link down event linkup Switch link up event all Switch all event authentication Authentication failure event di Switch di event fault-relay Switch fault relay event power Switch power failure event sfp-ddm Switch SFP DDM abnormal event super-ring Switch super ring topology change event time-sync Switch time synchronize event
Ex: Cold Start event	Switch(config)# warning-event coldstart Set cold start event enable ok.
Ex: Link Up event	Switch(config)# warning-event linkup [IFNAME] Interface name, ex: fastethernet1 or gi8 Switch(config)# warning-event linkup fa5 Set fa5 link up event enable ok.
Display	Switch# show warning-event Warning Event: Cold Start: Enabled Warm Start: Disabled Authentication Failure: Disabled Link Down: fa4-5 Link Up: fa4-5 Power Failure: Super Ring Topology Change: Disabled Fault Relay: Disabled Time synchronize Failure: Disable SFP DDM: Enabled DI:DI1
Syslog Configuration	
Local Mode	Switch(config)# log syslog local
Server Mode	Switch(config)# log syslog remote 192.168.10.33
Both	Switch(config)# log syslog local Switch(config)# log syslog remote 192.168.10.33
Disable	Switch(config)# no log syslog local
SMTP Configuration	
SMTP Enable	Switch(config)# smtp-server enable email-alert SMTP Email Alert set enable ok.
Sender mail	Switch(config)# smtp-server server 192.168.10.100 ACCOUNT SMTP server mail account, ex: admin@korenix.com Switch(config)# smtp-server server 192.168.10.100 admin@korenix.com SMTP Email Alert set Server: 192.168.10.100, Account: admin@korenix.com ok.
Receiver mail	Switch(config)# smtp-server receipt 1 korecare@korenix.com SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: korecare@korenix.com ok.

Authentication with username and password	Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password admin SMTP Email Alert set authentication Username: admin, Password: admin Note: You can assign string to username and password.
Disable SMTP	Switch(config)# no smtp-server enable email-alert SMTP Email Alert set disable ok.
Disable Authentication	Switch(config)# no smtp-server authentication SMTP Email Alert set Authentication disable ok.
Display	Switch# sh smtp-server SMTP Email Alert is Enabled Server: 192.168.10.100, Account: admin@korenix.com Authentication: Enabled Username: admin, Password: admin SMTP Email Alert Receipt: Receipt 1: korecare@korenix.com Receipt 2: Receipt 3: Receipt 4:

4.13 Monitor and Diag

JetNet Switch provides several types of features for you to monitor the status of the switch or diagnostic for you to check the problem when encountering problems related to the switch. The features include MAC Address Table, Port Statistics, Port Mirror, Event Log and Ping.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.13.1 LLDP Configuration

4.13.2 MAC Address Table

4.13.3 Port Statistics

4.13.4 Port Mirror

4.13.5 Event Log

4.13.6 Ping

4.13.7 CLI Commands of the Monitor and Diag

4.13.1 LLDP Configuration

LLDP Configuration
Help

LLDP Enable ▼

LLDP Timer

30

LLDP Hold Time

120

Apply
Cancel

LLDP Port State

Local Port	Neighbor ID	Neighbor IP	Neighbor VID
7	6c:a8:49:88:e5:0a	192.168.180.101	---

Reload

LLDP: Select Enable/Disable to the LLDP function.

LLDP Timer: The interval time of each LLDP and counts in second; the valid number is from 5 to 254, default is 30 seconds.

LLDP Hold time: The TTL (Time To Live) timer.

The LLDP state will be expired once the LLDP is not received by the hold time. The default is 120 seconds.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.

Click **Cancel** to clear the modification.

Note: Always remember to go to **Save** page to save the settings. Otherwise, the settings you made will be lost when the switch is powered off.

LLDP Port State

Local port: the current port number that linked with neighbor network device.

Neighbor ID: the MAC address of neighbor device on the same network segment.

Neighbor IP: the IP address of neighbor device on the same network segment.

Neighbor VID: the VLAN ID of neighbor device on the same network segment. Click

Reload to reload the LLDP Port State Table.

4.13.2 MAC Address Table

JetNet 5210G provides 8K entries in MAC Address Table. In this page, users can change the Aging time, add Static Unicast MAC Address, monitor the MAC address or sort them by different packet types and ports. Click on **Apply** to change the value.

Aging Time (Sec)

Each switch fabric has limit size to write the learnt MAC address. To save more entries for new MAC address, the switch fabric will age out non-used MAC address entry per Aging Time timeout. The default Aging Time is 300 seconds. The Aging Time can be modified in this page.

Static Unicast MAC Address

In some applications, users may need to type in the static Unicast MAC address to its MAC address table. In this page, you can type MAC Address (format: xxxx.xxxx.xxxx), select its VID and Port ID, and then click on **Add** to add it to MAC Address table.

MAC Address Table

In this MAC Address Table, you can see all the MAC Addresses learnt by the switch fabric. The packet types include Management Unicast, Static Unicast, Dynamic Unicast, Static Multicast and Dynamic Multicast. The table allows users to sort the address by the packet types and port.

Packet Types: **Management Unicast** means MAC address of the switch. It belongs to CPU port only. **Static Unicast** MAC address can be added and deleted. **Dynamic Unicast** MAC is MAC address learnt by the switch Fabric. **Static Multicast** can be added by CLI and can be deleted by Web and CLI. **Dynamic Multicast** will appear after you enabled IGMP and the switch learnt IGMP report.

Click on **Remove** to remove the static Unicast/Multicast MAC address. Click on **Reload** to refresh the table. New learnt Unicast/Multicast MAC address will be updated to MAC address table.

MAC Address Table

[Help](#)

Aging Time(secs)

[Apply](#)

Static Unicast MAC Address

MAC Address	VID	Port
		Port 1 ▾

[Add](#)

Static Multicast MAC Address

Multicast MAC Address	VID	Port
		Port 1 ▾

[Add](#)

MAC Address Table

MAC Address	Address Type	VID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐ 28d2.44c8.79e2	Dynamic Unicast	1								V		

[Remove](#)

[Reload](#)

4.13.3 Port Statistics

In this page, you can view operation statistics for each port. The statistics that can be viewed include Link Type, Link State, Rx Good, Rx Bad, Rx Abort, Tx Good, Tx Bad and Collision. Rx means the received packet while Tx means the transmitted packets.

Note: If you see many Bad, Abort or Collision counts increased, that may mean your network cable is not connected well, the network performance of the port is poor...etc. Please check your network cable, Network Interface Card of the connected device, the network application, or reallocate the network traffic...etc.

Click on **Clear Selected** to reinitialize the counts of the selected ports, and **Clear All** to reinitialize the counts of all ports. Click on **Reload** to refresh the counts.

Port Statistics

[Help](#)

Port	Type	Link	State	Rx Good	Rx Bad	Rx Abort	Tx Good	Tx Bad	Collision
☐ 1	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 2	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 3	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 4	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 5	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 6	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 7	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 8	100	Connected	Enable	3402369	0	8	7254294	0	0
☐ 9	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
☐ 10	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Clear Selected](#)

[Clear All](#)

[Reload](#)

4.13.4 Port Mirroring

Port mirroring (also called port spanning) is a tool that allows you to mirror the traffic from one or more ports onto another port, without disrupting the flow of traffic on the original port. Any traffic that goes into or out of the Source Port(s) will be duplicated at the Destination Port. This traffic can then be analyzed at the Destination port using a monitoring device or application. A network administrator will typically utilize this tool for diagnostics, debugging, or fending off attacks.

Port Mirror Mode: Select Enable/Disable to enable/disable Port Mirror.

Source Port: This is also known as Monitor Port. These are the ports you want to monitor. The traffic of all source/monitor ports will be copied to destination/analysis ports. You can choose a single port, or any combination of ports, but you can only monitor them in Rx or TX only. Click on checkbox of the Port ID, RX, Tx or Both to select the source ports.

Destination Port: This is also known as Analysis Port. You can analyze the traffic of all the monitored ports at this port without affecting the flow of traffic on the port(s) being monitored. Only one RX/TX of the destination port can be selected. A network administrator would typically connect a LAN analyzer or Netxray device to this port.

Once you finish configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply the settings.

Port Mirroring

Port Mirror Mode

Enable ▼

Port Selection

Port	Source Port		Destination Port	
	Rx	Tx	Rx	Tx
1	☒	☒	☐	☐
2	☒	☒	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☒	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☒
5	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐

Apply

4.13.5 Event Logs

In the 4.11.3, we have introduced System Log feature. When System Log Local mode is selected, JetNet Switch will record occurred events in local log table. This page shows this log table. The entry includes the index, occurred data and time and content of the events.

Click on **Clear** to clear the entries. Click on **Reload** to refresh the table.

System Event Logs

Index	Date	Time	Event Log
1	Jan 1	02:50:53	Event: Link 4 Up.
2	Jan 1	02:50:51	Event: Link 5 Down.
3	Jan 1	02:50:50	Event: Link 5 Up.
4	Jan 1	02:50:47	Event: Link 4 Down.

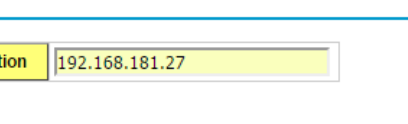
Clear

Reload

4.13.6 Ping

This page provides **Ping** for users to ping remote device and check whether the device is alive or not. Type **Target IP** address of the target device and click on **Start** to start the ping. After few seconds, you can see the result in the **Result** field.

Ping



Ping

Help

Destination 192.168.181.27

Ping

```

PING 192.168.181.27 (192.168.181.27): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.181.27: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.6 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.181.27: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.5 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.181.27: seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.5 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.181.27: seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.5 ms

--- 192.168.181.27 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.5/0.5/0.6 ms
  
```

Destination: Enter the target IP address of the device that wants to ping.

Click **Ping** to display the results.

4.13.7 CLI Commands of the Monitor and Diag

Command Lines of the Monitor and Diag configuration

Feature	Command Line
MAC Address Table	
Ageing Time	Switch(config)# mac-address-table aging-time 350 mac-address-table aging-time set ok! <i>Note: 350 is the new ageing timeout value.</i>
Add Static Unicast MAC address	Switch(config)# mac-address-table static 0012.7701.0101 vlan 1 interface fastethernet7 mac-address-table ucast static set ok! <i>Note: rule; mac-address-table static MAC address</i>

	<i>VLAN VID interface interface_name</i>
Add Multicast MAC address	Switch(config)# mac-address-table multicast 0100.5e01.0101 vlan 1 interface fa6-7 Adds an entry in the multicast table ok! <i>Note: rule: mac-address-table multicast MAC_address VLAN VID interface_list interface_name/range</i>
Show MAC Address Table – All types	Switch# show mac-address-table ***** UNICAST MAC ADDRESS ***** Destination Address Address Type Vlan Destination Port ----- 000f.b079.ca3b Dynamic 1 fa4 0012.7701.0386 Dynamic 1 fa7 0012.7710.0101 Static 1 fa7 0012.7710.0102 Static 1 fa7 0012.77ff.0100 Management 1 ***** MULTICAST MAC ADDRESS ***** Vlan Mac Address COS Status Ports ----- 1 0100.5e40.0800 0 fa6 1 0100.5e7f.ffa 0 fa4,fa6
Show MAC Address Table – Dynamic Learnt MAC addresses	Switch# show mac-address-table dynamic Destination Address Address Type Vlan Destination Port ----- 000f.b079.ca3b Dynamic 1 fa4 0012.7701.0386 Dynamic 1 fa7
Show MAC Address Table – Multicast MAC addresses	Switch# show mac-address-table multicast Vlan Mac Address COS Status Ports ----- 1 0100.5e40.0800 0 fa6-7 1 0100.5e7f.ffa 0 fa4,fa6-7
Show MAC Address Table – Static MAC addresses	Switch# show mac-address-table static Destination Address Address Type Vlan Destination Port ----- 0012.7710.0101 Static 1 fa7 0012.7710.0102 Static 1 fa7
Show Aging timeout time	Switch# show mac-address-table aging-time the mac-address-table aging-time is 300 sec.
Port Statistics	
Port Statistics	Switch# show rmon statistics fa4 (select interface) Interface fastethernet4 is enable connected, which has Inbound: Good Octets: 178792, Bad Octets: 0 Unicast: 598, Broadcast: 1764, Multicast: 160 Pause: 0, Undersize: 0, Fragments: 0 Oversize: 0, Jabbers: 0, Discards: 0 Filtered: 0, RxError: 0, FCSError: 0 Outbound: Good Octets: 330500 Unicast: 602, Broadcast: 1, Multicast: 2261 Pause: 0, Deferred: 0, Collisions: 0 SingleCollision: 0, MultipleCollision: 0

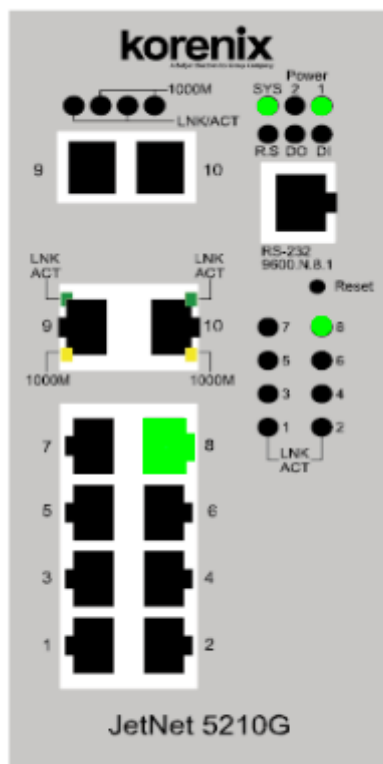
	ExcessiveCollision: 0, LateCollision: 0 Filtered: 0, FCSError: 0 Number of frames received and transmitted with a length of: 64: 2388, 65to127: 142, 128to255: 11 256to511: 64, 512to1023: 10, 1024toMaxSize: 42
Port Mirroring	
Enable Port Mirror	Switch(config)# mirror en Mirror set enable ok.
Disable Port Mirror	Switch(config)# mirror disable Mirror set disable ok.
Select Source Port	Switch(config)# mirror source fa1-2 both Received and transmitted traffic rx Received traffic tx Transmitted traffic Switch(config)# mirror source fa1-2 both Mirror source fa1-2 both set ok. Note: Select source port list and TX/RX/Both mode.
Select Destination Port	Switch(config)# mirror destination fa6 both Mirror destination fa6 both set ok
Display	Switch# show mirror Mirror Status : Enabled Ingress Monitor Destination Port : fa6 Egress Monitor Destination Port : fa6 Ingress Source Ports :fa1,fa2, Egress Source Ports :fa1,fa2,
Event Log	
Display	Switch# show event-log <1>Jan 1 02:50:47 snmpd[101]: Event: Link 4 Down. <2>Jan 1 02:50:50 snmpd[101]: Event: Link 5 Up. <3>Jan 1 02:50:51 snmpd[101]: Event: Link 5 Down. <4>Jan 1 02:50:53 snmpd[101]: Event: Link 4 Up.
Topology Discovery (LLDP)	
Enable LLDP	Switch(config)# lldp holdtime Specify the holdtime of LLDP in seconds run Enable LLDP timer Set the transmission frequency of LLDP in seconds Switch(config)# lldp run LLDP is enabled!
Change LLDP timer	Switch(config)# lldp holdtime <10-255> Valid range is 10~255 Switch(config)# lldp timer <5-254> Valid range is 5~254
Ping	
Ping IP	Switch# ping 192.168.10.33 PING 192.168.10.33 (192.168.10.33): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 192.168.10.33: icmp_seq=0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.10.33: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.10.33: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.10.33: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.0 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.10.33: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128

	time=0.0 ms
	--- 192.168.10.33 ping statistics ---
	5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0%
	packet loss
	round-trip min/avg/max = 0.0/0.0/0.0 ms

4.14 Device Front Panel

Device Front Panel commands allows you to see LED status of the switch. You can see LED and link status of the Power, DO, R.M. and Ports.

Feature	LED On	LED Blinking	LED off
Power	Power is on applying	Not available	No power
Sys	System ready	System is on progress firmware upgrade or not ready	System not ready
R.S.	Green on: switch is working as ring master	Red blinking: Ring failed	Switch is working at slave mode.
Alarm	Green on: alarm relay active and contacts is short.	Not available	Green off: relay output contact is open.
LNK/ACT	Port is linked	Port is on transmitting	Port is link down
1000M	The port is linked at 1000Mbps speed.	Not available	Not available



[Reload](#)

Note: No CLI command for this feature.

4.15 Save to Flash

Save Configuration allows you to save any configuration you just made to the Flash. Powering off the switch without clicking on **Save Configuration** will cause loss of new settings. After selecting **Save Configuration**, click on **Save to Flash** to save your new configuration.



Command Lines:

Feature	Command Line
Save	SWITCH# write Building Configuration... [OK] Switch# copy running-config startup-config Building Configuration... [OK]

4.16 Logout

The switch provides 2 logout methods. The web connection will be logged out if you don't input any command after 30 seconds. The Logout command allows you to manually logout the web connection. Click on **Yes** to logout, **No** to go back the configuration page. (refer to following diagram)



Command Lines:

Feature	Command Line
Logout	SWITCH> exit
	SWITCH# exit

5 Appendix

5.1 JetNet 5210G Product Specifications

Technology

IEEE Standards	IEEE 802.3 10 Base-T Ethernet IEEE 802.3u 100 Base-TX Fast Ethernet IEEE 802.3u 100 Base-FX Fast Ethernet Fiber IEEE 802.3ab 1000 Base-T IEEE 802.3z Gigabit Fiber IEEE 802.3x Flow Control and Back-pressure IEEE 802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) IEEE 802.1p Class of Service (CoS) IEEE 802.1Q VLAN and GVRP IEEE 802.1QinQ IEEE 802.1D-2004 Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) IEEE802.3ad Link Aggregation Protocol (LACP) IEEE802.1x Port Based Network Access Protocol IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol
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Performance

Switch Technology	Store and Forward Technology with 5.6Gbps Switch Fabric
System Throughput	8.3Mega packet per second
CPU performance	32 bits ARM-9E running at 180 Mhz and performance up to 200MIPS; Embedded hardware based watch-dog timer
System Memory	8M bytes flash ROM, 64M bytes SDRAM
Transfer packet size	64 bytes to 1522 bytes (includes double VLAN tag)
MAC Address	8K MAC address table
Packet Buffer	1Mega bits shared memory for packet buffer.
Forwarding performance	14,880 pps for Ethernet and 148,800 pps for Fast Ethernet, 1488,100 pps for Gigabit Ethernet

Interface

Enclosure Port	10/100Mbps Ethernet port: 8 x RJ-45 - Gigabit Ethernet port : 2 x RJ-45 with auto MDI/MDI-X function 100Mbps / 1000Mbps Fiber port : 2 x SFP Socket for SFP fiber transceiver with Hot-swappable and D.D.M. functions - RS-232 Console port : 1 x RJ-45 for system configuration
----------------	---

- Digital Input / Relay Output port: 4-Pin removable terminal block connector
- Power input port: 4-Pin removable terminal block connector

Ethernet Cable	100 Base-TX: 4-pair Cat.5 ^E / Cat.6 UTP/STP câble, 100Meters 1000 Base-T: 4-pair Cat.5e/Cat.6 UTP/STP cable, 100Meters
Digital Input	Digital Input (Hi): DC 11V~30V Digital Input (Low): DC 0V~10V
Relay Output	Dry Relay output: 0.5A / DC 24V Supports Multiple Events Binding trigger function.
Diagnostic Indicators	Power: Green On: (System power applied) D.I.: Green On (digital signal high level is detected) D.O.: Red On (relay active and form as) Sys (System): Green On (System Ready), Blinking (System perform firmware upgrade) R.S.(Ring status): Green on (Ring normal) / Blinking (Ring with wrong port), Yellow on (Ring abnormal) / Blinking (device's ring port failed) LNK (Link): Green on, ACT (Active): Green Blinking

System Management

Telnet & Local Console	Supports command line interface with Cisco-like commands and maximum 4 sessions; the telnet interface also supports SSH
SNMP	Support IPv4/IPv6, v1, v2c, v3 with SNMP trap function, trap station up to 4 and can be manually configured the trap server IP address.
SNMP MIB	MIBII, Bridge MIB, Ethernet-like MIB, VLAN MIB, IGMP MIB, Korenix Private MIB
Korenix Utility	Supports Korenix View and Korenix NMS with IEEE 802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol for device and link auto-topology discovery
Network Time Protocol	Supports NTP protocol with daylight saving function and localized time sync function.
Management IP Security	IP address security to prevent unauthorized access
E-mail Warning	4 receipt E-mail accounts with mail server authentication
System Log	Supports both Local or remote Server with authentication

Network Redundancy

Multiple Super Ring (MSR) TM	New generation Korenix Ring Redundancy Technology, Includes Rapid Super Ring, Rapid Dual Homing, TrunkRing TM , MultiRing TM , SuperChain TM and backward compatible with legacy Super Ring TM .
Rapid Dual Homing (RDH) TM	Multiple uplink paths to one or multiple upper switch
TrunkRing TM	Integrates port aggregation function in ring path to get higher throughput ring architecture
MultiRing TM	Couple or multiple rings; Up to 4 100M rings and 2 Gigabit rings in single switch
SuperChain TM	It is new ring technology with flexible and scalability, compatibility, and easy configurable. The ring includes 2 types of node Switch – Border Switch and Member Switch
Rapid Spanning Tree	IEEE802.1D-2004 Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol. Compatible with Legacy Spanning Tree and IEEE 802.1w multiple spanning tree
Loop Protection	The Loop Protection prevents any network looping caused by RSTP and MSR ring topology change

Network Performance

Port Configuration	Port link Speed, Link mode, current status and enable/disable
Port Trunk	IEEE 802.3ad port aggregation and static port trunk; trunk member up to 8 ports and maximum 5 trunk groups include Gigabit Ethernet port
VLAN	IEEE 802.1Q Tag VLAN with 256 VLAN Entries and provides 2K GVRP entries 3 VLAN link modes- Trunk, Hybrid and Link access
Private VLAN	Direct client ports in isolated/community VLAN to promiscuous port in primary VLAN
IEEE802.1 QinQ	Supports Double VLAN Tag function for implementing Metro Network topologies
Class of Service	IEEE 802.1p class of service; per port 4 priority queues.
Traffic Prioritize	Supports 4 physical queues, weighted fair queuing (W.R.R.) and Strict Priority scheme, which follows 802.1p CoS tag and IPv4 ToS/ DiffServ information to prioritize the traffic of your industrial network

IGMP Snooping	IGMP Snooping v1/v2 /v3 for multicast filtering and IGMP Query mode; also support unknown multicasting process forwarding policies- drop, flooding and forward to router port
Rate Control	Ingress/Egress filtering for Broadcast, Multicast, Unknown DA or All packets
Port Mirroring	Online traffic monitoring on multiple selected ports
Port Security	Port security to assign authorized MAC to specific port
DHCP	DHCP Client, DHCP Server with IP & MAC Address binding, DHCP relay and port based DHCP server.
IEEE 802.1x	Port based network access control
Mechanical	
Installation	DIN-Rail mounting
Case	Steel metal with Aluminum heat-dissipate panel housing
Ingress Protection	IP31
Dimension (mm)	80 (W) x 127(D) x 160 (H) – w/o DIN Rail Clip 80 (W) x 136.2(D) x 160 (H) – w/ DIN Rail Clip
Installation	DIN-rail mounting
Weight	1.2Kg
Power Requirement	
System power	2x DC power input with polarity reverse protection
Input Range	DC 10-60V
Power system type	Passive power system
Power Consumption	15Watt
Environmental	
Operating Temperature	-40 ~75°C
Operating Humidity	0% ~ 95%, non-condensing
Storage Temperature	-40 ~ 85°C, 0% ~90% Humidity
Hi-Pot	DC 2.25KV for power to chassis ground, Ethernet port to chassis ground
Regulatory Approvals	
Rail Traffic	EN50121-4

EMC	IEC /EN61000-6-2, IEC/EN61000-6-4 EMI: FCC Class A, CE/ Class A EMS: IEC/EN61000-4-2, IEC/EN61000-4-3, IEC/EN61000-4-4, IEC/EN61000-4-5, IEC/EN61000-4-6, IEC/EN61000-4-8
Warranty	5 years

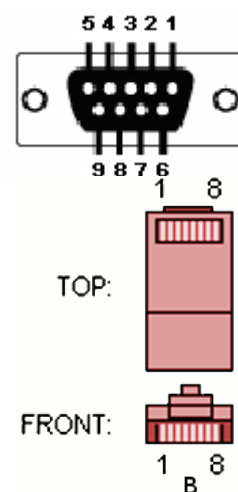
5.2 Pin assignment of RS-232 serial console cable

The RS-232 console cabl include in the unitbox, and the connectors are RJ-45 and DB-9 female.

The following diagram shows the pins assignment of RJ-5 and DB-9 female connectors.

RJ-45 Pin	DB-9 Pin	Description
1	8	N/A
2	9	N/A
3	2	TxD
4	1	N/A
5	5	GND
6	3	RxD
7	4	N/A
8	7	N/A

DB-9 Female Connector

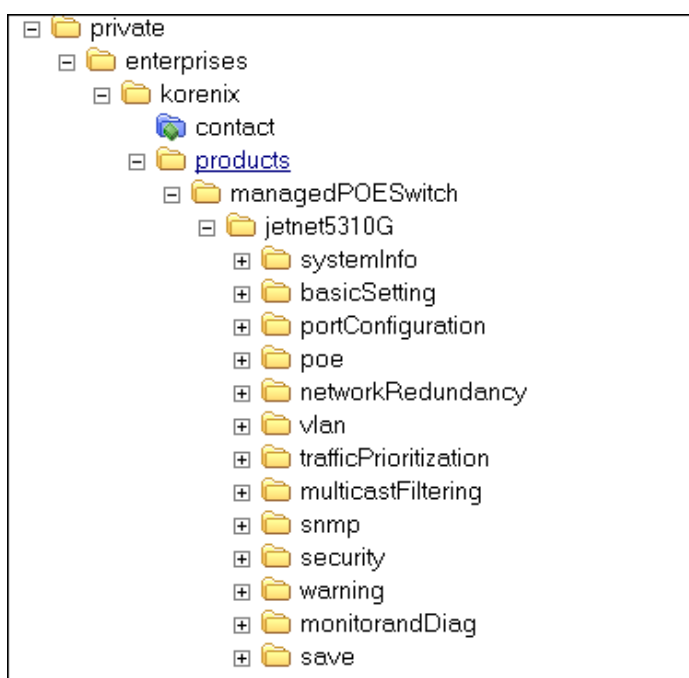


5.3 Korenix Private MIB

Korenix provides many standard MIBs for users to configure or monitor the switch's configuration by SNMP. But, since some commands can't be found in standard MIB, Korenix provides Private MIB to meet up the need. Compile the private MIB file by your SNMP tool. You can then use it. Private MIB can be found in product CD or downloaded from Korenix Web site.

Private MIB tree is the same as the web tree. This is easier to understand and use. If you are not familiar with standard MIB, you can directly use private MIB to manage /monitor the switch, no need to learn or find where the OIDs of the commands are.

The path of the JetNet 5210G is 1.3.6.1.4.1.24062.2.3.9. Below is the Private MIB tree for your reference. (Below take JetNet5310G as an example.)



5.4 Revision History

Edition	Date	Modifications
V1.0	2019/4/11	New edit and modify from JetNet 5310G user manual.

5.5 About Korenix

Less Time At Work! Fewer Budget on applications!

The Korenix business idea is to let you spend less time at work and fewer budget on your applications. Do you really want to go through all the troubles but still end up with low quality products and lousy services? Definitely not! This is why you need Korenix. Korenix offers complete product selection that fulfills all your needs for applications. We provide easier, faster, tailor-made services, and more reliable solutions. In Korenix, there is no need to compromise. Korenix takes care of everything for you!

Fusion of Outstandings

You can end your searching here. Korenix Technology is your one-stop supply center for industrial communications and networking products. Korenix Technology is established by a group of professionals with more than 10 year experience in the arenas of industrial control, data communications and industrial networking applications. Korenix Technology is well-positioned to fulfill your needs and demands by providing a great variety of tailor-made products and services. Korenix's industrial-grade products also come with quality services. No more searching, and no more worries. Korenix Technology stands by you all the way through.

Core Strength---Competitive Price and Quality

With our work experience and in-depth know-how of industrial communications and networking, Korenix Technology is able to combine Asia's research / development ability with competitive production cost and with quality service and support.

Global Sales Strategy

Korenix's global sales strategy focuses on establishing and developing trustworthy relationships with value added distributors and channel partners, and assisting OEM distributors to promote their own brands. Korenix supplies products to match local market requirements of design, quality, sales, marketing and customer services, allowing Korenix and distributors to create and enjoy profits together.

Quality Services

KoreCARE--- KoreCARE is Korenix Technology's global service center, where our professional staffs are ready to solve your problems at any time and in real-time. All of Korenix's products have passed ISO-9000/EMI/CE/FCC/UL certifications, fully satisfying your demands for product quality under critical industrial environments. Korenix global service center's e-mail is koreCARE@korenix.com

5 Years Warranty

Each of Korenix's product line is designed, produced, and tested with high industrial standard. Korenix warrants that the Product(s) shall be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from the date of delivery provided that the Product was properly installed and used. This warranty is voided if defects, malfunctions or failures of the warranted Product are caused by damage resulting from force measure (such as floods, fire, etc.), environmental and atmospheric disturbances, other external forces such as power line disturbances, host computer malfunction, plugging the board in under power, or incorrect cabling; or the warranted Product is misused, abused, or operated, altered and repaired in an unauthorized or improper way

Business service : sales@korenix.com

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