

netis

Web Management Switch **User's Guide**

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FCC STATEMENT

Manual Description

This user guide is provided for using this type of switch. The manual includes the switch performance and function. Please read this manual before managing the device:

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for network administrators familiar with IT concepts and network terminology.

SAFETY NOTICES

Do not use this product near water, for example, in a wet basement or near a swimming pool. Avoid using this product during an electrical storm. There may be a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Features

- Support link aggregation.
- Support port VLAN and IEEE 802.1Q VLAN.
- Support rate limit, port statistics.
- Support port mirroring.
- Support QoS, providing strict priority.
- Support Loop Prevention.
- Support MAC Address binding.
- Support storm control.
- Support the port Isolation.
- Support IGMP snooping, multicast probe.
- Support WEB-based management.
- Support WEB-based firmware upgrade.
- Support parameter backup and recovery.

Technical Specifications

For simplicity, we take ST3208 as an example of the product images below.



The ST3208 front panel has 8 10/100M adaptive UTP ports, and the LED indicator. The 8 ports support 10/100Mbps bandwidth connection device, auto-negotiation capability. Each port corresponds to a set of indicator, LNK / ACT.

Chapter 2: Mounting Device

2.1 Installation Precautions

Ensure the surface on which the device is placed is adequately secured to prevent it from becoming unstable. Ensure the power outlet is placed within 1.8m (6feet) of the device. Ensure the device is connected safely to the power outlet with the AC power cable. Ensure the device around good ventilation and heat dissipation. Do not place heavy objects on the device.

2.2 AC POWER

The switch can be used with AC power supply 100 to 240V AC, 50 to 60Hz. Switch built-in power supply system can be the actual input voltage automatically adjusts its operating voltage. The power connector is located on the rear panel switch. Disconnect the power cord is a plug on the power switch on the rear panel interface, the other end plugged into a power outlet.

Chapter3: Login The Device

You can use the web browser-based configuration to manage ST3208. ST3208 to be configured through a web browser, at least a reasonable allocation of computer through an Ethernet connection to ST3208.

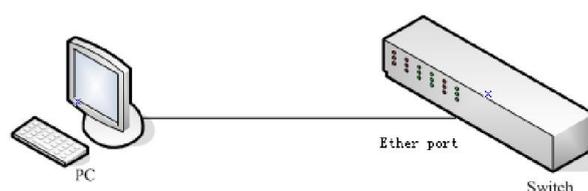


Figure 3-1

The machine-default IP address is 192.168.2.11, subnet mask is 255.255.255.0. So when you log on to the switch, make sure the IP address of the computer network card and the IP of the switch

in the same network segment: 192.168.2. *** (1 <*** <255, *** is not equal to 11). Reference to the following steps to set up:

3.1 configure the computer

The Management switch is managed via WEB pages. The smart and friendly interfaces make the switch management an easy job. Due to the difference of Operating system, the WEB page display may differ between variable Operating System

3.1.1 Windows XP

Follow these steps to configure your computer:

1.Start-Control Panel



Figure 3-1-1

2. Click "Network and Internet Connection".

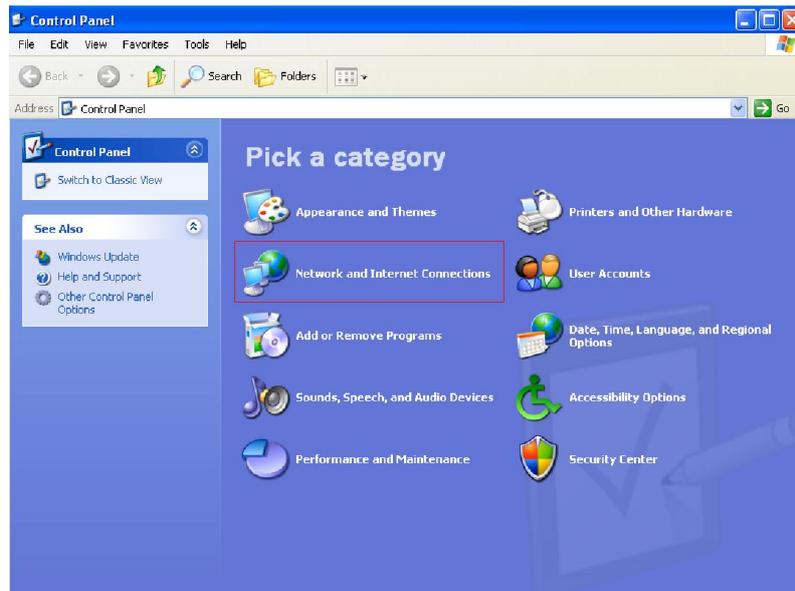


Figure 3-1-2

3. Click "network connections".

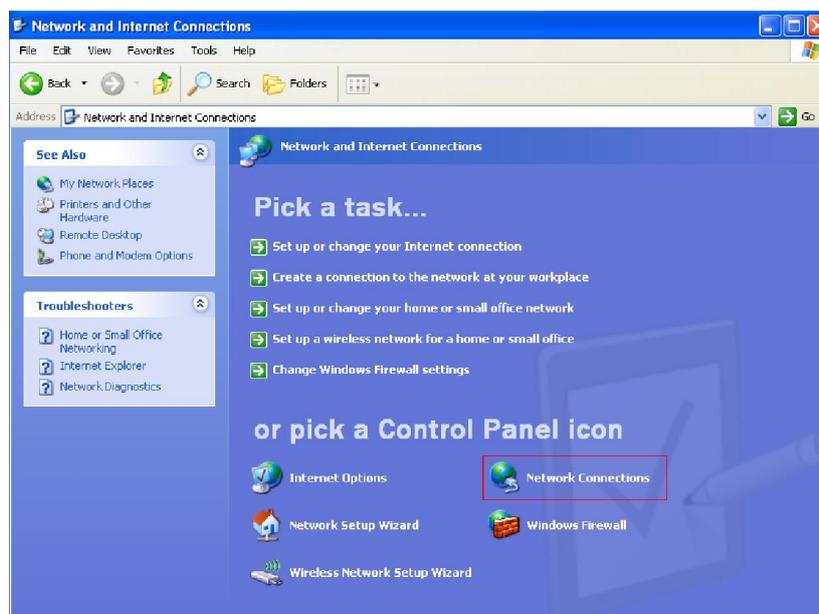


Figure 3-1-3

4. Click right-hand button on the adapter icon and click "Properties".

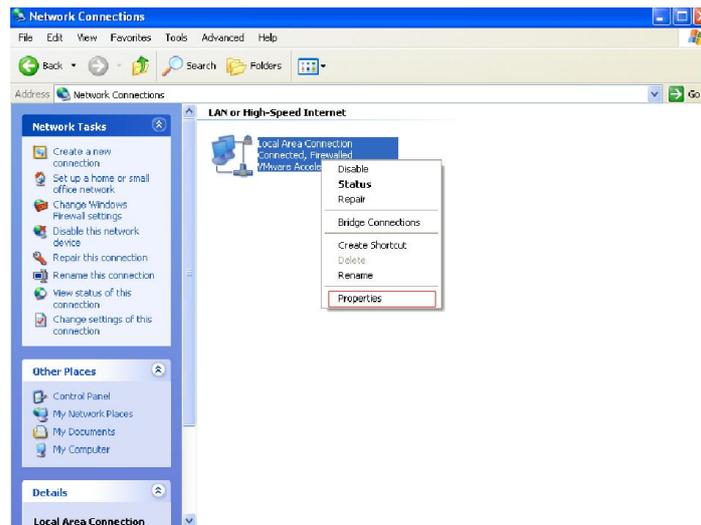


Figure 3-1-4

5. Double-click "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)".

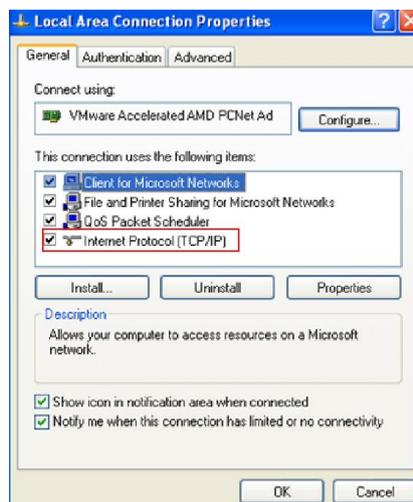


Figure 3-1-5

6. Use the following IP address: enter the IP address 192.168.2.*** (1 <*** <255, *** does not equal 11, because the default IP address of the switch is 192.168.2.11), subnetmask 255.255.255.0, default gateway and preferred DNS server is optional and then click OK to close the Internet Protocol (TCP / IP) properties window.

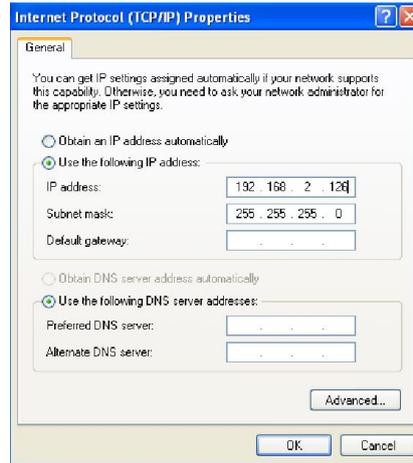


Figure 3-1-6

7. Click "OK" and Close the Local Area Connection Properties window.

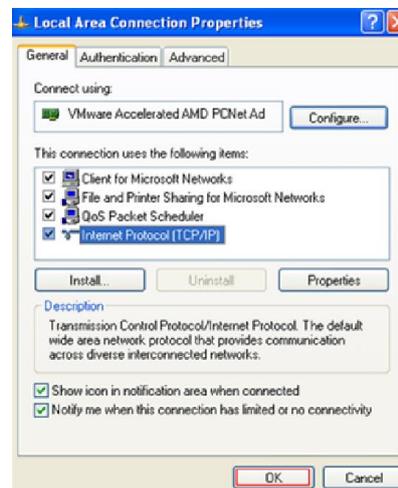


Figure 3-1-7

3.1.2 Windows 7/Windows Vista

Follow these steps to configure your computer

1. Start-Control Panel

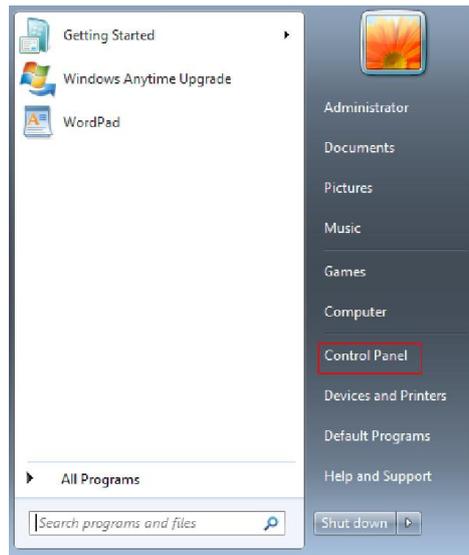


Figure 3-1-8

2、Click “Network and Internet ”

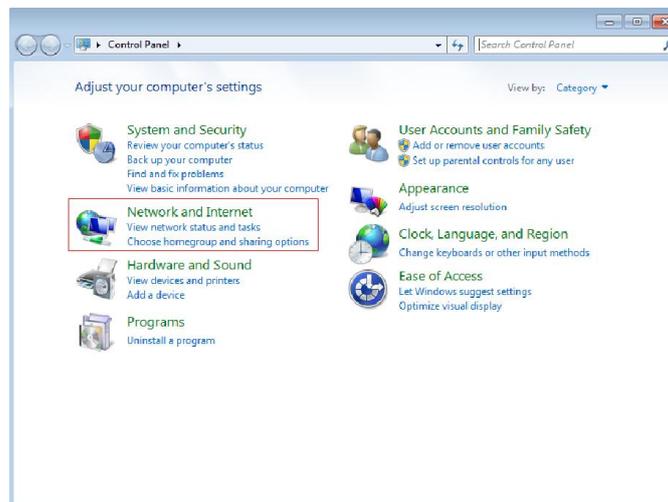


Figure 3-1-9

3、Click “Change adapter settings”

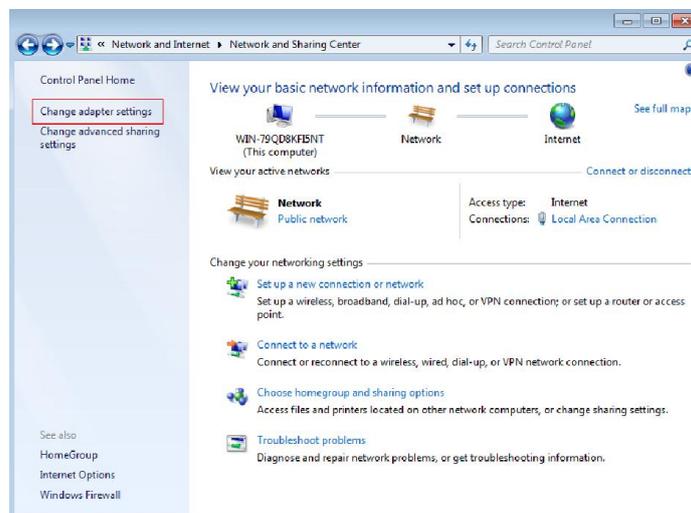


Figure 3-1-10

4. Click right-hand button on the adapter icon and click “Properties”

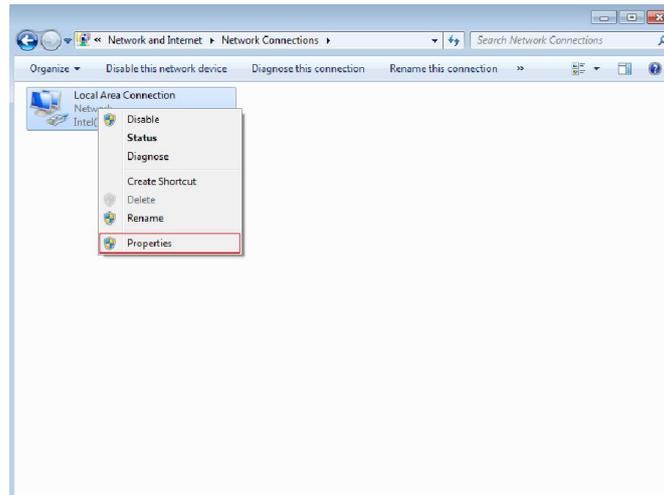


Figure 3-1-11

5. Double click “Internet protocol Version 4(TCP/IPv4)”

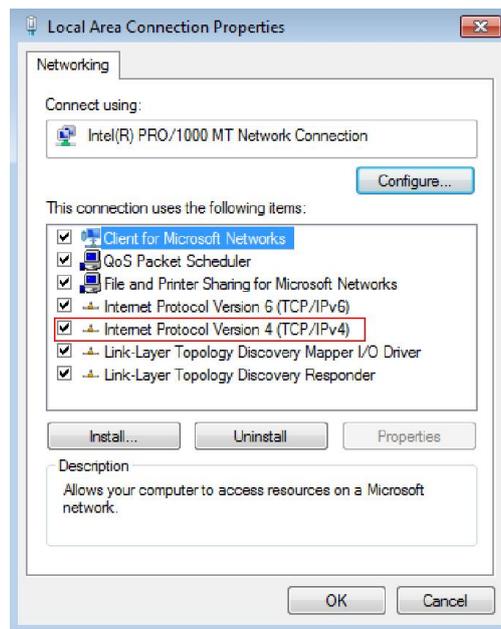


Figure 3-1-12

5、 Use the following IP address: enter the IP address 192.168.2.*** (1 <*** <255, *** does not equal 11, because the default IP address of the switch is 192.168.2.11) , subnetmask 255.255.255.0, default gateway and preferred DNS server is optional and then click OK to close the Internet Protocol (TCP / IP) properties window.

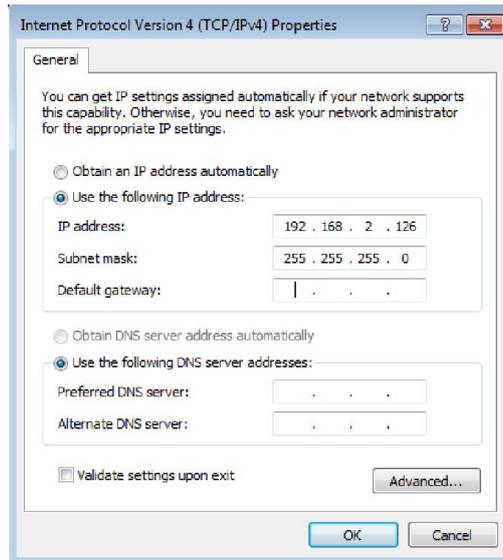


Figure 3-1-13

6、 Click “OK” and Close the Local Area Connection Properties window

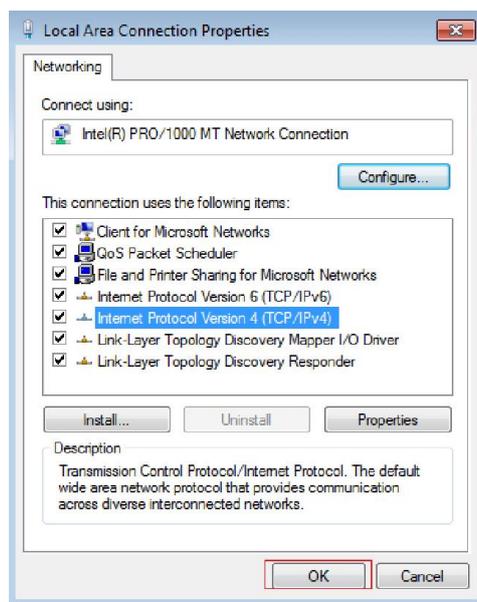


Figure 3-1-14

Notes:

Visa system configuration please refer to 3.1.4.

3.2 Check the connection

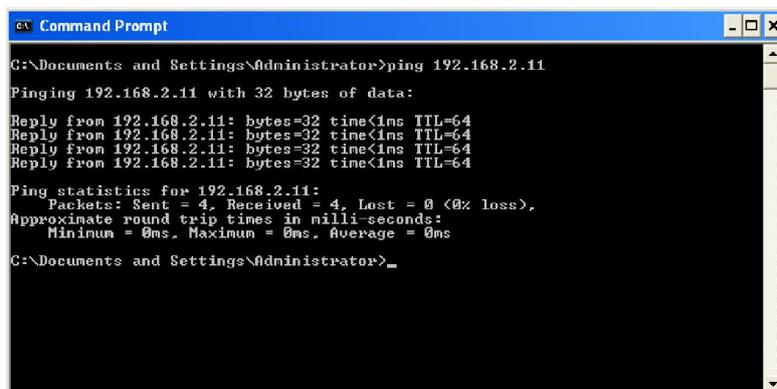
After setting the TCP / IP protocol, you can use the Ping command to verify whether the computer can communicate with ST3208. To perform a ping command, open a command window, the IP address in the command prompt where the Ping ST3208

Windows XP, START-Control, type cmd in the search bar and press Enter

Windows 7, click Start, type cmd in the search bar and press Enter

where the DOS prompt, enter the following command

If the command window return to something like the following:

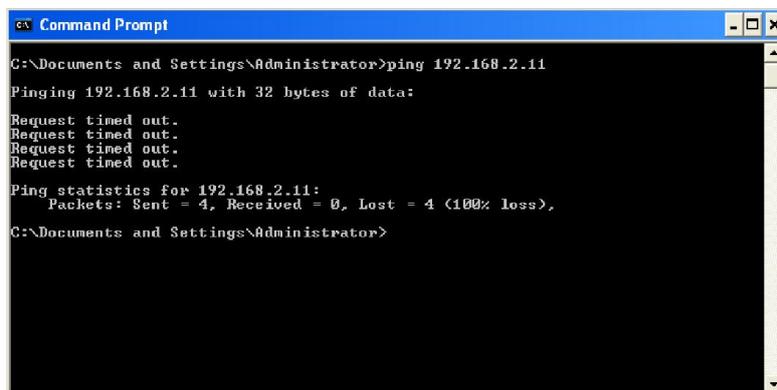


```
Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ping 192.168.2.11
Pinging 192.168.2.11 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.11:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

Figure 3-2-1

Then Connection between ST3208 and computer is successful

If the computer failed to connect on of ST3208, the command window will return the following content.



```
Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ping 192.168.2.11
Pinging 192.168.2.11 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.11:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

Figure 3-2-2

Then make sure that your computer's network settings are correct and the cable is intact.

Caution:

YOU need to use a twisted pair to connect the port of your computer's network card to the switch port before entering the above command

3.3 Login the device

- 1、 Open IE browser, enter <http://192.168.2.11> in the address bar, then return.



Figure 3-3-1

2、 In the pop-up window to enter user name: guest, password: guest, then press the OK button



Figure 3-3-2

NOTES:

If you are successful login into the switch webpage, the page from time to time automatically refresh, allowing you to dynamically view the port status.

3.4 Functional Overview

The ST3208 switch have rich feature ,including the functions of system management, Port Management, Redundancy management, Security management , QoS management, Network Analysis, next chapter will introduce you these functions.



Figure 3-4-1

Chapter4: System

4.1 The Home page

After logging into the switch, the main page appears as the following. It contains three parts:

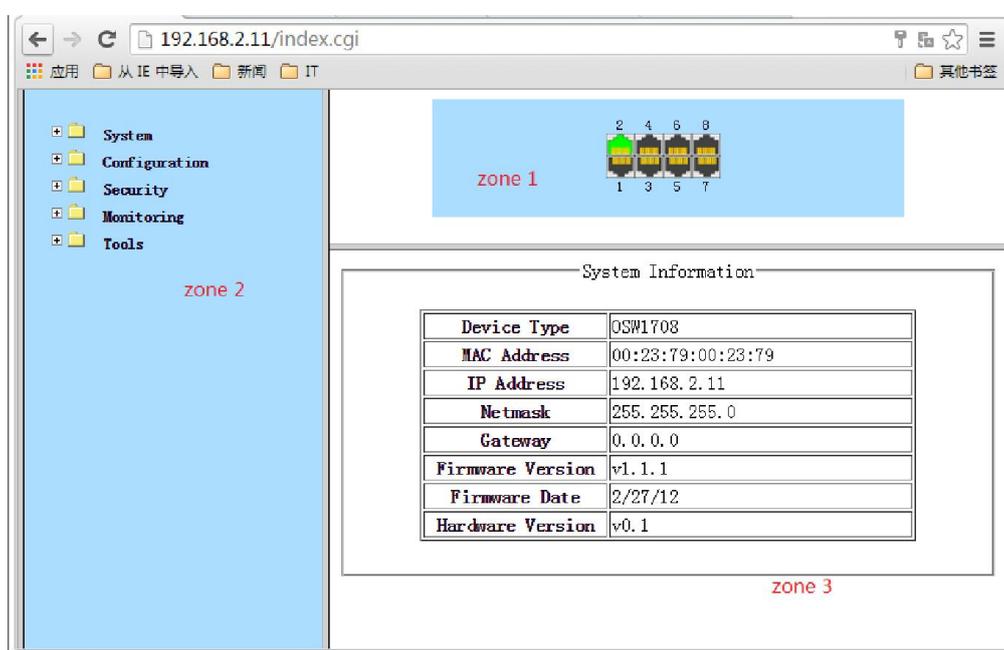


Figure 4-1-1

zone"1": The Port table lies at the top of the page. It provides a visual representation of the ports. The green icon indicates that the port is linked; the gray icon indicates that the port is not linked;

zone"2": On the left side of the page is the menu table. It contains 5 main menus. Each menu has some submenus. Click on a menu, it will open its submenus and the main window.

zone"3": The main part of the page is the main window to display the configuration page.

4.2 System Information

Click on the "System" ,the switch manage page will show as figure below, The system submenu

have basic information, including: Information, IP Address, User Account, Port Setting. The following picture is the detailed description.

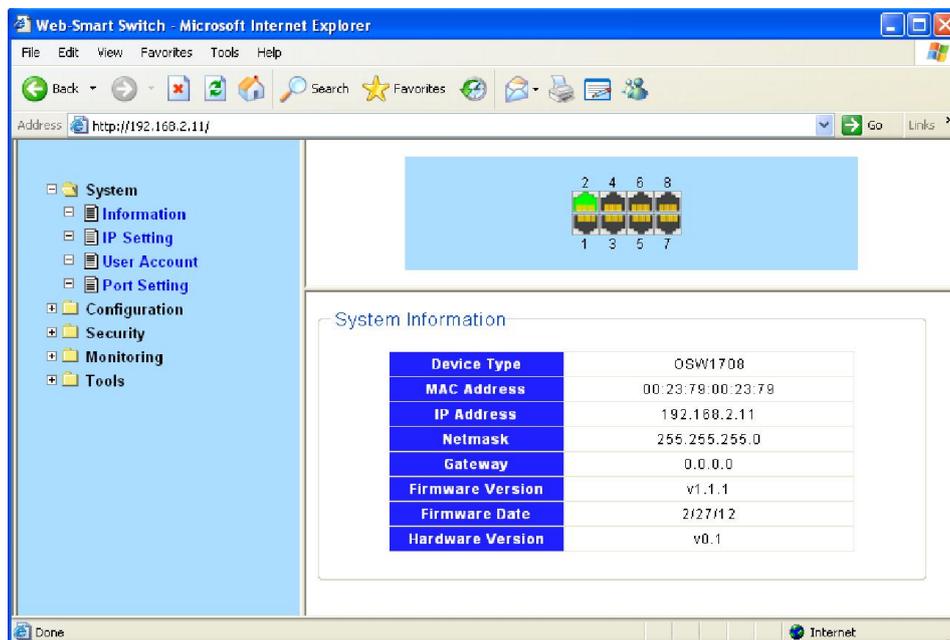


Figure 4-2-1

The System Information shows the system information of the switch, such as Device Type, MAC address, IP Address, Hardware and Software version information.

4.2.1 IP Address

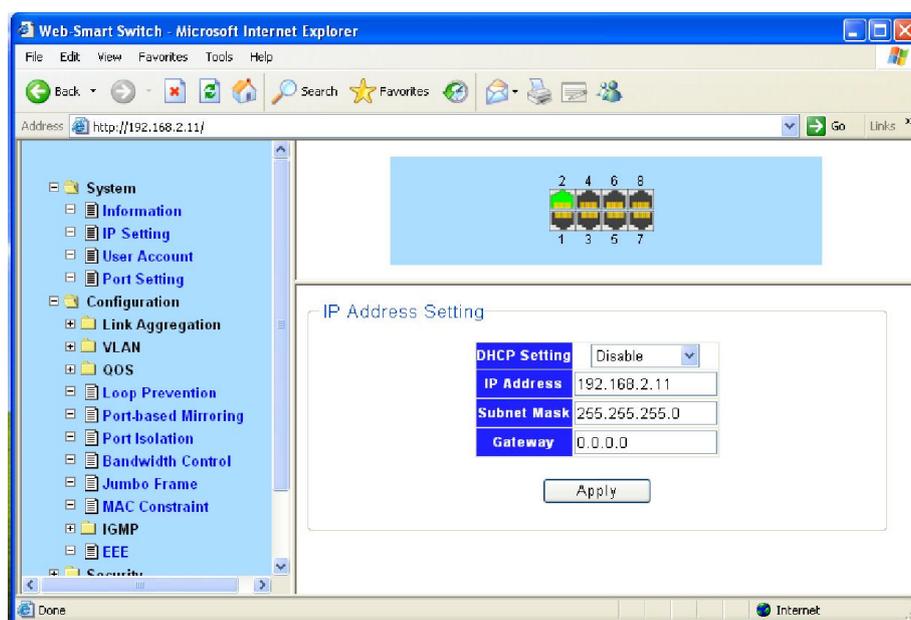


Figure 4-2-2

On this page you can manually set the IP address, subnet mask, gateway and other information; can also use your network, among other DHCP SERVER switch automatically assigns an IP address. The switch default IP address is: 192.168.2.11 default subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway: no. When finished editing, click the "Apply" to complete the IP address settings.

Notes:

- (1)When you select "DHCP Settings" is disabled, the switch will have to manually assign an IP address.
- (2)When DHCP client is enabled, the IP parameters are obtained automatically from the DHCP server.

4.2.2 User Account

This page provides the interface of configuring username and password.

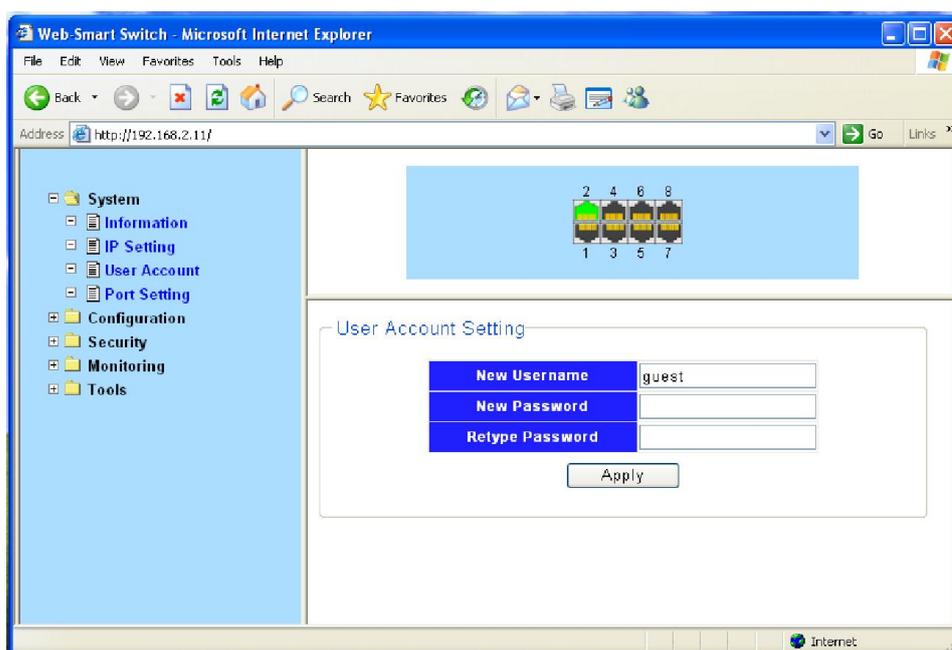


Figure 4-2-3

You are kindly suggested to retype the new password in "Confirm new password" box instead of copying in order to avoid typing mistakes.

Caution:

Only letters, numbers and punctuations can be input into username and password. The other characters are considered illegal. The initial password is guest.

Notes:

After modifying the password with immediate effect, the parameters will not be lost though is powered off.

4.2.3 Port Setting

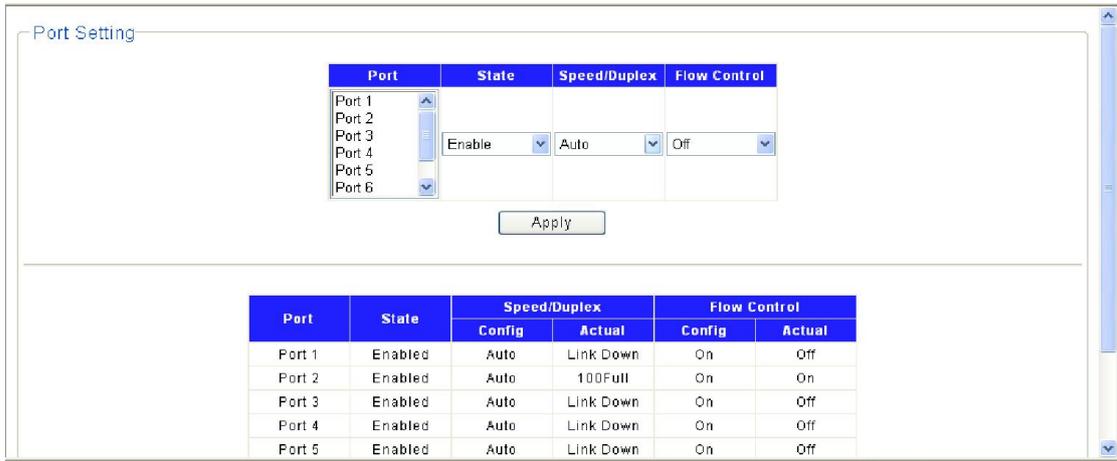


Figure 4-2-4

On this page, you can configure the basic parameter for the ports .When the port is disabled, the packers on the port will be discard. Shut down the port which is vacant for a long time can reduce the power consumption effectively. And you can enable the port when it is in need. The parameters will affect the working mode of the ports, please set the parameters appropriate.

Status: Allows you to Enable/Disable the port .When Enable is set, the port can forward the packets normally.

Speed and Duplex: Select the speed and Duplex mode for the port .The device connected to the switch should be in the same Speed and Duplex mode with the switch .When “Auto” is set, the Speed and Duplex mode will be determined by auto-negotiation. But the SFP port, this Switch does not support auto-negotiation.

Flow Control: Allows you to Enable /Disable the Flow Control feature .When Flow Control is enabled, the switch can synchronize the speed with its peer to avoid the congestion.

4.3 Configuration

4.3.1 Link Aggregation

Link Aggregation is to combine a number of ports together to make a single high-bandwidth data

path, so as to implement the traffic load sharing among the member ports in the group and to enhance the connection reliability.

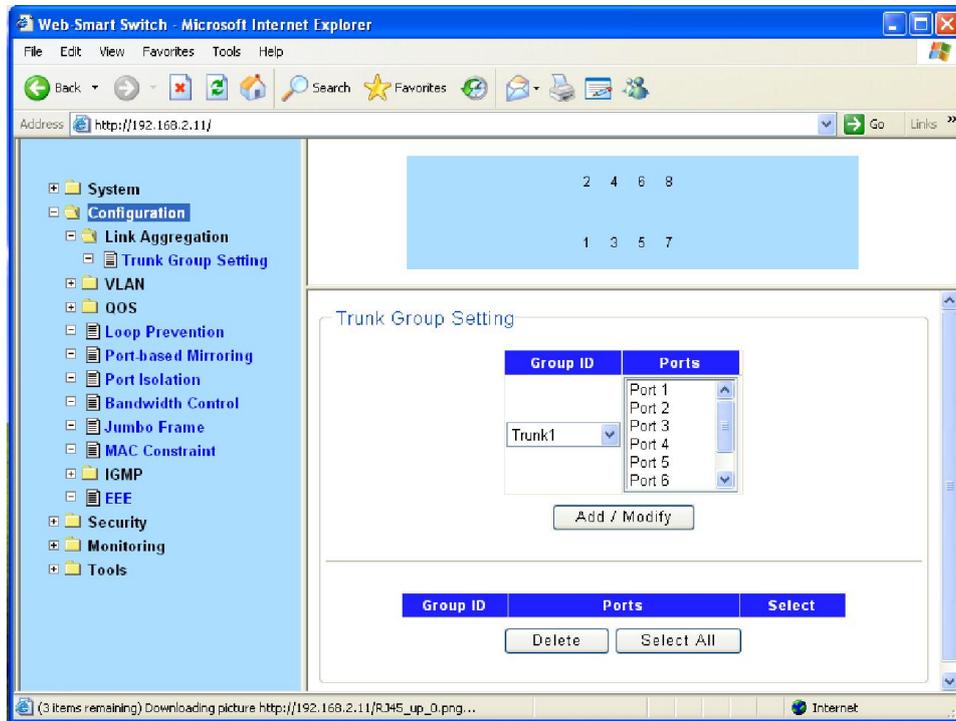


Figure 4-3-1

Select an aggregation group number, then add port in the left form to the right form, that make port join into aggregation group. ST3208 has max 4 groups, and one aggregation group can support max 8 member ports.

4.3.2 VLAN

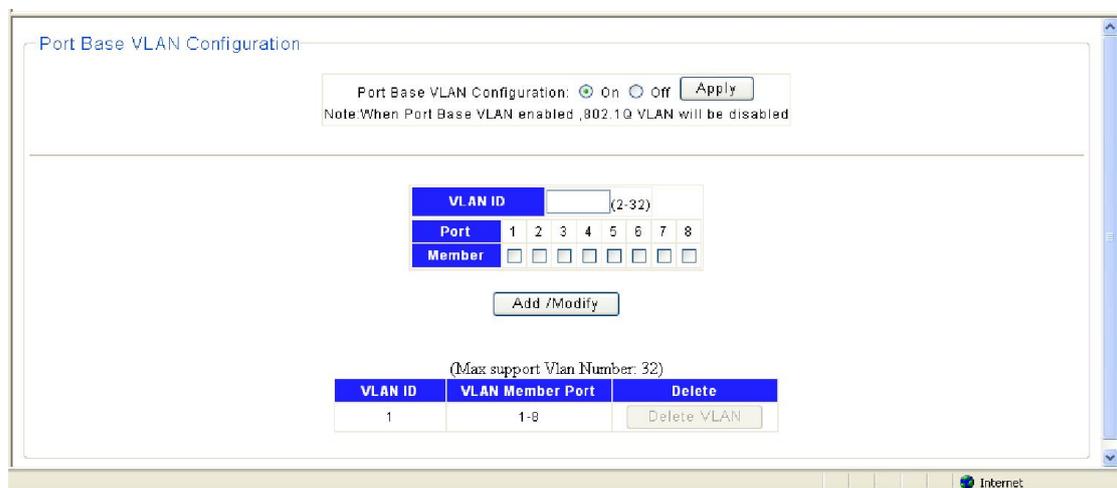


Figure 4-3-2

Introduction to VLAN

The traditional Ethernet is a broadcast network, where all hosts are in the same broadcast domain and connected with each other through hubs or switches. Hubs and switches, which are the basic network connection devices, have limited forwarding functions.

- A hub is a physical layer device without the switching function, so it forwards the received packet to all ports except the inbound port of the packet.
- A switch is a link layer device which can forward a packet according to the MAC address of the packet. A switch builds a table of MAC addresses mapped to associated ports with that address and only sends a known MAC's traffic to one port. When the switch receives a broadcast packet or an unknown unicast packet whose MAC address is not included in the MAC address table of the switch, it will forward the packet to all the ports except the inbound port of the packet. The above scenarios could result in the following network problems.
- Large quantity of broadcast packets or unknown unicast packets may exist in a network, wasting network resources.
- A host in the network receives a lot of packets whose destination is not the host itself, causing potential serious security problems.
- Related to the point above, someone on a network can monitor broadcast packets and unicast packets and learn of other activities on the network. Then they can attempt to access other resources on the network, whether or not they are authorized to do this.

Isolating broadcast domains is the solution for the above problems. The traditional way is to use routers, which forward packets according to the destination IP address and does not forward broadcast packets in the link layer. However, routers are expensive and provide few ports, so they cannot split the network efficiently. Therefore, using routers to isolate broadcast domains has many limitations.

The Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) technology is developed for switches to control broadcasts in LANs.

A VLAN can span multiple physical spaces. This enables hosts in a VLAN to be located in different physical locations. By creating VLANs in a physical LAN, you can divide the LAN into multiple logical LANs, each of which has a broadcast domain of its own. Hosts in the same VLAN communicate in the traditional Ethernet way. However, hosts in different VLANs cannot communicate with each other directly but need the help of network layer devices, such as routers and Layer 3 switches.

Advantages of VLANs

Compared with traditional Ethernet technology, VLAN technology delivers the following benefits:

- Confining broadcast traffic within individual VLANs. This saves bandwidth and improves network performance.

- Improving LAN security. By assigning user groups to different VLANs, you can isolate them at Layer 2. To enable communication between VLANs, routers or Layer 3 switches are required.
- Flexible virtual workgroup creation. As users from the same workgroup can be assigned to the same VLAN regardless of their physical locations, network construction and maintenance is much easier and more flexible.

4.3.2.1 VLAN Configure

Port Base VLAN

On this page you can configure the Port Base VLAN.

Choose the menu **Configuration** → **VLAN** → **Port base VLAN** to load the following page.

Here configure port 1 and 2 into VLAN 2 e.g.

Port Base VLAN Configuration

Port Base VLAN Configuration: On Off

Note: When Port Base VLAN enabled, 802.1Q VLAN will be disabled

VLAN ID	2	(2-32)						
Port	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

(Max support Vlan Number: 32)

VLAN ID	VLAN Member Port	Delete
1	1-8	<input type="button" value="Delete VLAN"/>

Figure 4-3-3

Port Based VLAN is enable by default.

1. Specify the Port- Base VLAN ID that need to configure..
2. Select the desired port which joined into the Port-Base VLAN.
3. Click Add/Modify to create the VLAN.

802.1Q VLAN

1. Choose the menu **Configuration** → **VLAN** → **Port Base VLAN** to load Port Base VLAN page. Then disable Port Base VLAN on this page first, this can enable 802.1Q VLAN.

Port Base VLAN Configuration

Port Base VLAN Configuration: On Off

Note: When Port Base VLAN enabled, 802.1Q VLAN will be disabled

VLAN ID	(2-32)							
Port	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Member	<input type="checkbox"/>							

(Max support Vlan Number: 32)

VLAN ID	VLAN Member Port	Delete
1	1-8	<input type="button" value="Delete VLAN"/>

Figure 4-3-4

- Choose the menu **Configuration** → **VLAN** → **802.1Q PVID** to load the following page.
Configure PVID on this page.

802.1Q VLAN Port Setting

Port	Port VID	Allows frame type
Port 1		
Port 2	2	All
Port 3		
Port 4		
Port 5		
Port 6		

Port	PVID	Allows frame type
Port 1	1	All
Port 2	1	All
Port 3	1	All
Port 4	1	All
Port 5	1	All
Port 6	1	All
Port 7	1	All
Port 8	1	All

Figure 4-3-5

- Select the desired port which to set PVID. Here is port 2 e.g.
- Specify the PVID number of this port. Here is VLAN 2 e.g.
- Select the frame type allowed of this port: ALL, Only with tag or Only no with tag.
- Click Apply to change PVID of port 2.

- Choose the menu **Configuration** → **VLAN** → **802.1Q VLAN** to load the following page.
Configure 802.1Q VLAN member port on this page.

Here configure port 2 as access=2, port 1,3 as trunk =2 e.g.

802.1Q VLAN Configuration

VLAN ID	2	(2-4094)	VLAN Name	Vlan2					
Port	Select All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Untagged	All	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tagged	All	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Not Member	All	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Add / Modify

VLAN ID	VLAN Name	Member Ports	Tagged Ports	Untagged Ports	Delete
1	Default_VLAN	1-8	-	1-8	<input type="checkbox"/>

Delete Select All

1

Figure 4-3-6

- 1). Specify the VLAN ID need to configure. Here is VLAN 2 e.g.
- 2). Specify the VLAN Name of VLAN 2. Here is VLAN2.
- 3). Select the member port of VLAN 2, and frame type supported: Untagged or Tagged. Select port 2 as Untagged. Select port 1,3 as Tagged e.g.
- 4). Click Add/Modify to set VLAN member port.

4.3.3 QoS

QoS (Quality of Service) functions to provide different quality of service for various network applications and requirements and optimize the bandwidth resource distribution so as to provide a network service experience of a better quality.

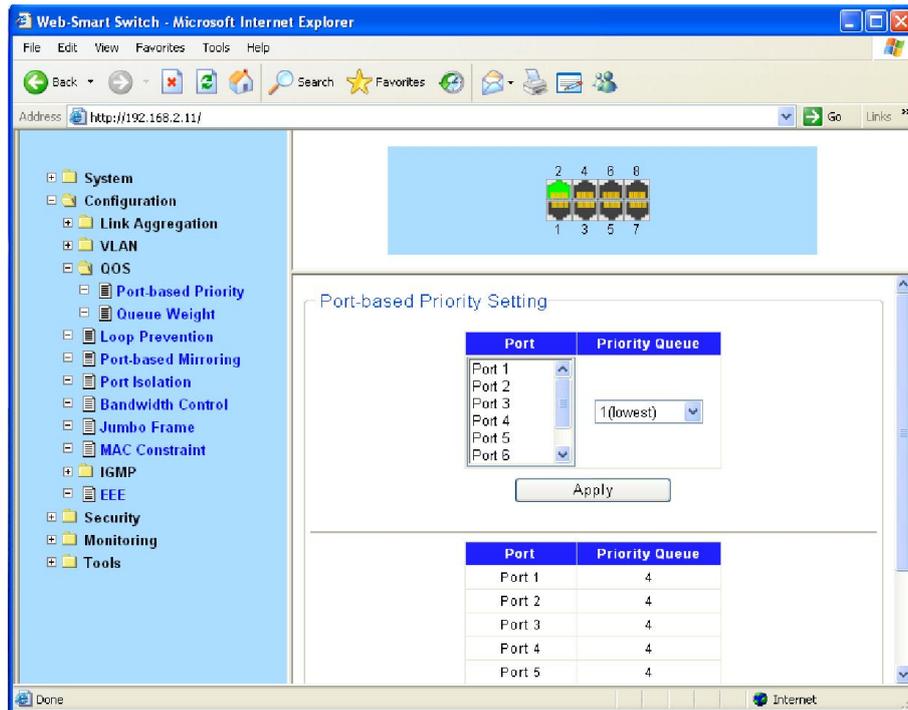


Figure 4-3-7

QoS

This switch classifies the ingress packets, maps the packets to different priority queues and then forwards the packets according to specified scheduling algorithms to implement QoS function.

Traffic classification: Identifies packets conforming to certain characters according to certain rules.

Map: The user can map the ingress packets to different priority queues based on the priority modes. This switch implements priority modes based on port.

Queue scheduling algorithm: When the network is congested, the problem that many packets compete for resources must be solved, usually in the way of queue scheduling. The switch supports four schedule modes: SP.

Priority Mode

This switch implements three priority modes based on port, on 802.1P and on DSCP. By default, the priority mode based on port is enabled and the other two modes are optional.

Port Priority

Port priority is a priority level of the port. After port priority is configured, the data stream will be mapped to the egress queues directly according to the priority level of the port.

Schedule Mode

When the network is congested, the problem that many packets compete for resources must be solved, usually in the way of queue scheduling. The switch implements four scheduling queues.

SP-Mode: Strict-Priority Mode. In this mode, the queue with higher priority will occupy the whole bandwidth. Packets in the queue with lower priority are sent only when the queue with higher priority is empty. The switch has four egress queues labeled. The disadvantage of SP queue is that: if there are packets in the queues with higher priority for a long time in congestion, the packets in the queues with lower priority will be “starved to death” because they are not served.

4.3.3.1 QoS Configure

Port Priority

On this page you can configure the port priority.

Choose the menu **Configuration** → **QoS** → **Port-based Priority** to load the following page.

Port	Priority Queue
Port 1	1 (lowest)
Port 2	
Port 3	
Port 4	
Port 5	
Port 6	

Apply

Port	Priority Queue
Port 1	4
Port 2	4
Port 3	4
Port 4	4
Port 5	4
Port 6	4
Port 7	4

Figure 4-3-8

1. Displays the physical port number of the switch.
2. Select the desired port to configure its priority.
3. Specify the priority for the port.

4.3.4 Loop Prevention

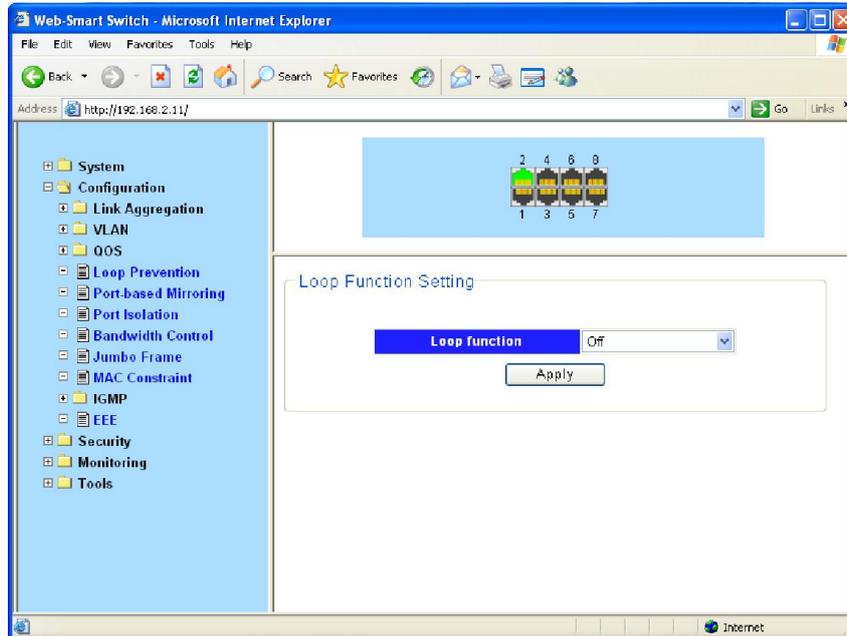


Figure 4-3-9

With loop prevention feature enabled, the switch can prevention loops using loop-prevention packets. When a loop is detected, the switch will display an alert or further block the corresponding port according to the port configuration.

Choose the menu **Configuration** → **Loop Prevention** → **Loop Prevention** to load the following page.

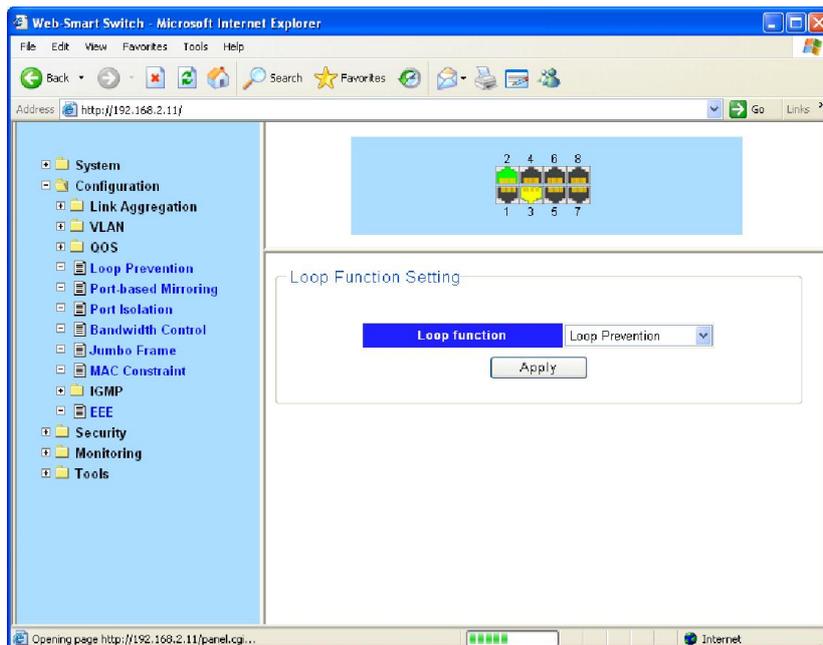


Figure 4-3-10

4.3.5 Port-based Mirroring

Port mirroring allows you to duplicate the packets passing specified ports to the destination mirroring port. As destination mirroring ports usually have data monitoring devices connected to them, you can analyze the packets duplicated to the destination mirroring port on these devices so as to monitor and troubleshoot the network.

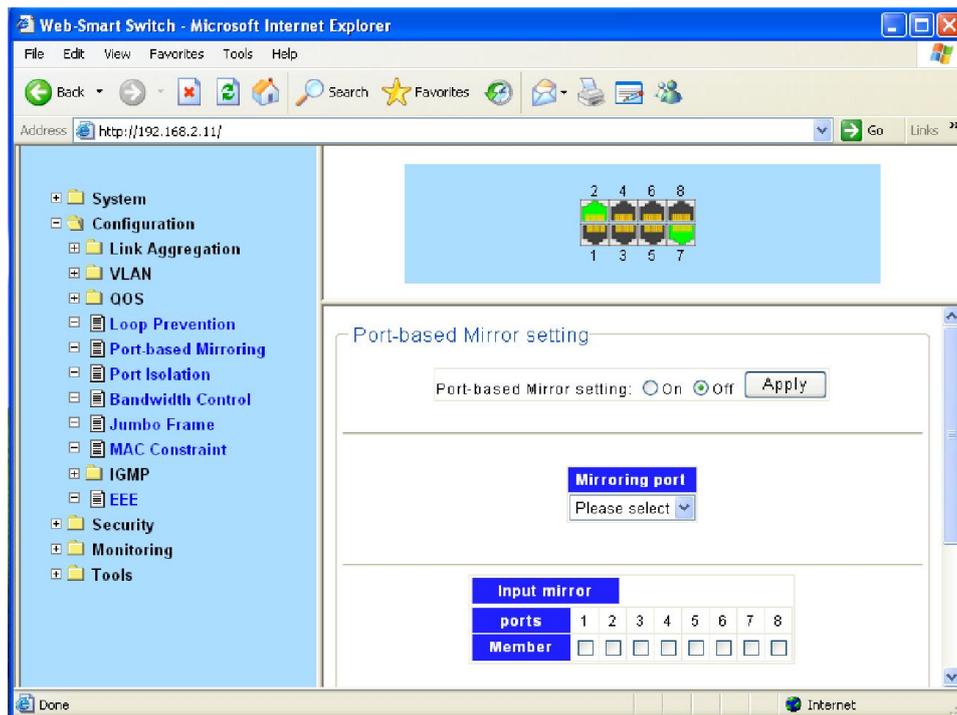


Figure 4-3-11

Choose the menu **Configuration**→ **Port-based Mirroring** to load the following page.

Select the Source Port from where you want to copy frames and the Target Port, which receives the copies from the source port.

1. Change the Port-base Mirroring Status menu to On.
2. Click Apply to let the changes take effect.
3. Select the Source Direction, Ingress, Egress.

4.3.6 Port Isolation

To implement isolation, you can add different ports to different VLANs. However, this will waste the limited VLAN resource. With port isolation, the ports can be isolated within the same VLAN. Thus, you need only to add the ports to the isolation group to implement isolation. This provides

you with more secure and flexible networking schemes.

Choose the menu **Configuration**→ **Port Isolation** to load the following page.

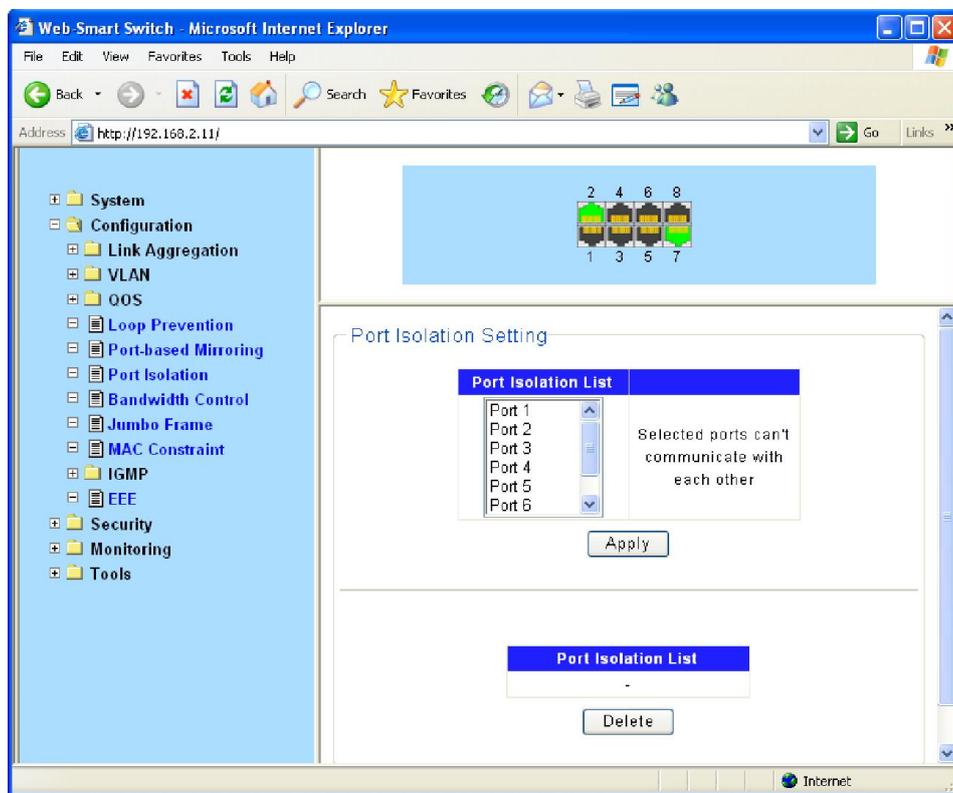


Figure 4-3-12

On the current device:

- Currently, only one isolation group is supported on a device, which is created automatically by the system as isolation group. The user cannot remove the isolation group or create other isolation groups.
- The number of the ports an isolation group can contain is not limited.

4.3.7 Bandwidth Control

Rate limit functions to control the ingress/egress traffic rate on each port via configuring the available bandwidth of each port. In this way, the network bandwidth can be reasonably distributed and utilized.

Choose the menu **Configuration**→ **Bandwidth Control** to load the following page.

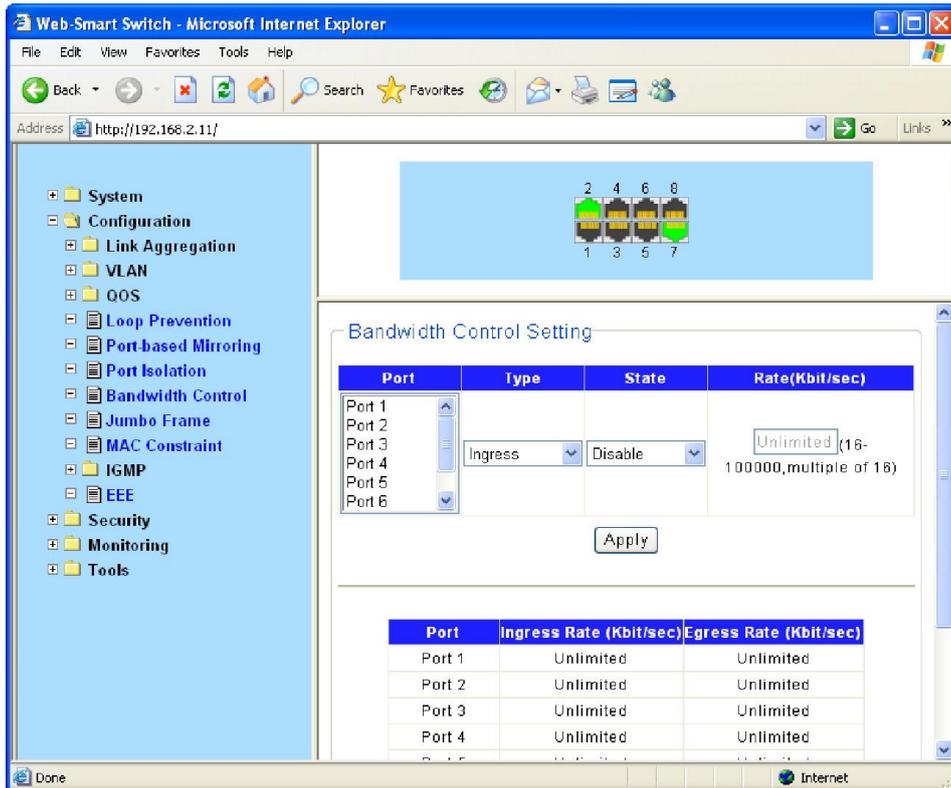


Figure 4-3-13

If you select port to set ingress/egress rate, the system will automatically select integral multiple of 16Kbps that closest to the rate you entered as the real ingress/egress rate.

Ingress: Configure the bandwidth for receiving packets on the port. You can select a port to set Ingress rate, the system will automatically select integral multiple of 16Kbps that closest to the rate you entered as the real Ingress rate.

Egress: Configure the bandwidth for sending packets on the port. You can select a port to set Egress rate, the system will automatically select integral multiple of 16Kbps that closest to the rate you entered as the real Egress rate.

4.3.8 Jumbo Frame

Due to tremendous amount of traffic occurring in Ethernet, it is likely that some frames might have a frame size greater than the standard Ethernet frame size. By allowing such frames (called jumbo frames) to pass through Ethernet ports, you can forward frames with a size greater than the standard Ethernet frame size and yet still within the specified parameter range.

Choose the menu **Configuration**→ **Jumbo Frame** to load the following page.

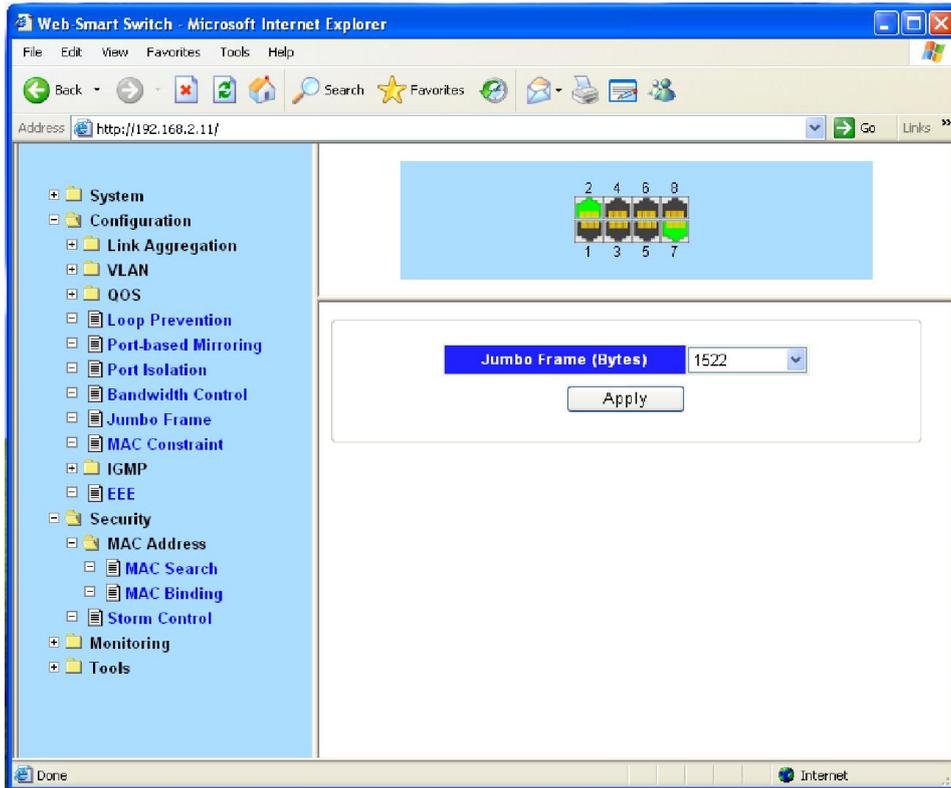


Figure 4-3-14

You can set the length of jumbo frames that can pass through all the Ethernet ports.

By default, the device allows jumbo frames with the length of 1522/1536/1552/2048 bytes to pass through all Ethernet ports.

4.3.9 MAC Constraint

MAC address learning capability, you can setting of maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on the port Forwarding of frames with unknown destination MAC addresses after the upper limit of the MAC address table is reached.

Choose the menu **Configuration**→**MAC Constraint** to load the following page.

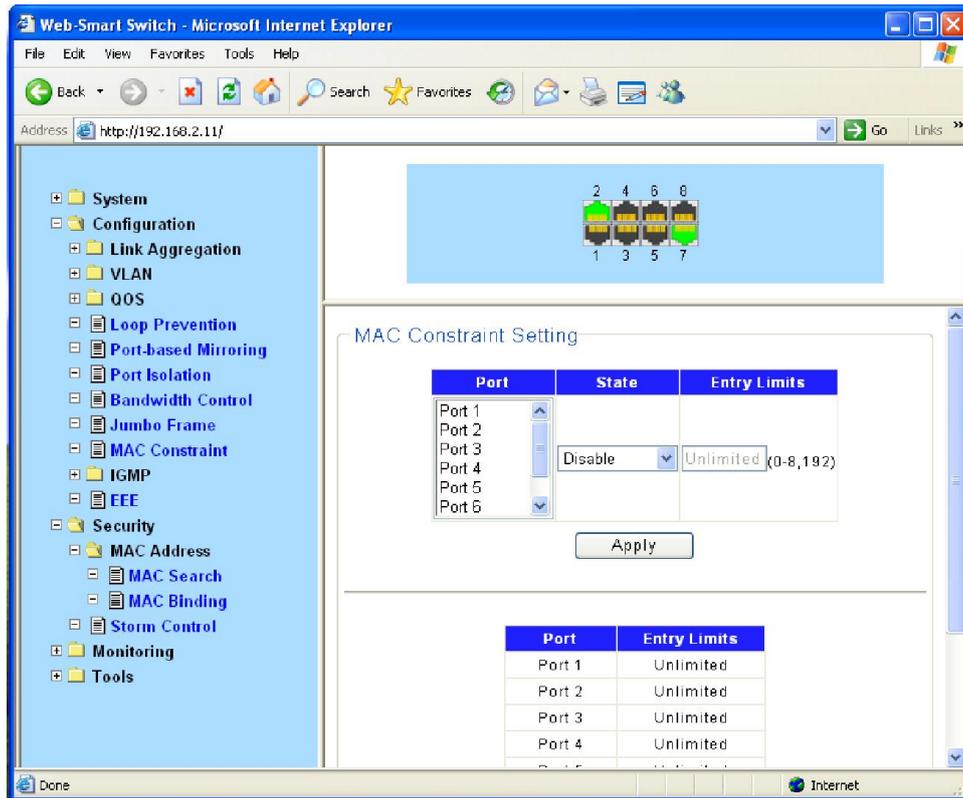


Figure 4-3-15

4.3.10 IGMP Snooping

Internet Group Management Protocol Snooping (IGMP Snooping) is a multicast constraining mechanism that runs on Layer 2 devices to manage and control multicast groups.

The switch, running IGMP Snooping, listens to the IGMP messages transmitted between the host and the router, and tracks the IGMP messages and the registered port. When receiving IGMP report message, the switch adds the port to the multicast address table; when the switch listens to IGMP leave message from the host, the router sends the Group-Specific Query message of the port to check if other hosts need this multicast, if yes, the router will receive IGMP report message; if no, the router will receive no response from the hosts and the switch will remove the port from the multicast address table. The router regularly sends IGMP query messages. After receiving the IGMP query messages, the switch will remove the port from the multicast address table if the switch receives no IGMP report message from the host within a period of time.

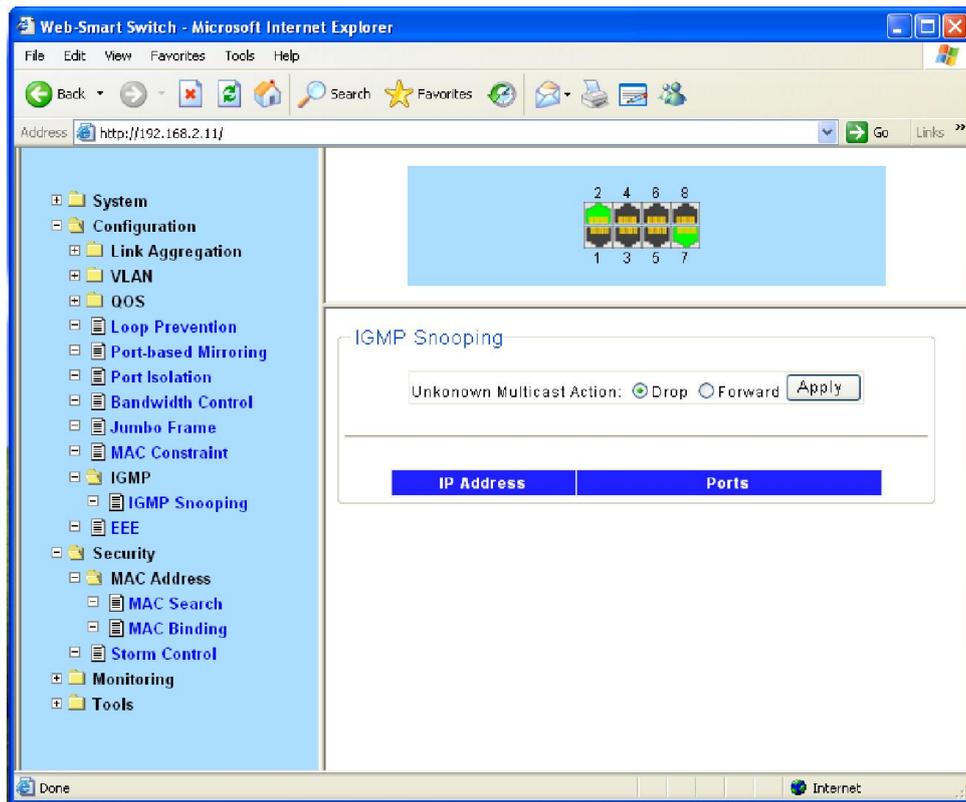


Figure 4-3-16

Unknown multicast data refers to multicast data for which no entries exist in the IGMP Snooping forwarding table. When the switch receives such multicast traffic:

- With the function of dropping unknown multicast data, the switch drops all the unknown multicast data received.
- With the function of forwarding unknown multicast data, the switch floods unknown multicast data in the VLAN which the unknown multicast data belongs to.

4.3.11 EEE

The switch supports IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) for 100Base-TX in full duplex operation, and supports 10Base-Te for 10Base-T in full/half duplex. The Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) operational mode combines the IEEE 802.3 Media Access Control (MAC) Sub-layer with a family of Physical Layers defined to Support operation in Low Power Idle (LPI) Mode. When Low Power Idle Mode is enabled, systems on both sides of the link can disable portions of the functionality and save power during periods of low link utilization.

The switch EEE operational mode supports IEEE 802.3 MAC operation at 100Mbps. For 100Mbps operation, the 100Base-TX PHY is supported. In addition, the switch supports a 10Mbps PHY with reduced transmit amplitude requirements in EEE operational mode. This new PHY is fully interoperable with legacy 10Base-T PHYs over 100m of Class-D (Category 5) or better cabling.

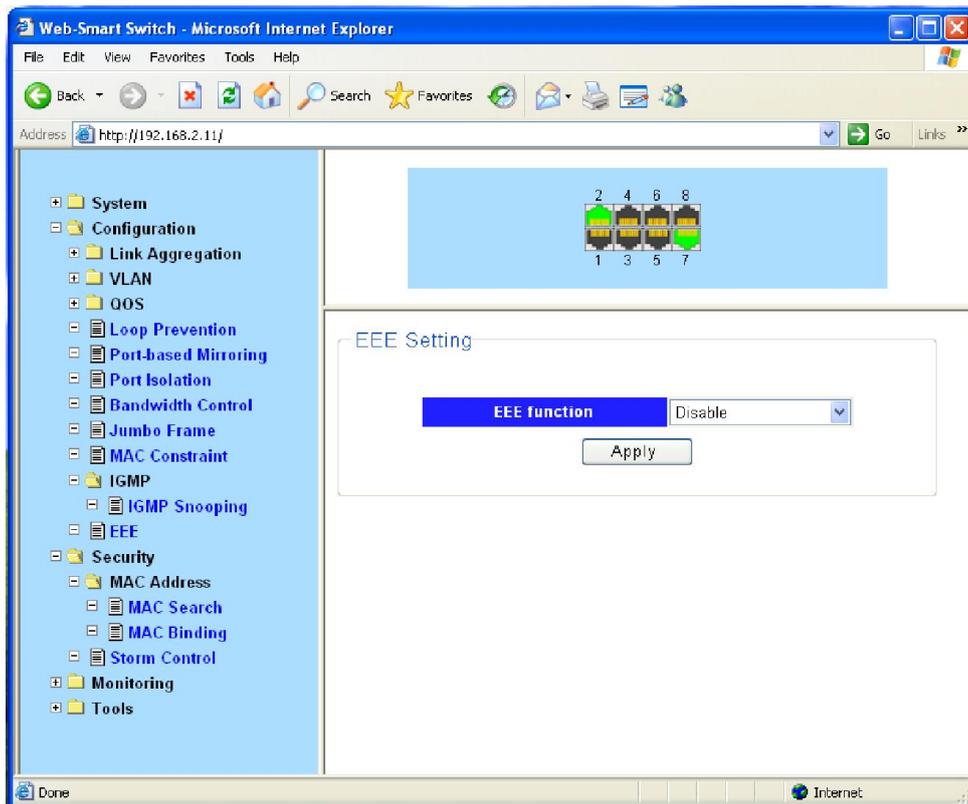


Figure 4-3-17

4.4 Security

4.4.1 MAC Address

A switch maintains a MAC address table for frame forwarding. Each entry in this table contains the MAC address of a connected device, to which port this device is connected and to which VLAN the port belongs.

4.4.1.1 MAC Search

A MAC address table consists of two types of entries: static and dynamic. Static entries are manually configured and never age out. Dynamic entries can be manually configured or dynamically learned and may age out.

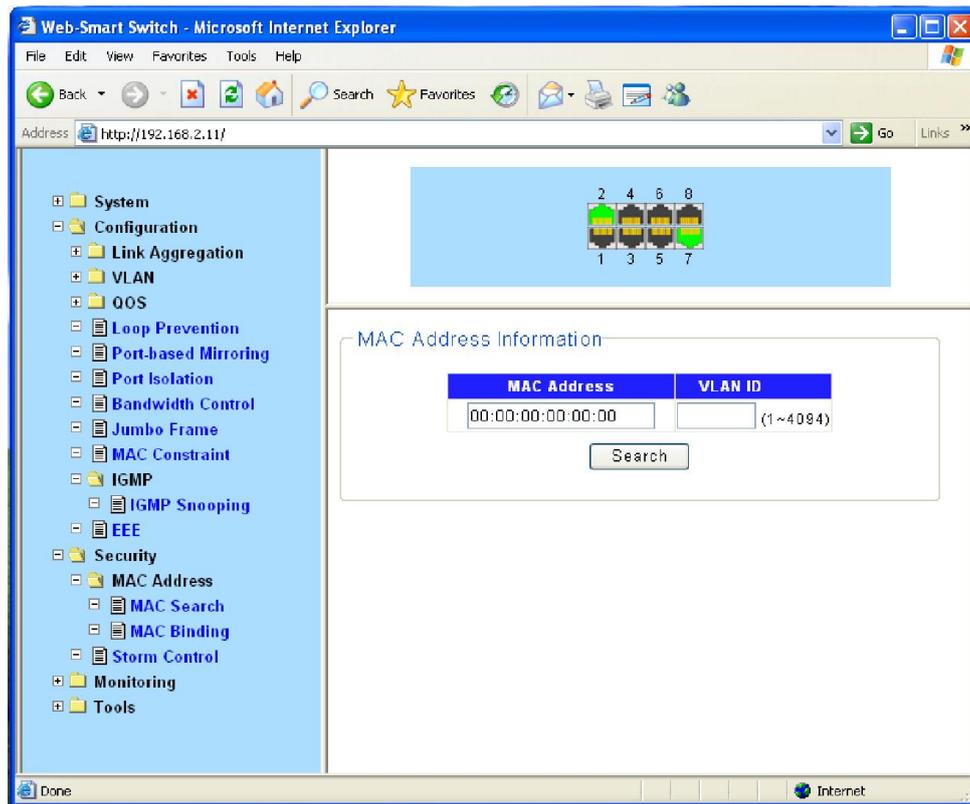


Figure 4-3-18

- Find** Allows the user to move to a sector of the database corresponding to a user defined port, VLAN, or MAC address.
- VID** The VLAN ID of the VLAN the port is a member of.
- MAC Address** The MAC address entered into the address table.
- Port** The port that the MAC address above corresponds to.

4.4.1.2 MAC Binding

The static address table maintains the static address entries which can be added or removed manually. In the stable networks, the static MAC address entries can facilitate the switch to reduce broadcast packets and remarkably enhance the efficiency of packets forwarding without learning the address. The static MAC address learned by the port in the binding mode will be displayed in the Static Address Table.

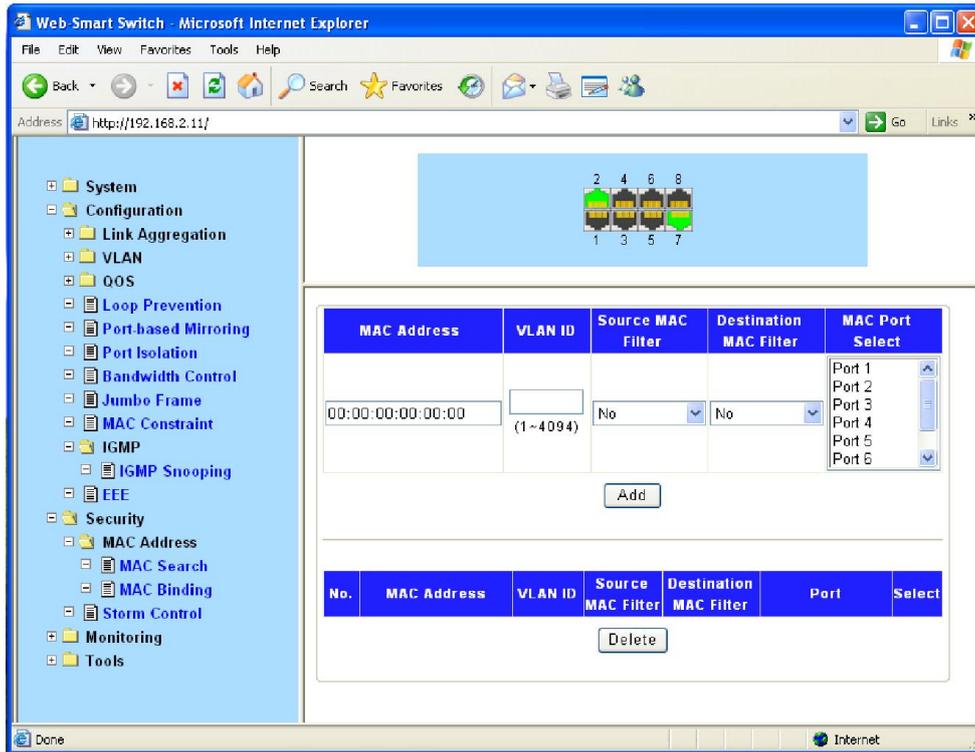


Figure 4-3-19

4.4.2 Storm Control Setting

Storm Control function allows the switch to filter Broadcast, Multicast and Unknown Unicast frame in the network. If the transmission rate of the three kind packets exceeds the set bandwidth, the packets will be automatically discarded to avoid network broadcast storm.

Choose the menu **Security**→**Storm Control** to load the following page.

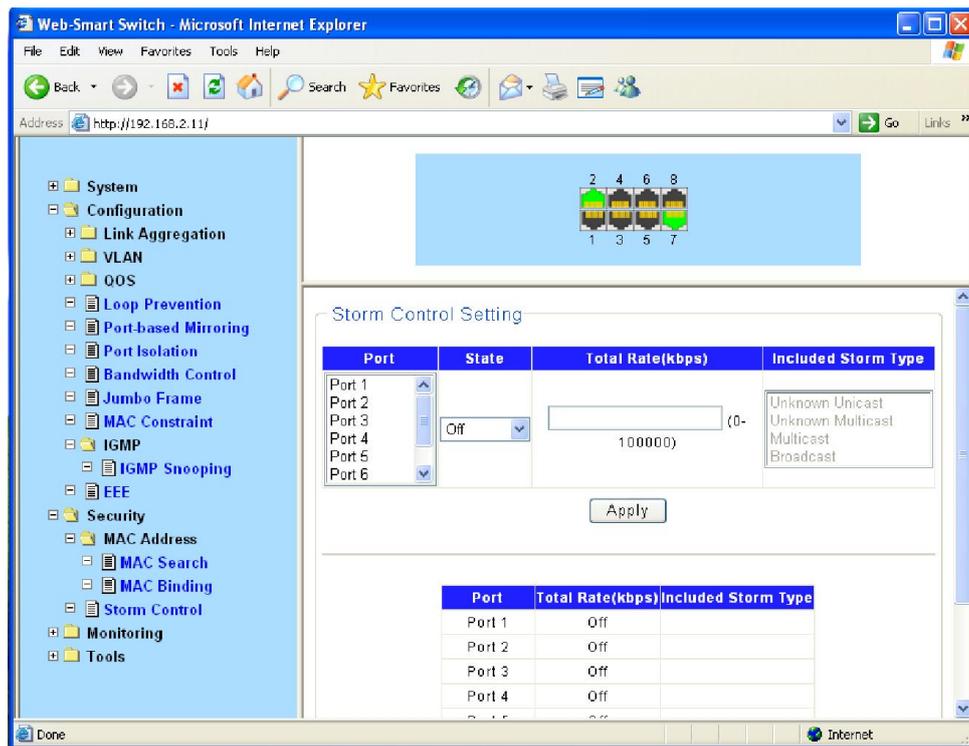


Figure 4-3-20

Storm control is used to stop broadcast, multicast or ARP request storms that may result when a loop is created. The Destination Look Up Failure control is a method of shutting down a loop when a storm is formed because a MAC address cannot be located in the Switch's forwarding database and it must send a packet to all ports or all ports on a VLAN.

To configure Traffic Control, select the port, you want to configure. Broadcast Storm, Multicast Storm and Unknown Unicast may be Enabled or Disabled. The Threshold value is the upper threshold at which the specified traffic control is switched on. This is the number of Broadcast, Multicast or Unknown Unicast packets, in Kbps, received by the switch that will trigger the storm traffic control measures. The Threshold value can be set from 0 to 100000Kbps.

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 Port Statistics

The Traffic Monitor function, monitoring the traffic of each port, is implemented on the Traffic Summary and Traffic Statistics pages.

Traffic Summary screen displays the traffic information of each port, which facilitates you to monitor the traffic and analyze the network abnormality.

Choose the menu **Monitoring** → **Port Statistics** to load the following page.

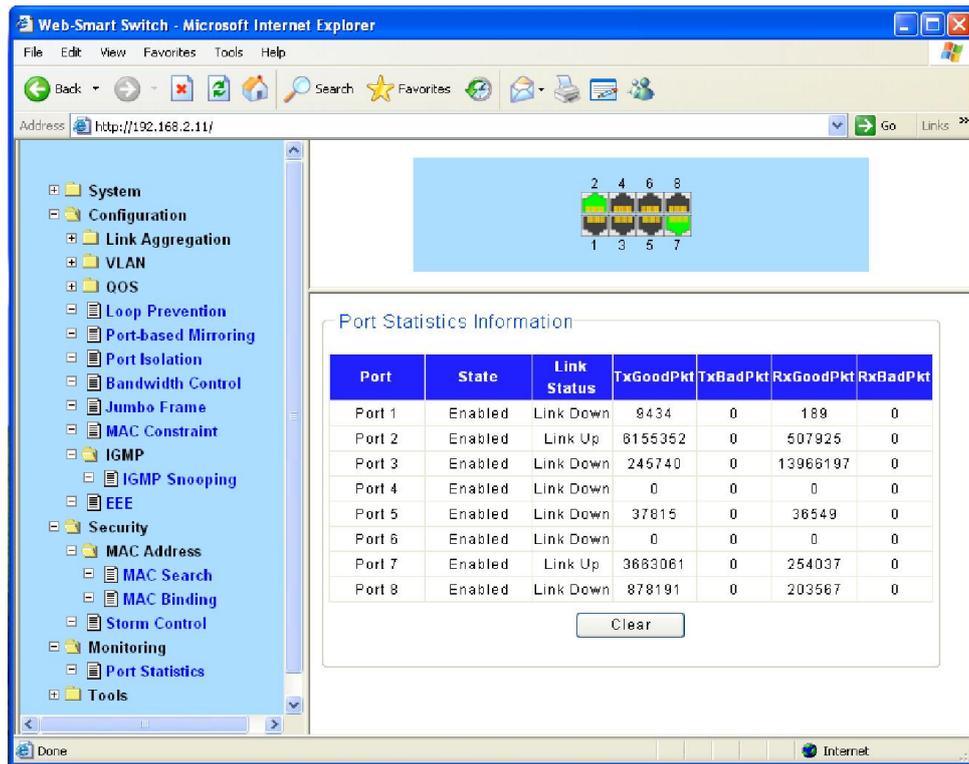


Figure 4-3-21

4.6 Tools

4.6.1 Backup Configuration

On this page you can download the current configuration and save it as a file to your computer for your future configuration restore.

On this page you can upload a backup configuration file to restore your switch to this previous configuration.

Choose the menu **Tools**→ **Backup Configuration** to load the following page.

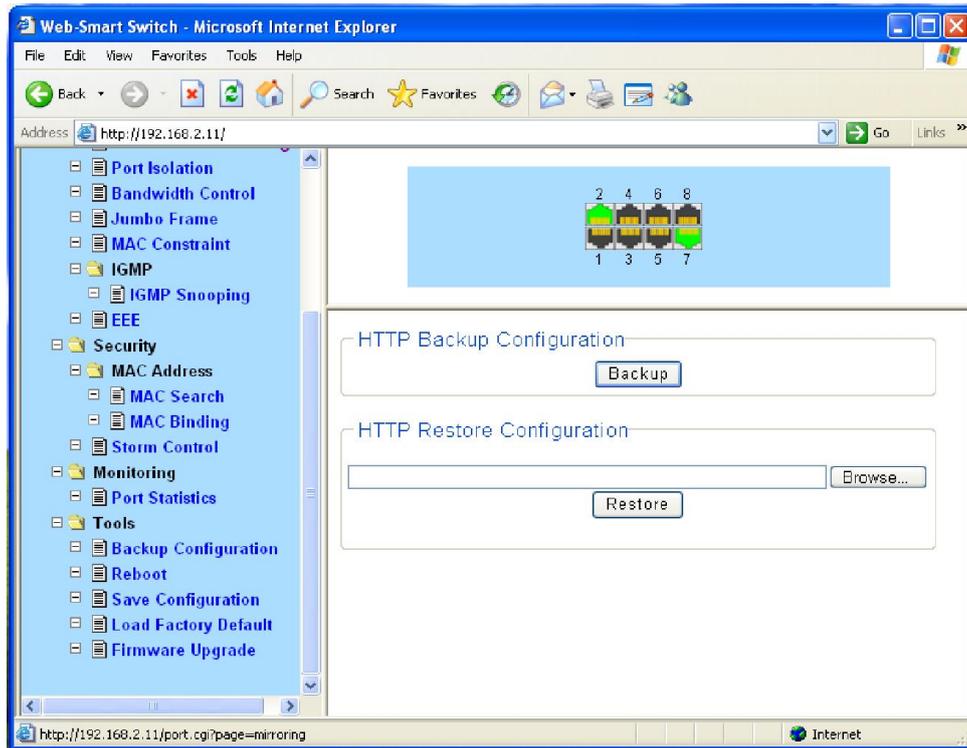


Figure 4-3-22

Click the Backup button to save the current configuration as a file to your computer. You are suggested to take this measure before upgrading.

Click the Restore button to restore the backup configuration file. It will take effect after the switch automatically reboots.

4.6.2 Reboot

On this page you can reboot the switch and return to the login page. Please save the current configuration before rebooting to avoid losing the configuration unsaved

Choose the menu **Tools**→ **Reboot** to load the following page.

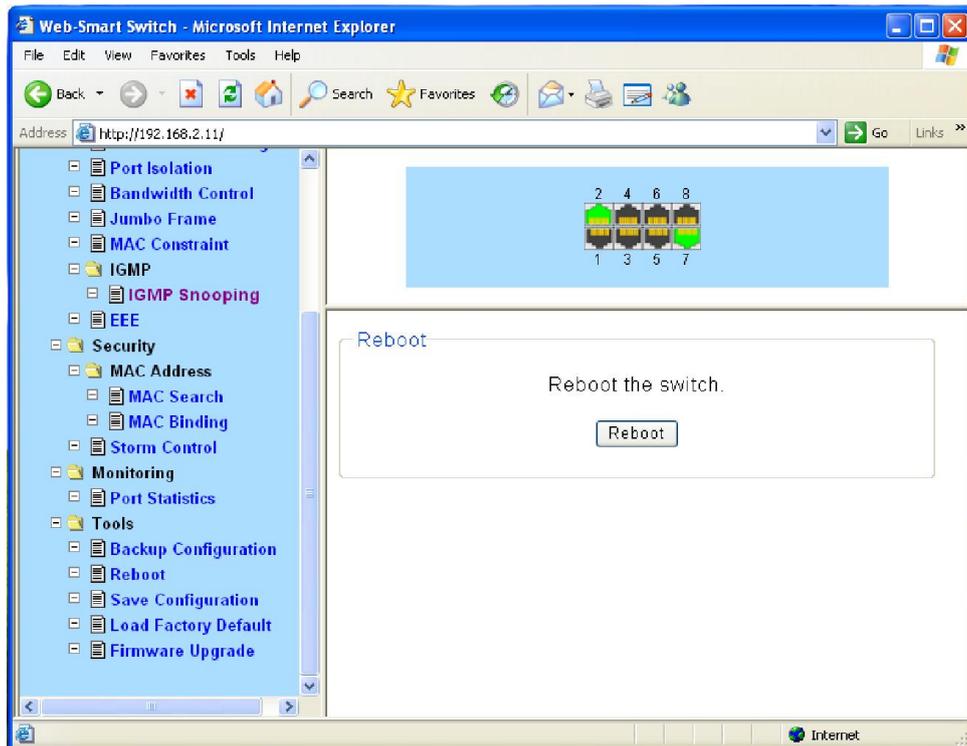


Figure 4-3-23

4.6.3 Save Configuration

When the switch is saved configuration, the settings will be immediately applied to the switching software in RAM, and will immediately take effect.

Choose the menu **Tools**→ **Save Configuration** to load the following page.

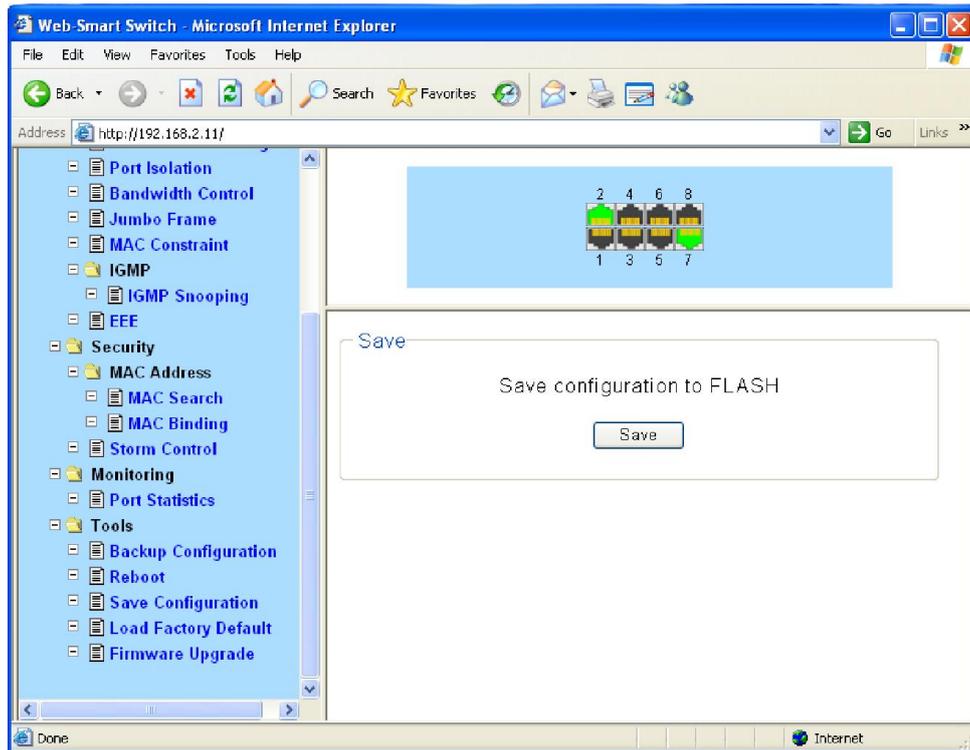


Figure 4-3-24

Click the save button, which can make parameters to be saved, your configuration will still work after restart.

4.6.4 Load Factory Default

On this page you can reset the switch to the default. All the settings will be cleared after the switch is reset.

Choose the menu **Tools**→ **Load Factory Default** to load the following page.

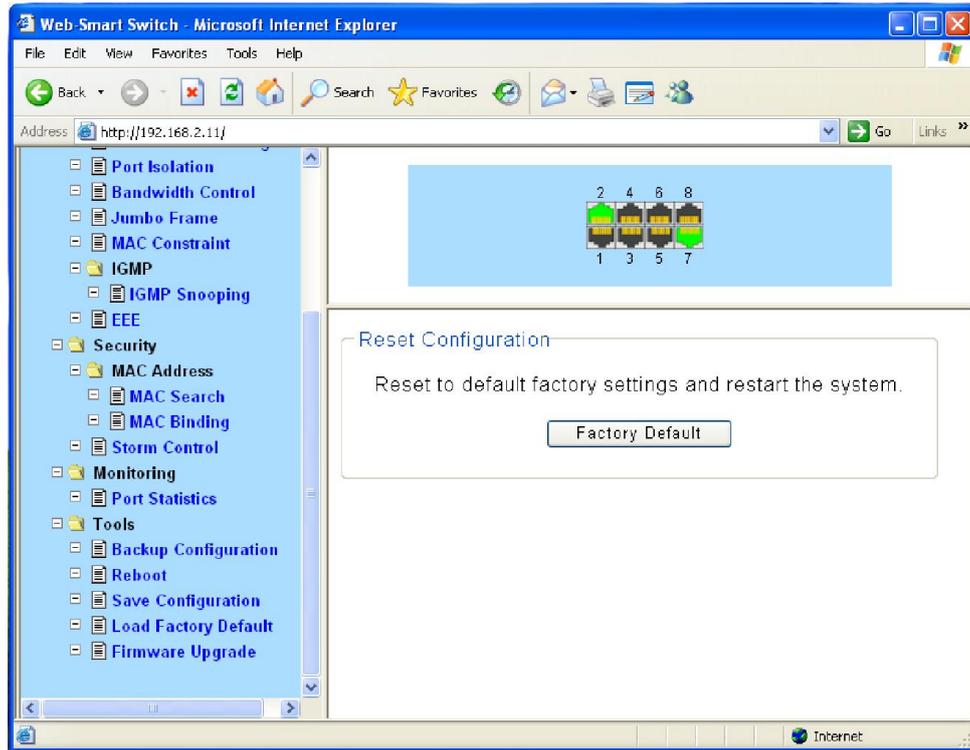


Figure 4-3-25

After the system is reset, the switch will be reset to the default and all the settings will be cleared.

4.6.5 Load Factory Default

The switch system can be upgraded via the Web management page. To upgrade the system is to get more functions and better performance. Go to [http://http://www.netis-systems.com/](http://www.netis-systems.com/) to download the updated firmware.

Choose the menu **Tools**→ **Firmware Upgrade** to load the following page.

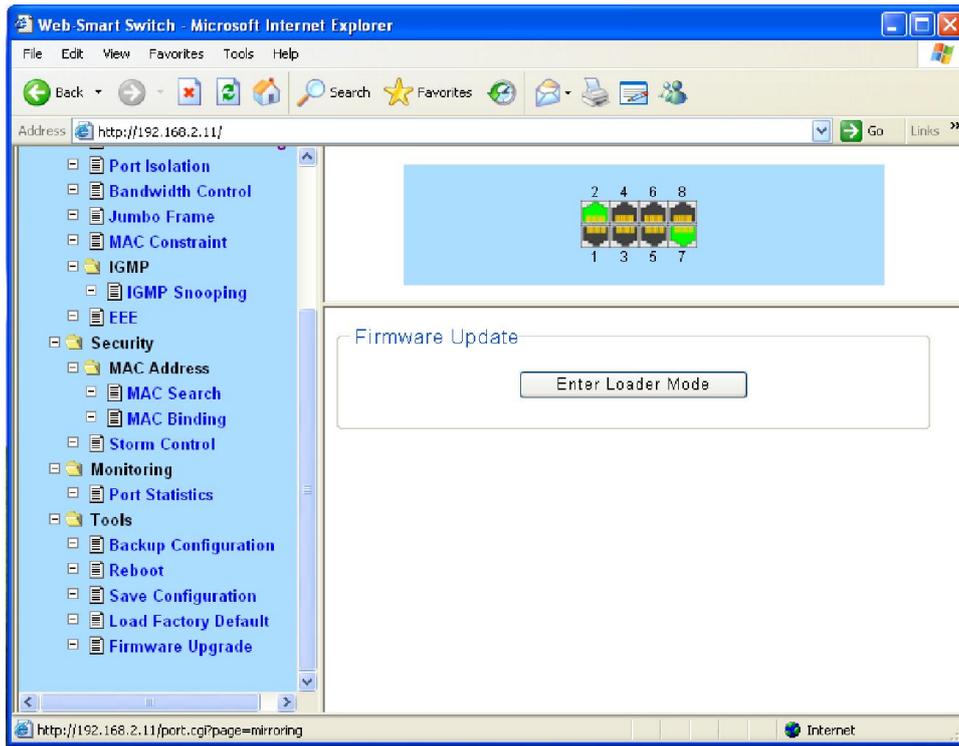


Figure 4-3-26

Don't interrupt the upgrade, to avoid damage, please don't turn off the device while upgrading.