Korenix JetNet 5428G Series Rackmount Managed Ethernet Switch

User Manual

Version 1.0

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Korenix JetNet 5428G Series Rackmount Managed Ethernet Switch 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 5428G* Rackmount 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

The JetNet 5428G Series, the 19-inch 24+4G Managed Ethernet Ring Switch includes JetNet 5428G-AC and JetNet 5428G-2DC.

The JetNet 5428G Series is equipped with 24 10/100 Base-TX ports plus 4 Gigabit RJ45 / MINI GBIC combo ports. JetNet 5428G Series is a special design for control rooms where high-port density and performance are required. The 4 Gigabit Combo port design allows 100/1000 dual speed of copper ports, and the SFP ports accept all types of Gigabit SFP transceivers, including Gigabit SX, LX, LHX, ZX and XD for several connections and distances.

Model Name	Description
JetNet 5428G-AC	24 100TX, 4 100/1000 RJ-45/SFP combo ports, Ind. Gigabit Managed Ethernet Switch,-40~75°C, AC power
JetNet 5428G-2DC	24 100TX, 4 100/1000 RJ-45/SFP combo ports, Ind. Gigabit Managed Ethernet Switch,-40~75°C, dual DC power

The device is mounted within the 19 inch rack, along with other 19 inch public servers or other network devices. When the lower industrial switches are aggregated to the JetNet 5428G, the 24+4G design allows connecting up to up to 14 rings. Each of the ring has its own ring redundancy protection. This is a unique and Korenix patent protected ring technology.

JetNet 5428G is designed as a fan-less rackmount switch with low power consumption and wide operating temperature. JetNet 5428G-2DC, the DC input model, allows 24V/48V (18-75V) DC input. JetNet 5428G supports Jumbo frame featuring up to 9,712 bytes packet size for large size file transmission. This is the trend for future industrial application requests.

The embedded software supports RSTP and Multiple Super Ring technology for ring redundancy protection. Full layer 2 management features include VLAN, IGMP Snooping, LACP for network control, SNMP, LLDP for network management. Secured access is

protected by Port Security, 802.1x and flexible Layer 2/4 Access Control List. With JetNet 5428G, you can fulfill the technicians' need of having best solution for the industrial Ethernet infrastructure.

1.2 Major Features

Korenix JetNet 5428G has the following major features:

- 24-port 10/100 Base-TX and 4-port Gigabit RJ-45/SFP combo ports (100/1000 Base-TX, 1000Base-X)
- Non-Blocking Switching Performance, no collision or delay when wire-speed transmission
- Supports Jumbo Frame up to 9,712 byte
- RSTP and Multiple Super Ring (Rapid Super Ring, Rapid Dual Homing, MultiRing, TrunkRing)
- Maximum 12 x 100M Rings plus 2 Gigabit Rings aggregation capability
- · VLAN, LACP, GVRP, QoS, IGMP Snooping, Rate Control, Online Multi Port Mirroring
- Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), SNMP V1/V2c/V3, RMON and KorenixView Discovering and Management
- Advanced Security supports IP/Port Security, 802.1x and Access Control List
- Event Notification by E-mail, SNMP Trap, Syslog and Relay Output
- Rigid Aluminum Case complies with IP31
- 90-264VAC or Dual 18-75VDC power input

Note: The detail spec is listed in latest datasheet. Please download the latest datasheet in Korenix Web site.

1.3 Package List

Korenix JetNet 5428G Series products are shipped with following items:

JetNet 5428G-AC 24+4G Rackmount Managed Ethernet Ring Switch

- JetNet 5428G (no SFP transceivers)
- Rack Mount Kit
- Console Cable
- Power Cord

QIG

JetNet 5428G-2DC 24+4G Rackmount Managed Ethernet Ring Switch with 18-75VDC input

JetNet 5428G-2DC (no SFP transceivers)

Rack Mount Kit Console Cable QIG

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

2 Hardware Installation

This chapter includes hardware introduction, installation and configuration information. Following topics are covered in this chapter:

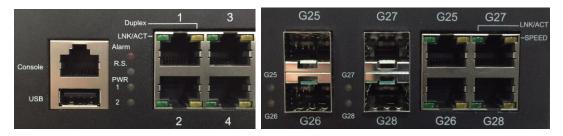
2.1 Hardware Introduction

Dimension Panel Layout Bottom View

- 2.2 Wiring Power Inputs
- 2.3 Wiring Digital Output
- 2.4 Wiring Earth Ground
- 2.5 Wiring Ethernet Ports
- 2.6 Wiring Fiber Ports
- 2.7 Wiring Gigabit Combo Ports
- 2.8 Wiring RS-232 console cable
- 2.9 Rack Mounting Installation
- 2.10 Safety Warming

2.1 Hardware Introduction

LED



R.S MSR status LED:

- 1. MSR in Normal State (Lit Green)
- 2. MSR in Abnormal State (Lit Yellow)
- 3. MSR function not active (Not Lit)

4. Incorrect configuration of MSR, ex. ring not connected to ring port (Flashes Green)

5. The break has been detected to be local to one of the ports (Flashes Yellow) 1-24 10/100 Copper LED:

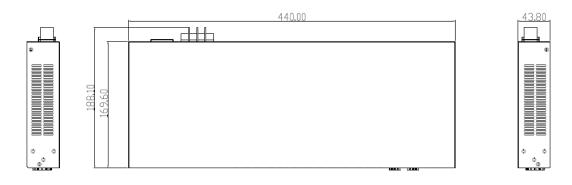
10/100 RJ-45: Link/Activity (Lit Green/Flashes Green)

Duplex (Lit Yellow) G25-G28 Giga Copper LED: Link/Activity (Lit Green/Flashes Green) Speed (Yellow on:1000Mbps , Yellow off:10/100Mbps) G25-G28 Giga SFP LED: Link/Activity (Lit Green, Flashes Green) Diagnostic LED: AC/DC Power (Green), Alarm (Red)

Dimension

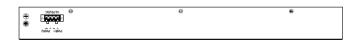
JetNet 5428G Industrial Modular Managed Ethernet Switch dimension (W x H x D) is 44mm(H) x 438mm (W) x 170mm (D)

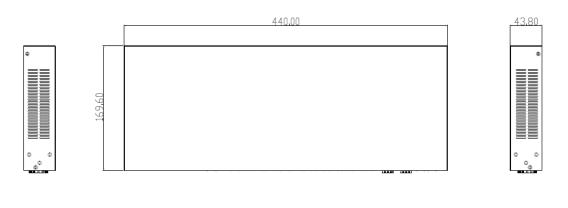






JetNet 5428G-AC





Industrial 24+45 Gigabit Managed Ethernet Switch		ġ	ì		,	å	" - 1	а С.		å	"	n T	907 1	**	027 100
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JetNet 5428G-2DC

Panel Layout

The front panel includes RJ-45 based RS-232 Console Port, USB port, System & Port LEDs, Gigabit Ethernet Port Interfaces and Gigabit Combo Port Interfaces.

The back panel of the JetNet 5428G-AC consists of 1 AC power Inputs and 1 Relay Output.

The back panel of the JetNet 5428G-2DC consists of 2 DC power inputs.

2.2 Wiring Power Inputs

JetNet 5428G provides 2 types power input, AC power input for JetNet 5428G-AC and DC power input for JetNet 5428G-2DC. The front power switch can switch off all the power input at the same time.

JetNet 5428G-AC AC Power Input

Connect the attached power cord to the AC power input connector, the available AC power input is range from 90-264VAC.



JetNet 5428G-2DC DC Power Input

The suggested power input is 24/48DC, the available range is from 18-75VDC.

Follow below steps to wire JetNet 5428G-2DC redundant DC power inputs.





- 1. Insert positive and negative wires into V+ and V- contacts respectively of the terminal block connector.
- 2. Tighten the wire-clamp screws to prevent DC wires from being loosened.
- 3. DC1 and DC2 support polarity reverse protection functions.

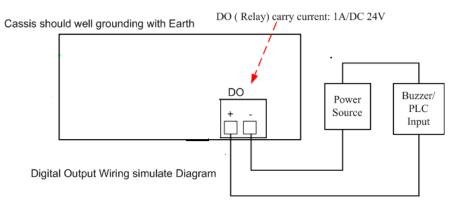
Note 1: It is a good practice to turn off input and load power, and to unplug power terminal block before making wire connections. Otherwise, your screwdriver blade can inadvertently short your terminal connections to the grounded enclosure.

Note 2: The range of the suitable DC electric wire is from 12 to 24 AWG.

Note 3: Please follow the V+ and V- indicator to wire. Incorrect wiring would not damage the switch. Incorrect wiring can not power on the switch.

2.3 Wiring Digital Output

JetNet 5428G-AC provides 1 digital output, also known as Relay Output. The relay contacts are energized (open) for normal operation and will close for fault conditions. The fault conditions include power failure, Ethernet port link break or other pre-defined events which can be configured in JetNet 5428G UI.



2.4 Wiring Earth Ground

To ensure the system will not be damaged by noise or any electrical shock, we suggest you to make exact connection with JetNet 5428G with Earth Ground.

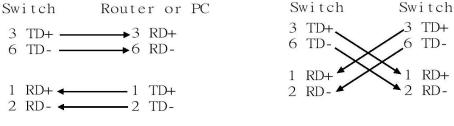
For AC input, the 3 pin include V+, V- and GND. The GND pin must be connected to the earth ground.

For DC input, loosen the earth ground screw by screw drive; then tighten the screw after earth ground wire is connected.

2.5 Wiring Fast Ethernet Ports

JetNet 5428G includes 24 RJ-45 Fast Ethernet ports. The fast Ethernet ports support 10Base-T and 100Base-TX, full or half duplex modes. All the fast Ethernet ports will auto-detect the signal from connected devices to negotiate the link speed and duplex mode. Auto MDI/MDIX allows users to connect another switch, hub or workstation without changing straight through or crossover cables.

Note that crossover cables simply cross-connect the transmit lines at each end to the received lines at the opposite end.



Straight-through Cabling Schematic

Cross-over Cabling Schematic

Note that Ethernet cables use pins 1, 2, 3, and 6 of an 8-pin RJ-45 connector. The signals of these pins are converted by the automatic MDI-X function, as shown in the table below:

Pin MDI-X	Signals	MDI Signals
1	RD+	TD+
2	RD-	TD-
3	TD+	RD+
6	TD-	RD-

Connect one side of an Ethernet cable into any switch port and connect the other side to your attached device. The LNK LED will light up when the cable is correctly connected. Refer to the **LED Indicators** section for descriptions of each LED indicator. Always make sure that the cables between the switches and attached devices (e.g. switch, hub, or workstation) are less than 100 meters (328 feet).

The wiring cable types are as below.

10Base-T: 2-pair UTP/STP Cat. 3, 4, 5 cable, EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm (100m)

100 Base-TX: 2-pair UTP/STP Cat. 5 cable, EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm (100m)

1000 Base-TX: 4-pair UTP/STP Cat. 5 cable, EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm (100m)

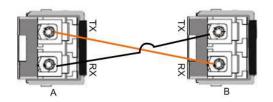
2.6 Wiring Fiber Ports

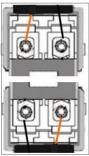
Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP)

The SFP ports accept standard Gigabit MINI GBIC SFP transceiver. But, to ensure

system reliability, **Korenix recommends using the Korenix certificated Gigabit SFP Transceiver.** The web UI will show Unknown vendor type when choosing the SFP which is not certificated by Korenix. The certificated SFP transceiver includes 100Base-FX single/multi mode, 100/Gigabit BIDI/WDM, 1000Base-SX/LX single/multi mode ranger from 550m to 80KM.

The way to connect the SFP transceiver is to Plug in SFP fiber transceiver fist. Cross-connect the transmit channel at each end to the receive channel at the opposite end as illustrated in the figure below. The SPF cage is 2x1 design, check the direction/angle of the fiber transceiver and fiber cable when inserted.





Below figure is the SFP plug-in and SFP Fiber Cable Plug-in Example.



Note: This is a Class 1 Laser/LED product. Don't stare at the Laser/LED Beam.

2.7 Wiring Gigabit Combo Ports

JetNet 5428G series includes 4 RJ-45 Gigabit Ethernet ports. The speed of the gigabit Ethernet port supports 100Base-TX and 1000Base-TX. JetNet 5428G equips 4 Gigabit SFP ports combo with Gigabit Ethernet RJ-45 ports. The speed of the SFP port supports 100MB and 1000Full Duplex. The available gigabit SFP supports Gigabit Single-mode, Multi-mode, BIDI/WDM single-mode SFP transceivers. (The 100Base-FX is not supported in gigabit combo ports.)

While the SFP transceiver is plugged, the Fiber port has higher priority than copper port and moved to the Fiber mode automatically.

2.8 Wiring RS-232 Console Cable

Korenix JetNet 5428G attaches one RS-232 RJ-45 to DB-9 cable in the box. Connect the DB-9 connector to the COM port of your PC, open Terminal tool and set up serial settings to 9600, N,8,1. (Baud Rate: 9600 / Parity: None / Data Bit: 8 / Stop Bit: 1) Then you can access CLI interface by console cable.

Note: If you lost the cable, please contact with your sales or follow the pin assignment to

buy a new one. The Pin assignment spec is listed in the appendix.

2.9 Rack Mounting Installation

The Rack Mount Kit is attached inside the package.

2.9.1 Attach the brackets to the device by using the screws provided in the Rack Mount kit.



(The picture is JetNet 5628G, the mounting method is the same.) 2.9.2 Mount the device in the 19' rack by using four rack-mounting screws provided by the rack manufacturer.



(The picture is JetNet 5628G, the mounting method is the same.)

When installing multiple switches, mount them in the rack one below the other. It's requested to **reserve 0.5U-1U free space for multiple switches installing in high temperature environment.** This is important to disperse the heat generated by the switch.

Notice when installing:

• Temperature: Check if the rack environment temperature conforms to the specified operating temperature range.

• Mechanical Loading: Do no place any equipment on top of the switch. In high vibration environment, additional rack mounting protection is necessary, like the flat board under/above the switch.

• Grounding: Rack-mounted equipment should be properly grounded.

2.10 Safety Warming

2.2.1 The Equipment intended for installation in a Restricted Access Location.



This equipment is intended to be installed in a RESTRICTED ACCESS LOCATION only.

2.2.2 The warning test is provided in user manual. Below is the information:
"For tilslutning af de ovrige ledere, se medfolgende installationsvejledning".
"Laite on liitettava suojamaadoitus-koskettimilla varustettuun pistorasiaan"
"Apparatet ma tilkoples jordet stikkontakt"
"Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat uttag"

3 Preparation for Management

JetNet 5428G Rackmount 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 5428G. 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 JetNet 5428G package, Korenix attached one RS-232 RJ-45 to DB-9 console cable. Please attach RS-232 DB-9 connector to your PC COM port, connect the other end to the Console port of the JetNet 5428G. Note: If you lost the cable, please contact with your sales or follow the pin assignment to buy a new one..

- 1. Go to Start -> Program -> Accessories -> Communication -> Hyper Terminal
- 2. Give a name to the new console connection.
- 3. Choose the COM name
- Select correct serial settings. The serial settings of JetNet 5428G 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".

Boot loader Rev. 2.0.0.1 (Tue Oct 13 16:19:29 CST 2015) Starting
Switch login: admin Password:
JetNet5428GV2 (version 0.0.10-20151028-09:39:08). Copyright 2006-2015 Korenix Technology Co., Ltd.
Switch>

3.2 Preparation for Web Interface

JetNet 5428G provides HTTP Web Interface and Secured HTTPS Web Interface for web management.

3.2.1 Web Interface

Korenix web management page is developed by JAVA. It allows you to use a standard web-browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Mozila, 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 5428G Series Rackmount Ethernet 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 Mozila 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**.

Switch Manager	
Please enter Site: User Name: Password:	user name and password. 192.168.10.1 admin
	DK Cancel

Click on **Enter** or **OK**. Welcome page of the web-based management interface will then appear.

Welcome to the JetNet5428G Industrial Managed Switch

System Name	Switch
System Location	
System Contact	
System OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.24062.2.2.23
System Description	JetNet5428GV2-AC Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch
Firmware Version	v0.0.10 20151028
Device MAC	00:12:77:00:00:00

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

Note 1: IE 5.0 or later versions do not allow Java applets to open sockets by default. Users have to directly modify the browser settings to selectively enable Java applets to use network ports.

Note 2: The Web UI connection session of JetNet 5428G 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 Mozila 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

Warnin	g - Security 🛛 🔀
	Do you want to trust the signed applet distributed by "JetNet5428G"? Publisher authenticity can not be verified.
	The security certificate was issued by a company that is not trusted.
	The security certificate has not expired and is still valid.
	Yes No Always

connection distributed by JetNet 5428G first. Press Yes to trust it.

4. The login screen will appear next.

Switch Manager		Ð
Site: User Na Passwo		vord.
	OK Cancel	

- 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 5428G 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 5428G 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 JetNet 5428G 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. Fox 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**

About PuTTY
PuTTY Release 0.54
© 1997-2004 Simon Tatham. All rights reserved.
View Licence Visit Web Site Qlose

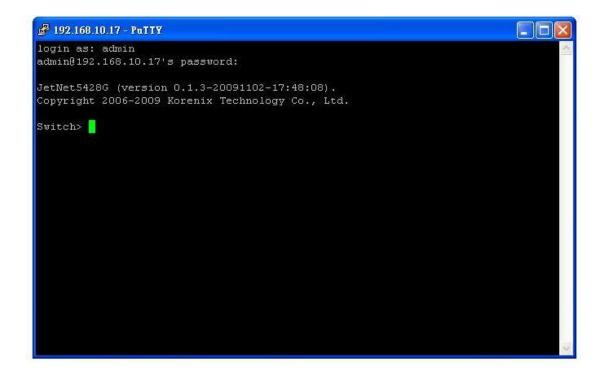
 Open SSH Client/PuTTY. In the Session configuration, enter the Host Name (IP Address of your JetNet 5428G) and Port number (default = 22). Choose the "SSH" protocol. Then click on "Open" to start the SSH session console.

 Session Logging Terminal Keyboard Bell Features Window Appearance Behaviour Translation Selection Colours Connection Proxy Telnet Rlogin SSH Auth Tunnels Bugs 	Basic options for your PuTTY session					
	Specify your connection by host name of Host Name (or IP address)	r IP address Port 22				
	Protocol: O <u>R</u> aw O <u>T</u> elnet O Rlogin	<u>о s</u> sн				
	Load, save or delete a stored session – Saved Sessions					
	Default Settings	Load Sa <u>v</u> e Delete				
	Close <u>w</u> indow on exit: Always Never Only on	clean exit				

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

PuTTY S	Security Alert 🛛 🔀
1	The server's host key is not cached in the registry. You have no guarantee that the server is the computer you think it is. The server's rsa2 key fingerprint is: ssh-rsa 1024 55:cf:c9:67:12:d6:3f:f4:30:6c:f8:50:c0:6e:41:3d If you trust this host, hit Yes to add the key to PuTTY's cache and carry on connecting. If you want to carry on connecting just once, without adding the key to the cache, hit No. If you do not trust this host, hit Cancel to abandon the connection.
	Yes(Y) No(N) Cancel

3. After few seconds, the SSH connection to JetNet 5428G is opened. You can see the login screen as the below figure.



- 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 5428G software features. There are four ways to access the switch: Serial console, Telnet, Web browser and SNMP.

JetNet 5428G series Rackmount 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 5428G. 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 JAVA. It allows you to use a standard web-browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Mozila, to configure and interrogate the switch from anywhere on the network.

Note: IE 5.0 or later versions do not allow Java applets to open sockets by default. Users have to directly modify the browser settings to selectively enable Java applets to use network ports.

Following topics are covered in this chapter:

- 4.1 Command Line Interface (CLI) Introduction
- 4.2 Basic Setting
- 4.3 Port Configuration
- 4.4 Network Redundancy
- 4.5 VLAN
- 4.6 Private VLAN
- 4.7 Traffic Prioritization
- 4.8 Multicast Filtering
- 4.9 SNMP
- 4.10 Security
- 4.11 Warning
- 4.12 Monitor and Diagnostic
- 4.13 Device Front Panel
- 4.14 Save to Flash
- 4.15 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 exit list ping quit show telnet	Turn on privileged mode command Exit current mode and down to previous mode Print command list Send echo messages Exit current mode and down to previous mode Show running system information Open a telnet connection
	Open a telnet connection 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

archive	manage archive files
clear	Reset functions
clock	Configure time-of-day clock
configure	Configuration from vty interface
сору	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
list	Print command list
mac	MAC interface commands
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
usb	USB

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.

		giobal configuration mode.
Switch# co		ninal
Switch(con	fig)#	
access-li	st	Add an access list entry
administr	rator	Administrator account setting
clock		Configure time-of-day clock
default		Set a command to its defaults
dot1x		802.1x port-based authentication for the switch
end		End current mode and change to enable mode
erps		Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ITU-T G.8032)
ethernet-	ip	Ethernet/IP Protocol
exit		Exit current mode and down to previous mode
gmrp		GMRP protocol
gvrp		GARP VLAN Registration Protocol
hostnam	е	Set system's network name
interface		Select an interface to configure
ip		Global IP configuration subcommands
ipv6		IP information
lacp		Link Aggregation Control Protocol
list		Print command list
lldp		Link Layer Discovery Protocol
log		Logging control
mac		Global MAC configuration subcommands
mac-add	ress-table	mac address table
mirror		Port mirroring
modbus		Modbus TCP Slave
multiple-	super-ring	Configure Multiple Super Ring
no		Negate a command or set its defaults
ntp		Configure NTP
ptp		IEEE1588 Precision Time Protocol
qos		Quality of Service (QoS)
relay		relay output type information
service		System service
sfp		Small form-factor pluggable
smtp-ser	ver	SMTP server configuration
snmp-se	rver	SNMP server
spanning	j-tree	spanning tree algorithm
system		System setting
trunk		Trunk group configuration
vlan		Virtual LAN
warning-	event	Warning event selection
write-con	ıfig	Specify config files to write to

(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, gigabit Ethernet port 8 is gi8.. gigabit Ethernet port 10 is gi10. Type interface name accordingly

when you want to enter certain interface configuration mode.

Type **exit** to leave.

Type ? to see the command list

Available command lists of the global configuration mode.

	5 5
Switch(config)# inter	rface fa1
Switch(config-if)#	Configure 802.10 accontable frame types of a part
acceptable	Configure 802.1Q acceptable frame types of a port.
auto-negotiation	Enable auto-negotiation state of a given port
description	Interface specific description
dot1x	IEEE 802.1x access security control
duplex	Specify duplex mode of operation for a port
end	End current mode and change to enable mode
ethertype	Ethertype
exit	Exit current mode and down to previous mode
flowcontrol	Set flow-control value for an interface
garp	General Attribute Registration Protocol
ip	Interface Internet Protocol config commands
lacp	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
list	Print command list
loopback	Specify loopback mode of operation for a port
mac	MAC interface commands
mdix	Enable mdix state of a given 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	spanning-tree protocol
speed	Specify the speed of a Fast Ethernet or a Gigabit Ethernet port.
storm-control	Enables packets flooding rate limiting features
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) Switch(config-	# interface vlan 1 if)#
· •	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
ipv6	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	Main Function	Enter and Exit Method	Prompt
Mode			
User EXEC	This is the first level of access.	Enter: Login successfully	Switch>
	User can ping, telnet remote	Exit: exit to logout.	
	device, and show some basic	Next mode: Type enable to	
	information	enter privileged EXEC mode.	
Privileged	In this mode, the system allows	Enter: Type enable in User	Switch#
EXEC	you to view current configuration,	EXEC mode.	
	reset default, reload switch, show	Exec: Type disable to exit to	
	system information, save	user EXEC mode.	
	configurationand enter global	Type exit to logout	
	configuration mode.	Next Mode: Type configure	
		terminal to enter global	
		configuration command.	
Global	In global configuration mode, you	Enter: Type configure	Switch(config)#
configuration	can configure all the features that	terminal in privileged EXEC	
	the system provides you	mode	
		Exit: Type exit or end or press	
		Ctrl-Z to exit.	
		Next mode: Type interface	
		IFNAME/ VLAN VID to enter	
		interface configuration mode	
Port	In this mode, you can configure	Enter: Type interface IFNAME	Switch(config-if)#
Interface	port related settings.	in global configuration mode.	
configuration		Exit: Type exit or Ctrl+Z to	
		global configuration mode.	
		Type end to privileged EXEC	
		mode.	
VLAN Interface	In this mode, you can configure	Enter: Type interface VLAN	Switch(config-vlan)#
Configuration	settings for specific VLAN.	VID in global configuration	
		mode.	
		Exit: Type exit or CtrI+Z to	
		global configuration mode.	
		Type end to privileged EXEC	

mode.	
-------	--

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

Tab This 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# con (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 5428G allows only one administrator to configure the switch at a time.

Error M	essage 🔀
x	VTY configuration is locked by other VTY
	ОК

4.2 Basic Setting

The Basic Setting group provides you to configure switch information, IP address, 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 Jumbo Frame
- 4.2.6 DHCP Server
- 4.2.7 Backup and Restore
- 4.2.8 Firmware Upgrade
- 4.2.9 Load Default
- 4.2.10 System Reboot
- 4.2.11 CLI Commands for Basic Setting

4.2.1 Switch Setting

You can assign System name, Location, Contact and view system information. Figure 4.2.1.1 – Web UI of the Switch Setting

Switch Setting

System Name	Switch
System Location	
System Contact	
System OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.24062.2.2.23
System Description	JetNet5428GV2-AC Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch
Firmware Version	v0.0.10 20151028
Device MAC	00:12:77:00:00:00

Apply

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: JetNet 5428G Industrial Managed Switch is the name of this 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.

Figure 4.2.2.1 Web UI of the Admin Password

Admin Password

Name	admin
Password	*****
Confirm Password	*****

Apply

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

Figure 4.2.2.2 Popup alert window for Incorrect Username.

Error M	essage	×
x	VTY Connect and Login Failed!>admir	1:
	ОК	

4.2.3 IP Configuration

This function allows users to configure the switch's IP address settings.

IP Configuration

DHCP Client	Disable 🔻
IP Address	192.168.0.48
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.10.254

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; 16 stands for 255.255.0.0; 24 stands for 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 fe80:0:0:212:77ff:fe60:ca90, and

the Leading zeroes in a group may be omitted. Thus, the example address may be written as: fe80::212:77ff:fe60:ca90.

IPv6 Configuration

Add	
IPv6 Address	Prefix

Remove Reload

IPv6 Address field: typing new IPv6 address in this field.

Prefix:the size of subnet or netwok, and it equivalent to the subnetmask, but writtenin different. The default subnet mask length is 64bits, and writen 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 Default Gateway: assign the IPv6 default gateway here.Type IPv6 address of the gateway then click "**Apply**". Note: In CLI, we user ::/0 to represent for the IPv6 default gateway.

IPv6 Default Gateway

	Default Gateway	
Apply		

IPv6Neighbor Table: shows the IPv6 address of neighbor, connected interface, MAC address of remote IPv6 device, and current state of neighbor device.

IPv6 Neighbor Table

Neight	ior	Interface	MAC address	State
fe80::212:77f	f:feff:101	vlan1	00:12:77:ff:01:01	REACHABL
fe80::212:77f	f:feff:101	vlan1	00:12:77:ff:01:01	RE/

The system will update IPv6 Neighbor Table automatically, and user also can click the icon "**Reload**" to refresh the tabale.

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.

The IEEE1588 PTP (Precision Time Protocol) supports very precise time synchronization in an Ethernet network. There are two clocks, Master and Slave. The master device periodically launches an exchange of messages with slave devices to help each slave clock re-compute the offset between its clock and the master's clock.

*Note: Please enable one synchronization protocol (PTP/NTP) only.

JetNet 5428G series also provides Daylight Saving function for some territories use.

Time Setting

System Time: Thu Jan 1 00:16:40 2015

Time Setting Source					Ma	anı	ual S	ettir	ıg						•		
Manua	Manual Setting						Get Time From F					m P	С				
Jan	-	01	•	,	2015		Ŧ		00	•	:	16	•	:	40	•	·

IEEE 1588	EEE 1588												
PTP State	Dis	Disable 🗸											
Mode	Aut	o						-					
Timezone Setting													
Timezone (GMT) Gree	nwich Me	an Time	e: D	ubli	n, Edi	nbu	gh,	Lisb	on,	Lo	ondo	n	Ŧ
Daylight Saving	Time												
Daylight Saving Start	1st 💌	Sun	•	in	Jan	•	at	00	•	:	00	•	
Daylight Saving End	1st 💌	Sun	•	in	Jan	-	at	00	-	:	00	-	

Apply

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. After click the "**Get Time from PC**" and apply the setting, the System time display the same time as your PC's time.

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 change Time source to NTP Client. The system will send request packet to acquire current time from the NTP server you assigned.

Time Setting Source	NTP Client 🗸
NTP Client	Manual Setting
Primary Server Address	NTP Client
Secondary Server Address	192.168.10.121

IEEE 1588: select the **PTP State** to enable this function and select one operating mode for the precision time synchronizes.

Auto mode: the switch performs PTP Master and slave mode (Bindary mode)

Master mode: switch performs PTP Master only.

Slave mode: switch performs PTP slave only.

IEEE 1588		
PTP State	Enable	
Mode	Auto	•
	Auto	
	Master Slave	

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) Aukland, Wellington
- 73 (GMT+12:00) Fiji, Kamchatka, Marshall Is.

74 (GMT+13:00) Nuku'alofa

Daylight Saving Time: Set when Enable Daylight Saving Time start and end, during the Daylight Saving Time, the device's time is one hour earlier than the actual time.

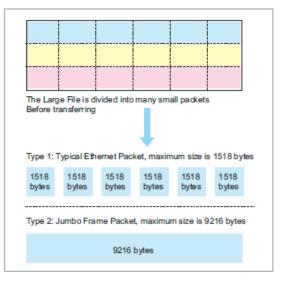
Once you finish your configuration, click on **Apply** to apply your configuration.

4.2.5 Jumbo Frame

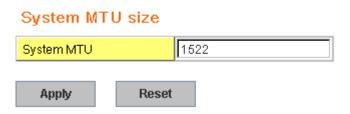
What is Jumbo Frame?

The typical Ethernet frame is range from 64 to 1518 bytes. This is sufficient for general usages. However, when users want to transmit large files, the files may be divided into many small size packets. While the transmitting speed becomes slow, long size Jumbo frame can solve the issue.

The switch allows you configure the size of the MTU, Maximum Transmission Unit. The default value is 2,000 bytes. The maximum Jumbo Frame size is 9,712 bytes. You can freely change the available packet size.



Jumbo Frame



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

4.2.6 DHCP Server

You can select to **Enable** or **Disable** DHCP Server function. *JetNet 5428G* 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.

DHCP Server Enable -

DHCP Server Configuration

Network	192.168.10.0
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.10.1
Lease Time(s)	604800

Apply

Once you have finished the configuration, click Apply to apply your configuration

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**.

Excluded Address



Manual Binding: *JetNet 5428G* provides a MAC address and IP address binding and removing function. You can type in the specified IP and MAC address, 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**.

Manual Binding

IP Address	
MAC Address	

Add

Manual Binding List

Index	IP Address	MAC Address	
		-	•
		-	•
Ren	love		

DHCP Leased Entries: *JetNet 5428G* provides an assigned IP address list for user check. It will show the MAC and IP address that was assigned by *JetNet 5428G*. Click the **Reload** button to refresh the listing.

DHCP Leased Entries

1

Option82 IP Address Configuration: The DHCP can assign IP address according to DHCP Option82 which sent from DHCP Relay Agent.

P Address	19	192.168.10.3				
Circuit ID	00:01:00:03		ID 00:01:00:03			
Remote ID	note ID relay-agent-a					
Add						
ID Addres	120	OlimitalD	Time	Danish ID	T	1
IP Addres	S	Circuit ID	Туре	Remote ID	Туре	
	12	00:01:00:02	hex	00:12:77:ff:11:22	hex	-
192.168.10	5555	And a second state of the second s				
192.168.10						

Option82 IP Address Configuration

DHCP Relay Agent: The DHCP Relay Agent is also known as DHCP Option 82. It can help relay the DHCP Request to remote DHCP server located in different subnet.

Note: The DHCP Server can not work with DHCP Relay Agent at the same time.

Relay Agent: Choose Enable or Disable the relay agent.

Relay Policy: The Relay Policy is used when the DHCP request is relayed through more than one switch. The switch can drop, keep or replace the MAC address of the DHCP Request packet.

Helper Address: Type the IP address of the target DHCP Server. There are 4 available IP addresses.

DHCP Relay Agent

Relay Agent	Enable 👻		
Relay Policy	Relay policy drop		
	🔘 Relay policy keep		
	Relay policy replace		
Helper Address 1	192.168.10.254		
Helper Address 2			
Helper Address 2 Helper Address 3			

DHCP Option82: You can configure the DHCP Option82 setting of the Relay Agent. Choose 'Default' or you can input any string for Circuit-ID and Remote-ID. By default, Circuit-ID is the combination of VLAN-ID/Port number, Remote-ID is the MAC address of Relay Agent.

rcuit-l	D: O Default Port 1	Circuit ID	
emote	-ID: 🔘 Default 🔘 IP Addr	ess Remote ID	
Apply			
mote-ID	relay-ageny-a		
	72656c61792d6167656e7	92d61	
Port	Circuit ID	Display	
1	00010001	00010001	A
2	00010002	00010002	
	11:22:33	112233	
3	00010004	00010004	
3	00010004		
	00010004	00010005	

4.2.7 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 mode and USB mode.

Local File mode: 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 while CLI is not supported.

TFTP Server mode: 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.

USB mode: In this mode, the switch acts as USB control viewer. Before you do so, make sure that your USB already inserted into the switch. Then please select the file to Backup configuration file name, or to Restore Configuration. This mode can be used in both CLI and Web UI.

TFTP Server IP Address: You need to key in the IP address of your TFTP Server here.

Backup/Restore File Name: Please type the correct file name of the configuration file..

Configuration File: The configuration file of the switch is a pure text file. You can open it by word/txt read file. You can also modify the file, add/remove the configuration settings, and then restore back to the switch.

Startup Configuration File: After you saved the running-config to flash, the new settings will be kept and work after power cycle. You can use *show startup-config* to view it in CLI. The Backup command can only backup such configuration file to your PC or TFTP server.

Technical Tip:	
Default Configuration File: The switch provides the default configuration system. You can use Reset button, Reload command to reset the system	
Running Configuration File: The switch's CLI allows you to view the la running by the system. The information shown here is the settings you s haven't saved to flash. The settings not yet saved to flash will not work a recycle. You can use show running-config to view it in CLI.	et up but

Once you finish selecting and configuring the settings, click on Backup or Restore to run

Figure 4.2.5.1 Main UI of Backup & Restore

ackup & Res	store
ackup Config	uration Local File 🔻
Backup File Name	D:\TFTP\backup.conf
estore Config	
	192.168.0.100
estore Config	192.168.0.100

Figure 4.2.5.2 Bacup/Restore Configuration – Local File mode.

Backup Config	uration	Local File 🔻
Backup File Name	0.30\v0.3	O\Quagga1.con(🗖)
Backup	Help	

Click on Folder icon to select the target file you want to backup/restore.

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

Figure 4.2.5.3 Backup/Restore Configuration – TFTP Server mode

Backup Configuration TFTP Server			
TFTP Server IP	192.168.0.100		
Backup File Name	Backup1.conf		
Backup			

Type the IP address of TFTP Server IP. Then click on **Backup/Restore**. Note: point to the wrong file will cause the entire configuration missed

Backup Configura	tion USB Storage 🔻	Eject USB
Backup File Name		
JetNet5428Config JetNet5428.bin		
Backup Restore Configur	Tation USB Storage V]
JetNet5428Config JetNet5428.bin		
Restore		

USB mode: please select the file to Backup configuration file name, or to Restore Configuration.

In this section, you can update the latest firmware for your switch. Korenix provides the latest firmware in Korenix Web site. The new firmware may include new features, bug fixes or other software changes. We'll also provide the release notes for the update as well. For technical viewpoint, 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 users before you do this.

Firmware Upgrade

System Firmware Version: v0.0.21 20151221 System Firmware Date: 20151218-10:59:11

Firmware Upgrade	Local File	-	
Firmware File Name	Local File TFTP Server		
	USB Storage		

Note: When firmware upgrade is finished, the switch will restart automatically.

Upgrade

Figure 4.2.8.1 Main UI of Firmware Upgrade

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

Local File mode: 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 also can browse the target folder and select the existed configuration file to restore the configuration back to the switch. This mode is only provided by Web UI while CLI is not supported.

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

TFTP Server IP Address: You need to key in the IP address of your TFTP Server here.

USB storage mode. In this mode, the switch acts as USB control viewer. Before you do so, make sure that your USB already inserted into the switch. Then please select the firmware file name, then type the upgrade button to upgrade the firmware. This mode can be used in both CLI and Web UI.

Firmware File Name: The file name of the new firmware.

The UI also shows you the current firmware version and built date of current firmware. Please check the version number after the switch is rebooted.

Figure 4.2.8.2 Firmware Upgrade – Local File mode.

Firmware Upgrade

System Firmware Version:	v0.1.3
System Firmware Date:	20091102-17:48:08
WebManager Build Date:	2009-11-02 18:02:20
Firmware Upgrade	Local File 💌
Firmware File Name	5428G-v1.0-image.bin

Note: When firmware upgrade is finished, the switch will restart automatically.

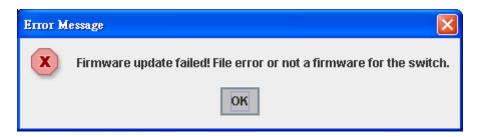
Upgrade

Click on Folder icon to select the target firmware file you want to upgrade.

Figure 4.2.8.3 Warning Message.

Warnin	g Message 🛛 🕅 🕅
	Firmware upgrading, don't turn off the switch and web page! It will take about 3 minutes. When firmware upgrade is finished, the switch will restart automatically.

Figure 4.2.6.3 Error Message due to the file error or not a firmware for the switch.



Before upgrading firmware, please check the file name and switch model name first and carefully. Korenix switch provide protection when upgrading incorrect firmware file, the system would not crash even download the incorrect firmware. Even we have the protection, we still ask you don't try/test upgrade incorrect firmware; the unexpected event may occur or damage the system.

Figure 4.2.8.5 Firmware Upgrade – TFTP Server mode.

Firmware Upgrade

ystem Firmware Versi ystem Firmware Date		
vebManager Build Dat		
Firmware Upgra		
Firmware Upgra	de TFTP Server	

Upgrade

Type the IP address of TFTP Server and Firmware File Name. Then click on **Upgrade** to start the process.

After finishing transmitting the firmware, the system will copy the firmware file and replace the firmware in the flash. The CLI show until the process is finished.

Figure 4.2.8.6 Firmware Upgrade – USB mode.

Firmware Upgrade

System Firmware Version:	vstone1218
System Firmware Date:	20151218-10:59:11

Firmware Upgrade	USB Storage 💌	Eject USB
JetNet5428Config JetNet5428.bin	_	
JetNet5428.0In		
	-	
	-	

Note: When firmware upgrade is finished, the switch will restart automatically.

Upgrade

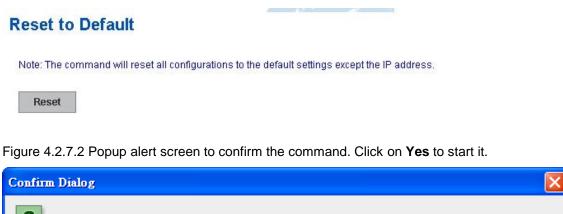
Select the firmware file name, then type the upgrade button to upgrade the firmware. It will start the firmware upgrade process.

After finishing transmitting the firmware, the system will copy the firmware file and replace the firmware in the flash. The CLI show until the process is finished.

4.2.9 Load 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.

Figure 4.2.7.1 The main screen of the Reset to Default



?	Do you really want to reset the configuration to the default settings except the IP address?
	Yes No

Figure 4.2.7.2 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.

Success	Message 🛛 🔀
i	Reset to Deafault OK! Please reboot switch to run factory configuration.(exclude IP address)
	ОК

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.

4.2.10 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 4.2.8.1 Main screen for Rebooting

Reboot	-	and Contraction		
Please click [Reboot] button to restart switch device.				
Reboot				

Figure 4.2.8.2 Pop-up alert screen to request confirmation. Click on **Yes**. Then the switch will be rebooted immediately.



Figure 4.2.8.3 Pop-up message screen appears when rebooting the switch..



Note: Since different browser may has different behavior. If the Web GUI don't re-login well, please manually type the IP Address and login the system again.

4.2.11 CLI Commands for Basic Setting

Feature	Command Line
Switch Setting	
System Name	Switch(config)# hostname WORD Network name of this system Switch(config)# hostname JN5428G Switch(config)#
System Location	Switch(config)# snmp-server location Taipei
System Contact	Switch(config)# snmp-server contact <u>korecare@korenix.com</u>
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 : JetNet5428GV2-AC Serial Number : 12112314241
	MAC Address : 001277FF0000
	Manufacturing Date : 2015/11/04
	Software Information :
	Loader Version : 2.0.0.3
	Firmware Version : 0.0.11-20151111-09:02:40
	Copyright 2006-2015 Korenix Technology Co., Ltd. Switc # show hardware
	led led information
	mac mac address
	Switch# show hardware mac
	MAC Address : 00:12:77:FF:01:B0
	Switch# show hardware led DO 1 : Off
	RDY : On
	RM : Off
	RF : Off
Admin Password	
	Switch(config)# administrator
User Name and	NAME Administrator account name
Password	Switch(config)# administrator orwell
	PASSWORD Administrator account password
	Switch(config)# administrator orwell orwell
	Change administrator account orwell and password orwell success.
Dianlay	Switch # show administrator
Display	Administrator account information
	name: orwell
	password: orwell
IP Configuration	
IP Address/Mask	Switch(config)# int vlan 1
(192.168.10.8, 255.255.255.0	Switch(config-if)# ip address
200.200.200.0	dhcp
	Switch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.8/24
	(DHCP Client)
	Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp client
Cotowov	Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp client renew
Gateway Remove Gateway	Switch(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254/24 Switch(config)# no ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254/24
Display	Switch# show interface vlan1
Jispiay	interface vlan1 is up, line protocol detection is disabled
	index 22 metric 1 mtu 1500 <>
	Hwaddr: 00:12:77:ff:13:57
	inet 192.168.10.8/24 broadcast 192.168.10.255

	Switch# show running-config
	interface vlan1
	ip address 192.168.10.8/24 no shutdown
	ip route 0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254/24
	!
IPv6 Address/Prefix	Switch(config)# interface vlan1
	Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address
	2001:0db8:85a3::8a2e:0370:7334/64
IPv6 Gateway	Switch(config)# ipv6 route 0::0/0
	2001:0db8:85a3::8a2e:0370:FFFE
Remove IPv6	Switch(config)#no ipv6 route 0::0/0 2001:0db8:85a3::8a2e:0370:FFFE
Gateway	2001.0000.00d00d2e.0070.FFFE
Display	Switch# show running-config
Display	
	interface vlan1
	ip address 192.168.10.6/24
	ipv6 address 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334/64
	no shutdown
	! in route 0.0.0.0/0.102.168.10.254
	ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.254 ipv6 route ::/0 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:fffe
Time Setting	
	Switch(config)# ntp peer
NTP Server	enable
	disable
	primary
	secondary
	Switch(config)# ntp peer primary
	IPADDR
	Switch (config)# ntp peer primary 192.168.10.120 Switch(config)# clock timezone 26
Time Zone	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.
IEEE 1588	Switch(config)# ptpd run
	<cr> preferred-clock Preferred Clock</cr>
	slave Run as slave
Display	Switch# sh ntp associations
/	Network time protocol
	Status : Disabled
	Primary peer : N/A
	Secondary peer : N/A
	Switch# show clock
	Sun Jan 1 04:14:19 2006 (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time:

1	Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London
	Switch# show clock timezone clock timezone (26) (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London
	Switch# show ptpd PTPd is enabled Mode: Slave
Jumbo Frame	
Jumbo Frame	Type the maximum MTU to enable Jumbo Frame: Switch(config)# system mtu 1518 2000 2032 9712 (with VLAN tag) Switch(config)# system mtu 9712 Disable Jumbo Frame: Switch (config)# no system mtu
Display	Switch# show system mtu System MTU size is 9712 bytes
	After disabled Jumbo Frame: Switch# show system mtu System MTU size is 2000 bytes
DHCP	
DHCP Commands	Switch(config)# router dhcp Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router DHCP Default Router end Exit current mode and down to previous enable mode exit Exit current mode and down to previous mode ip IP protocol lease DHCP Lease Time list Print command list network dhcp network
	no remove quit Exit current mode and down to previous mode service enable service
DHCP Server Enable	quit Exit current mode and down to previous mode service enable service Switch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr> <cr></cr></cr>
DHCP Server Enable DHCP Server IP Pool	quitExit current mode and down to previous modeserviceenable serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network</cr>
	quitExit current mode and down to previous mode serviceserviceenable serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr><cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network A.B.C.D/M network/mask ex. 10.10.1.0/24 Switch(config-dhcp)# network 192.168.10.0/24</cr></cr>
DHCP Server IP Pool	quitExit current mode and down to previous mode serviceserviceenable serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr><cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network A.B.C.D/M network/mask ex. 10.10.1.0/24 Switch(config-dhcp)# network 192.168.10.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router</cr></cr>
DHCP Server IP Pool (Network/Mask)	quitExit current mode and down to previous mode serviceserviceenable serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr><cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network A.B.C.D/M network/mask ex. 10.10.1.0/24 Switch(config-dhcp)# network 192.168.10.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router A.B.C.D address Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router 192.168.10.254</cr></cr>
DHCP Server IP Pool (Network/Mask) DHCP Server –	quitExit current mode and down to previous mode serviceServiceenable serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr><cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network A.B.C.D/M network/mask ex. 10.10.1.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# network 192.168.10.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router A.B.C.D address Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router 192.168.10.254Switch(config-dhcp)# lease</cr></cr>
DHCP Server IP Pool (Network/Mask) DHCP Server – Default Gateway	quitExit current mode and down to previous mode serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network A.B.C.D/M network/mask ex. 10.10.1.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# network 192.168.10.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router A.B.C.D address Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router 192.168.10.254Switch(config-dhcp)# lease TIME second Switch(config-dhcp)# lease 1000 (1000 second)</cr>
DHCP Server IP Pool (Network/Mask) DHCP Server – Default Gateway DHCP Server – lease	quitExit current mode and down to previous mode serviceserviceenable serviceSwitch(config-dhcp)# service dhcp <cr><cr>Switch(config-dhcp)# network A.B.C.D/M network/mask ex. 10.10.1.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# network 192.168.10.0/24Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router A.B.C.D address Switch(config-dhcp)# default-router 192.168.10.254Switch(config-dhcp)# lease TIME second</cr></cr>

	MACADDR MAC address
IP and MAC binding	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp static 0012.7700.0001
	A.B.C.D leased IP address
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp static 0012.7700.0001
	192.168.10.99
DHCP Server –	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp option82 circuit-id
Option ⁹² binding	string string input (using "any" if you don't want to specify
Option82 binding	CID)
	hex hexadecimal input Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp option82 circuit-id hex 11:22:33
	remote-id Remote-ID
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp option82 circuit-id hex 11:22:33
	remote-id
	string string input (using "any" if you don't want to specify
	RID)
	hex hexadecimal input
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp option82 circuit-id hex 11:22:33
	remote-id string relay-agent-a
	A.B.C.D leased IP address
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp option82 circuit-id hex 11:22:33 remote-id string relay-agent-a 192.168.10.6
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information
DHCP Relay –	option Option82
Enable DHCP Relay	policy Option82
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information option
DHCP Relay – DHCP	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information policy
-	drop Relay Policy
policy	keep Drop/Keep/Replace option82 field
	replace
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information policy drop
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information policy keep
	<pre><cr></cr></pre>
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp relay information policy replace
	<cr></cr>
DHCP Relay – IP	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp helper-address
Helper Address	A.B.C.D
	Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp helper-address 192.168.10.200 Switch(config-dhcp)# ip dhcp reset
Reset DHCP Settings	<pre><cr></cr></pre>
DHCP Server	Switch# show ip dhcp server statistics
Information	DHCP Server ON
	Address Pool 1
	network:192.168.10.0/24
	default-router:192.168.10.254
	lease time:604800
	Excluded Address List
	IP Address
	192.168.10.123
	Manual Binding List
	IP Address MAC Address
	0012.7701.0203

	Leased Address List IP Address MAC Address Leased Time Remains
DHCP Relay	Switch# show ip dhcp relay
Information	DHCP Relay Agent ON
	IP helper-address : 192.168.10.200
	Re-forwarding policy: Replace
Backup and Restore	
Backup Startup	Switch# copy startup-config tftp: 192.168.10.33/default.conf
Configuration file	Writing Configuration [OK]
	Switch# copy startup-config usb 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 Switch# copy usb default.conf startup-config
Show Startup Configuration	Switch# show startup-config
Show Running Configuration	Switch# show running-config
Show USB storage	Switch# dir usb-stick
files	default.conf JN5428G.bin
Eject USB storage	Switch# usb eject
F irman and the sum of a	USB storage has ejected
Firmware Upgrade	Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite tftp 192.168.10.33
Firmware Upgrade	JN5428G.bin
	Firmware upgrading, don't turn off the switch! Tftping file JN5428G.bin
	Firmware upgrading
	Firmware upgrade success!! Rebooting
	Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite usb JN5428G.bin Firmware upgrading, don't turn off the switch! 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 Understand the port mapping
- 4.3.2 Port Control
- 4.3.3 Port Status
- 4.3.4 Rate Control
- 4.3.5 Storm Control
- 4.3.6 Port Trunking
- 4.3.7 Command Lines for Port Configuration

4.3.1 Understand the port mapping

Before configuring the port settings, understand the port number in 5428G first.

There are 24 Fast Ethernet ports. In Web UI, choose the port number you want to configure, the available number from port 1~28. Port 1~24 presents Fast Ethernet ports. In CLI, use fa1, fa2...fa24 to present port 1 to port 24

As to the Gigabit Compo ports, it always uses port 25, 26, 27 and 28. In CLI use gi25, gi26, gi27 and gi28 to present the port 25-28.

4.3.2 Port Control

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

Figure 4.3.2.1 The main Web UI of the Port Configuration.

Port Control

Port	State	Speed/Duplex	Flow Control	MDIX	Description
10	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
11	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
12	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
13	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
14	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
15	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
16	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
17	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
18	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	
19	Enable	Auto Negotiation	Disable	Auto	

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 1~24 (fa1~fa24): AutoNegotiation, 10M Full Duplex(10 Full), 10M Half Duplex(10 Half), 100M Full Duplex(100 Full) and 100M Half Duplex(100 Half).

Gigabit Ethernet Combo Port 25~28: (gi25~gi28): 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.

Note: The on board Gigabit SFP port (SFP 25, 26, 27 and 28) in JetNet 5428G support 100M and 1000M Full 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.

In **Description** column, you can add description for the port. You can know the target it attached to easier in remote.

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.

4.3.3 Port Status

Port Status shows you current port status after negotiated.

Figure 4.3.3.1 shows you the port status.

Port Status

Port	Туре	Link	State	Speed/Duplex	Flow Control
1	100BASE-TX	Up	Enable	100 Full	Disable
2	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
3	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
4	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
5	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
6	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
7	100BASE	Down	Enable	<u></u>	Disable
8	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
9	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable
10	100BASE	Down	Enable		Disable

Reload

The description of the columns is as below:

Port: Port interface number.

Type: 100BASE-TX -> Fast Ethernet copper port. 100BASE-FX -> 100Base-FX Fiber Port.

1000BASE-TX -> Gigabit Ethernet Copper port. 1000BASE-X-> Gigabit Fiber Port

Link: Link status. Up -> Link UP. Down -> Link Down.

State: Enable -> State is enabled. Disable -> The port is disable/shutdown.

Speed/Duplex: Current working status of the port.

Flow Control: The state of the flow control.

Note: The UI can display vendor name, wave length and distance of all Korenix Gigabit SFP transceiver family. If you see Unknown information, it may mean that the vendor doesn't provide their information or that the information of their transceiver can't be read.

4.3.4 Rate Control

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.

Figure 4.3.4.1 shows you the Limit Rate of Ingress and Egress. You can type the volume in the blank. The volume of the JetNet 5428G is step by 8Kbps.

Rate Control

Port	Ingress Rate(Kbps)	Egress Rate(Kbps)	
1	8	16	-
2	0	0	
3	40	48	
4	0	0	=
5	0	0	
6	0	0	
7	0	0	
8	0	0	
9	0	0	
10	0	0	-

Limit Packet Type and Rate

Apply

4.3.5 Storm Control

The Storm Control is similar to Rate Control. Rate Control filters all the traffic over the threshold you input by UI. Storm Control allows user to define the Rate for specific Packet Types.

Figure 4.3.5.1

Storm Control

Rate Configuration

Broadcast Rate(Kbytes/sec)	2000
DLF Rate(Kbytes/sec)	2000
Multicast Rate(Kbytes/sec)	2000

Port Configuration

Port	Broadcast	DLF	Multicast	
1	Disable	Disable	Disable 👻	
2	Disable	Disable	Disable	
3	Disable	Disable	Disable	
4	Disable	Disable	Disable	
5	Disable	Disable	Disable	
6	Disable	Disable	Disable	
7	Disable	Disable	Disable	
8	Disable	Disable	Disable	
9	Disable	Disable	Disable	
10	Disable	Disable	Disable	-

Apply

Packet type: You can assign the Rate for specific packet types based on packet number per second. The packet types of the Ingress Rule listed here include **Broadcast**, **DLF (Destination Lookup Failure) and Multicast**. Choose **Enable/Disable** to enable or disable the storm control of specific port.

Rate: This column allows you to manually assign the limit rate of the port. The unit is packets per second. The limit range is from 1 to 1000000 kbits/sec.

Enter the Rate field of the port you want assign, type the new value and click Enter key first. After assigned or changed the value for all the ports you want configure. Click on **Apply** to apply the configuration of all ports. The Apply command applied all the ports' storm control value, it may take some time and the web interface become slow, this is normal condition.

4.3.6 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. **In practical, the Static Trunk is suggested.**

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

Aggregation Setting

Port	Group ID	Trunk Type	
1	None	Static	
2	None	Static	
3	None	Static	=
4	None	Static	
5	None	Static	
6	None	Static	
7	None	Static	
8	None	Static	
9	None	Static	
10	None	Static	-

Trunk ID	Load Balance Type	
Trunk 1	src-dst-mac	1
Trunk 2	src-dst-mac	
Trunk 3	src-dst-mac	
Trunk 4	src-dst-mac	
Trunk 5	src-dst-mac	
Trunk 6	src-dst-mac	
Trunk 7	src-dst-mac	
Trunk 8	src-dst-mac	•

Port Trunk - Aggregation Setting

Note: The port parameters of the trunk members should be the same. The Load Balance Type could be changed after enable Trunk or LACP.

Apply

Trunk Size: The switch can support up to 8 trunk groups. Each trunk group can support up to 8 member ports. Since the member ports should use same speed/duplex, the maximum trunk size is decided by the port volume.

Group ID: Group ID is the ID for the port trunking group. Ports with same group ID are in the same group. Click None, you can select the Trunk ID from Trunk 1 to Trunk 8.

Trunk Type: Static and **802.3ad LACP.** Each Trunk Group can only support Static or 802.3ad LACP. Choose the type you need here. The not active port can't be setup here.

Load Balance Type: Each Trunk Group can support srcMAC, dstMAC, srcIP, dstIP and it's combination.

src-mac-> load distribution is based on the source MAC addressdst-mac-> load distribution is based on the destination-MAC addresssrc-dst-mac-> load distribution is based on the source and destination MAC

address

src-ip -> load distribution is based on the source IP address

- dst-ip -> load distribution is based on the destination IP address
- src-dst-ip -> load distribution is based on the source and destination IP

address

Extended setting in CLI:

Port Priority: The command allows you to change the port priority setting of the specific port. LACP port priority is configured on each port using LACP. The port priority can be configured through the CLI. The higher the number, the lower the priority. The default value is 32768.

LACP Timeout: The LACPDU is generated and continue transmit within the LACP group. The interval time of the LACPDU Long timeout is 30 sec, this is default setting. The LACPDP Short timeout is 1 sec, the command to change from Long to Short is only applied to the CLI, the web GUI doesn't support this. Once the LACP port doesn't receive the LACPDP 3 times, that means the port may leave the group without earlier inform or does not detect by the switch, then the port will be removed from the group.

This command can be used when connect the switch by 2-port LACP through not-direct connected or shared media, like the Wireless AP or Hub. The end of the switch may not directly detect the failure, the LACP Short Timeout can detect the LACP group failure earlier within 3 seconds.

Aggregation Status

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

Group ID	Туре	Aggregated Ports	Individual Ports	Link Down Ports	
Trunk 1	Static	1		2,3,4	-
Trunk 2	LACP		8	9,10	
Trunk 3					
Trunk 4					
Trunk 5					
Trunk 6					
Trunk 7					
Trunk 8					-

Port Trunk - Aggregation Information

Group ID: Display Trunk 1 to Trunk 8 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.

4.3.7 Command Lines for Port Configuration

Feature	Command Line
Port Control	
Port Control – State	Switch(config-if)# shutdown -> Disable port state interface fastethernet1 is shutdown now.
	Switch(config-if)# no shutdown -> Enable port state interface fastethernet1 is up now.
Port Control – Auto Negotiation	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# auto-negotiation Auto-negotiation of port 1 is enabled!
Port Control – Force Speed/Duplex	Switch(config-if)# speed 100 set the speed mode ok!
	Switch(config-if)# duplex full set the duplex mode ok!
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 Description : N/A Administrative Status : Enable Operating Status : Connected Duplex : Full Speed : 100 MTU: 2000 Flow Control :off Default Port VLAN ID: 1 Acceptable Frame Type : All 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. 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.

Rate Control						
Rate Control –	Switch(config-if)# rate-limit					
Ingress or Egress	egress Outgoing packets					
Ingress of Egress	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 Contr–I -	Switch(config-if)# rate-limit ingress bandwidth					
Bandwidth	<pre><0-1000000> Limit in kilobits per second (FE: 0-100000, CE: 0 1000000 0 is no limit)</pre>					
Danaman	GE: 0-1000000, 0 is no limit) Switch(config-if)# rate-limit ingress bandwidth 800					
	Set the ingress rate limit 800Kbps for Port 1					
Storm Control						
Strom Control –	Switch(config-if)# storm-control					
Rate Configuration	broadcast Broadcast packets dlf Destination Lookup Failure					
J J	multicast Multicast packets					
(Packet Type)						
	SWITCH(config)# storm-control broadcast ?					
	<1~100000> Rate limit value 1~1000000 Kbits/sec					
	SWITCH(config)# storm-control broadcast 1000 Enables rate limit for Broadcast packets for Port 1					
	SWITCH(config)# storm-control multicast 1000					
	Enables rate limit for Multicast packets for Port 1					
	SWITCH(config)# storm-control dlf 1000					
	Enables rate limit for Destination Lookup Failue packets for					
	Port1.					
Display – Rate	SWITCH# show storm-control					
	Storm-control rate limit:					
Configuration and	Storm-control for Port 1					
port status	Broadcast packets: Enabled Rate: 992 (Kbps)					
	Destination Lookup Failure packets: Enabled Rate: 992 (Kbps)					
	Multicast packets: Enabled Rate: 992					
	(Kbps)					
	Storm-control for Port 2					
	Broadcast packets: Disabled Destination Lookup Failure packets: Disabled					
	Multicast packets: Disabled					
	Storm-control for Port 3					
	Broadcast packets: Disabled					
	Destination Lookup Failure packets: Disabled					
	Multicast packets: Disabled Storm-control for Port 4					
	Broadcast packets: Disabled					
	Destination Lookup Failure packets: Disabled					
	Multicast packets: Disabled					
Port Trunking						
LACP	Switch(config)# lacp group 1 fa8-10					
	Group 1 based on LACP(802.3ad) is enabled!					
	Noto: The interface list is fall face 5, face 40					
	<i>Note: The interface list is fa1,fa3-5, fa8-10</i> Note: different speed port can't be aggregated together.					
	ו אסוט. מווובובות שבבע אטור טמורו שב משטובשמובע וטשבנוובו.					

LACP – Port Setting	SWITCH(config-if)# lacp port-priority LACP priority for physical interfaces timeout assigns an administrative LACP timeout SWITCH(config-if)# lacp port-priority <1-65535> Valid port priority range-1 - 65535 (default is 32768) SWITCH(config-if)# lacp timeout long specifies a long timeout value (default) short specifies a short timeout value SWITCH(config-if)# lacp timeout short Set lacp port timeout ok.			
Static Trunk	Switch(config)# trunk group 2 fa6-7 Trunk group 2 enable ok! Failure to configure due to the group ID is existed. SWITCH(config)# trunk group 1 fa11-12 'an't set trunk group 1 enable! The group 1 is a lacp enabled group! SWITCH(config)# trunk group 2 fa11-12 'an't set trunk group 2 enable! The group 2 is a static aggregation group.			
Displ–y - LACP				
Displ–y - Trunk	Switch# show trunk group 1 FLAGS: I -> Individual P -> In channel D -> Port Down			

Trunk Grouj	Group Group Protocol	Ports
1	LACP	8(D) 9(D) 10(D)

4.4 Network Redundancy

It is critical for industrial applications that network remains non-stop. Korenix develops multiple kinds of standard (STP, RSTP and MSTP) and Korenix patterned redundancy protocol, Multiple Super Ring to remain the network redundancy can be protected well by Korenix switch.

The JetNet 5428G Series supports advanced Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). 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).

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.

The single Korenix switch can aggregate multiple Rings within one switch. All the ports can be configured as the ring port of a ring, each ring has its own Ring ID and the Ring ID will be added to the watchdog packet to monitor the ring status. This is Korenix Patterned MultiRing Technology.

The Ring ports can be LACP/Port Trunking ports, after aggregated ports to a group, the group of ports can act as the Ring port of the Ring. This is Korenix Pattened TrunkRing Technology.

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.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.4.1 STP Configuration

4.4.2 STP Port Configuration

4.4.3 STP Information

4.4.4 MSTP Configuration

4.4.5 MSTP Port Configuration

4.4.6 MSTP information

4.4.7 Multiple Super Ring

4.4.8 Multiple Super Ring Information

4.4.9 ERPS Configuration

4.4.10 Command Lines for Network Redundancy

The STP Configuration, STP Port Configuration and STP Information pages are available while select the STP and RSTP mode.

The MSTP Configuration, MSTP Port Configuration and MSTP Information pages are available while select the MSTP mode.

The Multiple Super Ring and Multiple Super Ring Information are available while select the MSR mode.

4.4.1 STP Configuration

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

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.

After select the STP or RSTP mode, continue to configure the global Bridge parameters for STP and RSTP.

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

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Figure 4.4.1.1 show the web page which allows you to select the STP mode, configure the global STP/RSTP/MSTP settings.

STP Configuration

STP Mode RSTP

Bridge Configuration

Bridge Address	0012.7700.0000		
Bridge Priority	32768	-	
Max Age	20	-	
Hello Time	2	-	
Forward Delay	15	-	

Apply

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

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 convinent 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 x 4096 ruls 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.

The MAX Age value affects the maximum volume of the RSTP loop. In the RSTP BPDU packet, there is one field, message age which start from 0, add 1 after passed one hop in the RSTP loop. When the message age is larger than MAX Age, the BPDU would be ignored and the lower switches are separated to different RSTP domain. The switches in other RSTP domain can't be managed through upper switch.

Since different RSTP aware switches may have their own mechanism to calculate the message age. So that this is most possibly occurred when interoperate different vendors' RSTP aware switches together. The maximum volume of the Korenix RSTP domain is 23, configure the MAX Age lower than 23 is recommended.

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 parameter

2 × (Forward Delay Time – 1 sec) \geq Max Age Time \geq 2 × (Hello Time value + 1 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 settings and status of 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 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 Port: 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.

Port	Path Cost	Priority	Link Type	Edge Port	
1	200000	0 🗸	Auto	Enable	
2	200000	0 🔺	Auto	Enable	
3	200000	16	Auto	Enable	
4	200000	32 = 48	Auto	Enable	
5	200000	64	Auto	Enable	
6	20000000	80	Auto	Enable	
7	20000000	96 112 -	Auto	Enable	
8	20000	32708	Auto	Enable	
9	20000	32768	Auto	Enable	
10	20000	32768	Auto	Enable	-

STP Port Configuration

Apply

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

4.4.3 RSTP Info

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

RSTP Information

Root Information

Bridge ID	8000.0012.7760.1455		
Root Priority	32768		
Root Port	N/A		
Root Path Cost	0		
Max Age(6-40)	20 sec		
Hello Time(1-10)	2 sec		
Forward Delay(4-30)	15 sec		

Port Information

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

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

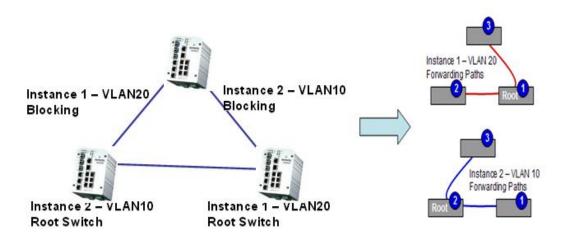
MSTP is the abbreviation of Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol. This protocol is a direct extension of RSTP. It can provide an independent spanning tree for different VLANs. It simplifies network management, provides for even faster convergence than RSTP by limiting the size of each region, and prevents 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 groups, act as root or designate switch, generate BPDU for the network to maintain the forwarding table of the spanning tree. With MSTP 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). For example, the maximum Instance JetNet supports is usually 16, range from 0-15. The MSTP builds a separate Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) for each instance to maintain connectivity among

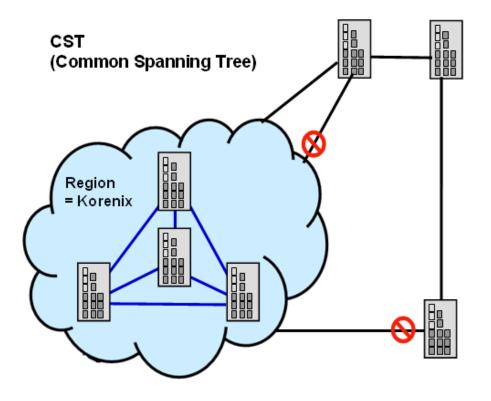
each of the assigned VLAN groups. An Internal Spanning Tree (IST) is used to connect all the MSTP switches within an MST region. An MST Region may contain multiple MSTP Instances.

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 adjuacent 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 has 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

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 Configuration 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	teload

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

Instar	ice ID 2	•			
Port	Path Cost	Priority	Link Type	Edge Port	
1	200000	128	Auto	Enable	
2	200000	128	Auto	Enable	
Appl	y				•

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



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 on "Reload" to reload the MSTP information display.

4.4.7 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 5428G is a 24 Fast Ethernet + 4 Gigabit port design, that means maximum 14 Rings (12 x 100M Rings and 2 Gigabit Rings) can be aggregated to one JetNet 5428G. The feature saves much effort when constructing complex network architecture.

To become backwards compatible with the Legacy Super Ring technology implemented in *JetNet 4008/4508* V1 series switches, *JetNet 4510/4518/5000 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 automatically naming with Ring ID.

New Ring

Ring ID	Name
1	
Add	

Ring Configuration

Priority Priority Ring Port1 Cost Ring Port2 Cost Dual Homing Ext. ID	Path Cost	Ring Port1	Device Priority	Version	Name	D
Priority Cost Cost Dual Homing Ext. ID	Cost	1	Priority			
	200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200	-10 DX	26			

Ring Configuration

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 two modes to choose: Rapid Super Ring and Super Chain, the Rapid Super Ring as default;

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 Port 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.

RDH Ext. ID: Rapid Dual Homing Extension ID. The Extension ID and Ring ID cannot be

the same, when dual home to the same foreing 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

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 then if both primary and secondary links are broken.

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

Super Chain Configuration

ID	Role	Edge Por	
Apply	a) (

Super Chain Configuration

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

Role: Super Chain has two node role Border and Member. Border is the node which connect to foreign 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 foreign network.

MultiRing: The MultiRing technology is one of the pattern of the MSR technology, the technology allows you to aggregate multiple rings within one switch. Create multiple ring ID and assign different ring port 1 and port 2 to each ring, thus the switch can have multiple rings in one JetNet switch.

When implementing MultiRing, remember that the different rings can NOT use the same ring ID. The other settings are the same as above description. Technically, the maximum ring volume the MultiRing supported is up to 16 rings. Due to the port volume limitation, the mximum value is half of the port volume of a switch.

TrunkRing: The MultiRing technology is part of the MSR technology which combines the MSR with the port trunking technology. After multiple ports aggregated, this is so-call port trunking (Static or learnt by LACP protocol), the Trunk ID can be one of the port ID of the MSR technology. Configured the port trunking first then you can add the Trunk group as a Ring Port in managed switch.

4.4.8 Ring Info

This page shows the MSR information.

Multiple Super Ring Information

ID	Version	Role	Status	RM MAC	Blocking Port	Role Transition Count	Ring State Transition Count	
1	Rapid Super Ring	RM	Normal	0012.7760.1455	fa2	2	4	
								•
R	eload							

ID: Ring ID.

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

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, or ERPS, is an effort at ITU-T under G.8032 Recommendation to provide sub-50ms protection and recovery switching for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology and at the same time ensuring that there are no loops formed at the Ethernet layer.

Figure 4.4.9 Web UI of ERPS configuration

ERPS Configuration

_		
-	-	
_	•••	

Disable 🔻

ERPS Configuration

Version	v1
Node State	Disabled
Node Role	Ring Node 🗸 🔻
Control Channel	1 🗸
Ring Port 1	Port 1 💌
Ring Port 2	Port 2 💌
RPL Port	Ring Port 2 💌

Apply

ERPS: Enable or disable ERPS function.

ERPS Configuration:

Version: ERPS has version 1 and 2. Now we just suport ERPSv1

Node State: The current state of the node, Idle and Protection.

Node Role: The role of the node, RPL owner and Ring node. The RPL owner is an Ethernet ring node adjacent to the RPL.

Control Channel: Control Channel provide a communication channel for ring automatic protection switching (R-APS) information.

Ring Port: A ring link is bounded by two adjacent nodes and a port for a ring link is called a ring port.

RPL Port: The ring protection link (RPL) is the ring link which under normal conditions, i.e., without any failure or request, is blocked for traffic channel, to prevent the formation of loops.

Feature	Command Line
Global	
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 prtotcol (802.1d)

4.4.10 Command Lines:

	mst the multiple spanning-tree protocol (802.1s)
Bridge Priority	Switch(config)# spanning-tree priority
Dhuge Fhonty	<pre></pre>
	Switch(config)# spanning-tree priority 4096
Dridge Times	Switch(config)# spanning-tree bridge-times (forward Delay)
Bridge Times	
	(max-age) (Hello Time)
	Switch(config)# spanning-tree bridge-times 15 20 2
	This command allows you configure all the timing in one time
	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	Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst
Configuration Tree	MSTMAP the mst instance number or range
	configuration enter mst configuration mode
	forward-time the forwa oreneay 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:
0 0	Switch(config-mst)# name
	NAME the name string
	Switch(config-mst)# na orenixnix
	Region Revision:
	Switch(config-mst)# revision
	<0-65535> the value of revision
	Switch(config-mst)# revision 65535
Mapping Instance to	Switch(config-mst)# instance
VLAN (Ex: Mapping	<1-15> target instance number
VLAN 2 to Instance 1)	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	Switch(config-mst)# instance + viair 2
Configuraion	Current MST configuration
Connyuraion	-
	Name orenixnix]

	Povicion 65525
	Revision 65535
	Instance Vlans Mapped
	0 1,4-4094
	1 2
	2
	Config HMAC-MD5 Digest:
	0xB41829F9030A054FB74EF7A8587FF58D
Remove Region	Switch(config-mst)# no
Name	name name configure
	revision revision configure
	instance the mst instance
	Switch(config-mst)# no name
Remove Instance	Switch(config-mst)# no instance
example	<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
	Config HMAC-MD5 Digest:
	0x3AB68794D602FDF43B21C0B37AC3BCA8
Apply the setting and	Switch(config-mst)# quit
go to the	apply all mst configuration changes
configuration mode	Switch(config)#
Apply the setting and	Switch(config-mst)# end
go to the global mode	
Abort the Cetting and	Switch#
Abort the Setting and go to the	Switch(config-mst)# abort discard all mst configuration changes
0	Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
configuration mode.	Switch(config-mst)# show pending
Show Pending to see	Pending MST configuration
the new settings are	Name orenixnix] (->The name is not applied after Abort settings.)
not applied.	Revision 65535
not applied.	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	
	st, the timings can be configured in global
settings listed in above	Э.
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
	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 Blocking Listening Learning Forwarding Disabled
	0 0 0 2 8 #Port Link-Type Summary AutoDetected PointToPoint SharedLink EdgePort
	9 0 1 9
Port Info MSTP Information-	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 12
MSTP Configuration-	Switch# show spanning-tree mst configuration
	Current MST configuration (MSTP is Running) Name orenixnix] Revision 65535 Instance Vlans Mapped
	0 1,4-4094 1 2 2 Config HMAC-MD5 Digest: 0xB41829F9030A054FB74EF7A8587FF58D
Display all MST Information	Switch# show spanning-tree mst###### MST00vlans mapped: 1,4-4094Bridgeaddress 0012.77ee.eeeeBridgeaddress 0012.77ee.eeeeRootthis switch for CST and ISTConfiguredmax-age2, 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)
MSTP Root Information	Switch# show spanning-tree mst root MST Root Root Root Max Hello Fwd Instance Address Priority Cost Port age dly
	MST000012.77ee.eeee327680N/A20215MST010012.77ee.eeee327680N/A20215MST020012.77ee.eeee327680N/A20215
MSTP Instance Information	Switch# show spanning-tree mst 1###### MST01vlans mapped: 2Bridgeaddress 0012.77ee.eeeeBridgethis switch for MST01
	Port Role State Cost Prio.Nbr Type
	fa1Designated Forwarding200000128.1P2P Internal(MSTP)fa2Designated Forwarding200000128.2P2P Internal(MSTP)
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
	Instance Role State Cost Prio.Nbr Vlans mapped
	0Designated Forwarding200000128.11,4-40941Designated Forwarding200000128.122Designated Forwarding200000128.13
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.
Delete a Ring	Computed. Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# delete Ring 1 delete. Switch(config)# Note: It will exit from multiple-super-ring configuration mode after delete this ring.
Enable a Ring	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# start Start Multiple Super Ring success
Disable a Ring	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# stop

	Stop Multiple Super Ring success.
Change Ring name	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# name MSR1
5 5	Note: Default Ring name is "Ring1", 1 is the Ring ID.
Super Ring Version	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# version
1 5	default set default to rapid super ring
	rapid-super-ring rapid 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
5	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	<pre><0-255> valid range is 0 or 255</pre>
	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.
	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)#rapid-dual-homing extension
	<pre><0-7> extension ID 0-7 (default is 0)</pre>
	default
	Note: auto-detect is recommended for dual Homing
Super Chain	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# super-chain disable
	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# super-chain border
	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# super-chain member
	Switch(config-multiple-super-ring)# super-chain edge-port
	PLIST Port
Ring Info	
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 : 128, 128
	Rapid Dual Homing : Disabled

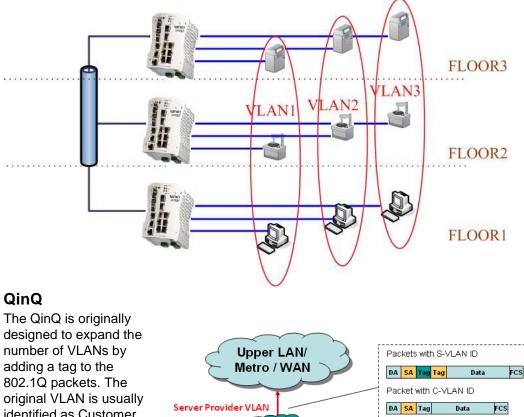
	Extension ID : 0 Up Link : Auto Detect (N/A)
	Super Chain : Disabled Chain Role : N/A
	Chain Edge Port : N/A Statistics : Watchdog sent 0, received 0, missed 0
	Link Up sent 0, received 0 Link Down sent 0, received 0 Role Transition count 0 Ring State Transition count 1
	Ring ID is optional. If the ring ID is typed, this command will only display the information of the target Ring.
ERPS	
show erps	Switch# show erps
	Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ITU-T G.8032) Version : v1 Ring State : Disabled Node State : Disabled
	Node Role : Ring Node
	Control Cahnnel : VLAN 1
	Ring Port 1 : fa1 is Link Down and Blocking
	Ring Port 2 : fa2 is Link Down and Blocking
	RPL Port : Ring Port 2
	Timers
	WTR Timer : period is 1 minutes, timer is not running,
	remains 0 ms
	Guard Timer : period is 100 ms, timer is not running, remains 0
	ms
	Statistics
	R-APS(SF) : sent 0, received 0
	R-APS(NR,RB) : sent 0, received 0
	R-APS(NR) : sent 0, received 0
	Node State Transition count 0
	Switch#
Configure ERPS	Switch(config)# erps
	enableStart the Multiple Super Ring for the switchdisableStop the Multiple Super Ring for the switchversionthe protocol versionnode-roleThe node role of ERPS nodering-portThe ring port1 and port2 of the ERPSrplThe ring Ring Protection Link of the ERPScontrol-channelThe ring control channel of the ERPStimerThe period of timer
	Switch(config)# erps en enable Start the Multiple Super Ring for the switch Switch(config)# erps version 1 version 1 default Set default to version 1 Switch(config)# erps version 1 version 1 default Set default to version 1 Switch(config)# erps node-role rpl-owner ERPS RPL Owner

ring-node ERPS ring node
Switch(config)# erps ring-port
PORT1 The ring port 1
Switch(config)# erps rpl
ring-port Assign ring port as RPL
Switch(config)# erps control-channel
<1-4095> The VLAN ID of control channel, valid range is from 1
to 4094
Switch(config)# erps timer
wtr-timer WTR(Wait-to-restore) Timer
guard-timer Guard Timer

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 5428G Series 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.



S-VLAN

reach up to 256x256 VLANs. With different standard tags, it also improves the network

Customer VLAN

Switch

C-VLAN

Figure 4.5.1 802.1Q VLAN

The QinQ is originally designed to expand the number of VLANs by adding a tag to the 802.1Q packets. The original VLAN is usually identified as Customer VLAN (C-VLAN) and the new added t–g - as Service VLAN(S-VLAN). By adding the additional tag, QinQ increases the possible number of VLANs. After QinQ enabled, the JetNet can

security.

83

Packet from Clients

Data

FCS

DA SA

C-VLAN

VLAN Configuration group enables you to Add/Remove VLAN, configure QinQ, port Ingress/Egress parameters and view VLAN table.

VLAN Configuration group enables you to Add/Remove VLAN, configure port Ingress/Egress parameters and view VLAN table.

Following commands are included in this group:

- 4.5.1 VLAN Port Configuration
- 4.5.2 VLAN Configuration

4.5.3 GVRP Configuration

- 4.5.4 VLAN Table
- 4.5.5 CLI Commands of the VLAN

4.5.1 VLAN Port Configuration

Apply

VLAN Port Configuration allows you to set up VLAN port parameters to specific port. These parameters include PVID, Accept Frame Type and Ingress Filtering.

Figure 4.5.2 Web UI of VLAN configuration.

		-			
Port	PVID	Tunnel Mode	EtherType	Accept Frame Type	
1	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
2	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
3	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	=
4	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
5	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
6	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
7	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
8	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
9	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	
10	1	None	0x8100	Admit All	-

VLAN Port Configuration

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.

The values of PVIDs are from 0 to 4095. But, 0 and 4095 are reserved. You can't input these 2 PVIDs. 1 is the default value. 2 to 4094 are valid and available in this column. Type the PVID you'd like to configure here.

Tunnel Mode: This is the new command for QinQ. The command includes None, 802.1Q Tunnel and 802.1Q Tunnel Uplink. The figure shows the relationship between 802.1Q Tunnel and 802.1Q Tunnel Uplink.



Following is the modes you can select.

None: Remian VLAN setting, no QinQ.

802.1Q Tunnel: The QinQ command applied to the ports which connect to the C-VLAN. The port receives tagged frame from the C-VLAN. Add a new tag (Port VID) as S-VLAN VID. When the packets are forwarded to 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 the egress packet is always untagged. This is configured in Static VLAN Configuration table. Please refer to the VLAN Configuration chapter in below.

802.1Q Tunnel Uplink: The QinQ command applied to the ports which connect to the S-VLAN. The port receives tagged frame from the S-VLAN. When the packets are forwarded to 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 the egress packet is always tagged. This is configured in Static VLAN Configuration table. Please refer to the VLAN Configuration chapter in below.

For example, the VID of S-VLAN/Tunnel Uplink is 10, the VID of C-VLAN/Tunnel is 5. The 802.1Q Tunnel port receives tag 5 from C-VLAN, add tag 10 to the packet. When the packets are forwarded to S-VLAN, tag 10 is kept.

EtherType: This column allows you to define the EtherType manually. This is advanced QinQ parameter which allows to define 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.

4.5.2 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 4.5.2.1 Web UI of the VLAN Configuration.

VLAN Configuration

Static VL	.AN																	
VLAN ID	Name																	
Add																		
Static VL	AN Configurat	ion																
Static VL	AN Configurat	ion 1	2	3	4	5 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			<mark>2</mark> U	3 U		<mark>5</mark> 6 UU		8 U	9 U	<mark>10</mark> ∪	<mark>11</mark> U	<mark>12</mark> U	<mark>13</mark> U	<mark>14</mark> ∪	<u> </u>	<mark>16</mark> U	<mark>17</mark> U	-
VLAN ID	Name	1								_				_	<u> </u>	_	_	18 U
VLAN ID	Name	1								_				_	<u> </u>	_	_	-
VLAN ID	Name	1								_				_	<u> </u>	_	_	-
VLAN ID	Name	1								_				_	<u> </u>	_	_	-

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 4.5.2.2 The steps to create a new VLAN: Type 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 4.5.2.3

After created the VLAN, the status of the VLAN will

remain in Unused until you add ports to the VLAN.

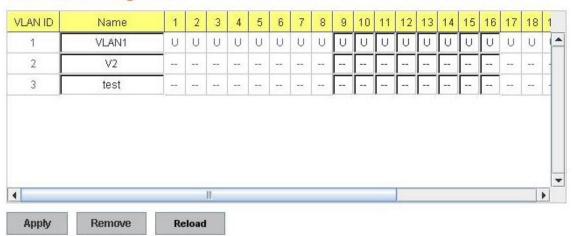
Note: Before you change the management VLAN ID by Web and Telnet, remember that the port attached by the administrator should be the member port of the management VLAN; otherwise the administrator can't access the switch via the network.

Note: Currently JetNet 5428G supports max 256 group VLAN.

Static VLAN Configuration

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

Figure 4.5.2.3 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

Figure 4.5.2.4 Configure Egress rule of the ports.

Static VLAN Configuration

VLAN ID	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
1	VLAN1	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	1-
2	V2			800	-	-		-				-						3.00	-	-
	2 2	24								and the second second	CONTRACTOR	BREAK	HARROW	HERROR		-				
3	test	1			0 11	ंग्य	-		8 11	U	U	U	T	T	T			0.77	1	
3	test	0++								U	U	U	Ţ	Т	Т			**		

- -- : 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.

4.5.3 GVRP configuration

GVRP allows users to set-up VLANs automatically rather than manual configuration on every port of every switch in the network. In low volume and stable network, the GVRP can reduce the configuration effort. For high volume and high secure request network, the Static VLAN configuration is always preferred.

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

GVRP Configuration

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

4.5.4 VLAN Table

This table shows you current settings of your VLAN table, including VLAN ID, Name, Status, and Egress rule of the ports.

VLAN ID: ID of the VLAN.

Name: Name of the VLAN.

Status: Static shows this is a manually configured static VLAN. **Unused** means this VLAN is created by UI/CLI and has no member ports. This VLAN is not workable yet. **Dynamic** means this VLAN is learnt by GVRP.

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

VLAN Table

VLAN ID	Name	Status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	VLAN1	Static	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	-
2	V2	Unused	100		100	1998	1998		1998	155	1998	155	1998	1998	1998	-	-		
3	test	Static									U	U	U	Т	Т	Т			
																			3
										-								1	11

4.5.5 CLI Commands of the VLAN

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

Feature	Command Line			
VLAN Port Configuration	n			
Port Interface	Switch# conf ter			
Configuration	Switch(config)# interface fa5			
	Switch(config-if)#			
VLAN Port PVID	Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2			
	Set port default vlan id to 2 success			
QinQ Tunnel Mode	Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel			
	mode Set the interface as an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel mode			
802.1Q Tunnel =	Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel mode			
access	access Set the interface as an access port of IEEE			
	802.1Q tunnel mode			
802.1Q Tunnel Uplink =	uplink Set the interface as an uplink port of IEEE 802.1Q			
uplink	tunnel mode			
Port Accept Frame	Switch(config)# inter fa1			
Туре	Switch(config-if)# acceptable frame type all			
	any kind of frame type is accepted!			
	Switch(config-if)# acceptable frame type vlantaggedonly			

	only vlan-tag frame is accepted!
Egress rule – Untagged	Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 2
(for VLAN 2)	switchport access vlan add success
Egress rule – Tagged (for VLAN 2)	Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2
Display – Port Ingress	Switch# show interface fa1
Rule (PVID, Ingress	Interface fastethernet1
Filtering, Acceptable Frame Type)	Description : N/A Administrative Status : Enable
	Operating Status : Not Connected
	Duplex : Auto
	Speed : Auto
	MTU : 2000
	Flow Control :off
	Default Port VLAN ID: 2
	Acceptable Frame Type : Vlan Tagged Only 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	Switch# show running-config
Rule (Egress rule, IP address, status)	
	interface fastethernet1
	acceptable frame type vlantaggedonly
	switchport access vlan 1
	switchport access vlan 3
	switchport trunk native vlan 2
	interface vlan1
	ip address 192.168.10.8/24
	no shutdown
QinQ Information –	Switch# show dot1q-tunnel
802.1Q Tunnel	Port Mode Ethertype
	1 normal 0x8100 2 normal 0x8100
	3 normal 0x8100
	4 normal 0x8100
	5 access 0x8100
	6 uplink 0x8100
	7 normal 0x8100
	8 normal 0x8100 9 normal 0x8100
	10 normal 0x8100
QinQ Information –	Switch# show running-config
Show Running	Building configuration
	Current configuration:
	Current configuration: hostname Switch
	vlan learning independent

	interface fastethernet5 switchport access vlan add 1-2,10
	switchport dot1q-tunnel mode access
	! interface fastethernet6
	switchport access vlan add 1-2
	switchport trunk allowed vlan add 10
	switchport dot1q-tunnel mode uplink
VLAN Configuration	
Create VLAN (2)	Switch(config)# vlan 2
	vlan 2 success
	Switch(config)# interface vlan 2
	Switch(config-if)#
	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.
Remove VLAN	Switch(config)# no vlan 2
	no vlan success
	Note: You can only remove the VLAN when the VLAN is in unused mode.
VLAN Name	Switch(config)# vlan 2
	vlan 2 has exists
	Switch(config-vlan)# name v2
	Switch(config-vlan)# no name
	Note: Use no name to change the name to default name, VLAN VID.
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
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
Display – VLAN	3 test Static fa4-7,gi8-10 fa1-3,fa7,gi8-10 Switch# show interface vlan1
interface information	Interface vlan1
	Description : N/A

	Administrative Status : Enable
	Operating Status : Up
	DHCP Client : Disable
	Primary IP Address : 192.168.10.1/24
	IPv6 Address : fe80::212:77ff:feff:2222/64
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	Switch(config)# inter fa1
	Switch(config-if)# garp join-timer
Join timer /Leave timer/	<10-10000> the timer values
LeaveAll timer	Switch(config-if)# garp join-timer 20
	Garp join timer value is set to 20 centiseconds on port 1!
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
	1
	••••

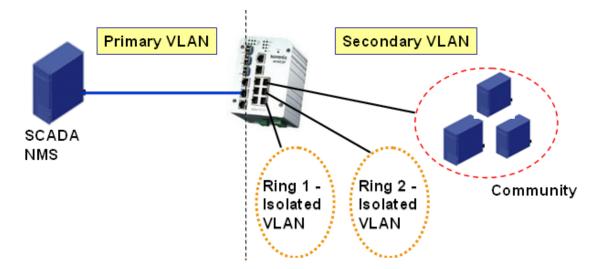
4.6 Private VLAN

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.

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 can Not.

The figure shows the typical Private VLAN network. The SCADA/Public Server or NMS workstation is usually located in primary VLAN. The clients PCs or Rings are located within Secondary.



Private VLAN (PVLAN) Configuration group enables you to Configure PVLAN, PVLAN Port and see the PVLAN Information.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.6.1 PVLAN Configuration

4.6.2 PVLAN Port Configuration

4.6.3 PVLAN Informtion

4.6.4 CLI Commands of the PVLAN

4.6.1 PVLAN Configuration

PVLAN Configuration allows you to assign Private VLAN type. After created VLAN in VLAN Configuration page, the available VLAN ID will display here. Choose the Private VLAN types for each VLAN you want configure.

None: The VLAN is Not included in Private VLAN.

Primary: The VLAN is the Primary VLAN. The member ports can communicate with secondary ports.

Isolated: The VLAN is the Isolated VLAN. The member ports of the VLAN are isolated.

Community: The VLAN is the Community VLAN. The member ports of the VLAN can

Private VLAN Configuration

Private VLAN Configuration

VLAN ID	Private VLAN Ty	pe	
2	Primary		
3	Isolated		
4	Community		
5	Isolated	•	
	None Primary Isolated		
	Community		
			•
Apply			

communicate with each other.

4.6.2 PVLAN Port Configuration

PVLAN Port Configuration page allows configure Port Configuration and Private VLAN Association.

Private VLAN Association

Secondary VLAN: After the Isolated and Community VLAN Type is assigned in Private VLAN Configuration page, the VLANs are belonged to the Secondary VLAN and displayed here.

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

Note: Before configuring PVLAN port type, the Private VLAN Association should be done first.

Port Configuration

PVLAN Port Type :

Normal: The Normal port is None PVLAN ports, it remains its original VLAN setting.

Host: The Host type ports can be mapped to the Secondary VLAN.

Promiscuous: The promiscuous port can be associated to the Primary VLAN.

VLAN ID: After assigned the port type, the web UI display the available VLAN ID the port can associate to.

For example:

1. VLAN Create: VLAN 2-5 are created in VLAN Configuration page.

2. Private VLAN Type: VLAN 2-5 has its Private VLAN Type configured in Private VLAN Configuration page.

VLAN 2 is belonged to Primary VLAN.

VLAN 3-5 are belonged to secondary VLAN (Isolated or Community).

3. Private VLAN Association: Associate VLAN 3-5 to VLAN 2 in Private VLAN Association first.

4. Private VLAN Port Configuration:

VLAN 2 - Primary -> The member port of VLAN 2 is promiscuous port.

VLAN 3 – Isolated -> The Host port can be mapped to VLAN 3.

VLAN 4 – Community -> The Host port can be mapped to VLAN 4.

VLAN 5 – Community -> The Host port can be mapped to VLAN 5.

5. Result:

VLAN 2 -> VLAN 3, 4, 5; member ports can communicate with ports in secondary VLAN.

VLAN 3 -> VLAN 2, member ports are isolated, but it can communicate with member port of VLAN 2..

VLAN 4 -> VLAN 2, member ports within the community can communicate with each other and communicate with member port of VLAN 2.

VLAN 5 -> VLAN 2, member ports within the community can communicate with each other and communicate with member port of VLAN 2.

Private VLAN Port Configuration

Port Configuration

Apply

1 2 3 4	Normal Normal Normal Normal	None None None	
3	Normal	None	
4	Normal		
	Normal	None	
5	Normal	None	
6	Normal	None	
7	Host	5	
8	Host	4	
9	Host	3	
10	Promiscuous	2	•

Private VLAN Association

Secondary VLAN	Primary VLAN	
3	2	
4	2	
5	2	
		-

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4.6.3 **PVLAN** Information

This page allows you to see the Private VLAN information.

Private VLAN Information

Private VLAN Information

Primary VLAN	Secondary VLAN	Secondary VLAN Type	Ports	
2	3	Isolated	10,9	1
2	4	Community	10,8	
2	5	Community	10,7	
				_
				•
Reload				

4.6.4 CLI Command of the PVLAN

Command Lines of the Private VLAN configuration

Feature	Command Line
Private VLAN Configura	ation
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	Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan primary Switch(config-vlan)# no private-vlan primary <cr></cr>
Isolated Type	Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan isolated Switch(config-vlan)# no private-vlan isolated <cr></cr>
Community Type	Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community <cr></cr>
Private VLAN Port Con	figuraiton
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 svl Shared vlan learning private-vlan Set private-vlan mode Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host-association Set the private VLAN host association
Promiscuous Port Type	mapping map primary VLAN to secondary VLAN Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous Switch(config-if)#no switchport mode private-vlan
Host Port Type	promiscuous <cr> Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host</cr>
	<cr></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	Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association <2-4094> Primary range VLAN ID of the private VLAN port association
(The command is only available for host port.)	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	Switch(config)# interface gi10
(This command is only available for promiscuous port)	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
Privoto VI AN Informati	
Private VLAN Informati Private VLAN	on Switch# show vlan private-vlan
Information	FLAGS: I -> Isolated P -> Promiscuous C -> Community Primary Secondary Type Ports
	2 3 Isolated gi10(P),gi9(I)

	2 4 2 5 10 -		gi10(P),gi8(C)					
	25	Community	gi10(P),fa7(C),gi9(I)					
	10 -	-	-					
PVLAN Type	Switch# show vlan private-vlan type							
		Ports						
		gi10						
	4 community							
	5 community 10 primary							
Host List		n private-vlan port-	list					
	Ports Mode							
	1 normal	-						
	2 normal	-						
	3 normal	-						
	4 normal	-						
	5 normal	-						
	6 normal	-						
	7 host	5						
	8 host	4						
	9 host	3						
Pupping Config	10 promiscuo Switch# show r							
Running Config	Building configu							
mornation	Dunuing connge							
	Current configuration:							
	hostname Swite							
	vlan learning independent							
	<u>!</u>							
	vlan 1							
	!							
Private VLAN Type	vlan 2	·						
	private-vlan pr	imary						
	! vlan 3							
	private-vlan iso	alated						
	!	Siatoa						
	vlan 4							
	private-vlan co	ommunity						
	!							
	vlan 5							
	private-vlan co	ommunity						
	!							
Drivato V/LAN Dart	intorfaga factat	orpot7						
Private VLAN Port Information	interface fasteth	cess vlan add 2,5	5					
		ink native vlan 5	,					
		de private-vlan ho	ost					
		ate-vlan host-ass						
	!							
	interface gigabi	tethernet8						
	switchport ac	cess vlan add 2,4	4					
	switchport tru	ink native vlan 4						

switchport mode private-vlan host
switchport private-vlan host-association 2 4
!
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
·······

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 8 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:

4.7.1 QoS Setting

4.7.2 Port-based Queue Mapping

- 4.7.3 CoS-Queue Mapping
- 4.7.4 DSCP-Priority Mapping
- 4.7.5 CLI Commands of the Traffic Prioritization

4.7.1 QoS Setting

In QoS setting, you should choose the QoS Priority Mode first, Port-Based, Cos or DSCP modes. Choose the preferred mode and you can configure the next settings in its own

QoS Setting

QoS Trust Mode

- 802.1P priority tag
- DSCP/TOS code point

Queue Scheduling

- Use a Round Robin scheme
- Use a Strict Priority scheme
- Use Weighted Round Robin scheme

Queue	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Weight	1 💌	1 💌	1 💌	1 💌	1 💌	1 💌	1 💌	1 -

configuration pages. The other page of the mode you don't select can't be configured.

In QoS setting, you should choose the QoS Priority Mode first, Port-Based, Cos or DSCP modes. Choose the preferred mode and you can configure the next settings in its own configuration pages. The other page of the mode you don't select can't be configured.

Queue Scheduling

You can select the Queue Scheduling rule as follows:

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.

Use Weighted Round Robin scheme. This scheme allows users to assign new weight ratio for each class. The 10 is the highest ratio. The ratio of each class is as below:

Wx / W0 + W1 + W2 + W3 + W4 + W5 + W6 + W7 (Total volume of Queue 0-7)

4.7.2 Port-based Queue Mapping

Choose the Queue value of each port, the port then has its default priority. The Queue 3 is the highest port-based queue, 0 is the lowest queue. The traffic injected to the port follows the queue level to be forwarded, but the outgoing traffic doesn't bring the queue level to next switch.

After configuration, press Apply to enable the settings.

QoS Setting

QoS Trust Mode

- 802.1P priority tag
- DSCP/TOS code point

Queue Scheduling

- Use a Round Robin scheme
- Use a Strict Priority scheme

Use Weighted Round Robin scheme

Queue	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Weight	1 +	1 +	1 -	1 -	1 +	1 +		1 -

Port Setting

Port	Priority	
1	0	-
2	0	
3	0	=
4	0	
5	0	
6	0	
7	0	
8	0	
9	0	
10	0	Ļ
Арр	ly	

4.7.3 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.p 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	0 🔻	1 🔻	2 🔻	3 🔻	4 🔻	5 🔻	6 🔻	7 🔻
Note: Queue	e 7 is the t	inhest pri		e in using	Strict Prin	rity schem		

Apply

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

4.7.4 DSCP-Priority Mapping

This page is to change DSCP values to Priority mapping table. The system provides 0~63 DSCP priority level. Each level can map to one priority ID

DSCP-Priority Mapping

DSCP-Priority Mapping

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

Apply

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

4.7.5 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 Switch(config)# qos queue-sched sp The queue scheduling scheme is setting to Strict Priority.
Queue Scheduli–g - WRR	Switch(config)# qos queue-sched wrr <1-10> Weights for COS queue 0 (queue_id 0) Switch(config)# qos queue-sched wrr 10 <1-10> Weights for COS queue 1 (queue_id 1) Switch(config)# qos queue-sched wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 The queue scheduling scheme is setting to Weighted Round Robin.
	Assign the ratio for the 8 classes of service.
Port Setting – CoS (Default Port Priority)	Switch(config)# interface fa1 Switch(config-if)# qos priority <0-7> Assign a priority queue Switch(config-if)# qos priority 3 The priority queue is set 3 ok.
	Note: When change the port setting, you should Select the specific port first. Ex: fa1 means fast Ethernet port 1.
QoS Trust Mode	Switch(config)# qos trust-mode cos CoS dscp DSCP/TOS Switch(config)# qos trust-mode dscp Set QoS trust mode dscp ok Switch# show trust-mode QoS Trust Mode: DSCP/TOS code point
Displ–y - Queue Scheduling	Switch# show qos queue-sched QoS queue scheduling scheme : Weighted Round Robin COS queue 0 = 1 COS queue 1 = 2 COS queue 2 = 3 COS queue 3 = 4 COS queue 4 = 5 COS queue 5 = 6 COS queue 6 = 7 COS queue 7 = 8
Display – Port Priority Setting (Port Default Priority)	Switch# show qos port-priority Port Default Priority : Port Priority Queue + 1 7 2 0 3 0 4 0

	26 0
	26 0 27 0
	28 0
CoS Queue Manning	20 0
CoS-Queue Mapping Format	Switch/config)# and and man
Format	Switch(config)# qos cos-map
	PRIORITY Assign an priority (7 highest)
	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 1
	QUEUE Assign an queue (0-7)
	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
wap 000 4 to Queue Z	
Map CoS 5 to Queue 2	The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map Cos 5 to Queue 2	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 5 2
Mar Oal Cha Owene 2	The CoS to queue mapping is set ok.
Map CoS 6 to Queue 3	Switch(config)# qos cos-map 6 3
Max 0 0 7 1 0 0 0 0	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	Switch# sh qos cos-map
mapping	CoS to Queue Mapping :
	CoS Queue
	+
	0 1
	1 0
	2 0
	3 1
	4 2
	5 2
	6 3
	7 3
DSCP-Priority Mapping	
Format	Switch(config)# qos dscp-map
	DSCP DSCP code point in binary format (000000-11111)
	Switch(config)# qos dscp-map 0
	PRIORITY 802.1p priority bit (0-7)
	Format: qos dscp-map priority_value queue_value
Map DSCP 0 to Queue	Switch(config)# qos dscp-map 0 1
1	The TOS/DSCP to queue mapping is set ok.
Display – DSCO-Queue	Switch# show qos dscp-map
mapping	DSCP to Queue Mapping : (dscp = d1 d2)
	d2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	d1
	0 10000011

1 111112222
2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3
3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6
5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7
6 7777

4.8 Multicast Filtering

For multicast filtering, JetNet 5428G 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 determined whether the switch flooding unknown multicast or not.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.8.1 IGMP Snooping

4.8.2 IGMP Query

4.8.3 Unknown multicast

4.8.4 GMRP Configuration

4.8.5 CLI Commands of the Multicast Filtering

4.8.1 IGMP Snooping

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. JetNet5428G support IGMP snooping V1/V2/V3 automatically and IGMP query V1/V2.

IGMP Snooping, you can select **Enable** or **Disable** here. After enabling IGMP Snooping, you can then enable IGMP Snooping for specific VLAN. You can enable IGMP Snooping for some VLANs so that some of the VLANs will support IGMP Snooping and others won't.

To assign IGMP Snooping to VLAN, please select VLAN ID to enable/disable IGMP

Snooping function, or select the "IGMP Snooping" global setting for all VLANs. Then press **Apply**. In the same way, you can also **Disable** IGMP Snooping for certain VLANs.

IGMP Snooping/ Filtering

IGMP Apply		isable 💌	
VID	IGMP Snooping	Filtering Mode	
1	Disable	Flood-Unknown	
Apply	1		

Filtering Mode Setting: you can select Filtering Mode on this Page.

Send to Query Ports: The unknown multicast will be sent to the Query ports. The Query port means the port received the IGMP Query packets. It is usually the uplink port of the switch.

Send to All Ports: The unknown multicast will be flooded to all ports of the same VLAN, even they are not the IGMP member ports of the groups.

Discard: The unknown multicast will be discarded. Non-member ports will not receive the unknown multicast streams.

This page allows you to decide how to forward the unknown multicast traffic.

IGMP Snooping Table: In the table, you can see multicast group IP address, VLAN ID it belongs to, and member ports of the multicast group. JetNet 5428G supports 256 multicast groups. Click on **Reload** to refresh the table.

IP Address	VID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
239.255.255.250	1						r					
239.192.8.0	1						2					
												•

IGMP Snooping Table

Reload

4.8.2 IGMP Query

IGMP Query

IGMP Query on the Management VLAN Version Version 1 Query Interval(s) 125 Query Maximum Response Time(s) 0 Apply

This page allows users to configure **IGMP Query** feature. Since JetNet 5428G 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.

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.

4.8.3 Unknown Multicast

After enabled IGMP Snooping, the known multicast can be filtered by IGMP Snooping mechanism and forwarded to the member ports of the known multicast groups. The other multicast streams which are not leant is so-called unknown multicast, the switch decide how to forward them based on the setting of this page.

Send to Query Ports: The unknown multicast will be sent to the Query ports. The Query port means the port received the IGMP Query packets. It is usually the uplink port of the switch.

Send to All Ports: The unknown multicast will be flooded to all ports of the same VLAN, even they are not the IGMP member ports of the groups.

Discard: The unknown multicast will be discarded. Non-member ports will not receive the unknown multicast streams.

This page allows you to decide how to forward the unknown multicast traffic.

Unknown Multicast Filtering

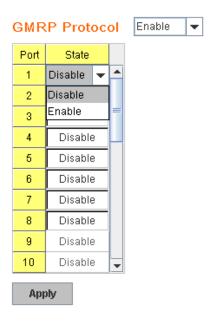
VID	Filtering Mode
1	Flood-Unknown
	Flood-Unknown
	Discard-Unknown
	Source-Only-Learning

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

4.8.4 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



4.8.5 CLI Commands of the Multicast Filtering

Command Lines of the multicast filtering configuration

Feature Command Line	
IGMP Snooping	
IGMP Snoopi–g - Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping	

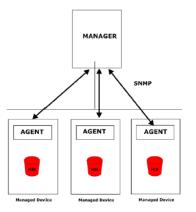
Global	IGMP snooping is enabled globally. Please specify on which		
vlans IGMP snooping enables			
	Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping		
	immediate-leave leave group when receive a		
	leave message		
	last-member-query-interval the interval for which the switch		
	waits before updating the table entry		
	source-only-learning Source-Only-Learning		
	vlan Virtual LAN		
IGMP Snoopi–g - 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		
	IGMP snooping is enabled on vlan 2		
Disable IGMP Snoopi-g	Switch(config)# no ip igmp snoopin		
- Global	IGMP snooping is disabled globally ok.		
Disable IGMP Snoopi-g	Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping vlan 3		
- VLAN	IGMP snooping is disabled on VLAN 3.		
Display – IGMP	Switch# sh ip igmp		
Snooping Setting	interface vlan1		
5	enabled: Yes		
	version: IGMPv1		
	query-interval; 125s		
	query-max-response-time: 10s		
	Switch# sh ip igmp snooping		
	IGMP snooping is globally enabled		
	Vlan1 is IGMP snooping enabled		
	immediate-leave is disabled		
	last-member-query-interval is 100 centiseconds		
	Vlan2 is IGMP snooping enabled		
	immediate-leave is disabled		
	last-member-query-interval is 100 centiseconds		
	Vlan3 is IGMP snooping disabled		
	immediate-leave is disabled		
	last-member-query-interval is 100 centiseconds		
Display – IGMP Table	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,		
IGMP Query	· · ·		
IGMP Query V1	Switch(config)# int vlan 1 (Go to management VLAN)		
	Switch(config-if)# ip igmp v1		
IGMP Query V2	Switch(config)# int vlan 1 (Go to management VLAN)		
	Switch(config-if)# ip igmp		
IGMP Query version	Switch(config-if)# ip igmp version 1		
	Switch(config-if)# ip igmp version 2		
Disable	Switch(config)# int vlan 1		
	Switch(config-if)# no ip igmp		
Display	Switch# sh ip igmp		
Liopidy	interface vlan1		
	enabled: Yes		
L			

	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 !
Unknown Multicast	
Send to Query Ports –	Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping source-only-learning vlan VLANLIST allowed VLAN list all all VLAN Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping source-only-learning vlan 1 IGMP Snooping Source-Only-Learning is enabled on VLAN 1
Discard (Force filtering)	Switch(config)# mac-address-table multicast filtering vlan VLANLIST allowed VLAN list all all VLAN Switch(config)# mac-address-table multicast filtering vlan 2
Send to All Ports (No Discard, No Send to Query Ports)	Switch(config)# no mac-address-table multicast filtering vlan VLANLIST allowed VLAN list all all VLAN Switch(config)# no mac-address-table multicast filtering vlan 1

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 5428G series 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:

4.9.1 SNMP Configuration

4.9.2 SNMP V3 Profile

4.9.3 SNMP Traps

4.9.4 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 5428G 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 5428G* and the administrator are encrypted to ensure secure communication.

SNMP V3 Profile

SNMP V3

User Name	
Security Level	Authentication 💌
Authentication Portocol	SHA 💌
Authentication Password	
DES Encryption Password	

Add

Security Level: Here the user can select the following levels of security: None, User Authentication, and Authentication with privacy.

Authentication Protocol: Here the user can select either MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) or SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm). MD5 is a widely used cryptographic hash function with a 128-bit hash value. SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) hash functions refer to five Federal Information Processing Standard-approved algorithms for computing a condensed digital representation. *JetNet 5428G* provides 2 user authentication protocols in MD5 and SHA. You will need to configure SNMP v3 parameters for your SNMP tool with the same authentication method.

Authentication Password: Here the user enters the SNMP v3 user authentication password.

DES Encryption Password: Here the user enters the password for SNMP v3 user DES Encryption.

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.

SNMP Trap

SNMP Trap	Enable	•
Apply		

SNMP Trap Server

Server IP	192.168.10.100
Community	private
Version	○ V1

Add

Trap Server Profile

Server IP	Community	Version	
192.168.10.33	public	V1	
			•
Remove	Reload		

4.9.4 CLI Commands of the SNMP

Command Lines of the SNMP configuration

Feature	Command Line
SNMP Community	
	Switch(config)# snmp-server community public ro community string add ok
	Switch(config)# snmp-server community private rw community string add ok

SNMP Trap	
Enable Trap	Switch(config)# snmp-server enable trap
SNMP Trap Server IP without specific	Set SNMP trap enable ok. Switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 SNMP trap host add OK.
community name SNMP Trap Server IP	Switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 version 1
with version 1 and	private
community	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	Switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.33 version 2 private
community Disable SNMP Trap	SNMP trap host add OK. Switch(config)# no snmp-server enable trap Set SNMP trap disable ok.
Display	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

4.10 Security

JetNet 5428G provides several security features for you to secure your connection. The Filter Set is also known as Access Control List. The ACL feature includes traditional Port Security and IP Security.

Following commands are included in this group:

4.10.1 Filter Set (Access Control List)

4.10.2 IEEE 802.1x

4.10.3 CLI Commands of the Security

4.10.1 Filter Set (Access Control List)

The Filter Set is known as Access Control List feature. There are 2 major types, one is MAC Filter, it is also known as Port Security in other JetNet series. It allows user to define the access rule based on the MAC address flexibility. Another one is IP Filter. It includes the IP security known in other JetNet series, IP Standard access list and advanced IP based access lists.

ACE is short of Access Control Entry, user defines the Permit or Deny rule for specific IP/MAC address or IP groups by network mask in each ACE. One ACL may include several ACEs, the system checks the ACEs one after one and forward based on the result. Once the rules conflict, the old entry is selected as the forward rule.

Type the **Name** when select **MAC Filter**, type **ID/Name** when select **IP Filter**. The ID for IP access list is listed as below of the field. Click **Add** to add the rule. Click **Edit** to edit the content for the rule. After configured, click **Apply** to apply all the rules. **Reload** to reload setting. **Remove** to remove one of the entries.

Add Filter				
MAC Filter,	Name:	Server_	MAC	Add
 IP Filter, 	ID/Name:	- (1~99)	o standard acces	s list
		(1300~1		ccess list access list (expanded range) I access list (expanded range)
IP Filter ID/Name	Mac Filter Name			Ingress Ports
	Server_MAC			<u></u>
-	Server2_MAC			
Apply Reloa	d Edit	Remo	ve	

Filter Set

MAC Filter (Port Security):

The MAC Filter allows user to define the Access Control List for specific MAC address or a group of MAC addresses.

Filter Rule

Filter ID/Name:	Server	Server_MAC		Action:		Permit 💌	
Source Address:				Destination Addr	ess:	·	
Source Wildcard:	Any		•	Destination Wild	card:	Any	•
Egress Port:		💌					
Add Modify		Remove					
Add Modify Source / Wildcard			nation	/ Wildcard	Action	1	Egress Port
	0001				Action Permit		Egress Port gigabitethernet25
Source / Wildcard	0001	Destin					-
Source / Wildcard	0001	Destin					-
Source / Wildcard	0001	Destin					-

Filter ID/Name: The name for this MAC Filter entry.

Action: Permit to permit traffic from specified sources. Deny to deny traffic from those sources.

Source/Destination Address: Type the MAC address you want configure, the format is "AABB.CCDD.EEFF". Example: "Source to Destination" is "0012.7700.0000 to 0012.7700.0002".

Source/Destination Wildcard: This command allows user to define single host or a group of hosts based on the wildcard. Some of the allowance examples are as below:

Wildcard	Bit	Number of allowance	Note
Any	1111.1111.1111	All	
Host		1	Only the Source or Destination.
0000.0000.0003	0000.0000.000(00000011)	3	
0000.0000.0007	0000.0000.000(00000111)	7	
0000.0000.000F	0000.0000.000(1111111)	15	

Source Wildcard:	Any	-
Egress Port:	Any	
	Host	=
	0000.0000.0001	
	0000.0000.0003	
	0000.0000.0007	
	0000.0000.000F	
	0000.0000.001F	
	0000.0000.003F	-

Egress Port: Bind the MAC Filter rule to specific front port.

Egress Port:			-
		fastethernet21	
		fastethernet22	
		fastethernet23	
		fastethernet24	
		gigabitethernet25	
		gigabitethernet26	
		gigabitethernet27	=
Add	Modify	gigabitethernet28	-

Once you finish configuring the ACE settings, click on **Add** to apply your configuration. You can see below screen is shown.

Example of the below Entry:

Permit Source MAC "0012.7700.0000" to Destination MAC "0012.7700.0002".

The Permit rule is egress rule and it is bind to Gigabit Ethernet Port 25.

Source / Wildcard	Destination / Wildcard	Action	Egress Port
0012.7700.0000 / 0000.0000.0001	0012.7700.0002/0000.0000.0001	Permit	gigabitethernet25
Apply Reload			

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

IP Filter:

Type **ID/Name** when select **IP Filter**. The ID for IP access list is listed as below of the field. You can also type ACL name in this field, it goes to IP Extended mode setting and support both IP Standard and IP Extended mode depend on the setting. Click **Add** to add the rule. Click **Edit** to edit the content for the rule. After configured, click **Apply** to apply all the rules. **Reload** to reload setting. **Remove** to remove one of the entries.

Example:

Filter Set

Add Filter			
 MAC Filter, 	Name:	-	Add
IP Filter,	ID/Name:	1	
		(100 (130	19) IP standard access list ~199) IP extended access list 10~1999) IP standard access list (expanded range) 10~2699) IP extended access list (expanded range)
IP Filter ID/Name	Mac Filter Name		Ingress Ports
-	Server_MAC		
1	-		
100	-		
	-		
100 1300 2000	-		

IP Standard Access List: This kind of ACL allows user to define filter rules according to the source IP address.

IP Extended Access List: This kind of ACL allows user to define filter rules according to the source IP address, destination IP address, Source TCP/UDP port, destination TCP/UDP port and ICMP type and code.

Click Edit to configure the IP Filter Rules.

Filter Rule

Filter ID/Nam	ne:	100		Action:	Action:		Perr	Permit 🗸		
Source Addr	ess:	192.168.10.2		Destin	tination Address:		192	192.168.10.200		
Source Wildo	ard:	Host		Destin	ation Wild	lcard:	Hos	t	-	
Protocol:	[IP 💌		•						
Source Port:				Destin	ation Port	t				
Source Port	/Vildcard:	\ny		Destin	ation Port	Wildcard	Any		-	
ICMP Type:		-			Dode:				-	
Egress Port:	f	astethernet2		•						
Add	Modify	Remo	ve							
Src IP	Dst IP	SrcWildc	DstWildc	Src Port	Dst Port	Protocol	Action	Egress Port	ICMP Me	ssag
2.168.10.2	192.168.10.200	Host	Host	-	-	IP	Permit	fastethernet2	-	

Filter ID/Name: The ID or the name for this IP Filter entry.

Action: Permit to permit traffic from specified sources. Deny to deny traffic from those sources.

Source/Destination Address: Type the source/destination IP address you want configure.

Source/Destination Wildcard: This command allows user to define single host or a group of hosts based on the wildcard. Some of the allowance examples are as below:

Source Address:	192.168.10.2
Source Wildcard:	Host 🗸
Protocol:	Any 🔺
	Host =
Source Port:	0.0.0.1
Source Port Wildcard:	0.0.0.3
IONE T	0.0.0.7
ICMP Type:	0.0.0.15
Egress Port:	0.0.0.31
	0.0.0.63

Wildcard	Bit	Number of allowance	Note
Any	111111111.11111111. 111111111.11111111	All	All IP addresses. Or a mask: 255.255.255.255
Host	0.0.0.0	1	Only the Source or Destination host.
0.0.0.3	0.0.0.(00000011)	3	
0.0.0.7	0.0.0.(00000111)	7	
0.0.0.15	0.0.0.(1111111)	15	

Note: The mask is a wildcard mask: the high-order bits of the mask that are binary zeros determine how many corresponding high-order bits in the IP address are significant. The selected action applies to any source address with these high-order bits.

Protocol: Select a protocol you want associate with the filter. The field includes IP, TCP, UDP or ICMP type.

Destination Port: TCP/UDP port of the Destination Port field.

ICMP Type: The ICMP Protocol Type range from 1 ~ 255.

ICMP Code: The ICMP Protocol Code range from 1 ~ 255.

Egress Port: Bind this Filter to selected egress port.

Click the **Add** button to add the rule to the Filter. Click the **Remove** button to remove the selected rule from Filter. Click the **Modify** button to edit the rule which you selected. Click the **Reload** button to reload the rule table.

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

Filter Attach

F	Filter attach/detach							
	Filter ID/Name: 100 (IP)							
					_			
	Port		IP Filter	MAC Filter				
	1			4	-			
	2							
	3				ŧ			
	4				ļ			
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9		100 💌	Server_MAC				
	10				-			
			1 100		-			
	Ap	ply	1300					
				1				

4.10.2 Filter Set (Access Control List)

After configured the ACL filter rules, remember associate this filter with the physical ports. Then the port has the capability to filter traffic/attach based on the packets lost.

4.10.3 IEEE 802.1x

4.10.3.1 802.1X 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 5428G could control which connection is available or not.

802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Configuration

System Auth C	Disable 💌				
Authentication	RADIUS 🔻				
Apply					
RADIUS Serve	-	10.100			
		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

Apply

Local RADIUS User

Username	Password	VID

VID

٠

*

Add

Local RADIUS User List

Username	Password

Remove

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 IP: The IP address of Radius server

Shared Key: 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 IP: Secondary Radius Server could be set in case of the primary radius server down.

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.

4.10.3.2 802.1x 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-Based Network Access Control Port Configuration

Port	Port Control	Reauthentication	Max Request	Guest VLAN	Host Mode	Admin Control Direction	
1	Force Authorized	Disable	2	0	Single	Both	
2	Force Authorized	Disable	2	0	Single	Both	
3	Force Authorized	Disable	2	0	Single	Both	
4	Force Authorized	Disable	2	0	Single	Both	
5	Force Authorized	Disable	2	0	Single	Both	
6	Force Authorized	Disable	2	0	Single	Both	10.04
Арр	ly Initialize	Selected F	Reauthentic	ate Select	ed	Default Selected	1

802.1x Port Configuration

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	

Apply

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

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.

Reauthentication: 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.

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

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 authenticatingSever Timeout: The timeout for server response for authenticating.

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.

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.

802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Port Status

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

Reload

4.10.4 CLI Commands of the Security

Command Lines of the Security configuration

Feature	Command Line		
Port Security			
Add MAC access list	Switch(config)# mac access-list extended		
	NAME access-list name		
	Switch(config)# mac access-list extended server1		
	Switch(config-ext-macl)#		
	permit Specify packets to forward		
	deny Specify packets to reject		
	end End current mode and change to enable mode		
	exit Exit current mode and down to previous mode		
	list Print command list		

	no Negate a command or set its defaults
	quit Exit current mode and down to previous mode
Add IP Standard access	Switch(config)# ip access-list
list	extended Extended access-list
	standard Standard access-list
	Switch(config)# ip access-list standard
	<1-99> Standard IP access-list number
	<1300-1999> Standard IP access-list number (expanded
	range)
	WORD Access-list name
	Switch(config)# ip access-list standard 1
	Switch(config-std-acl)#
	deny Specify packets to reject
	permit Specify packets to forward
	end End current mode and change to enable mode
	exit Exit current mode and down to previous mode
	list Print command list
	no Negate a command or set its defaults
	quit Exit current mode and down to previous mode
	remark Access list entry comment
Add IP Extended	Switch(config)# ip access-list extended
access list	<100-199> Extended IP access-list number
	<2000-2699> Extended IP access-list number (expanded
	range)
	WORD access-list name
	Switch(config)# ip access-list extended 100
	Switch(config-ext-acl)#
	deny Specify packets to reject
	permit Specify packets to forward end End current mode and down to previous mode
	endEnd current mode and down to previous modeexitExit current mode and down to previous mode
	list Print command list
	no Negate a command or set its defaults
	quit Exit current mode and down to previous mode
	remark Access list entry comment
Example 1: Edit MAC	Switch(config-ext-macl)#permit
access list	MACADDR Source MAC address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx
	any any source MAC address
	host A single source host
	Switch(config-ext-macl)#permit host
	MACADDR Source MAC address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx
	Switch(config-ext-macl)#permit host 0012.7711.2233
	MACADDR Destination MAC address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx
	any any destination MAC address
	host A single destination host
	Switch(config-ext-macl)#permit host 0012.7711.2233 host
	MACADDR Destination MAC address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx
	Switch(config-ext-macl)#permit host 0012.7711.2233 host
	0011.7711.2234
	[IFNAME] Egress interface name
	Switch(config-ext-macl)#permit host 0012.7711.2233 host
	0011.7711.2234 gi25
	Note: MAC Rule: Permit/Deny wildcard Source_MAC wildcard
	Dest_MAC Egress_Interface
Example 1: Edit IP	Switch(config)# ip access-list extended 100
Extended access list	Switch(config-ext-acl)#permit

Г	
	ip Any Internet Protocol
	tcp Transmission Control Protocol
	udp User Datagram Protocol
	icmp Internet Control Message Protocol
	Switch(config-ext-acl)#permit ip A.B.C.D Source address
	any Any source host
	host A single source host
	Switch(config-ext-acl)#permit ip 192.168.10.1
	A.B.C.D Source wildcard bits
	Switch(config-ext-acl)#permit ip 192.168.10.1 0.0.0.1
	A.B.C.D Destination address
	any Any destination host
	host A single destination host
	Switch(config-ext-acl)#permit ip 192.168.10.1 0.0.0.1
	192.168.10.100 0.0.0.1
	[IFNAME] Egress interface name
	Switch(config-ext-acl)#permit ip 192.168.10.1 0.0.0.1
	192.168.10.100 0.0.0.1 gi26
	Noto: Follow the helpw rule to configure in extended eccess list
	Note: Follow the below rule to configure ip extended access list. IP Rule: Permit/Deny Source_IP wildcard Dest_IP wildcard
	Egress_Interface
	TCP Rule: Permit/Deny tcp Source_IP wildcard Dest_IP wildcard eq
	Given_Port_Number Egress_Interface
	UDP Rule: Permit/Deny udp Source_IP wildcard Dest_IP wildcard
	eq Given_Port_Number Egress_Interface
	ICMP Rule: Permit/Deny icmp Source_IP wildcard Dest_IP wildcard
	ICMP_Message_Type ICMP_Message_Code Egress_Interface
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
802.1x (shot of dot1x)	
enable	Switch(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
	Switch(config)#
diable	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 userna orenixnix pass orenixnix vlan 1
Display	Switch# show dot1x
	<cr>allauthentic-methodauthentic-methodinterfaceInterface nameradiusRemote Access Dial-In User ServicestatisticsInterface nameusernameUser Name in local radius database</cr>
	Switch# show dot1x <cr> = Switch# show dot1x all You can check all dot1x information for all interfaces. Click Ctrl + C to exit the display</cr>
	Switch# show dot1x interface fa1 Supplicant MAC ADDR <none> STATE-MACHINE AM status : FORCE_AUTH</none>
	BM status : IDLE PortStatus : AUTHORIZED PortControl : Force Authorized Reauthentication : Disable MaxReq : 2

T		
	ReAuthPeriod	
	QuietPeriod	
	TxPeriod	: 30 Seconds
	SupplicantTimeout	: 30 Seconds
	ServerTimeout	: 30 Seconds
	GuestVlan	: 0
	HostMode	: Single
	operControlledDirect	
	adminControlledDire	ections : Both
	Switch# show dot1x	radius
	RADIUS Server IP	: 192.168.10.100
	RADIUS Server Key	
	RADIUS Server Port	
	RADIUS Accounting	Port : 1813
	Secondary RADIUS	
	Secondary RADIUS	Server Key : N/A
	Secondary RADIUS	Server Port : N/A
		Accounting Port : N/A
	Switch# show dot1x	username
	802.1x Local User Li	ist
	Username : orwell ,	Password : * , VLAN ID : 1

4.11 Warning

JetNet 5428G 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 System Log and SMTP E-mail Alert.

Following commands are included in this group:

- 4.11.1 Fault Relay
- 4.11.2 Event Selection
- 4.11.3 Syslog Configuration
- 4.11.4 SMTP Configuration
- 4.11.5 CLI Commands

4.11.1 Fault Relay

The Switch provides 1 digital output, also known as Relay Output or Fault Relay. The relay contacts are energized (open) for normal operation and will close when fault event occurred. The fault event types includes Power, Port Link down, Ring failure, specified IP address ping failure, DI State change or perform a period of on/off. Each Fault Relay could be trigger by several of events, not only one.

Fault Relay

Relay 1	Status is Off	
Port Link	Port 1 2 3 4	
	11 12 13 1	4 🔲 15 🔲 16 🔛 17 🔛 18 🔛 19 🔛 20
	21 22 23 2	4 🗌 25 🗌 26 🗌 27 🔲 28
Ring	Ring Failure	
Ping	IP Address	
Ping Reset	IP Address	Reset Time(Sec) Hold Time(Sec)
Dry Output	On Period(Sec)	Off Period(Sec)

Apply Reload

Dry Output:

On Period (Sec): Type the period time to turn on Relay Output. Available range of a period is 0-4294967295 seconds.

Off Period (Sec): Type the period time to turn off Relay Output. Available range of a period is 0-4294967295 seconds.

Ping Failure:

IP Address: IP address of the target device you want to ping.

Reset Time (Sec): Waiting time to short the relay output.

Hold Time (Sec): Waiting time to ping the target device for the duration of remote device boot

How to configure: After selecting Ping Failure event type, the system will turn Relay Output

to short state and continuously ping the target device. When the ping failure occurred, the switch will turn the Relay Output to open state for a period of Reset Time.

After the Reset Time timeout, the system will turn the Relay Output to close state. After the Hold Time timer is timeout, the switch system will start ping the target device.

Ex: Reset Time is 5 sec, Hold Time is 50 sec.

If the ping failure occurred, the switch system will turn Relay output to open state to emulate power switch off for 5 sec periods. After Reset Time timeout, the Switch system will start ping target device after 50 sec periods. The period time is for target device system booting. During the period, the switch system will not ping target device until Hold Time is timeout.

Ring:

Select Ring Failure. When the Ring topology is changed, the system will short Relay Out and lengthen DO LED.

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

4.11.2 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 a specific ports

Warning - Event Selection

System Event Selection

Device Cold Start	Device Warm Start
Authentication Failure	Time Synchronize Failure
Ring Event	Relay1
SFP	

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 🚽
App	bly

System Event	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	Accessing to NTP Server is failure.
Failure	
Ring	If ring topology changed
Ping Reset	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	Relay continuous perform On/Off behavior with
	different duration.
Port Event	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)

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

4.11.3 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 5428G, local mode and remote mode.

Local Mode: In this mode, JetNet 5428G will print the occurred events selected in the Event Selection page to System Log table of JetNet 5428G. 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 4500 series. In this mode, you should assign the IP address of the System Log server. JetNet 5428G 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	Both		
Remote IP Address	Disable Local		
Note: When enabled Local			pr the system logs in the (Monitor and Diag] / [Event Log] page
	Both	11	
Apply		51	

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

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

4.11.4 SMTP Configuration

JetNet 5428G 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.

Warning - SMTP Configuration

E-mail Alert Enable -SMTP Configuration SMTP Server IP 192.168.10.1 Mail Account admin@korenix.com Authentication User Name Password Confirm Password Ropt E-mail Address 1 korecare@korenix.com Rcpt E-mail Address 2 Ropt E-mail Address 3 Ropt E-mail Address 4 Apply

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 add	resses 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.

4.11.5 CLI Commands

Command Lines of the Warning configuration

Feature	Command Line
Relay Output	
Relay Output	Switch(config)# relay 1
	dry dry output
	ping ping failure
	port port link failure ring ring failure
Dry Output	Switch(config)# relay 1 dry
Dry Output	<pre></pre>
	Switch(config)# relay 1 dry 5
	<pre><0-65533> turn off period in second</pre>
	Switch(config)# relay 1 dry 5 5
Ping Failure	Switch(config)# relay 1 ping 192.168.10.33
	<01>
	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, ex: fa1,fa3-5,gi17-20
	Switch(config)# relay 1 port fa1-5
Ring Failure	Switch(config)# relay 1 ring
Disable Relay	Switch(config)# no relay
	1 relay id
	Switch(config)# no relay 1
Display	Switch# show relay 1
	Relay 1
	Event :
	Power : Disabled
	Port Link : Disabled Ring : Disabled
	Ping : Disabled
	Ping Reset : Disabled
	Dry Output : Disabled
	DI : Disabled
Event Selection	
Event Selection	Switch(config)# warning-event

	and determined and the second second
	coldstart Switch cold start event
	warmstart Switch warm start event
	authentication Authentication failure event
	linkdown Switch link down event
	linkup Switch link up event
	ring Switch ring event
	fault-relay Switch fault relay event
	time-sync Switch time synchronize event
	sfp Switch SFP event
	loop-protect Switch loop protection 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: Disabled
	Warm Start: Disabled
	Authentication Failure: Disabled
	Link Down: Disabled
	Link Up: Disabled
	Ring: Disabled
	Fault Relay: Disabled
	Time Synchronize Failure: Disabled
	SFP: Disabled
	Loop Protection: Disabled
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
Вош	
Disable	Switch(config)# log syslog remote 192.168.10.33 Switch(config)# no log syslog local
	Switch(coning)# 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 admin@example.com
Receiver mail	Switch(config)# smtp-server receipt admin@example.com
	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok.
Authentication with	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok. Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin
Authentication with username and	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok. Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password admin
Authentication with	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok. Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password admin SMTP Email Alert set authentication Username: admin,
Authentication with username and	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok. Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password admin
Authentication with username and	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok. Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password admin SMTP Email Alert set authentication Username: admin, Password: admin
Authentication with username and password	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok.Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password adminSMTP Email Alert set authentication Username: admin, Password: adminNote: You can assign string to username and password.
Authentication with username and	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok.Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password adminSMTP Email Alert set authentication Username: admin, Password: adminNote: You can assign string to username and password. Switch(config)# no smtp-server enable email-alert
Authentication with username and password Disable SMTP	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok. 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. Switch(config)# no smtp-server enable email-alert SMTP Email Alert set disable ok.
Authentication with username and password	SMTP Email Alert set receipt 1: admin@example.com ok.Switch(config)# smtp-server authentication username admin password adminSMTP Email Alert set authentication Username: admin, Password: adminNote: You can assign string to username and password. Switch(config)# no smtp-server enable email-alert

Display	Switch# sh smtp-server
	SMTP Email Alert is Enabled
	Server: 192.168.10.100, Account: admin@example.com
	Authentication: Enabled
	Username: admin, Password: admin
	SMTP Email Alert Receipt:
	Receipt 1: admin@example.com
	Receipt 2:
	Receipt 3:
	Receipt 4:

4.12 Monitor and Diagnostic

JetNet 5428G 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:

- 4.12.1 MAC Address Table
- 4.12.2 Port Statistics
- 4.12.3 Port Mirroring
- 4.12.4 Event Log
- 4.12.5 Topology Discovery (LLDP)
- 4.12.6 Ping
- 4.12.7 Modbus/TCP
- 4.11.8 CLI Commands of the Monitor and Diag

4.12.1 MAC Address Table

JetNet 5428G provides 16K 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), 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.

		300											
Apply													
tatic Unicast	MAC Ad	dress											
MAC Address	VID	Port											
		Port 1 💌											
Add	Table	АЦ											
Add IAC Address MAC Address	1	All ess Type	VID	•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IAC Address	Addr		VID 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IAC Address	Addr Dynam	ess Type			2	3		5	6	7 □ ☑	8	9	10
IAC Address MAC Address 000f.b079.ca3b	Addr Dynam Dynam	ess Type nic Unicast	1	1	2	3		5	6		8	9	10
MAC Address MAC Address 000f,b079.ca3b 0012.7701.0386	Addr Dynam Dynam Static	ess Type hic Unicast hic Unicast	1		2	3		5			8		
IAC Address MAC Address 000f,b079.ca3b 0012.7701.0386 0012.7710.0101	Addr Dynam Dynam Static Static	ess Type nic Unicast nic Unicast : Unicast	1 1 1		2	3		5		×	8		
AC Address MAC Address 000f,b079.ca3b 0012.7701.0386 0012.7710.0101 0012.7710.0102	Addr Dynam Dynam Static Static Manager	ess Type nic Unicast nic Unicast c Unicast c Unicast	1 1 1			3		5		×	8		

4.12.2 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

Port	Туре	Link	State	Rx Good	Rx Bad	Rx Abort	Tx Good	Tx Bad	Collision	
1	100BASE	Up	Enable	741	0	18	3173	0	0	
2	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
4	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	100BASE	Down	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Clea	ar Selected	Clear	All	Reload						

4.12.3 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 single port or any combination of ports, you can monitor them in Rx only, TX only or both RX and TX. Click on checkbox of the RX, Tx 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 of the destination ports can be selected. A network administrator would typically connect a LAN analyzer or Netxray device to this port.

Port Mirroring

	Mirror M		Enable 🔻		
Port	Selectio	n			
Port	Sourc	e Port	Destination Port		
FUIL	Rx	Тx			
1	~	~	 		
2			۲		
3			 		
4			 		
5			 		
6			 		
7			0		
8			0		
9			0		
10			0		
11			0		
40				1_	

Apply

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

4.12.4 Event Log

In the 4.10.3, we have introduced System Log feature. When System Log Local mode is selected, JetNet 5428G 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

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

4.12.5 Topology Discovery (LLDP)

The 5428G supports 802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol, thus the 5428G can be discovered by the Network Management System which support LLDP discovery. With LLDP supported, the NMS can easier maintain the topology map, display port ID, port

description, system description, VLAN ID... Once the link failure, the topology change events can be updated to the NMS as well. The LLDP Port State can display the neighbor ID and IP leant from the connected devices.

LLDP: Enable/Disable the LLDP topology discovery information.

LLDP Configuration: To configure the related timer of LLDP.

LLDP timer: The LLDPDP interval, the LLDP information is send per LLDP timer. The

default value is 30 seconds.

LLDP hold time: The TTL (Time To Live) timer. The LLDP state will be expired once the

LLDPDP is not received by the hold time. The default is 120 seconds.

LLDP Port State: Display the neighbor information learnt from the connected interface.

4.12.6 Ping Utility

This page provides **Ping Utility** 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.

ing Util	ity			
Ping				
Target IP	192.168.10.33			
Start				
Result	60 10 22 /102 160 1	0 221-50 4	ata kutaa	
PING 192.1	68.10.33 (192.168.1 m 192.168.10 33: ict			ms
PING 192.1 64 bytes fro	m 192.168.10.33: icr	np_seq=0	ttl=128 time=0.0	
PING 192.1 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro	m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr	np_seq=0 np_seq=1	ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0	ms
PING 192.1 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro	m 192.168.10.33: icr	np_seq=0 np_seq=1 np_seq=2	ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0	ms ms
PING 192.1 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro	m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr	np_seq=0 np_seq=1 np_seq=2 np_seq=3	ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0	ms ms ms
PING 192.1 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro	m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr	np_seq=0 np_seq=1 np_seq=2 np_seq=3 np_seq=4	ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0	ms ms ms
PING 192.1 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 64 bytes fro 192.168.	m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr m 192.168.10.33: icr	mp_seq=0 mp_seq=1 mp_seq=2 mp_seq=3 mp_seq=4 	ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0 ttl=128 time=0.0	ms ms ms

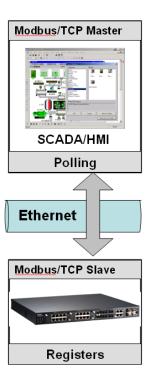
4.12.7 Modbus/TCP

The Modbus is the most popular industrial protocol being used today. Modbus is a "master-slave" architecture, where the "master" sends polling request with address and data it wants to one of multiple "slaves". The slave device that is addressed responds to master. The master is often a PC, PLC, DCS or RTU... The salves are often the field devices. Some of them are "hybrid".

There are three most common Modbus versions, Modbus ASCII, Modbus RTU and Modbus/TCP. Ethernet based device, Industrial Ethernet Switch for example, supports Modbus/TCP that it can be polled through Ethernet. Thus the Modbus/TCP master can read or write the Modbus registers provided by the Industrial Ethernet Switch.

Korenix JetNet 5428G implements the Modbus/TCP registers into the latest firmware. The registers include the System information, firmware information, IP address, interfaces' status, port information, SFP information, inbound/outbound packet information.

With the supported registers, users can read the information through their own Modbus/TCP based progress/ display/ monitor applications and monitor the status of the switch easily.



There is no Web UI for Modbus/TCP configuration. The Modbus/TCP configuration can be changed through CLI.

Word	Data Type	Description	
Address			
	System Information		
0x0000	16 words	Vender Name = "Korenix"	
		Word 0 Hi byte = 'K'	
		Word 0 Lo byte = 'o'	
		Word 1 Hi byte = 'r'	
		Word 1 Lo byte = 'e'	
		Word 2 Hi byte = 'n'	
		Word 2 Lo byte = 'l'	
		Word 2 Hi byte = 'x'	
		Word 2 Lo byte = '\0'	
		(other words = 0)	
0x0010	16 words	Product Name = "JetNet5428GV2-AC"	
		Word 0 Hi byte = 'J'	
		Word 0 Lo byte = 'e'	
		Word 1 Hi byte = 'T'	

Modbus/TCP Register Table

		Word 1 Lo byte = 'N'	
		Word 2 Hi byte = 'e'	
		Word 2 Lo byte = 't'	
		Word 3 Hi byte = (5)	
		Word 3 Lo byte = '4'	
		Word 4 Lo byte = (2)	
		Word 4 Hi byte = '8'	
		Word 5 Lo byte = 'G'	
		Word 5 Hi byte = 'V'	
		Word 6 Lo byte = '2'	
		Word 6 Lo byte = '-'	
		Word 7 Hi byte = 'A'	
		Word 7 Lo byte = 'C'	
		Word 8 Hi byte = (0)	
		(other words = 0)	
0x0020	128 words	SNMP system name (string)	
0x00A0	128 words	SNMP system location (string)	
0x0120	128 words	SNMP system contact (string)	
0x01A0	32 words	SNMP system OID (string)	
0x01C0	2 words	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
0x01C2 to	60 words	Reserved address space	
0x01FF			
0x0200	2 words	hardware version	
0x0202	2 words	S/N information	
0x0204	2 words	CPLD version	
0x0206	2 words	Boot loader version	
0x0208	2 words	Firmware Version	
		Word 0 Hi byte = major	
		Word 0 Lo byte = minor	
		Word 1 Hi byte = reserved	
		Word 1 Lo byte = reserved	
0x020A	2 words	Firmware Release Date	
		Firmware was released on 2010-08-11 at 09	
		o'clock	
		Word 0 = 0x0B09	
		Word 1 = 0x0A08	
0x020C	3 words	Ethernet MAC Address	
		Ex: MAC = 01-02-03-04-05-06	

	<u> </u>		
		Word 0 Hi byte = 0x01	
		Word 0 Lo byte = $0x02$	
		Word 1 Hi byte = 0x03	
		Word 1 Lo byte = 0x04	
		Word 2 Hi byte = 0x05	
		Word 2 Lo byte = 0x06	
0x020F to 0x2FF	241 words	Reserved address space	
0x0300	2 words	IP address	
0.0000	2 00103	Ex: IP = 192.168.10.1	
		Word 0 Hi byte = $0xC0$	
		Word 0 Lo byte = $0xA8$	
		Word 1 Hi byte = $0x0A$	
		Word 1 Lo byte = $0x01$	
0x0302	2 words	Subnet Mask	
0x0302	2 words	Default Gateway	
0x0306	2 words	DNS Server	
0x0308 to	248 words	Reserved address space (IPv6 or others)	
0x3FF			
0x0400	1 word	AC1	
0,0400		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
		0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0401	1 word	AC2	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0000:Off 0x0001:On	
		0x0001:On	
0x0402	1 word	0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0402	1 word	0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1	
0x0402	1 word	0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0402	1 word	0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off	
0x0402 0x0403	1 word	0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On	
		0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable	
		0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC2	
		0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC2 0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC2 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0403	1 word	0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC1 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On 0xFFFF: unavailable DC2 0x0000:Off 0x0000:Off 0x0000:Off 0x0001:On	

		a anna a ″	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
		0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0411	1 word	DI2	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
		0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0412	1 word	DO1	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
		0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0413	1 word	DO2	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
		0xFFFF: unavailable	
0x0414 to	12 words	Reserved address space	
0x041F			
0x0420	1 word	RDY	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
0x0421	1 word	RM	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
0x0422	1 word	RF	
		0x0000:Off	
		0x0001:On	
0x0423	1 word	RS	
	Port Information (32 Ports)		
0x1000 to	16 words	Port Description	
0x11FF			
0x1200 to	1 word	Administrative Status	
0x121F		0x0000: disable	
		0x0001: enable	
0x1220 to	1 word	Operating Status	
0x123F		0x0000: disable	
		0x0001: enable	
		0xFFFF: unavailable	

0x1240 to	1 word	Duplex
0x125F		0x0000: half
		0x0001: full
		0x0003: auto (half)
		0x0004: auto (full)
		0x0005: auto
		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x1260 to	1 word	Speed
0x127F		0x0001: 10
		0x0002: 100
		0x0003: 1000
		0x0004: 2500
		0x0005: 10000
		0x0101: auto 10
		0x0102: auto 100
		0x0103: auto 1000
		0x0104: auto 2500
		0x0105: auto 10000
		0x0100: auto
		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x1280 to	1 word	Flow Control
0x129F		0x0000: off
		0x0001: on
		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x12A0 to	1 word	Default Port VLAN ID
0x12BF		0x0001-0xFFFF
0x12C0 to	1 word	Ingress Filtering
0x12DF		0x0000: disable
		0x0001: enable
0x12E0 to	1 word	Acceptable Frame Type
0x12FF		0x0000: all
		0x0001: tagged frame only
0x1300 to	1 word	Port Security
0x131F		0x0000: disable
		0x0001: enable
0x1320 to	1 word	Auto Negotiation
0x133F		0x0000: disable
		0x0001: enable

		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x1340 to	1 word	Loopback Mode
0x135F		0x0000: none
		0x0001: MAC
		0x0002: PHY
		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x1360 to	1 word	STP Status
0x137F		0x0000: disabled
		0x0001: blocking
		0x0002: listening
		0x0003: learning
		0x0004: forwarding
0x1380 to	1 word	Default CoS Value for untagged packets
0x139F		
0x13A0 to	1 word	MDIX
0x13BF		0x0000: disable
		0x0001: enable
		0x0002: auto
		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x13C0 to	1 word	Medium mode
0x13DF		0x0000: copper
		0x0001: fiber
		0x0002: none
		0xFFFF: unavailable
0x13E0 to	288 words	Reserved address space
0x14FF		
	SFI	P Information (32 Ports)
0x1500 to	1 word	SFP Type
0x151F		
0x1520 to	1 words	Wave length
0x153F		
0x1540 to	2 words	Distance
0x157F		
0x1580 to	8 words	Vender
0x167F		
0x1680 to	384 words	Reserved address space
0x17FF		
SFP DDM Information (32 Ports)		

0x1800 to1 wordsTemperature0x181F2 wordsAlarm Temperature0x1820 to2 wordsAlarm Temperature0x185F1 wordsTx power0x1860 to1 wordsWarning Tx power0x1880 to2 wordsWarning Tx power0x188F1 wordsRx power0x18C0 to1 wordsRx power0x18DF2 wordsWarning Rx power
0x1820 to 0x185F2 wordsAlarm Temperature0x185F1 wordsTx power0x1860 to 0x187F2 wordsWarning Tx power0x1880 to 0x188F2 wordsWarning Tx power0x180 to 0x18BF1 wordsRx power
0x185FImage: state of the state
0x1860 to 0x187F1 wordsTx power0x187F2 wordsWarning Tx power0x1880 to 0x18BF1 wordsRx power0x18C0 to 0x18DF1 wordsRx power
0x187F2 wordsWarning Tx power0x1880 to 0x18BF2 wordsWarning Tx power0x18C0 to 0x18DF1 wordsRx power
0x1880 to 0x18BF2 wordsWarning Tx power0x18BF1 wordsRx power0x18DF
0x18BF 0x18C0 to 0x18DF 1 words
0x18C0 to 1 words Rx power 0x18DF
0x18DF
0x191F
0x1920 to 1760 words Reserved address space
0x1FFF
Inbound packet information
0x2000 to 2 words Good Octets
0x203F
0x2040 to 2 words Bad Octets
0x207F
0x2080 to 2 words Unicast
0x20BF
0x20C0 to 2 words Broadcast
0x20FF
0x2100 to 2 words Multicast
0x213F
0x2140 to 2 words Pause
0x217F
0x2180 to 2 words Undersize
0x21BF
0x21C0 to 2 words Fragments
0x21FF
0x2200 to 2 words Oversize
0x223F
0x2240 to 2 words Jabbers
0x227F
0x2280 to 2 words Discards
0x22BF
0x22C0 to 2 words Filtered frames

0x22FF		
0x2300 to	2 words	RxError
0x233F		
0x2340 to	2 words	FCSError
0x237F		
0x2380 to	2 words	Collisions
0x23BF		
0x23C0 to	2 words	Dropped Frames
0x23FF		
0x2400 to	2 words	Last Activated SysUpTime
0x243F		
0x2440 to	191 words	Reserved address space
0x24FF		
	Outboun	d packet information
0x2500 to	2 words	Good Octets
0x253F		
0x2540 to	2 words	Unicast
0x257F		
0x2580 to	2 words	Broadcast
0x25BF		
0x25C0 to	2 words	Multicast
0x25FF		
0x2600 to	2 words	Pause
0x263F		
0x2640 to	2 words	Deferred
0x267F		
0x2680 to	2 words	Collisions
0x26BF		
0x26C0 to	2 words	SingleCollision
0x26FF		
0x2700 to	2 words	MultipleCollision
0x273F		
0x2740 to	2 words	ExcessiveCollision
0x277F		
0x2780 to	2 words	LateCollision
0x27BF		
0x27C0 to	2 words	Filtered
0x27FF		

0x2800 to	2 words	FCSError
0x283F		
0x2840 to	447 words	Reserved address space
0x29FF		
Numbe	er of frames received	and transmitted with a length(in octets)
0x2A00 to	2 words	64
0x2A3F		
0x2A40 to	2 words	65 to 127
0x2A7F		
0x2A80 to	2 words	128 to 255
0x2ABF		
0x2AC0 to	2 words	256 to 511
0x2AFF		
0x2B00 to	2 words	512 to 1023
0x2B3F		
0x2B40 to	2 words	1024 to maximum size
0x2B7F		

4.12.8 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!
	Note: 350 is the new ageing timeout value.
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!
	Note: rule: mac-address-table static MAC_address VLAN VID interface interface_name
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!
	Note: rule: mac-address-table multicast MAC_address VLAN VID interface_list interface_name/range
Show MAC Address Table – All types	Switch# show mac-address-table
	***** UNICAST MAC ADDRESS *****
	Destination Address Address Type Vlan Destination Port

[0006 h 070 an 2h	Durannia	4	6-1
	000f.b079.ca3b		1 1	fa4
	0012.7701.0386 0012.7710.0101	Dynamic Static	1	fa7 fa7
	0012.7710.0101	Static	1	fa7
		Management	1	101
	0012.7711.0100	Management	I	
	***** MULTICAST MAC	ADDRESS *****	r -	
	Vlan Mac Address			ts
				-
	1 0100.5e40.080			
	1 0100.5e7f.fffa	0 fa4,fa6		
Show MAC Address	Switch# show mac-a			
Table – Dynamic Learnt	Destination Address	Address Type	Vlan	Destination Port
MAC addresses				
	000f.b079.ca3b	Dynamic	1	fa4
	0012.7701.0386			fa7
Show MAC Address	Switch# show mac-a			
Table – Multicast MAC	Vlan Mac Address	COS Sta	tus Por	ts
addresses	 4 0400 E - 40 000		 7	-
	1 0100.5e40.080			
Show MAC Address	1 0100.5e7f.fffa Switch# show mac-a			
Table – Static MAC				Destinction Dart
addresses	Destination Address	Address Type	vian	Destination Port
addresses	0012.7710.0101	Static	1	fa7
	0012.7710.0102			fa7
Show Aging timeout	Switch# show mac-a			
time	the mac-address-tab			
Port Statistics				
Port Statistics	Switch# show rmon s	statistics fa4 (se	elect inter	rface)
	Interface fastethernet4	•		,
	Inbound:			
	Good Octets: 1787	92, Bad Octets:	0	
	Unicast: 598, Broa	dcast: 1764, Mu	lticast: 160)
	Pause: 0, Undersiz	-		
	Oversize: 0, Jabbe			
	Filtered: 0, RxErro	r: 0, FCSError: 0		
	Outbound:			
	Good Octets: 3305		-1.0001	
	Unicast: 602, Broa			
	Pause: 0, Deferred			
	SingleCollision: 0, ExcessiveCollision	-		
	Filtered: 0, FCSEr		1. U	
	Number of frames rece		itted with a	e length of
	64: 2388, 65to127			a longer of.
	256to511: 64, 5121			e: 42
Port Mirroring				
Enable Port Mirror	Switch(config)# mirro	or en		
	Mirror set enable ok.			
Disable Port Mirror	Switch(config)# mirro	or disable		
	Mirror set disable ok.			
Select Source Port	Switch(config)# mirro	or source fa1-2		
		nd transmitted	traffic	
	rx Received tra			
	tx Transmitted			
	Switch(config)# mirro	or source fa1-2	both	

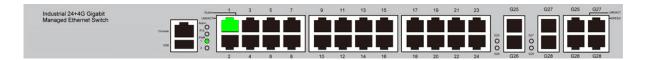
	Mirror source fa1-2 both set ok.	
	Note: Select source port list and TX/RX/Both mode.	
Select Destination Port	Switch(config)# mirror destination fa6 both	
Select Destination For	Mirror destination fa6 both set ok	
Display	Switch# show mirror	
Display	Mirror Status : Enabled	
	Ingress Monitor Destination P rt : fa6	
	Egress Monitor Destination P rt : fa6	
	Ingress Source Po ts :fa1,fa2,	
	Egress Source Po ts :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 Op.	
	<4>Jan 1 02:50:53 snmpd[101]: Event: Link 4 Up.	
Topology Discovery (L		
Enable LLDP	Switch(config)# Ildp	
	holdtime Specify the holdtime of LLDP in seconds	
	run Enable LLDP	
	timer Set the transmission frequency of LLDP in	
	seconds	
	Switch(config)# Ildp run	
	LLDP is enabled!	
Change LLDP timer	Switch(config)# Ildp holdtime	
	<10-255> Valid range is 10~255	
	Switch(config)# Ildp 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	
	102 168 10 33 ning statistics	
	 192.168.10.33 ping statistics packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss 	
	round-trip min/avg/max = $0.0/0.0/0.0$ ms	
Modbus/TCP		
Number of the	Switch(config)# modbus	
Modbus/TCP Master	idle-timeout Max interval between requests	
	master Modbus TCP Master	
	port Listening Port	
	Switch(config)# modbus master	
	<1-20> Max Modbus TCP Master	
Modbus/TCP idle time	Switch(config)# modbus idle-timeout	
	<200-10000> Timeout vlaue: 200-10000ms	
Modbus/TCP port	Switch(config)# modbus port	
number	<1-65535> Port Number	
Number of the Modbus/TCP Master Modbus/TCP idle time Modbus/TCP port	round-trip min/avg/max = 0.0/0.0/0.0 ms Switch(config)# modbus idle-timeout Max interval between requests master Modbus TCP Master port Listening Port Switch(config)# modbus master <1-20> Max Modbus TCP Master Switch(config)# modbus idle-timeout <200-10000> Timeout vlaue: 200-10000ms Switch(config)# modbus port	

4.13 Device Front Panel

Device Front Panel command allows you to see LED status of the switch. You can see LED and link status of the Power, Alarm(DO), R.S. and Ports.

Feature	On / Link UP	Off / Link Down	Note
Power	Green	Black	
Alarm	Red	Black	
R.S. (Ring Status)	Green/Yellow	Black	Green: Ring in normal
			state
			Yellow: MSR in abnormal
			state
Port Link LED	Green	Black	
Port Active LED	Green	Black	
Port Link State	Green	Black	Green: The port is
			connected.
			Black: Not connected.
SFP Link State	Green	Black	Gray: Plugged but not link up yet.

JetNet 5428G-AC/5428G-2DC Front Panel



Note: No CLI command for this feature.

4.14 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.

Save to Flas	h
Note: This commar	nd will permanently save the current configuration to flash.

After saved the configuration successfully, the popup window appears to show Save configuration to flash ok.

Success Message	×
i Save configuration to flash ok.	
ОК	

Command Lines:

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

4.15 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.

Save to Flash

Note: This command will permanently save the current configuration to flash.



Command Lines:

Feature	Command Line
Logout	SWITCH> exit
	SWITCH# exit

5 Appendix

5.1 Korenix SFP family

Korenix certificated many types of SFP transceiver. These certificated SFP transceivers can be identified by JetNet 5428G and displayed in the UI. The SFP transceivers we certificated can meet up the industrial critical environment needs. We recommend you to use Korenix certificated SFP transceivers when you constructing your network.

Korenix will keep on certificating and updating the certificated SFP transceivers in Korenix web site and purchase list. You can refer to the web site to get the latest information about SFP transceivers.

Note: Poor SFP transceivers may result in poor network performance or can't meet up claimed distance or temperature.

Model Name	Spec		
SFPGSX	1000Base-SX multi-mode SFP transceiver,550m, -10~70 $^\circ\!\mathbb{C}$		
SFPGSX-w	1000Base-SX multi-mode SFP transceiver,550m, wide operating temperature, -40~85 $^\circ\!\mathbb{C}$		
SFPGSX2	1000Base-SX plus multi-mode SFP transceiver,2Km, -10~70 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$		
SFPGSX2-w	1000Base-SX plus multi-mode SFP transceiver, 2Km,wide operating temperature, -10~70 $^\circ\!\!\mathbb{C}$		
SFPGLX10	1000Base-LX single-mode SFP transceiver 10Km, -10~70 $^\circ\!{ m C}$		
SFPGLX10-w	1000Base-LX single-mode SFP transceiver, 10Km, wide operating temperature, -40~85 $^\circ\! \mathbb C$		
SFPGLHX30	1000Base-LHX single-mode SFP transceiver,30Km, -10~70 $^\circ\!\mathbb{C}$		
SFPGLHX30-w	1000Base-LHX single-mode SFP transceiver, 30Km, wide operating temperature, -40~85 $^\circ\!{\rm C}$		
SFPGXD50	1000Base-XD single-mode SFP transceiver, 50Km, -10~70 $^\circ\!\mathbb{C}$		
SFPGXD50-w	1000Base-XD single-mode SFP transceiver, 50Km, wide operating temperature, -40~85 $^\circ\!\!\mathbb{C}$		
SFP100MM	Multi-mode 100Mbps 2KM Fiber Transceiver, 0~70 $^\circ\!\mathbb{C}$.		
SFP100MM-w	Multi-mode 100Mbps 2KM Fiber Transceiver, wide operating temperature -40~85 $^\circ\!\mathbb{C}$.		

 $\label{eq:spectral_spectrum} \textbf{SFP100SM30} \qquad \mbox{Single mode 100Mbps 30KM Fiber Transceiver 0~70 $^\circ$C}.$

SFP100SM30-w Single mode 100Mbps 30Km Fiber Transceiver, wide operating temperature. -40~85 $^\circ\!C$

5.2 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 similar to 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 5428G is 1.3.6.1.4.1.24062.2.2.23.

Compile the private MIB file and you can see all the MIB tables in MIB browser.

5.3 Revision History

Edition	Date	Modifications
V1.0	Nov. 11, 2015	The first version.

5.4 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 <u>koreCARE@korenix.com</u>

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

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