Ruijie RG-NBS5500-12XS Switch

Implementation Cookbook

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Preface

Intended Audience

This document is intended for:

- Network engineers
- Technical support and servicing engineers
- Network administrators

Technical Support

- Ruijie Networks website: https://www.ruijienetworks.com/
- Online support center: https://ruijienetworks.com/support
- Case portal: https://caseportal.ruijienetworks.com
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- Live chat: https://www.ruijienetworks.com/rita
- Documentation feedback: doc@ruijie.com.cn

Conventions

1. GUI Symbols

Interface symbol	Description	Example
Boldface	1. Button names 2. Window names, tab name, field name and menu items 3. Link	1. Click **OK**. 2. Select **Config Wizard**. 3. Click the **Download File** link.
>	Multi-level menus items	Select **System > Time**.

2. Signs

The signs used in this document are described as follows:

Warning

An alert that calls attention to important rules and information that if not understood or followed can result in data loss or equipment damage.

Caution

An alert that calls attention to essential information that if not understood or followed can result in function failure or performance degradation.

Note

An alert that contains additional or supplementary information that if not understood or followed will not lead to serious consequences.

Specification

An alert that contains a description of product or version support.

3. Note

The manual offers configuration information (including model, description, port type, software interface) for indicative purpose only. In case of any discrepancy or inconsistency between the manual and the actual version, the actual version prevails.

Ruijie RG-NBS5500-12XS Switch Implementation Cookbook

This cookbook consists of multiple independent volumes, introducing the installation, deployment, and web-based configuration of the RG-NBS5500-12XS Switch, including:

01- Installation Guide

02- OS 2.272 Configuration Guide

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The RG-NBS5500-12XS switch is a high-speed all-optical multi-port core switch launched by Ruijie Networks. It is easy to use, and can be managed by Ruijie Cloud. Its powerful Layer 3 performance and cost-effective 10G optical ports fully meet the service requirements of high-bandwidth data exchange. This switch supports virtual cloud stacking (VCS) and backup. In video surveillance and small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) office scenarios, it provides reliable hot standby guarantee for key services. The front panel of the RG-NBS5500-12XS provides a management port, which can be connected to a PC using a common Ethernet cable for configuration, making after-sales operation and maintenance more convenient. This switch also supports hybrid cables, providing more stable high bandwidth guarantee for long-distance transmission.

Model	Number of 10 Gbps Optical Ports	MGMT Port	Console Port	Number of Fan Modules	Number of Power Supply Modules
RG-NBS5500-12XS	12	1	N/A	2	1 x fixed power supply module

Note

The SFP+ port is backward compatible with a 1G SFP transceiver.

1.2 Package Contents

Table 1-1 Package Contents

No.	Item	Quantity	Remarks
1	RG-NBS5500-12XS switch	1	
2	Rack-mount Brackets	2	
3	M3 x 6 mm Philips countersunk screws	8	
4	User Manual	1	
5	Rubber feet	4	
6	Warranty Card	1	
7	Power cord	1	
8	Yellow/green ground wire	1	
9	Power cord retention clip	1	

Note

The package contents above are intended to provide a general overview, and are subject to the terms of the order contract. Check your goods carefully against the order contract. If you have any questions, please contact the distributor.

1.3 Product Appearance

The RG-NBS5500-12XS switch provides 12 x SFP+ ports, one 10/100BASE-T RJ45 MGMT port, and one reset button on the front panel. The rear panel provides an AC power connector. The following figures show the product appearance.



1.3.1 Front Panel

Figure 1-1 Front Panel

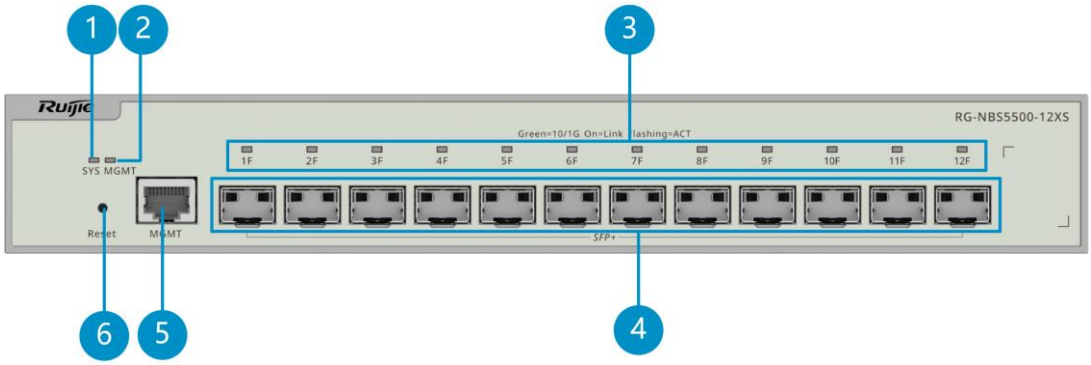


Table 1-2 Components on the Front Panel

No.	Component	Description
1	System status LED	● Off: The switch is not powered on. ● Fast blinking green: The switch is starting up or upgrading. ● Slow blinking green: The switch has started, and is working properly, but is not connected to Ruijie Cloud. ● Solid green: The switch is operating normally, and is connected to Ruijie Cloud. ● Blinking red: The switch is not operating normally, and a loop has

		occurred.
2	MGMT port LED	● Off: No link is established on the port. ● Solid green: The port is connected, but no data is being transmitted. ● Blinking green: The port is connected, and data is being transmitted.
3	Optical port status LED	● Off: No link is established on the port. ● Solid green: The port is working properly at 1/10 Gbps, but no data is being transmitted. ● Blinking green: The port is working properly at 1/10 Gbps, and data is being transmitted.
4	SFP+ port	Can be connected to an SFP+ transceiver or SFP transceiver, and supports hot swapping.
5	MGMT port	1 x 10/100BASE-T Ethernet port with a standard RJ45 connector, which can be used to connect to the PC for configuration and management.
6	Reset button	● Press and hold the button for less than 2 seconds: The system restarts. ● Press and hold the button for more than 5 seconds, and then release when the system LED starts flashing: The web password is restored to the default value, and the system restores to factory defaults and restarts after the configuration file is saved. ● Press and hold the button for 2 to 5 seconds: No action is triggered.

1.3.2 Rear Panel

Figure 1-2 Rear Panel

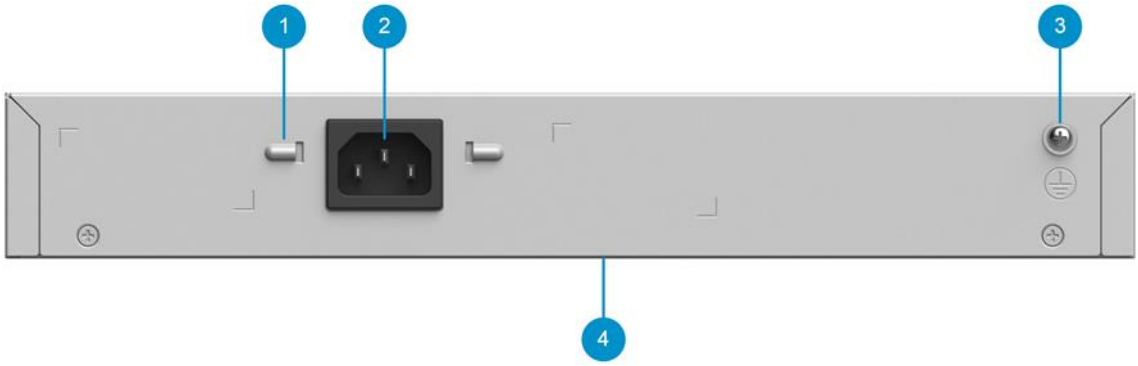


Table 1-3 Components on the Rear Panel

No.	Component	Description
1	Power cord retention clip holes	Holds the power cord retainer clip.
2	Power Connector	Connects to an external AC power supply.
3	Grounding stud	Secures the grounding lug to connect the chassis to an earth ground.
4	Label	Located at the bottom of the switch.

1.4 Technical Specifications

Table 1-4 Technical Specifications

Model	RG-NBS5500-12XS
Ports	12 x SFP+ ports, 1 x MGMT port
Supported Optical Transceiver Types and Cable Types	See Appendix B for supported optical transceiver types. Copper cables are not supported. **Caution** The supported optical transceiver types may update without prior notification. Contact Ruijie Networks for details.
Power Supply	AC input: ● Rated voltage range: 100 V AC to 240 V AC ● Max. voltage range: 90 V AC to 264 V AC ● Frequency: 50 Hz to 60 Hz ● Rated current: 2 A ● Power cord: 10 A power cord
Ground Leakage Current	≤3.5 mA
Reset Button	● Press and hold the button for less than 2 seconds: The system restarts. ● Press and hold the button for more than 5 seconds, and then release when the system LED starts flashing: The web password is restored to the default value, and the system restores to factory defaults and restarts after the configuration file is saved. ● Press and hold the button for 2 to 5 seconds: No action is triggered.
Power Consumption	44 W
Operating Temperature	0ºC to 50ºC (32ºF to 122ºF)
Storage Temperature	–40ºC to +70ºC (–40ºF to +158ºF)
Operating Humidity	10% to 90% RH (non-condensing)
Storage Humidity	5% to 95% RH (non-condensing)
Cooling	Fan cooling
Temperature Alarm	Not supported
Certification	CE, FCC, IC, cTUVus
Dimensions (W X D X H)	300 mm x 232 mm x 44 mm (1 RU) (11.81 in. x 9.13 in. x 1.73 in.)

Net Weight	2.26 kg (4.98 lbs.)

Caution

- This product belongs to Class A.
- This equipment is not suitable for use in locations where children are likely to be present.
- The switch has a built-in lithium battery to keep the real-time clock running when external power source is unavailable. To replace the lithium battery, please contact Ruijie Networks Customer Service Technical Support to have it replaced with a lithium battery of the same specifications.
- Replacement of a battery with an incorrect type may cause fire and explosion, or compromise the safety features of the device. Replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type.
- A battery subjected to extremely high temperature and/or low air pressure may result in an explosion or the leakage of flammable liquid or gas.
- Disposal of a battery into a fire or by crushing or puncturing it can result in an explosion.

Warning

Operation of this equipment in a residential environment could cause radio interference.

2 Preparing for Installation

2.1 Safety Precautions

Note

To avoid bodily injury and device damage, carefully read the safety precautions before you install the device.

The following safety precautions may not cover all possible dangers.

2.1.1 General Safety Precautions

- Install the device in a standard 19-inch rack, and ensure that the rack and power distribution system are properly grounded.
- Do not place the device in a wet area, and keep it away from any liquid. Keep the chassis clean and dust-free.
- Keep the device away from heat sources.
- Do not place the device in walking areas.
- During installation and maintenance, do not wear loose clothes, jewelry, or any other objects that may be hooked by the chassis.
- Do not place tools and accessories in walking areas.

2.1.2 Handling Safety

- Avoid handling the device frequently after the device is installed.
- Turn off all power supplies and disconnect all power cords and cables before moving or handling the device.

2.1.3 Electrical Safety

Warning

- Any non-standard or improper electrical operation can lead to accidents such as fires or electric shocks, causing severe, or even fatal damage to the human body and the device.
- Direct or indirect touch through a wet object on high-voltage and mains supply can bring a fatal danger.

- Observe local regulations and specifications when performing electrical operations. Only qualified personnel should handle these tasks.
- Carefully check the work area for potential hazards, including ungrounded power system, insufficient grounding, and damp or wet ground.
- Locate the emergency power supply switch in the room before installation. In the case of an accident, cut off the power supply immediately.
- Carefully inspect the device and the environment before powering on or off the device.
- Select the right leakage protector (also called “leakage current switch” or “leakage current breaker”) for the power supply system. This device automatically disconnects the power supply in the event of leakage and

the risk of electric shock. A leakage protector should meet the following requirements:

- The rated leakage action current of each leakage protector is greater than twice of the theoretical maximum leakage current of all the power supplies in the system. For example, if a system is equipped with 16 identical power supplies, and the leakage current of each power supply is equal to or less than 3.5 mA, then the leakage current of the system totals 56 mA. A leakage protector with a rated leakage action current of 30 mA supports no more than four power supplies (that is, action current of the leakage protector/2/Maximum leakage current of each power supply = 30/2/3.5 ≈ 4.28). In this case, 16 power supplies in the system require at least four leakage protectors with a rated action current of 30 mA, with each leakage protector supporting four power supplies. Although the number of power supplies in a system differs in models, the rated leakage action current of each leakage protector divided by two must be greater than the sum of the maximum leakage current of all the power supplies.
- The rated leakage non-action current of a leakage protector should be 50% of the leakage action current. If the non-action current value is too small, the high sensitivity level can cause the circuit to break, leading to power cutoff and service interruption, even if the leakage current value is normal. For example, if a leakage protector has a rated leakage action current of 30 mA, the rated leakage non-action current should be 15 mA. The leakage protector will not activate unless the leakage current exceeds 15 mA.

Caution

- To ensure personal safety, each leakage protector in the system must have a rated leakage action current equal to or below 30 mA, which is the recognized safety threshold for human body current. If the total leakage current of the system exceeds twice the 30 mA limit, the system must be equipped with two or more leakage protectors to maintain safety.
- The leakage current values vary with products. For the leakage current value of each product model, see the technical specifications in 1.4 Technical Specifications.

2.1.4 ESD Safety

- Properly ground both the device and the floor.
- Keep the indoor installation environment clean and dust-free.
- Maintain appropriate humidity conditions.
- Before installing any pluggable modules, wear an ESD wrist strap and make sure that it is well grounded.
- Avoid touching the printed circuit board with clothing or any other objects. ESD wrist straps only offer protection against static electricity on the body and not on clothing.

2.1.5 Laser Safety

The device supports various types of optical transceivers available on the market, and these optical transceivers are Class I laser products.

Pay attention to the following:

- When an optical transceiver is working, ensure that its port is connected to an optical cable or covered by a dust cap to keep out dust and prevent it from burning your eyes.
- Do not look directly into any optical port.

Figure 2-1 Laser Product Warning



Warning

Do not approach or look directly into any optical port under any circumstances. This may cause permanent damage to your eyes.

2.2 Installation Environment Requirements

Install the device indoors to ensure its normal operation and prolonged service life. The installation site must meet the following requirements.

2.2.1 Bearing Requirements

Assess the combined weight of the device and its accessories, including the cabinet, chassis, and power supply modules, and verify that the installation site's ground meets the necessary specifications.

2.2.2 Ventilation Requirements

Reserve sufficient space in front of the air vents to ensure normal heat dissipation. After cables are connected, bundle the cables or place them in the cable management bracket to avoid blocking air inlets.

2.2.3 Space Requirements

Maintain an indoor pathway of at least 0.8 m (31.50 in.) wide to ensure sufficient room for chassis handling and module swapping

Do not install the device directly against a wall. Instead, maintain a minimum clearance of 0.4 m (15.75 in.) around the device for heat dissipation and device maintenance.

2.2.4 Temperature and Humidity Requirements

To ensure normal operation and prolonged service life of the device, it is essential to maintain suitable temperature and humidity conditions in the equipment room. Prolonged exposure to excessively high or low temperature and humidity can potentially cause damage to the device.

- If the relative humidity is too high, insulating materials may exhibit poor insulation, increasing the risk of electrical leakage. Furthermore, high humidity can cause mechanical changes in materials and corrosion of metallic components.
- If the relative humidity is too low, insulating gaskets may shrink, increasing the risk of static electricity generation. This static electricity can pose a danger to the circuits inside the device.
- In a dry environment, static electricity is prone to occur and damage the internal circuits of the device.
- High temperature environments can be detrimental to the device, leading to reduced performance and a shorter service life. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures can expedite the device's aging process.

Note

The operating temperature and humidity of the device are measured 1.5 m (59.06 in.) above the floor and 0.4 m (15.75 in.) before the rack when there is no protective plate in front or at the back of the rack.

2.2.5 Cleanliness Requirements

Dust poses a major threat to the operational safety of the device. The buildup of dust on the device can result in static electricity, causing poor contact between the metallic joints. Dust buildup is more likely to occur in environments with low relative humidity, which not only impacts the service life of the device but also increases the likelihood of communication failure. The following table shows the specifications for dust concentration and particle size in the equipment room.

Table 2-1 Requirements for Dust

Particle Size	Unit	Concentration
≥ 0.5 μm	Particles/m^3	≤ 3.5×10^6
≥ 5 μm	Particles/m^3	≤ 3.5×10^4

Apart from dust, the salt, acid, and sulfide in the air of the equipment room must meet strict requirements. These harmful substances will accelerate metal corrosion and component aging. Therefore, the equipment room should be properly protected against the intrusion of harmful gases, such as sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen dioxide, and chlorine gas. The following table lists limit values for harmful gases.

Table 2-2 Requirements for Gases

Gas	Average (mg/m^3)	Maximum (mg/m^3)
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	0.3	1.0
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)	0.1	0.5
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	0.5	1.0
Chlorine gas (Cl_2)	0.1	0.3

Note

Average refers to the average value of harmful gases measured in one week. **Maximum** refers to the upper limit of harmful gases measured in one week for up to 30 minutes every day.

2.2.6 Grounding Requirements

A proper grounding system is crucial for ensuring stable and reliable operation of the device, as well as preventing lightning strikes and interference. Carefully check the grounding conditions at the installation site according to the grounding specifications, and complete grounding properly based on the actual situation.

- **Secure Grounding**

Ensure that the rack and power distribution device are securely grounded if the device uses the AC power supply. Failure to do so may result in an increased risk of electric shock, particularly when the insulation resistance between the power supply inside the device and the chassis decreases.

Caution

- The building should provide a protective ground connection to ensure that the device is connected to a protective ground.
- Verify that the AC socket is reliably connected to the protective grounding system of the building. If not, a protective grounding wire should be used to connect the protective grounding lug of the AC socket to the protective grounding system of the building.
- The cross-sectional area of the protective grounding wire should be at least 0.75 mm^2 (18 AWG).

- **Lightning Grounding**

The lightning protection system of facilities is standalone, and is composed of a lightning rod, a down conductor, and a connector connected to the grounding system. The grounding system is usually used for power reference grounding and safety grounding of the rack. Lightning grounding is required only for facilities, and is not required for the device.

- **EMC Grounding**

Grounding for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) includes shielded grounding, filter grounding, noise and interference suppression, and level reference. The grounding resistance should be less than 1 ohm. The grounding terminals on the rack should be grounded before device running.

2.2.7 Anti-interference Requirements

- Take interference prevention measures for the power supply system.
- Keep the device far away from the grounding facility or lightning and grounding facility of the power device as much as possible.
- Keep the device away from high-frequency current devices such as high-power radio transmitting stations and radar launchers.
- Take electromagnetic shielding measures when necessary.

2.2.8 Surge Protection Requirements

- Although the device provides a certain level of protection against lightning strikes, it remains vulnerable to exceptionally strong strikes. The following lightning protection measures should be taken: Ensure that the grounding cable of the rack is in good contact with the ground.
- Ensure that the neutral point of the AC power socket is in good contact with the ground.
- Install a power lightning arrester in front of the power input end to enhance surge protection for the power supply.

2.2.9 Installation Site Requirements

Regardless of whether the device is installed in a rack or on a workbench, the following conditions must be met:

- Maintain a proper clearance around the air inlets and outlets for heat dissipation.
- The device is equipped with fans to draw in cold air from sides and dissipate heat through the rear of the

chassis. Maintain a minimum clearance of 150 mm (5.91 in.) around the air outlets for heat dissipation. You are advised to install the device in a standard 19-inch rack, or place it on a clean workbench. In hot areas, air-conditioning is recommended.

- The installation site has a good cooling and ventilation system.
- The installation site is sturdy enough to support the weight of the device and its accessories.
- The installation site is properly grounded.

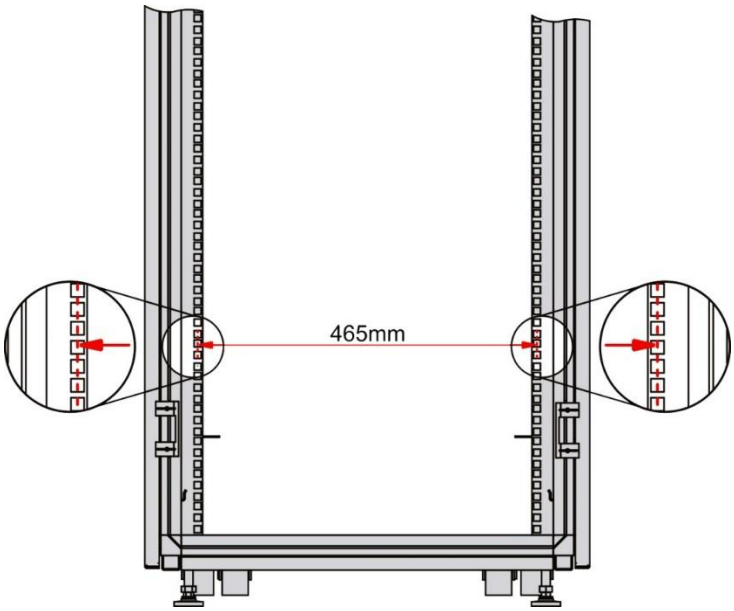
2.3 Rack Requirements

If you plan to install the device on a rack, ensure that the rack meets the following conditions.

(1) Use a four-post 19-inch rack.

(2) The left and right square-hole rack posts are 465 mm (18.31 in.) apart.

Figure 2-2 19-Inch Rack



(3) The square-hole rack post is at least 180 mm (7.09 in.) from the front door, and the front door is at most 25 mm (0.98 in.) thick. This ensures an available clearance of at least 155 mm (6.10 in.). The rack depth (distance between front and rear doors) is at least 1000 mm (39.37 in.).

(4) The guide rails can bear the weight of the device and its accessories.

(5) The rack has a reliable grounding lug for the chassis to connect to an earth ground.

(6) The rack has a good ventilation system. The open area of front and rear doors is greater than 50%.

2.4 Tools

Table 2-3 Tools

Common Tools	Phillips screwdriver, power cords, Ethernet cables, cage nuts, diagonal pliers, and cable ties
Special Tools	ESD gloves, wire strippers, crimpers, RJ45 connector crimping pliers, and wire cutters
Meters	Multimeter
Relevant Devices	PC, display, and keyboard

Note

The device is delivered without a toolkit. You need to prepare the preceding tools by yourself.

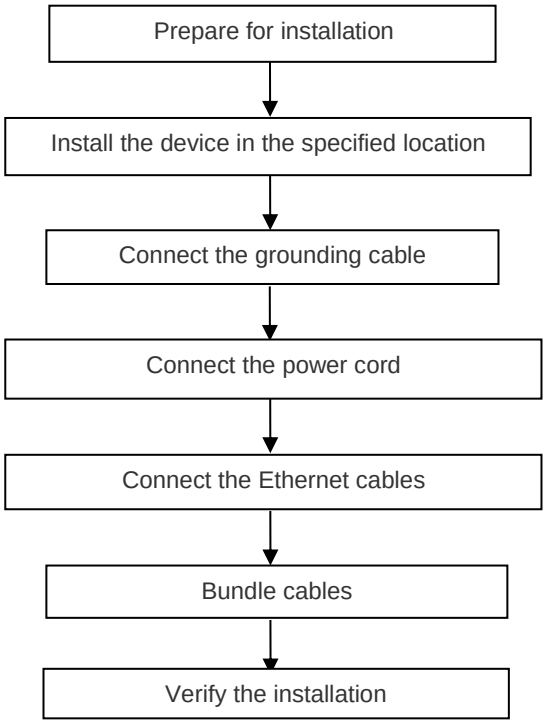
3 Installing the Switch

Caution

Before installing the device, ensure that all the requirements described in Chapter 2 are met.

3.1 Installation Procedure

Figure 3-1 Installation Flowchart



3.2 Before You Begin

- The installation site provides sufficient space for heat dissipation.
- The installation site meets the temperature and humidity requirements of the device.
- The power supply is available at the installation site, and its current meets the requirement.
- The Ethernet cables have been deployed at the installation site.
- The selected power supply meets the requirement on the system power.
- The position of the indoor emergency power switch is located before installation, so that the power switch can be cut off in case of an accident.

3.3 Install the Device in the Specified Location

3.3.1 Precautions

Pay attention to the following during installation:

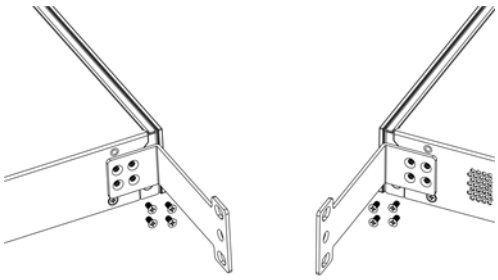
- Connect the power wires of different colors to the corresponding cable terminals.
- Ensure that the connector of the power cord is properly seated in the power connector of the device. After plugging the power cord into the device, secure the power cord with the power cord retention clip.
- Do not place any object on top of the device.
- Maintain a minimum clearance of 100 mm (3.94 in.) around the device to ensure proper airflow. Do not stack switches.
- Keep the device away from high-power radio stations, radar launch pads, and high-frequency large-current devices. Take electromagnetic shielding measures to minimize interference when necessary, for example, use shielded cables.
- Use Ethernet cables of 100 meters (328.08 feet) indoors. Take lightning protection measures if they need to be routed outdoors.

3.3.2 Installing the Switch in a Rack

The switch meets the EIA standard, and can be installed in a 19-inch rack. The installation process is as follows:

Step 1: Take out the eight M3 x 6 mm screws from the supplied rack mounting bracket package, and install one end of the mounting bracket to the switch, as shown in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2 Install the Switch Using Rack Mounting Brackets



Step 2: Place the switch horizontally in the rack. Use the supplied M6 screws and matching cage nuts to secure the other end of the mounting bracket to the front mounting rail of the rack, as shown in Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4.

Figure 3-3 Mounting the Switch to the Rack

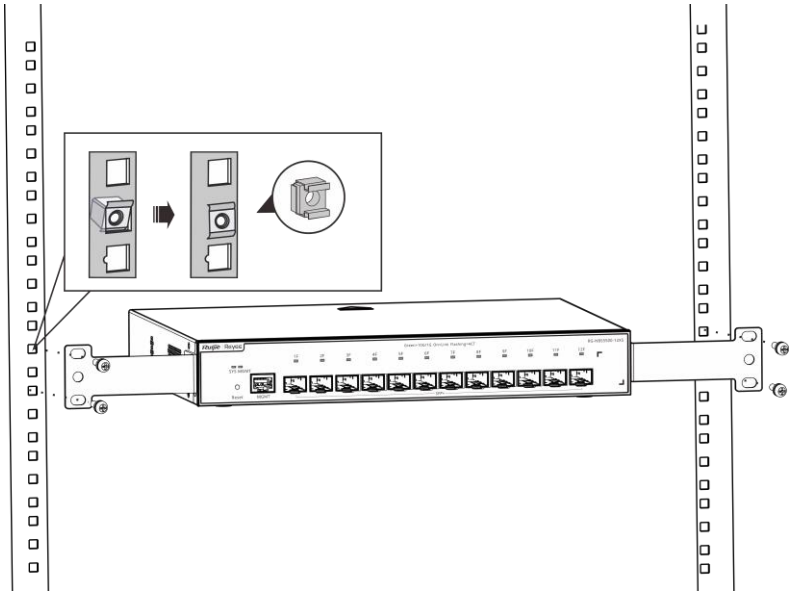
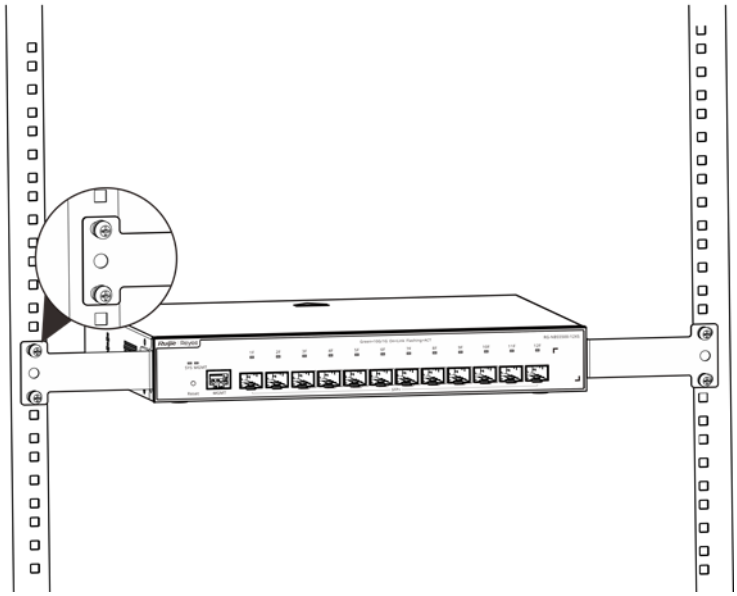


Figure 3-4 Switch Mounted in the Rack



3.4 Connecting the Grounding Cable

The grounding stud on the rear of the switch should be connected to the grounding lug of the rack, which should be connected to the ground bar in the equipment room.

Caution

- To ensure personal and device safety, it is necessary to provide a proper grounding for the device.
- The O&M personnel should verify if the AC outlet is properly connected to the protective ground of the building. If not, they should connect the protective earth conductor of the AC outlet's protective earth lug to the building's protective earth.
- The power socket should be near the device and easily accessible.

- During device installation, connect the grounding cable first and disconnect it last.
- The cross-sectional area of a protective grounding cable should be at least 2.5 mm^2 (12 AWG).
- The sectional area of a grounding cable should be determined by the possible maximum current. Grounding cables with good conductors should be used.
- Do not use bare wire.
- The resistance between the chassis and the ground should be less than 1 ohm.

3.5 Connecting Cables

This chapter describes how to connect the power cord, Ethernet cables, and optical cables.

3.5.1 Precautions

- Use the delivered power cord. Otherwise, security accidents may occur.
- Use Ethernet cables of 100 meters (328.08 feet) indoors. Take lightning protection measures if they need to be routed outdoors.
- Correctly distinguish between single-mode and multi-mode optical cables and connectors, and avoid excessive small-radius bending at the joints.
- When connecting optical cables, ensure that the transmitting end of this device is connected to the receiving end of the peer device, and that the receiving end of this device is connected to the transmitting end of the peer device.

3.5.2 Steps

After the switch is successfully installed, proceed to connect cables to external devices by following these steps:

(1) Before connecting the power cord, ensure that the mains power supply is cut off.

(2) Connect the supplied power cord to the power connector on the device, and then plug the other end of the power cord into a power socket.

(3) Properly insert the optical transceiver into the designated optical port on the front panel as indicated by the labeling. Next, connect the single-mode or multi-mode optical cable to the corresponding port on the optical transceiver, ensuring correct identification of the receiving and sending ends of the cable.

(4) Insert the twisted pair cable with RJ45 connector into the corresponding port as indicated by the labeling, and distinguish the crossover cable and the straight-through cable.

3.6 Bundling Cables

3.6.1 Precautions

- Bundle the power cord and other cables in a visually pleasing way.
- Ensure that the fibers at joints have natural bends or bends with a large radius.
- Do not bind fibers and twisted pair cables too tightly, as this could exert excessive pressure on the fibers, potentially affecting their lifespan and transmission performance.

3.6.2 Steps

(1) Bind the drooping part of the optical cables and twisted-pair cables, and route them to both sides of the chassis for convenience.

(2) On both sides of the chassis, fasten the optical fibers and twisted-pair cables to the cable management ring or cable chute.

(3) Bind the power cord closely along the bottom of the chassis in a straight line wherever possible.

3.7 Verifying the Installation

Caution

Turn off the power to prevent personal injury and damage to components caused by incorrect connection.

- Verify that the grounding cable is securely connected.
- Verify that the Ethernet cables and power cord are properly connected.
- Verify that the cables with a length of 100 meters (328.08 feet) are deployed indoors. If not, check whether the power supply and interfaces are protected from lightning strikes.
- Verify that there is a minimum clearance of 100 mm (3.94 in.) around the switch.

4 Verifying the Operating Status

4.1 Setting Up the Configuration Environment

4.1.1 Connecting the PC to the Switch

- Connect one RJ45 connector of the Ethernet cable to the Ethernet port of the PC.
- Connect the other RJ45 connect of the Ethernet cable to the MGMT port of the switch.

4.1.2 Logging In to the Web Interface

(1) Configure your PC with an IP address in the subnet 10.44.77.XXX (1-255, excluding 200).

(2) Open a browser on the PC, then enter 10.44.77.200 to go to the web interface of the switch. You can use the default password “admin” for login for the first time. To ensure security, you are advised to change the password after login, and update the password regularly.

4.2 Powering On

4.2.1 Checklist Before Power-on

- The switch is properly grounded.
- The power cord is properly connected.
- The input voltage meets the requirement.
- The Ethernet cable is properly connected. The terminal (it can be a PC) used for configuration is already started, and the parameters are configured correctly.

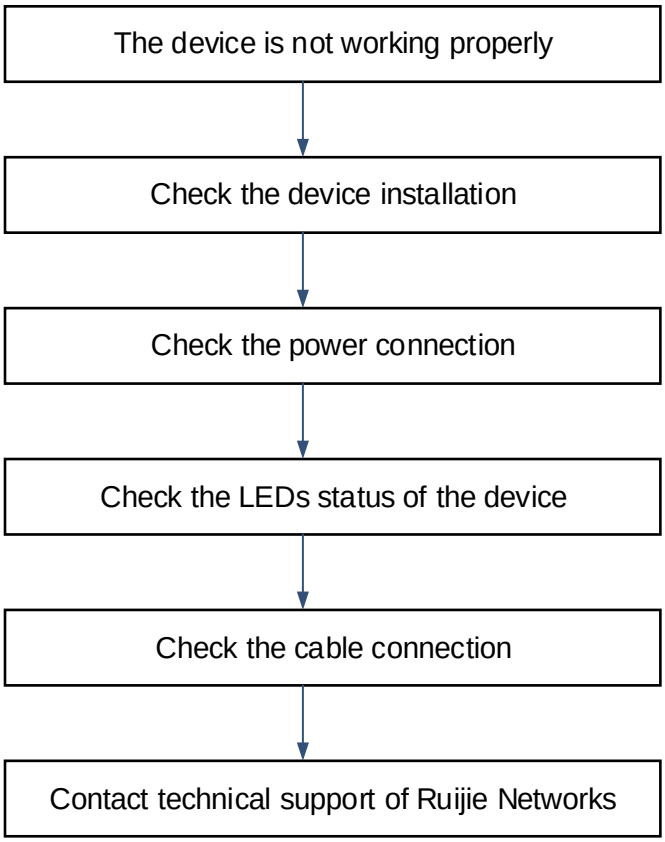
4.2.2 Checklist After Power-on

After the switch is powered on, check the following to ensure normal configuration:

- LEDs of the switch are in the normal state.
- The main program is loaded properly.
- Service ports can forward data properly.

5 Common Troubleshooting

5.1 Troubleshooting Flowchart



5.2 Troubleshooting

Fault Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
The login password cannot be retrieved.	The login password is forgotten after being configured.	Press and hold the reset button to restore the device to factory settings.
The system status LED is off after the switch is powered on.	No power is supplied to the switch or the power cord is loose.	Check whether the power socket in the equipment room is normal and whether the power cord connected to the switch is loose.
An optical port cannot be connected.	The receiving and transmitting ends are connected incorrectly.	Exchange the transmitting and receiving ends of the optical cable.
	The types of interconnected optical transceivers do not match.	Replace the optical transceiver with another one of the same type.

	The optical cable type does not meet requirements.	Replace the optical cable with a qualified one.
	The length of the optical cable is beyond the allowed length marked on the optical transceiver.	Use an optical cable of required length.
	The fiber or connector is contaminated.	Clean the end face with a dust-free cloth or a cleaning pen.

6 Appendix

6.1 Appendix A: Ports, Connectors, and Media

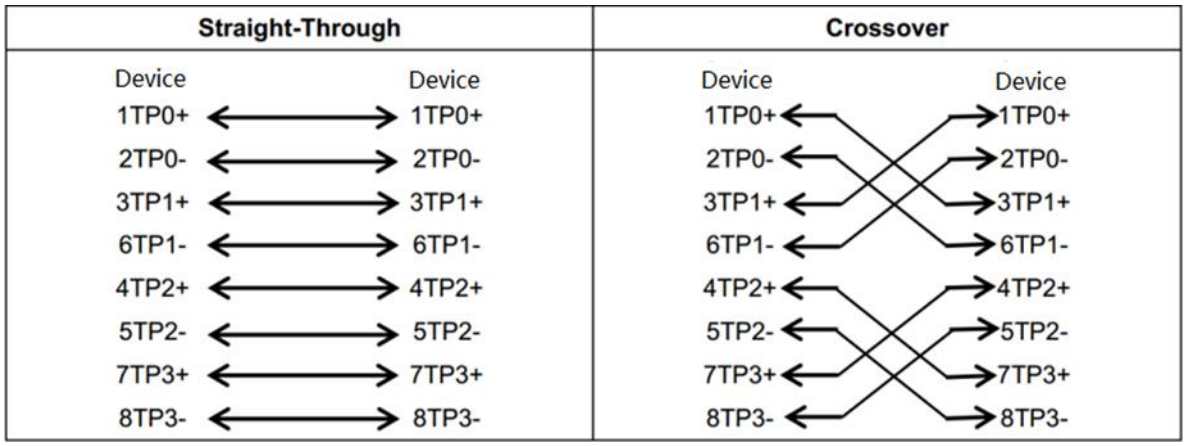
6.1.1 1000BASE-T/100BASE-TX/10BASE-T Ports

The 1000BASE-T/100BASE-TX/10BASE-T port is a 10/100/1000 Mbps auto-negotiation port that supports auto medium-dependent interface/MDI crossover (MDI/MDIX). RJ45 connectors are supported.

Compliant with IEEE 802.3ab, the 1000BASE-T port requires 100-ohm Category 5 or Category 5e unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP) (recommended) with a maximum distance of 100 meters (328 feet).

The 1000BASE-T port requires all four pairs of wires to be connected for data transmission. Figure 6-1 shows the four twisted pairs for the 1000BASE-T port.

Figure 6-1 1000BASE-T Twisted Pair Connections



The 100BASE-TX/10BASE-T ports can be connected using cables of the preceding specifications. The 10BASE-T port can be connected using 100-ohm Category 3, Category 4, and Category 5 cables with a maximum distance of 100 meters (328 feet). The 100BASE-TX port can be connected using 100-ohm Category 5 cables with a maximum distance of 100 meters (328 feet). Table 6-1 shows 100BASE-TX/10BASE-T pin assignments.

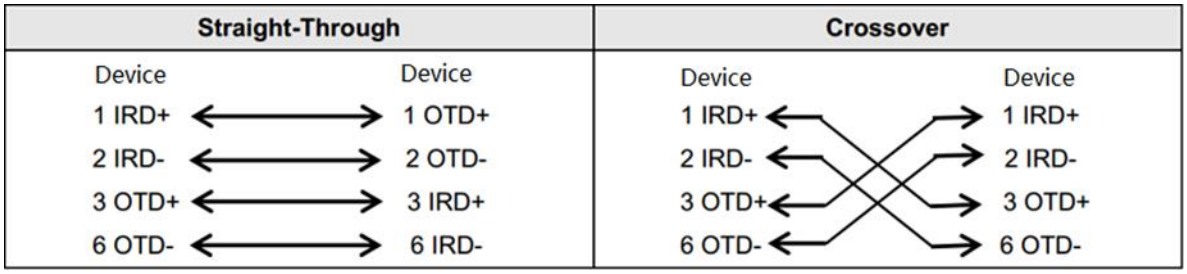
Table 6-1 100BASE-TX/10BASE-T Pin Assignments

Pin	Socket	Plug
1	Input Receive Data+	Output Transmit Data+
2	Input Receive Data-	Output Transmit Data-
3	Output Transmit Data+	Input Receive Data+
6	Output Transmit Data-	Input Receive Data-

4, 5, 7, 8	Not Used	Not Used

Figure 6-2 shows wiring of straight-through and crossover cables for the 100BASE-TX/10BASE-T port.

Figure 6-2 100BASE-TX/10BASE-T Twisted Pair Connections



6.1.2 SFP and SFP+ Ports

SFP and SFP+ ports are also called optical ports, which require optical transceivers or copper SFP transceivers.

- The optical transceiver of an SFP or SFP+ port is connected to the peer port using LC connectors and optical cables.
- The copper SFP transceiver is connected to the peer port using RJ45 connectors and Ethernet cables.

Use a single-mode fiber (SMF) or multimode fiber (MMF) for connection based on the type of the optical transceiver. Figure 6-3 shows the connection of optic cables. Note that the TX end of the local device is connected to the RX end of the peer device, and the RX end of the local device is connected to the TX end of the peer device.

Figure 6-3 Optic Cable Connection



6.2 Appendix B: SFP and SFP+ Modules

We provide optical transceivers according to the port types. You can select the optical transceiver to suit your specific needs.

The SFP transceivers are 1G transceivers and SFP+ transceivers are 10G transceivers. Besides, copper SFP transceivers (Mini-GBIC-GT transceivers) are supported. The following models and technical specifications of some SFP and SFP+ transceivers are provided for your reference. For details about the technical specifications, see *Ruijie Optical Module Hardware Installation and Reference Guide* .

6.2.1 SFP Modules

Table 6-2 Models and Specifications of SFP Modules

Model	Wavelength (nm)	Optical Cable type	DDM (Yes/No)	Intensity of Transmitted Light (dBm)		Intensity of Received Light (dBm)	
				Min	Max	Min	Max
MINI-GBIC-SX-MM850	850	MMF	No	–9.5	–3	–17	0
MINI-GBIC-LX-SM1310	1310	SMF	No	–9.5	–3	–20	–3
GE-eSFP-SX-MM850	850	MMF	Yes	–9.5	–3	–17	0
GE-eSFP-LX-SM1310	1310	SMF	Yes	–9.5	–3	–20	–3
GE-SFP-LX-SM1310	1310	SMF	No	–9.5	–3	–20	–3
MINI-GBIC-LH40-SM1310	1310	SMF	Yes	–2	3	–22	–3
GE-SFP-SX-SM1310-BIDI	1310	MMF	No	–10	–5	–17	–3
GE-SFP-SX-SM1550-BIDI	1550	MMF	No	–10	–5	–17	–3
GE-SFP-LX20-SM1310-BIDI	1310TX/1550RX	SMF	Yes	–9	–3	–20	–3
GE-SFP-LX20-SM1550-BIDI	1550TX/1310RX	SMF	Yes	–9	–3	–20	–3
GE-SFP-LH40-SM1310-BIDI	1310TX/1550RX	SMF	Yes	–5	0	–24	–1
GE-SFP-LH40-SM1550-BIDI	1550TX/1310RX	SMF	Yes	–5	0	–24	–1
MINI-GBIC-ZX50-SM1550	1550	SMF	Yes	–5	0	–22	–3
MINI-GBIC-ZX80-SM1550	1550	SMF	Yes	0	4.7	–22	–3
MINI-GBIC-ZX100-SM1550	1550	SMF	Yes	0	5	–30	–9

Model	Wavelength (nm)	Optical Cable type	DDM (Yes/No)	Intensity of Transmitted Light (dBm)		Intensity of Received Light (dBm)	
				Min	Max	Min	Max
GE-SFP-SX	850	MMF	No	–9.5	–3	–17	0
GE-SFP-LX	1310	SMF	No	–9.5	–3	–20	–3
SFP-MM850	850	MMF	No	–9.5	–3	–17	0
SFP-SM1310	1310	SMF	No	–9.5	–3	–20	–3

Table 6-3 Copper SFP Module Models

Standard	1000BASE-T Copper SFP Module	DDM (Yes/No)
1000BASE-T	Mini-GBIC-GT	No

Table 6-4 SFP Module Cabling Specifications

SFP Model	Connector Type	Optical Cable Type	Core Specifications (μm)	Max. Cabling Distance
MINI-GBIC-SX-MM850	LC	MMF	62.5/125	275 m (902.23 ft)
			50/125	550 m (1804.46 ft)
MINI-GBIC-LX-SM1310	LC	SMF	9/125	10 km (32808.40 ft)
GE-eSFP-SX-MM850	LC	MMF	62.5/125	275 m (902.23 ft)
			50/125	550 m (1804.46 ft)
GE-eSFP-LX-SM1310	LC	SMF	9/125	10 km (32808.40 ft)
GE-SFP-LX-SM1310	LC	SMF	9/125	10 km (32808.40 ft)
MINI-GBIC-LH40-SM1310	LC	SMF	9/125	40 km (131233.60 ft)
GE-SFP-SX-SM1310-BIDI	LC	MMF	50/125	500 m (1640.42 ft)
GE-SFP-SX-SM1550-BIDI	LC	MMF	50/125	500 m (1640.42 ft)
GE-SFP-LX20-SM1310-BIDI	LC	SMF	9/125	20 km (65616.80 ft)
GE-SFP-LX20-SM1550-BIDI	LC	SMF	9/125	20 km (65616.80 ft)
GE-SFP-LH40-SM1310-BIDI	LC	SMF	9/125	40 km (131233.60 ft)

SFP Model	Connector Type	Optical Cable Type	Core Specifications (μm)	Max. Cabling Distance
GE-SFP-LH40-SM1550-BIDI	LC	SMF	9/125	40 km (131233.60 ft)
MINI-GBIC-ZX50-SM1550	LC	SMF	9/125	50 km (164042 ft)
MINI-GBIC-ZX80-SM1550	LC	SMF	9/125	80 km (262467.19 ft)
MINI-GBIC-ZX100-SM1550	LC	SMF	9/125	100 km (328083.99 ft)
GE-SFP-SX	LC	MMF	62.5/125	275 m (902.23 ft)
			50/125	550 m (1804.46 ft)
GE-SFP-LX	LC	SMF	9/125	10 km (32808.40 ft)
Mini-GBIC-GT	RJ45 Ethernet cable	Cat 5 (or higher) UTP or STP		100 m (328.08 ft)

Caution

- For optical transceivers with a cabling distance of over 40 km (24.85 miles) (including 40 km) (including 24.85 miles), install an optical attenuator to avoid overload on the optical receiver when using short-distance SMFs.
- An optical transceiver is a laser transmitter. Do not look directly into the optical transceiver to prevent it from burning your eyes.
- To keep the optical transceiver clean, ensure that the unused ports remain capped.

Table 6-5 Pairing Description of the BIDI Optical Module

Rate/Distance	Pairing Model
1000 Mbps/500 m (1640.42 ft)	GE-SFP-SX-SM1310-BIDI GE-SFP-SX-SM1550-BIDI
GE/20 km (65616.80 ft)	GE-SFP-LX20-SM1310-BIDI GE-SFP-LX20-SM1550-BIDI
GE/40 km (131233.60 ft)	GE-SFP-LH40-SM1310-BIDI GE-SFP-LH40-SM1550-BIDI

Caution

The BIDI transceivers must be used in pairs. For example, if you install the GE-SFP-LX20-SM1310-BIDI in the local port, you must install the GE-SFP-LX20-SM1550-BIDI in the peer port.

6.2.2 SFP+ Modules

Table 6-6 Models and Specifications of SFP+ Modules

Model	Wavelength (nm)	Optical Cable Type	DDM (Yes/No)	Intensity of Transmitted Light (dBm)		Intensity of Received Light (dBm)	
				Min	Max	Min	Max
XG-SFP-SR-MM850	850	MMF	Yes	–7.3	–1	–9.9	–1
XG-SFP-ZRV1	850	MMF	Yes	–7.3	–1	–9.9	–1
XG-SR-MM850	850	MMF	Yes	–7.3	–1	–9.9	–1
SFP+MM850	850	MMF	Yes	–7.3	–1	–9.9	–1
XG-SFP-SR-SM1270-BIDI	1270	MMF	No	–3	4	–9	0.5
XG-SFP-SR-SM1330-BIDI	1270	MMF	No	–3	4	–9	0.5
XG-SFP-LR-SM1270-BIDI	1270	SMF	No	–6.5	0.5	–14.4	0.5
XG-SFP-LR-SM1330-BIDI	1330	SMF	No	–6.5	0.5	–14.4	0.5
XG-LR-SM1310	1310	SMF	Yes	–8.2	0.5	–14.4	0.5
XG-SFP-LR-SM1310	1310	SMF	Yes	–8.2	0.5	–14.4	0.5
XG-eSFP-LR-SM1310	1310	SMF	Yes	–8.2	0.5	–14.4	0.5
XG-SFP-ER-SM1550	1550	SMF	Yes	-4.7	4	–11.3	–1
XG-SFP-ZR-SM1550	1550	SMF	Yes	0	4	-24	–7
XS-SFP-SR	850	MMF	Yes	–7.3	–1	–9.9	–1
XS-SFP-LR	1310	SMF	Yes	–8.2	0.5	–10.3	0.5

Table 6-7 Models of SFP+ Active Optical Cable Modules

Model	Module Type	Connector Type	Copper Cable Length	Conductor Diameter (AWG)	Rate (Gb/s)	DDM (Yes/No)
XG-SFP-AOC1M	Active	SFP+	1 m (3.28 ft)	N/A	10.3125	Yes
XG-SFP-AOC3M	Active	SFP+	3 m (9.84 ft)	N/A	10.3125	Yes
XG-SFP-AOC5M	Active	SFP+	5 m (16.40 ft)	N/A	10.3125	Yes
XG-SFP-AOC10M	Active	SFP+	10 m (32.81 ft)	N/A	10.3125	Yes

Note

- SFP+ transceiver types are subject to change without prior notice. For more accurate information about the optical transceivers, contact Ruijie marketing or technical support personnel.
- The DDM function of AOC cables does not report the transmit power. The TX power is displayed as N/A.

Table 6-8 SFP+ Module Cabling Specifications

Model	Connector Type	Optical Cable Type	Core Specifications (μm)	Modal Bandwidth (MHz•km)	Max. Cabling Distance
XG-SFP-SR-MM850	LC	MMF	50/125	2000 (OM3)	300 m (984.25 ft)
XG-SFP-ZRV1	LC	MMF	50/125	2000 (OM3)	300 m (984.25 ft)
XG-SR-MM850	LC	MMF	50/125	2000 (OM3)	300 m (984.25 ft)
SFP+MM850	LC	MMF	50/125	2000 (OM3)	300 m (984.25 ft)
XG-SFP-SR-SM1270-BIDI	LC	MMF	50/125	2000 (OM3)	300 m (984.25 ft)
XG-SFP-SR-SM1330-BIDI	LC	MMF	50/125	2000 (OM3)	300 m (984.25 ft)
XG-SFP-LR-SM1270-BIDI	LC	SMF	9/125	N/A	10 km (32,808.40 ft)

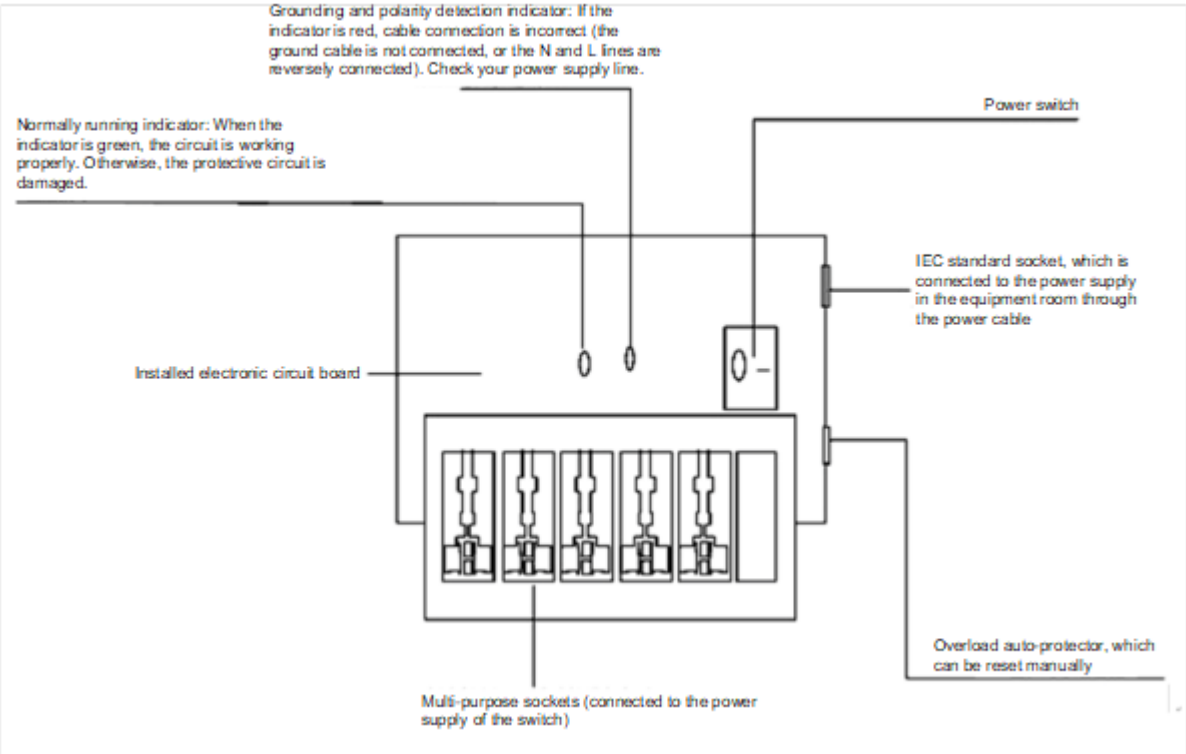
Model	Connector Type	Optical Cable Type	Core Specifications (μm)	Modal Bandwidth (MHz•km)	Max. Cabling Distance
XG-SFP-LR-SM1330-BIDI	LC	SMF	9/125	N/A	10 km (32,808.40 ft)
XG-SFP-LR-SM1310	LC	SMF	9/125	N/A	10 km (32,808.40 ft)
XG-SFP-ER-SM1550	LC	SMF	9/125	N/A	40 km (131,233.60 ft)
XG-SFP-ZR-SM1550	LC	SMF	9/125	N/A	80 km (262,467.19 ft)
XS-SFP-SR	LC	MMF	62.5/125	200 (OM1) 160	33 m (108.27 ft) 26 m (85.30 ft)
			50/125	2000 (OM3) 500 (OM2) 400 (OM1)	300 m (984.25 ft) 82 m (269.03 ft) 66 m (216.54 ft)
XS-SFP-LR	LC	SMF	9/125	N/A	10 km (32,808.40 ft)

6.3 Appendix C: Lightning Protection

6.3.1 Installing an AC Power Arrester (Lightning Resistance Socket)

When an AC power cord is introduced from outdoors and directly connected to the power port of the device, the AC power port must be connected to an external lightning protection power strip to protect the device against lightning strokes. The lightning resistance socket can be fixed on the rack, workbench, or wall in the equipment room by using cable ties and screws. AC power enters the lightning protection power strip and then enters the device.

Figure 6-4 Power Arrester



Note

The power arrester is not delivered with the device. Please purchase it based on actual requirements.

Precautions:

- Make sure that the PE terminal of the power arrester is well grounded.
- After the AC power plug of the device is connected to the socket of the power arrester (lightning resistance socket), the lightning protection function is implemented only if the RUN indicator is green and the ALARM indicator is OFF.
- If the ALARM indicator on the power arrester is red, check whether it is caused by poor grounding connection or by the reversed connection of the Null and Live lines. The detection method is as follows: Use a multimeter to measure the polarity of the power socket for the arrester when the indicator is red. If the N line is on the

left and the L line is on the right (facing the socket), the arrester's PE terminal is not grounded. If not, the polarity of the arrester power cord should be reversed. In this case, you should open the power arrester and rectify the polarity of the connection. If the indicator is still red, the arrester's PE terminal is not grounded.

6.3.2 Installing the Ethernet Port Arrester

Connect an Ethernet port arrester to the device to prevent the damage by lightning before connecting an outdoor network cable to the device.

Tools: Phillips screwdrivers or flat-head screwdriver, multimeter, and diagonal pliers

Procedure:

(1) Tear one side of the protective paper for the double-sided adhesive tape and paste the tape to the enclosure of the Ethernet port arrester. Tear the other side of the protective paper for the double-sided adhesive tape and paste the Ethernet port arrester to the device enclosure. The paste position for the Ethernet port arrester should be as close to the grounding terminal of the device as possible. over any of its shares arising under its Articles of Association;

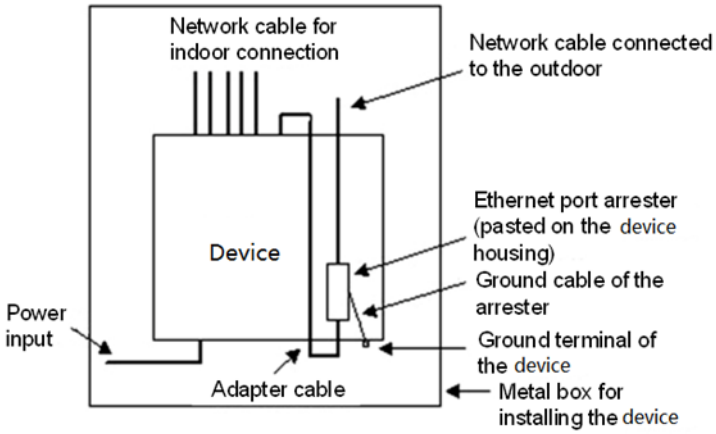
(2) According to the distance between the device grounding terminal and the Ethernet port arrester, cut the grounding cable for the Ethernet port arrester and firmly crimp the grounding cable to the grounding terminal of the device.

(3) Use a multimeter to check whether the grounding cable for the arrester is in good contact with the grounding terminal and the enclosure of the device.

(4) Connect the arrester by using an adapter cable (note that the external network cable is connected to the IN end, while the adapter cable connected to the device is connected to the OUT end) and check whether the service transceiver LED is normal.

(5) Use a nylon cable tie to bind the power cords.

Figure 6-5 Installation of the Ethernet Port Arrester



Caution

The Ethernet port arrester is only for the electrical Ethernet ports with an RJ-45 connector.

The Ethernet port arrester is not delivered with the device. Please purchase it based on actual requirements. The Ethernet port arrester user manual contains technical parameters and maintenance and installation instructions for the Ethernet port arrester. Carefully read this manual before installation.

Pay attention to the following situations during the installation to avoid influencing the performance of the Ethernet port arrester:

- Reversed installation direction of the arrester. Connect the external network cable to the "IN" end and connect the Ethernet port of the device to the "OUT" end.
- Poor grounding of the arrester. The grounding cable of the arrester should be as short as possible to ensure that it is in good contact with the grounding terminal of the device. Use a multimeter to confirm the contact condition after grounding.
- Incomplete arrester installation. If there is more than one port connected to the peer device on the device, arresters need to be installed on all connection ports for the purpose of lightning protection.

6.4 Appendix D: Cabling Recommendations

When the device is installed in a standard 19-inch rack, secure the cables around the cable management brackets. Adopt top cabling or bottom cabling according to the actual situation in the equipment room. All cable connectors used for transit should be placed at the bottom of the cabinet rather than be exposed outside of the cabinet. Power cords are routed beside the cabinet, and top cabling or bottom cabling is adopted according to the actual situation in the equipment room, such as the positions of the DC power distribution box, AC socket, or lightning protection box.

6.4.1 Requirements for Cable Bend Radius

- The bend radius of a fixed power cord, network cable, or flat cable should be over five times greater than their respective diameters. The bend radius of these cables that are often bent or plugged should be over seven times greater than their respective diameters.
- The bend radius of a fixed common coaxial cable should be over seven times greater than its diameter. The bend radius of the common coaxial cable that is often bent or plugged should be over 10 times greater than its diameter.
- The bend radius of a fixed high-speed cable (such as SFP+ cable) should be over five times greater than its diameter. The bend radius of the fixed high-speed cable that is often bent or plugged should be over 10 times greater than its diameter.

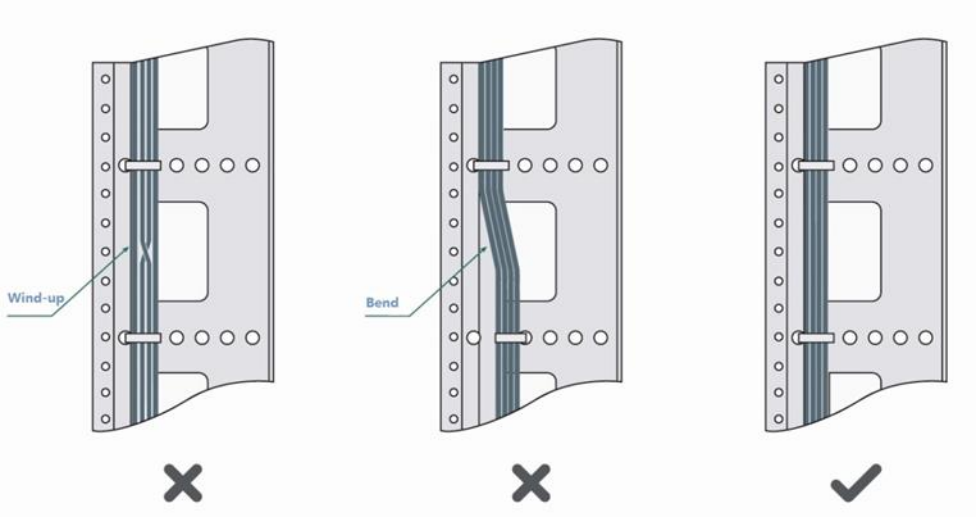
6.4.2 Requirement for the Minimum Bend Radius of an Optical Fiber

- The diameter of a fiber tray to hold fibers should be over 25 times greater than the diameter of the fiber.
- When an optical fiber is moved, the bend radius of the fiber should be over 20 times greater than the diameter of the fiber.
- During cabling of an optical fiber, the bend radius of the fiber should be over 10 times greater than the diameter of the fiber.

6.4.3 Precautions for Bundling up Cables

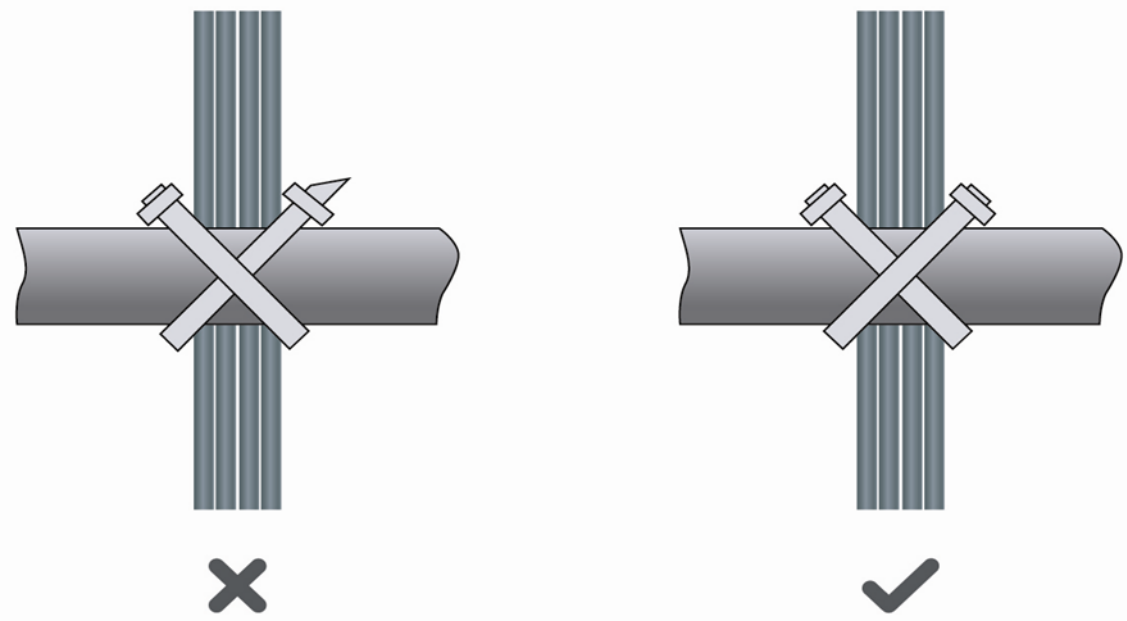
- Before cables are bundled, mark labels and stick the labels to cables wherever appropriate.
- Cables should be neatly and properly bundled in the rack without twisting or bending, as shown in Figure 6-6.

Figure 6-6 Binding Cables (I)



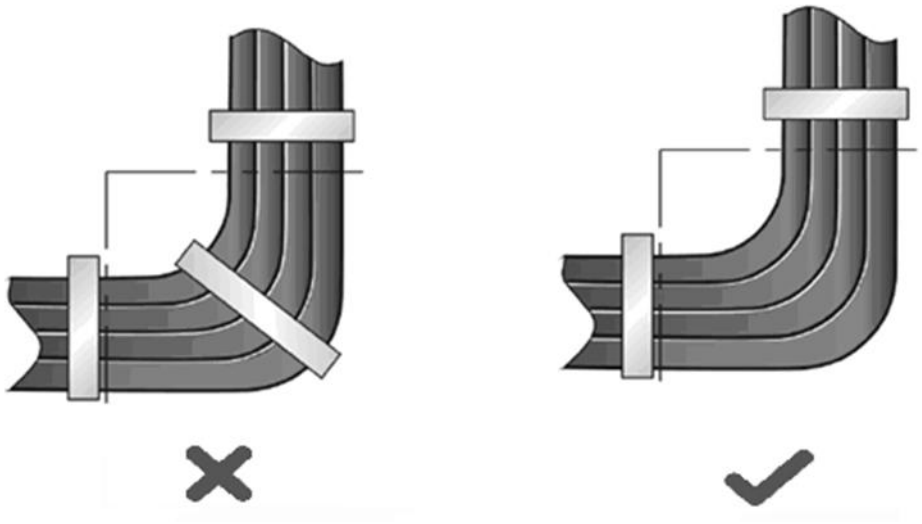
- Cables of different types (such as power cords, signal cables, and ground cables) should be separated in cabling and bundling. Mixed bundling is disallowed. When they are close to each other, you are advised to adopt crossover cabling. In the case of parallel cabling, maintain a minimum distance of 30 mm (1.18 in.) between power cords and signal cables.
- The cable management brackets and cabling troughs inside and outside the rack should be smooth without sharp corners.
- The metal hole traversed by cables should have a smooth and fully rounding surface or an insulated lining.
- Use cable ties to bundle up cables properly. Please do not connect two or more cable ties to bundle up cables.
- After bundling up cables with cable ties, cut off the remaining part. The cut should be smooth and trim, without sharp corners, as shown in Figure 6-7.

Figure 6-7 Binding Cables (II)



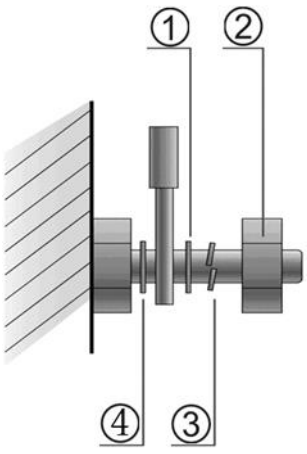
- When cables need to be bent, please bundle them up but do not tie them where the cables will be bent, as shown in Figure 6-8.

Figure 6-8 Binding Cables (III)



- Cables not to be assembled or remaining parts of cables should be folded and placed in a proper position of the rack or cable trough. The proper position refers to a position that does not affect device running or damage the device or cable.
- Do not bind power cords to the guide rails of moving parts.
- The power cords connecting moving parts such as door grounding cables should be reserved with some excess after being assembled to avoid suffering tension or stress. After the moving part is installed, the remaining cable part should not touch heat sources, sharp corners, or sharp edges. If heat sources cannot be avoided, high-temperature cables should be used.
- When screw threads are used to fasten cable terminals, the anchor or screw must be tightly fastened, as shown in Figure 6-9.

Figure 6-9 Cable Fastening



① Flat washer ③ Spring washer

② Nut ④ Flat washer

- Hard power cords should be fastened in the terminal connection area to prevent stress on terminal connection and cable.
- Do not use self-tapping screws to fasten terminals.
- Power cords of the same type and in the same cabling direction should be bundled up into cable bunches, with cables in cable bunches clean and straight.
- Bundle up cables by using cable ties.

Cable Bunch Diameter	Binding Spacing
10 mm (0.39 in.)	80–150 mm (3.15–5.91 in.)
10–30 mm (0.39–1.18 in.)	150–200 mm (5.91–7.87 in.)
30 mm (1.18 in.)	200–300 mm (7.87–11.81 in.)

- Do not tie cables or bundles in a knot.
- For wiring terminal sockets (such as circuit breakers) with cord end terminals, the metal part of the cord end terminal should not be exposed outside the terminal socket when assembled.

6.5 Appendix E: Equipment Room Site Selection

- The equipment room should be at least 5 km (3.11 miles) away from heavy pollution sources, such as the smelter works, coal mine, and thermal power plant. The equipment room should be at least 3.7 km (2.30 miles) away from medium pollution sources, such as the chemical factory, rubber factory, and electroplating factory. The equipment room should be at least 2 km (1.24 miles) away from light pollution sources, such as the food factory and leather plant. If the pollution source is unavoidable, the equipment room should be located on the windward side of the pollution source perennially with advanced protection.
- The equipment room should be at least 3.7 km (2.30 miles) away from the sea or salt lake. Otherwise, the equipment room must be sealed, with air conditioner installed for temperature control. Saline soil cannot be used for construction. Otherwise, you should select devices with advanced protection against severe environment.
- Do not build the equipment room in the proximity of livestock farms. Otherwise, the equipment room should be located on the windward side of the pollution source perennially. The previous livestock house or fertilizer warehouse cannot be used as the equipment room.
- The equipment room should be firm enough to withstand severe weather conditions such as windstorm and heavy rain as well as away from dust. If the dust is unavoidable, keep the door and window away from the pollution source.
- The equipment room should be away from the residential area. Otherwise, the equipment room should meet the construction standard in terms of noise.
- Make sure the air vent of the equipment room is away from the sewage pipe, septic tank, and sewage treatment tank. Keep the equipment room under positive pressure to prevent corrosive gas from entering the equipment room to corrode components and circuit boards.
- Keep the equipment room away from industrial boiler and heating boiler.
- The equipment room should be on the second floor. Otherwise, the equipment room floor should be 600 mm (23.62 in.) higher than the highest flood level ever recorded.
- Make sure there are no cracks or holes in the wall and floor. If there are cable entries in the wall or window, take proper sealing measures. Ensure that the wall is flat, wear-resistant, and dust-free, which should be up to the standard for flame retarding, soundproofing, heat absorption, dust reduction, and electromagnetic shielding.
- Keep the door and the window closed to make the equipment room sealed.
- The steel door is recommended for soundproofing.
- Sulfur-containing materials are forbidden.
- Keep the air conditioner from blowing wind straight toward the device or blowing water drops from the window or air vent toward the device.

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1 Change Description

This chapter describes the major changes in software and hardware of different versions and related documentation. For details about hardware changes, see the release notes published with software versions.

1.1 OS 2.272

1.1.1 Hardware Change

The following table lists the applicable hardware models of this version.

Model	Hardware Version
RG-NBS5500-12XS	V1.0x

1.1.2 Software Feature Change

This baseline version has no software feature change.

2 Login

2.1 Configuration Environment Requirements

- Google Chrome, Internet Explorer 9.0, 10.0, and 11.0, and some Chromium/Internet Explorer kernel-based browsers (such as 360 Extreme Explorer) are supported. Exceptions such as garble characters or format error may occur if an unsupported browser is used.
- 1024 x 768 or a higher resolution is recommended. If other resolutions are used, the page fonts and formats may not be aligned, the GUI is less artistic, or other exceptions may occur.

2.2 Logging in to the Web Interface

2.2.1 Connecting to the Device

Use an Ethernet cable to connect the switch port to the Ethernet port of the PC, and configure an IP address for the PC that is on the same network segment as the default IP of the device to ensure that the PC can ping the switch. For example, set the IP address of the PC to 10.44.77.100.

Table 2-1 Default Settings

Feature	Default Value
Device IP Address	10.44.77.200
Password	A username is not required when you log in for the first time. The default password is "admin".

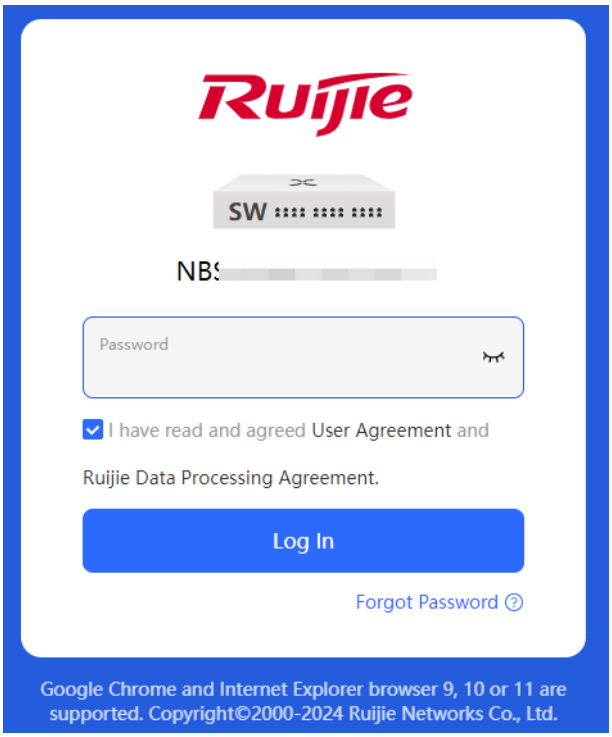
2.2.2 Logging in to the Web Interface

(1) Enter the IP address (10.44.77.200 by default) of the device in the address bar of the browser to access the login page.

Note

If the static IP address of the device is changed, or the device dynamically obtains a new IP address, the new IP address can be used to access the web management system of the device as long as the PC and the device are on the same LAN, and their IP addresses are in the same network segment.

(2) Enter the password and click **Log In** to access the homepage of the web management system.



You can use the default password admin to log in to the device for the first time. For security purposes, you are advised to change the default password as soon as possible after logging in, and to regularly update your password thereafter.

If you forget the device IP address or password, hold down the **Reset** button on the device panel for more than 5 seconds when the device is connected to a power supply to restore factory settings. After restoration, you can use the default IP address and password to log in.

Caution

- Restoring factory settings will delete all configurations of the device. Therefore, exercise caution when performing this operation.
- The method to restore factory settings may vary with devices. For details, see the installation guide for specific instructions.

2.2.3 Layout Configuration

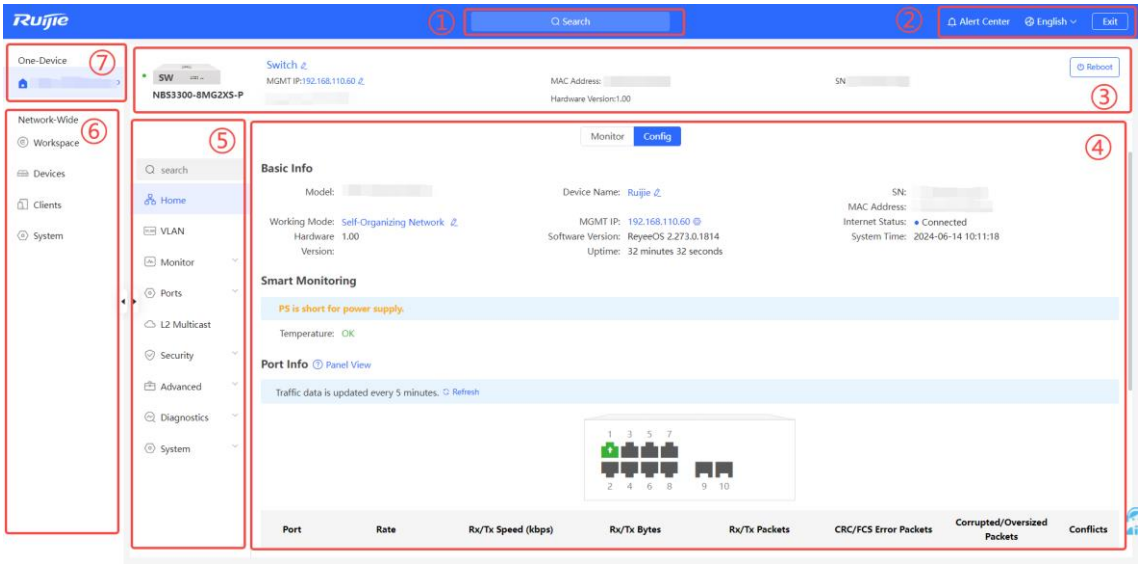


Table 2-2 Layout Configuration

No.	Description
1	Search for frequently used device functions, including network-wide management, egress gateway, and device and system related functionalities.
2	Quick view of device alarms, change the web interface language, and exit the web interface.
3	Device information and device restart button.
4	Device function configuration and display area. Click **Monitor** to display the interface traffic and PoE power usage of the device (only PoE switches with model names containing –P, -LP, -HP, and -UP support this function). Click **Config** to view the device's configuration and running status.
5	The navigation bar, which is vertically arranged on the left side when the device is a primary device on the network, and is horizontally arranged on the top when the device is a secondary device.
6	Frequently used functions of all wired and wireless Ruijie products on self-organizing network, which can be configured in batch.
7	In this pane, you can configure all functions of the local device, as well as rapid setup of the egress gateway.

2.3 Quick Setup

2.3.1 Configuration Preparations

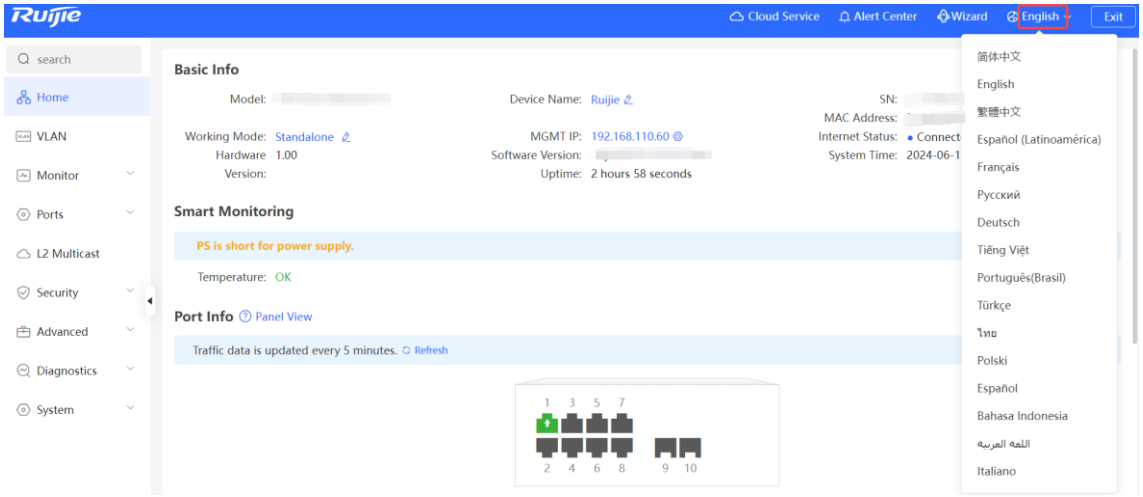
Connect the device to the power supply, and connect the device port to an uplink device with an Ethernet cable.

2.3.2 Procedure

1. Change the Web Interface Language

Click **English** in the top right corner of the web interface.

Select the desired language from the drop-down list to change the language of the web interface.



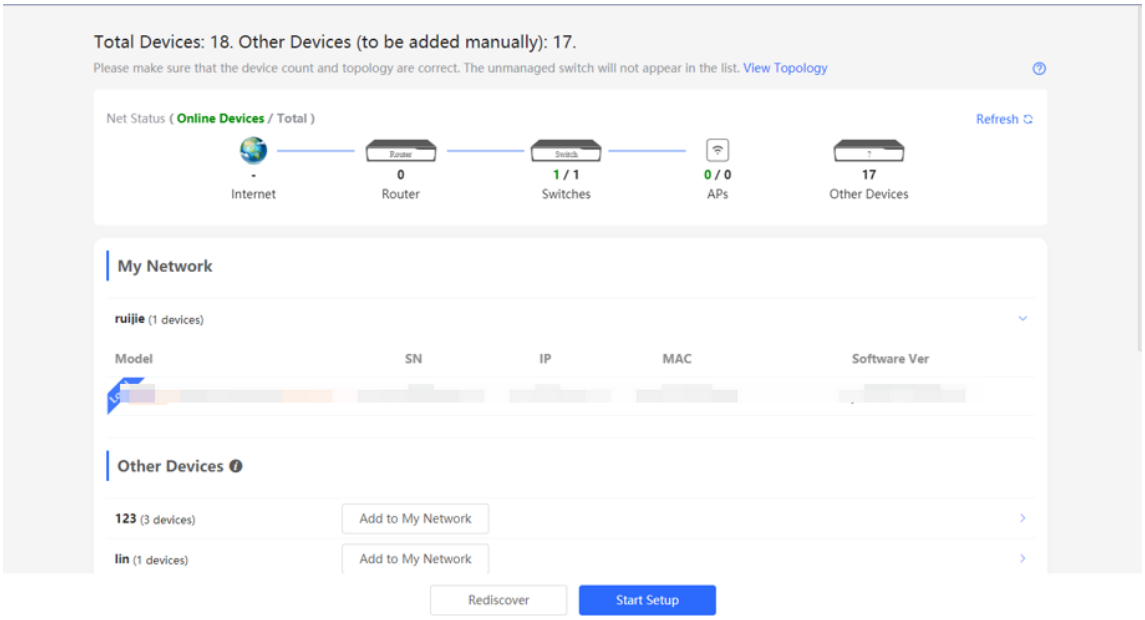
2. Adding a Device to the Network

By default, users can perform batch settings and centralized management of all devices on the network. Therefore, before starting configuration, you need to check and confirm the number of online devices and their connection status on the network.

Note

Under normal circumstances, when multiple new devices are powered on and connected, they will be automatically interconnected into a network, and the user only needs to confirm that the number of devices is correct.

If there are other devices on the network that are not added to the current network, you can manually add them by choosing **Workspace** > **Quick Setup** > **Add to My Network** on the network-wide section and entering the management password of each device. This will incorporate the respective devices into the appropriate network, allowing you to proceed with the network-wide configuration.



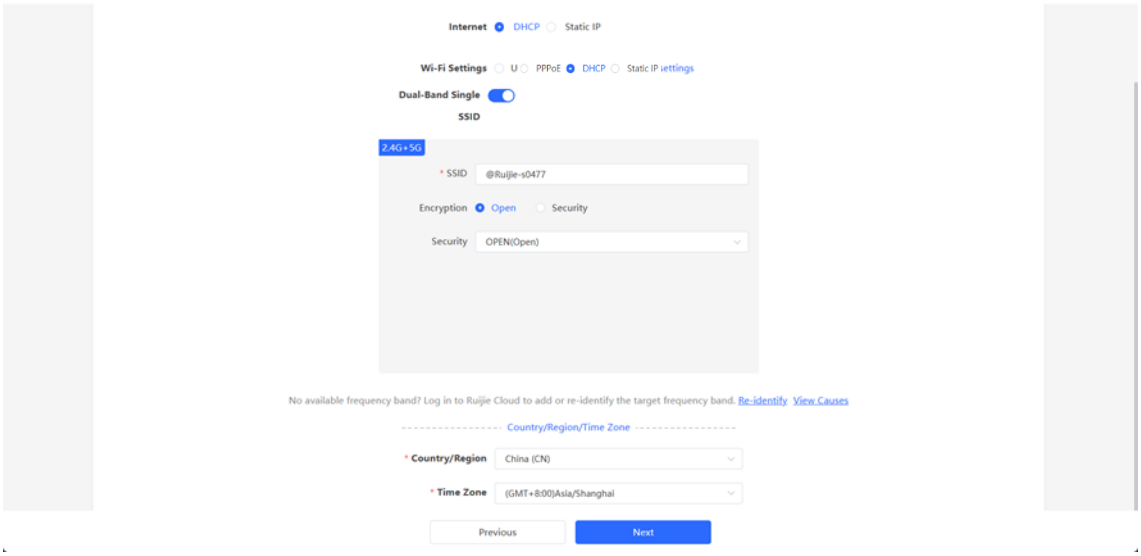
3. Creating a Web Project

(1) Click **Start Setup** to configure the Internet connection type.

- **Internet**: Configure the Internet connection type according to requirements of the local Internet Service Provider (ISP).
  - PPPoE: Click **PPPoE**, and enter the username, password, and service name. Click **Next**.

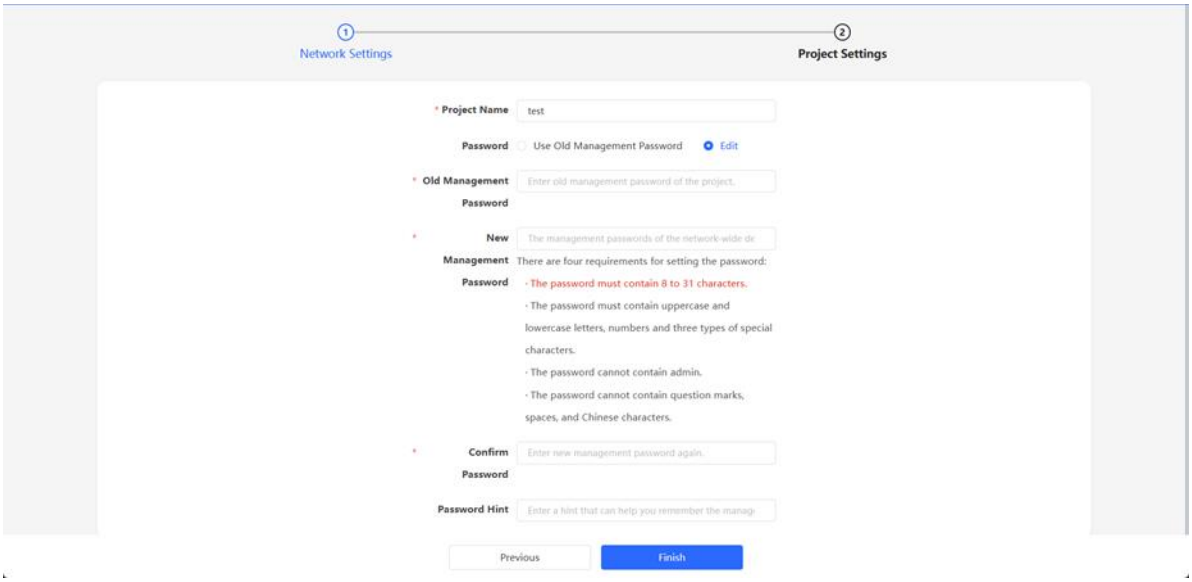
  DHCP: The device detects whether it can obtain an IP address via DHCP by default. If the device connects to the Internet successfully, you can click **Next** without entering an account.

  Static IP: Enter the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS server, and click **Next**.
- **Wi-Fi Settings**: Select the Wi-Fi mode. This configuration option is unavailable for a new project.
  - Use old settings: Use the Wi-Fi settings of an existing project.
  - Use new settings: Configure the Wi-Fi network using new settings.
- **SSID and Wi-Fi Password**: The device has no Wi-Fi password by default, indicating that the Wi-Fi network is an open network. You are advised to configure a complex password to enhance the network security.
- **Country/Region**: The Wi-Fi channel may vary from country to country. To ensure that a client searches for a Wi-Fi network successfully, you are advised to select the actual country or region.
- **Time Zone**: Set the system time. The network time server is enabled by default to provide the time service. You are advised to select the actual time zone.

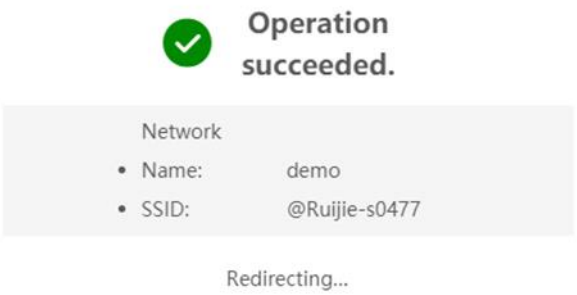


(2) Click **Next**. On the page that is displayed, set the project name and management password.

- **Project Name**: Identifies the network project where the device is located.
- **Management Password**: The password is used for logging in to the web interface.



Click **Finish**. The system will deliver the initialization settings to the device and check the network connectivity.



The device can access the Internet now. Bind the device to a Ruijie Cloud account for remote management. Follow the instruction to log in to Ruijie Cloud for further configuration.

Note

- If your device is not connected to the Internet, click **Exit** to exit the configuration wizard.
- Log in again with the new password if you change the management password.

2.3.3 Procedure for Configuring Hot Standby (VCS)

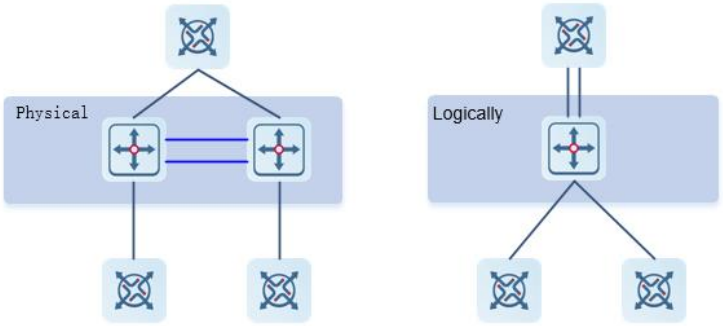
The VCS (Virtual Chassis System) is a feature that provides virtualization and clustering capabilities for switches. VCS technology allows multiple physical switches to form a logically unified device, creating a virtual switch stack. This stack is treated as a single entity with shared management and data planes.

Hot standby can improve data forwarding reliability when an NBS switch is used as the core switch. By stacking two switches and automatically switching to the standby switch when the active switch fails, hot standby ensures uninterrupted data forwarding in the event of a single point of failure.

Caution

- Only two switches are supported to form a hot standby group.
- When multiple switches are configured, select 10GE interfaces as hot standby interfaces to connect the member switches.
- VCS is only supported on switches of the same series. For instance, an RG-NBS5500-12XS switch can only form a VCS group with another RG-NBS5500-12XS switch.
- In a VCS group, only the management port of the active switch or active supervisor module is available.

Stacking: refers to physically connecting multiple switches with stack cables, allowing them to operate as a single logical unit for data forwarding.

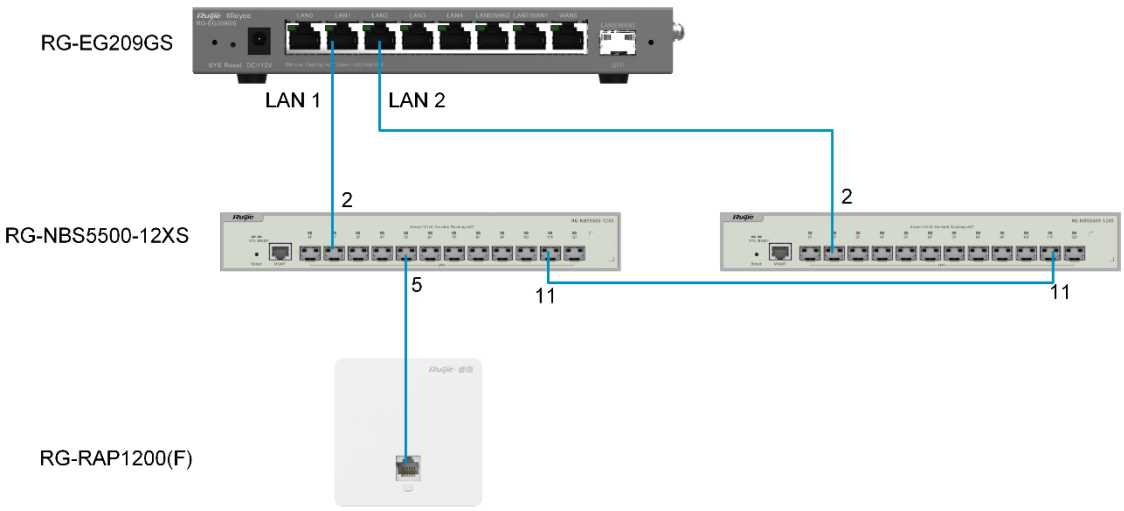


(1) Connect two switches with cables to form a VCS group.

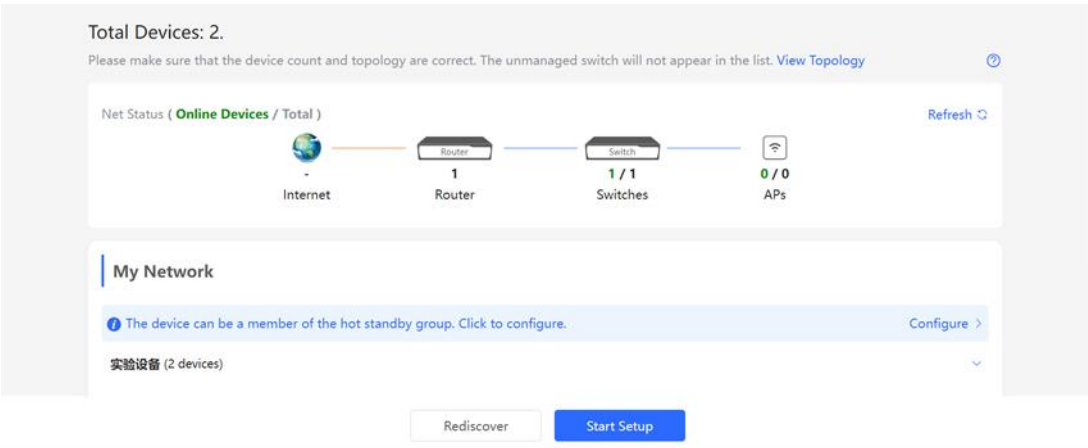
Caution

Only one link is required between devices before VCS is configured, for example, connect Port 11 of Device 1 to Port 11 of Device 2, as shown in Figure 2-1. Otherwise, a loop may occur.

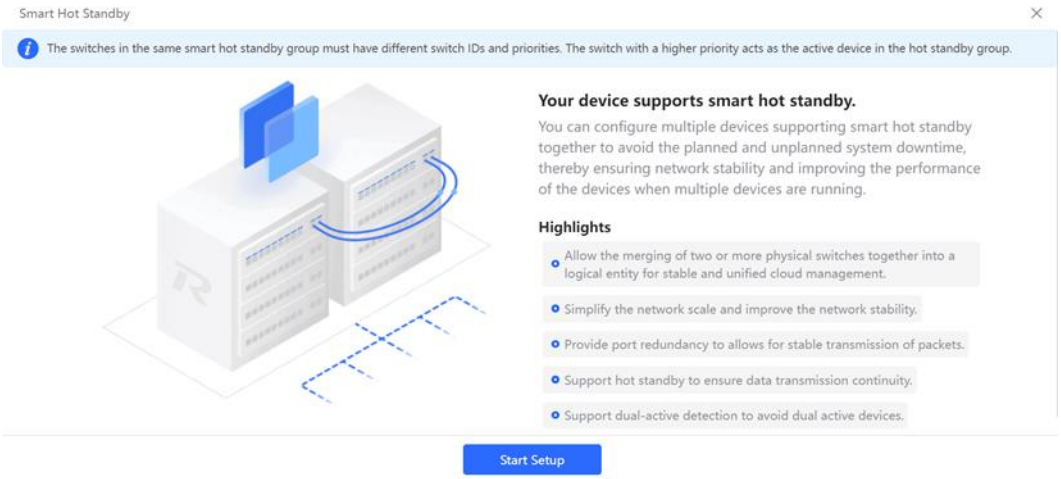
Figure 2-1 Connecting Switches Before Configuring VCS



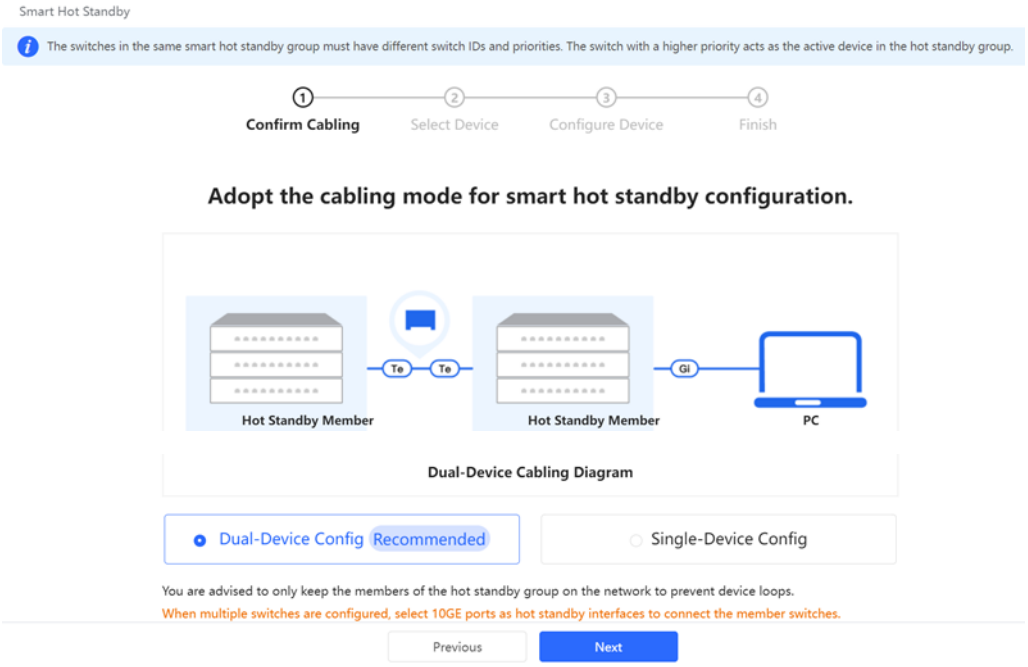
(2) Enter the default IP address 10.44.77.200 in the address bar of your browser to access the web interface of an NBS switch. Click **Configure**.



(3) Click **Start Setup**.

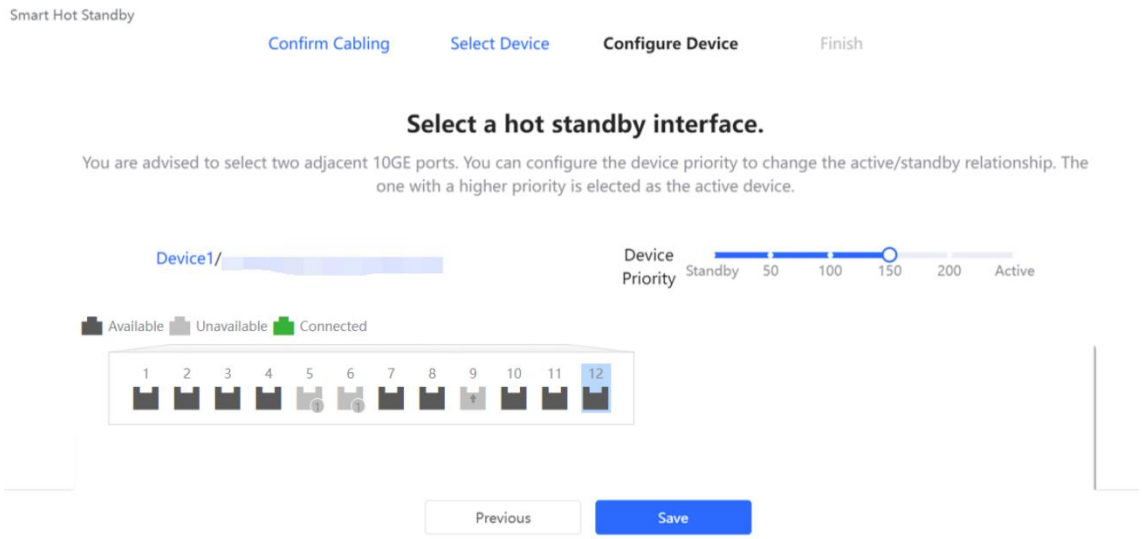


(4) Connect the 10GE interfaces of the two switches using a cable (for example, connect Interface 11 of Device 1 to Interface 11 of Device 2, as shown in Figure 2-1). Then, choose **Dual-Device Config**, and click **Next**.

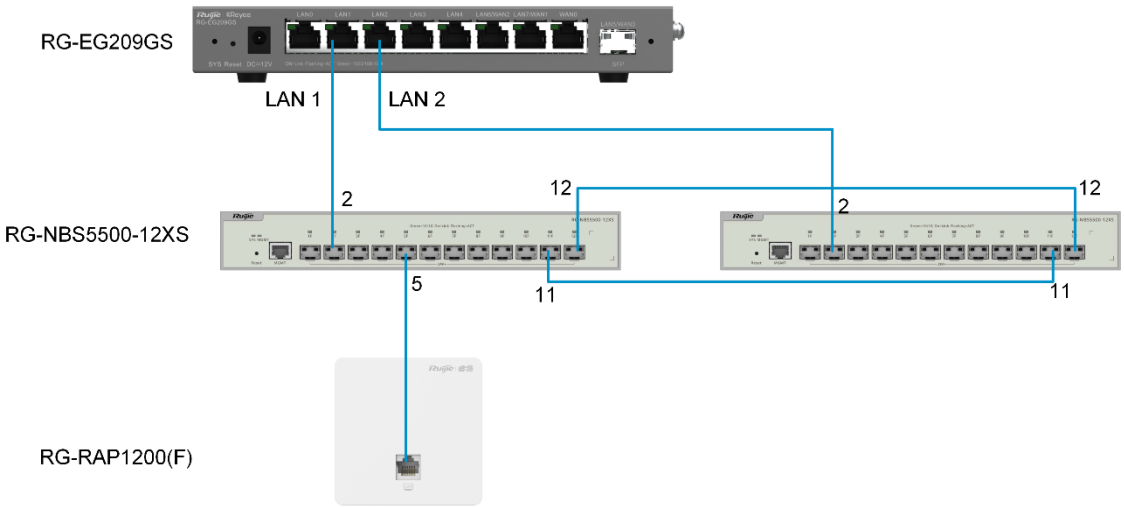


(5) Select the standby switch.

(6) Select another VCS interface (Interface 12 in the following figure), or multiple VCS interfaces. You are advised to select two adjacent interfaces on a switch. Up to four VCS interfaces on a switch can be selected. These VCS interfaces must be 10GE interfaces. By default, the active switch has a priority of 200, while the standby switch has a priority of 100. If the priority is changed, a switch with a higher priority will become the active switch.



(7) Click **Next**. Use a 10GE cable to connect the VCS interfaces that you have selected. (The following figure shows an example of connecting Interface 12 of Device 1 to Interface 12 of Device 2.)



(8) After the cables are connected, proceed as prompted, and wait for the device to reboot successfully.

Caution

To delete the hot standby configuration, ensure that the network cable connecting the hot standby interfaces is disconnected. Failure to do so may result in a loop that can cause network disconnection.

2.4 Work Mode

The device supports two work modes: **Standalone** and **Self-Organizing Network**. It works in **Self-Organizing Network** mode by default. The system presents different menu items based on the work mode. To modify the work mode, see Switching the Work Mode.

Self-Organizing Network: After the self-organizing network discovery function is enabled, the device can be discovered on the network and discover other devices on the network. Devices network with each other based on the device status and synchronize global configuration. You can log in to the Web management page of the device to check management information about all devices on the network. After self-organizing network discovery is enabled, users can maintain and manage the current network more efficiently. You are advised to keep this function enabled.

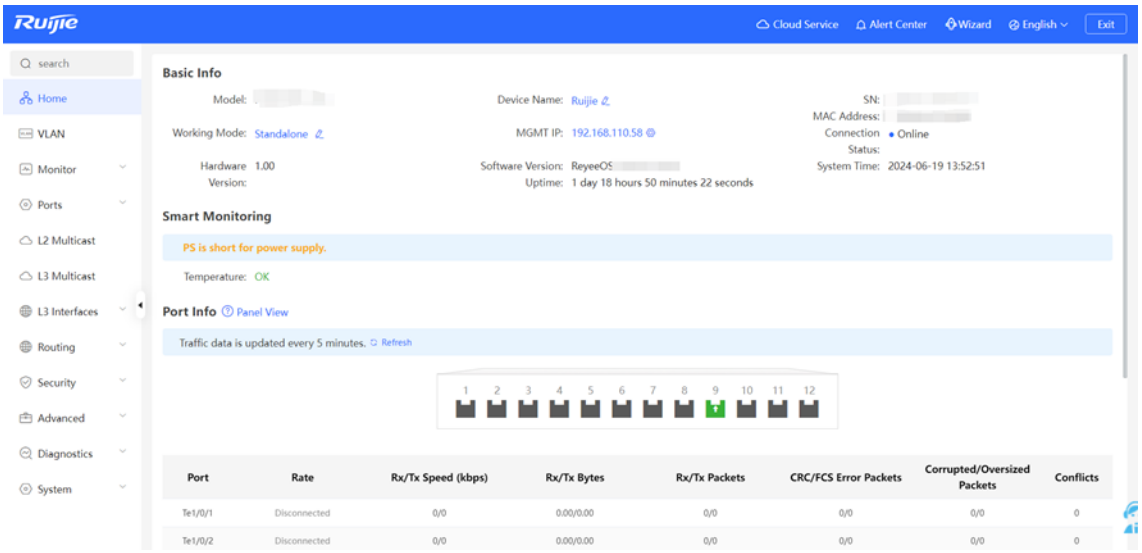
When the device is in self-organizing network mode, the web interface has two configuration modes: the networkwide management mode and the local device mode. For more information, see 2.5 Switching the Management Mode.

Standalone mode: If the self-organizing network discovery function is disabled, the device will not be discovered on the network. After logging in to the web interface, you can configure and manage only the currently logged in device. If only one device is configured or global configuration does not need to be synchronized to the device, you can disable the self-organizing network discovery function.

2.5 Switching the Management Mode

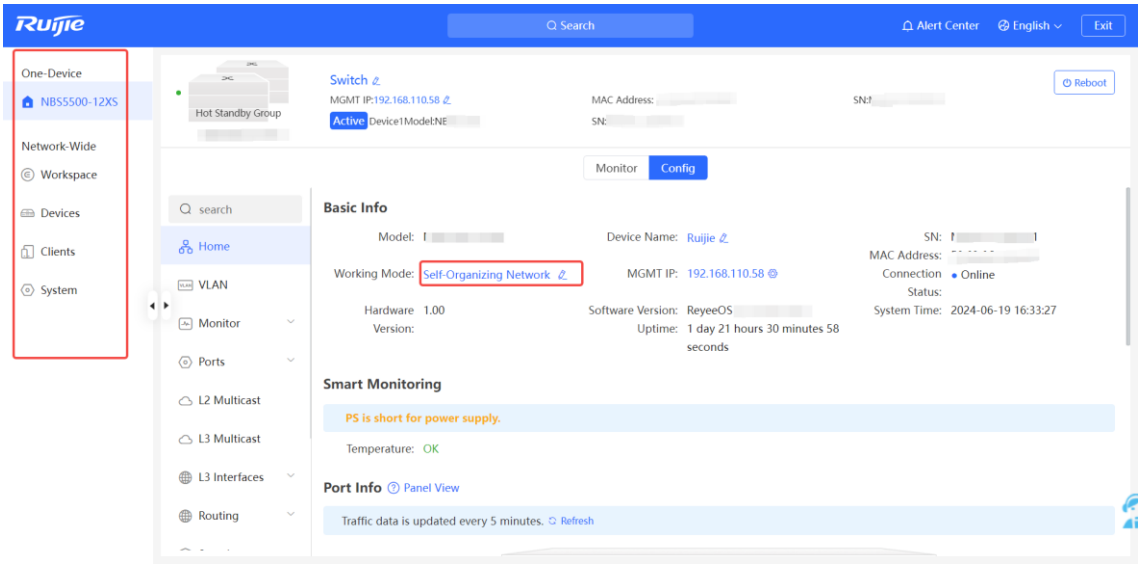
In standalone mode, you can configure and manage only the current logged in device without self-organizing network function, as shown in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2 Web Interface in Standalone Mode



In SON mode, you can batch set the commonly used functions of all wired and wireless Ruijie products on the self-organizing network, including the currently logged-in device, as shown in Figure 2-3.

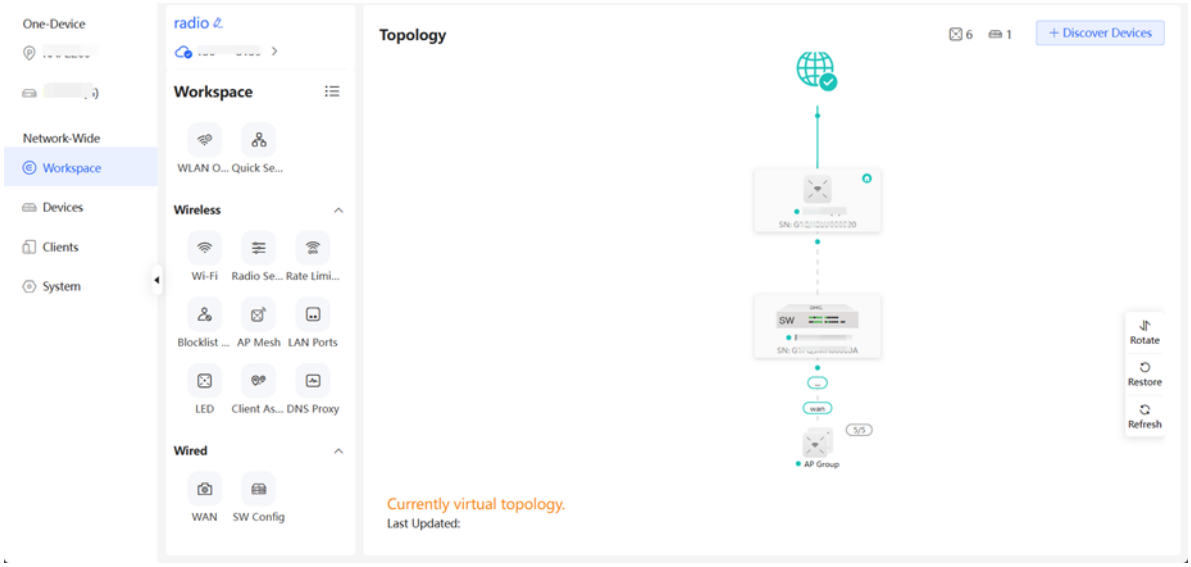
Figure 2-3 Web Interface in Self-Organizing Mode



3 Network-Wide Management

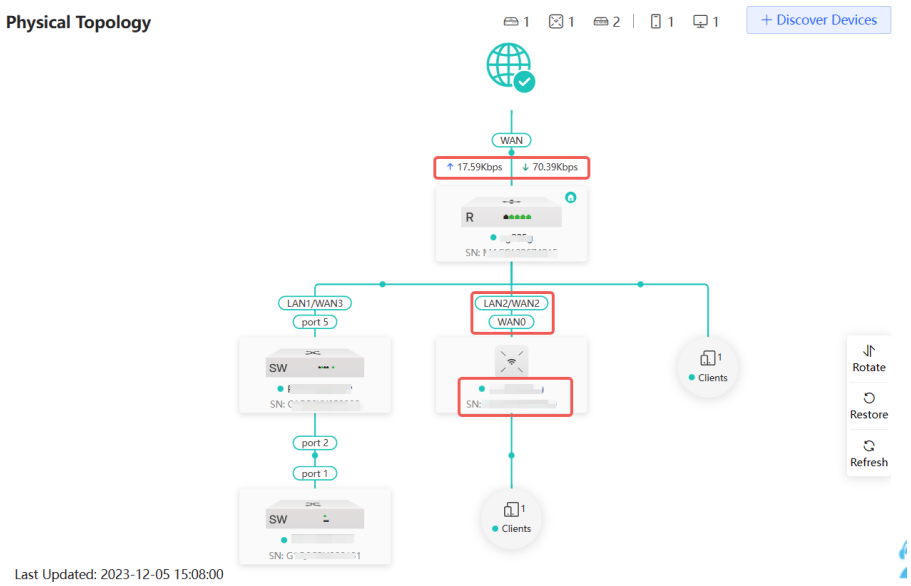
Choose **Network-Wide > Workspace** > **Topology**.

The **Topology** page displays the current network topology, real-time uplink and downlink traffic, connection status, and number of clients on the current network. It also provides quick actions for network and device setup. On the current page, you can monitor, configure, and manage the entire network.

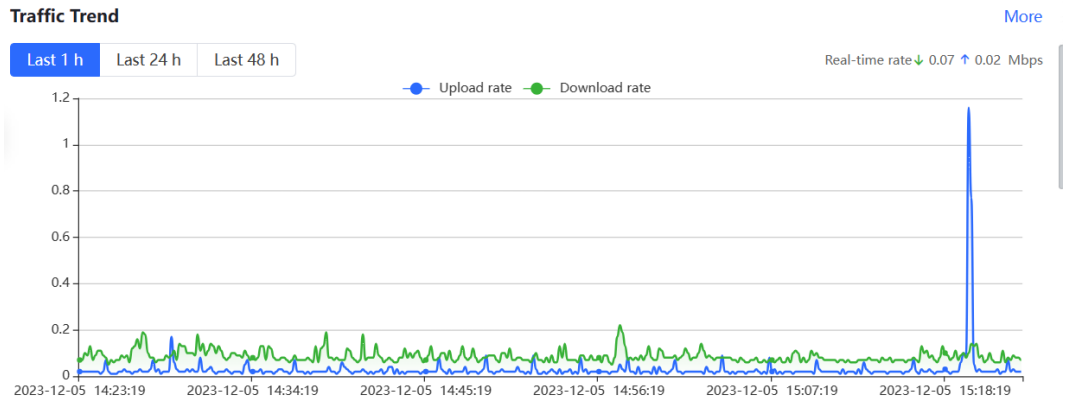


3.1 Viewing Networking Information

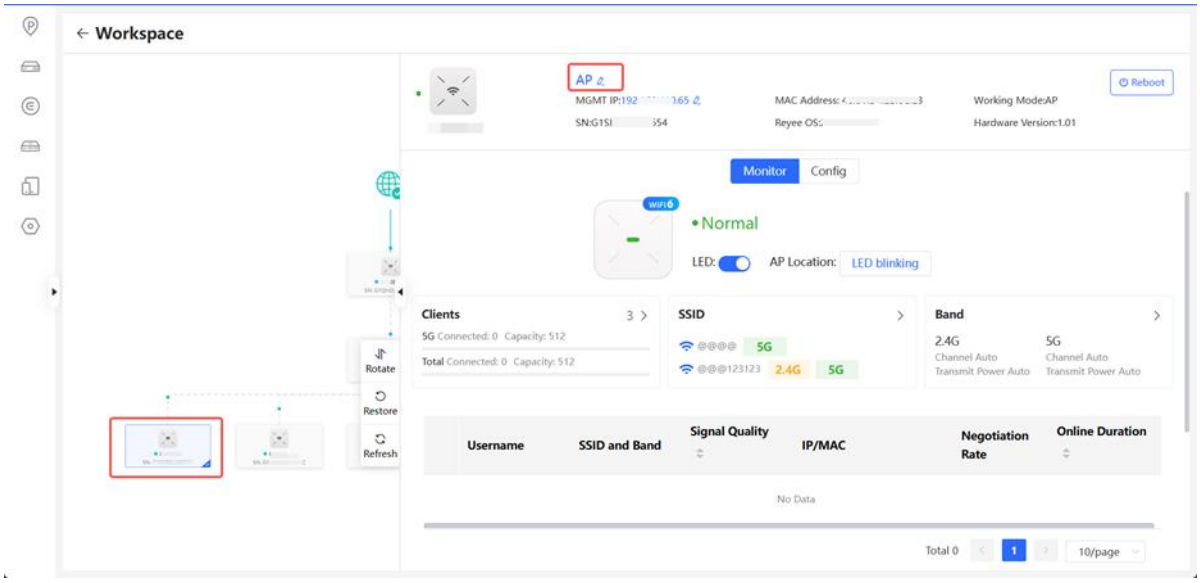
In SON mode, the topology displays information about online devices, connected ports, device SNs, and uplink and downlink real-time traffic.



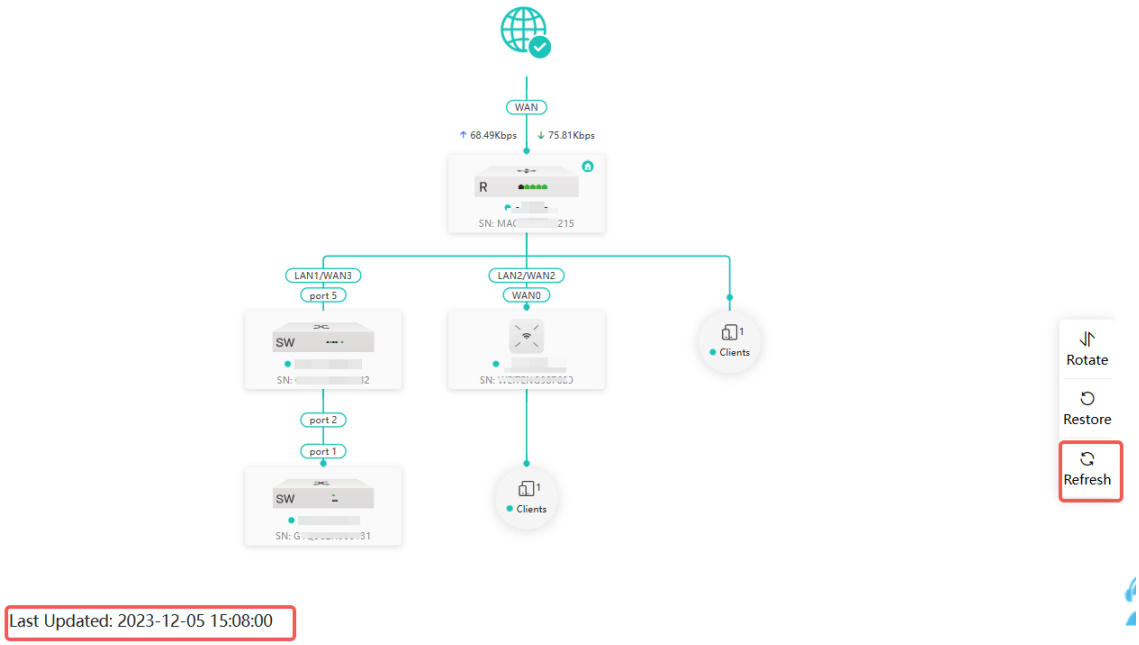
- Click the egress gateway to view real-time traffic information of the device.



- Click a device in the topology to view the running status and configuration of the device, and to configure functions on the device. The device name is the product model by default. You can click to change the device name.



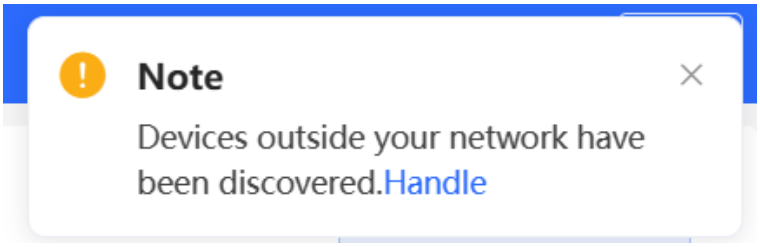
- The update time is displayed in the lower left corner of the topology page. Click **Refresh** to refresh the topology. It takes some time to refresh the topology.



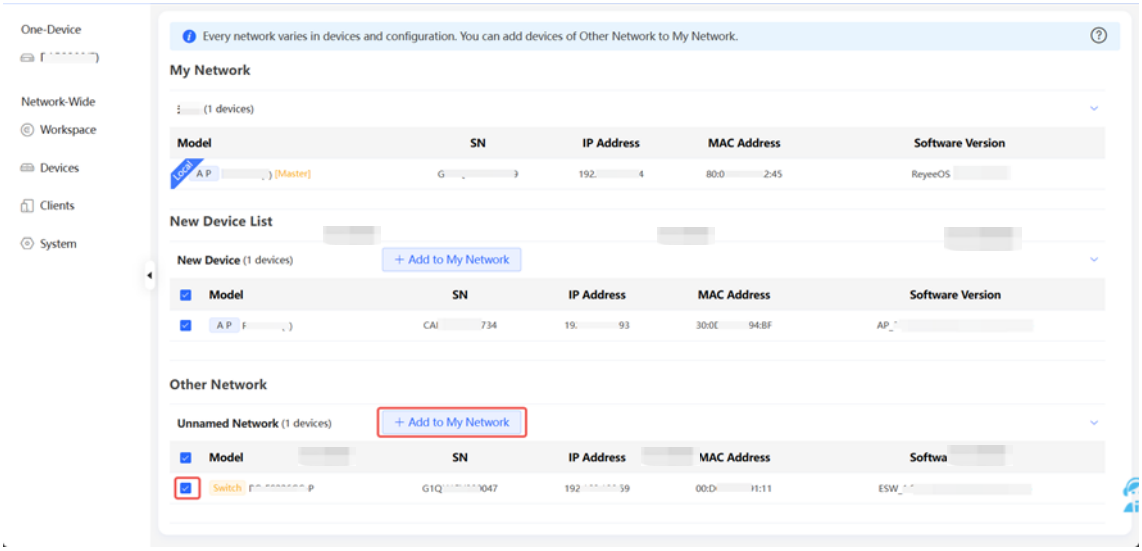
3.2 Adding Devices

3.2.1 Adding a Device Through Wired Connection

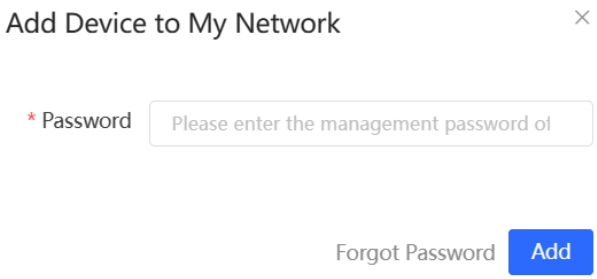
(1) When a new device joins the network through a wired connection, the system displays a prompt that a device not in SON is detected. Click **Handle** to add the device to the current network.



(2) On the **Network List** page, click the downward arrow next to **Other Network** to expand this list. Select the desired device(s) and click **Add to My Network**.



You do not need to enter the password if the device to be added has not been configured before. If a password is required, enter the management password of the device. The device cannot be added if the entered management password is incorrect.



3.2.2 AP Mesh

Note

This function is only supported on Ruijie APs that support AP Mesh function.

1. Overview

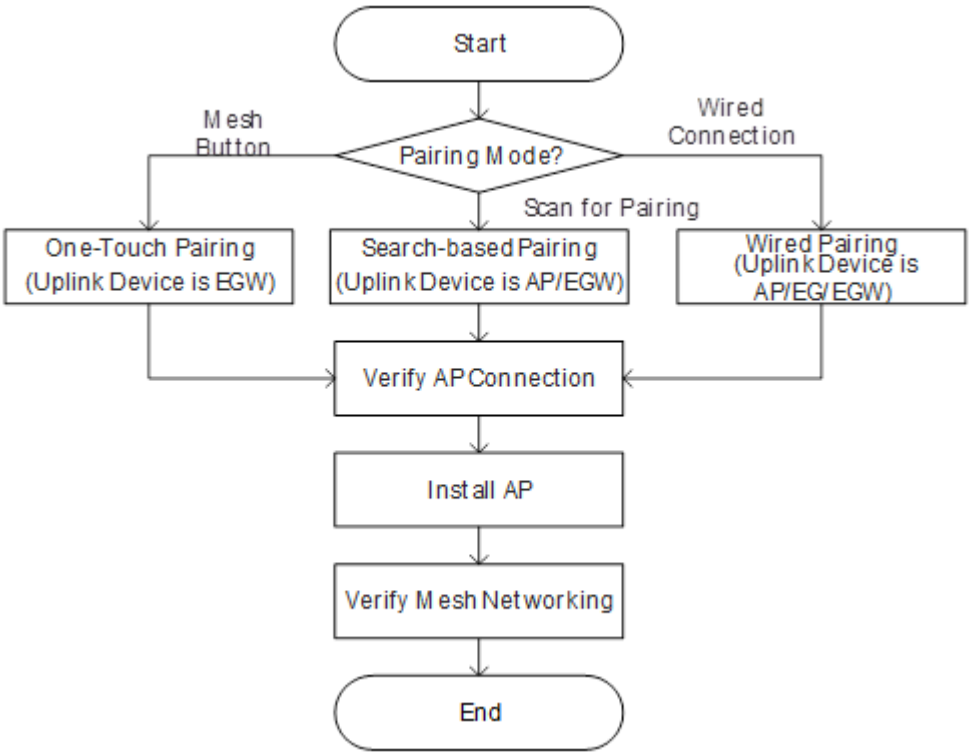
After being powered on and enabled with the AP Mesh feature, a Mesh-capable new AP can be paired with other Mesh-capable wireless devices on the target network through multiple ways. Then the AP will synchronize its Wi-Fi configuration with other devices automatically. Mesh networking addresses pain points such as complex wireless networking and cabling. A new AP can be connected to any uplink wireless device among AP, EG router, and EGW router in the following ways:

- One-touch pairing: Short press the Mesh button on the EGW router on the target network to implement fast pairing of the AP with the EGW router.
- Search-based pairing: Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network. Search and add APs to be paired.

- Wired pairing: Connect the new AP to a wireless device on the target network using an Ethernet cable. The new AP will go online on the target network.

Once the pairing process is complete, the new AP acquires wireless backhaul information from neighboring APs within the network. After the new AP is installed, it will automatically connect to the most suitable neighboring AP.

2. Configuration Steps



3. One-Touch Pairing

Caution

- The uplink device must be an EGW router.
- The new AP must be in factory-reset configuration.
- It can be scanned only when the network is enabled with AP Mesh.
- Place the new AP no more than 2 meters away from the uplink device to ensure that the new AP can receive the Wi-Fi signal from the uplink device. The new AP may fail to be scanned due to the long distance or obstacles between it and the uplink device.

(1) Power on the new AP and place it near the EGW router on the target network.

(2) Press and hold the Mesh button  on the EGW router for no more than two seconds to start pairing. The pairing process takes about one minute.

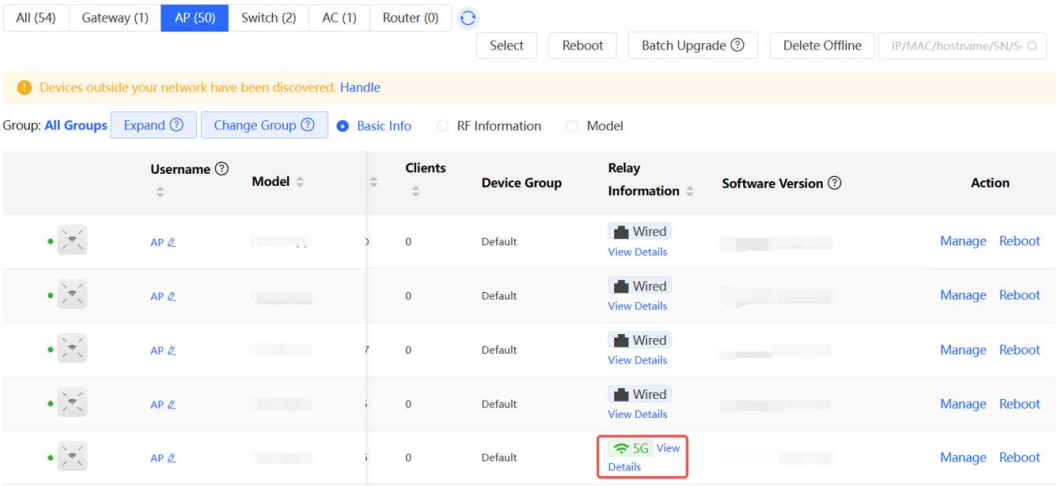
(3) Check the topology on the **Physical Topology** page to make sure that the new AP has connected to the uplink device in wireless mode.



(4) Power off the new AP and install it to a planned location.

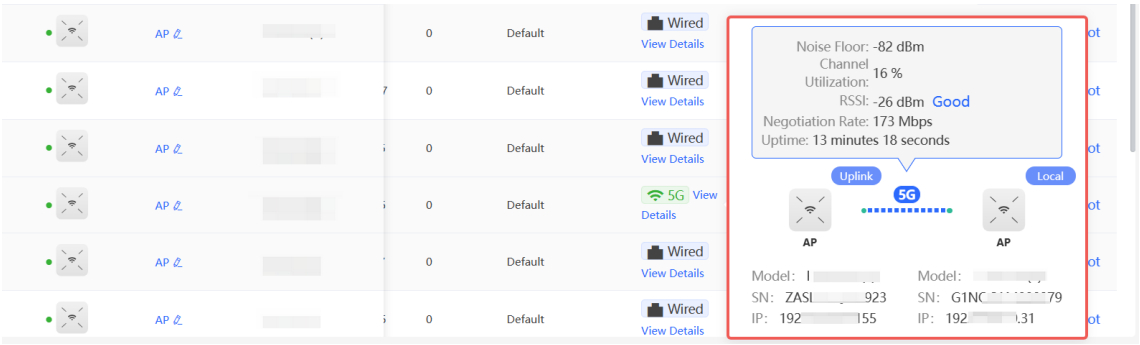
(5) Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network. In SON mode, choose **Devices** > **AP**. Make sure that the new AP is online and the icon 

appears in the **Relay Information** column. The icon indicates that wireless backhaul is performed through the 5 GHz radio.



(6) Click **View Details** next to the 

icon to obtain information about the uplink device and RSSI.



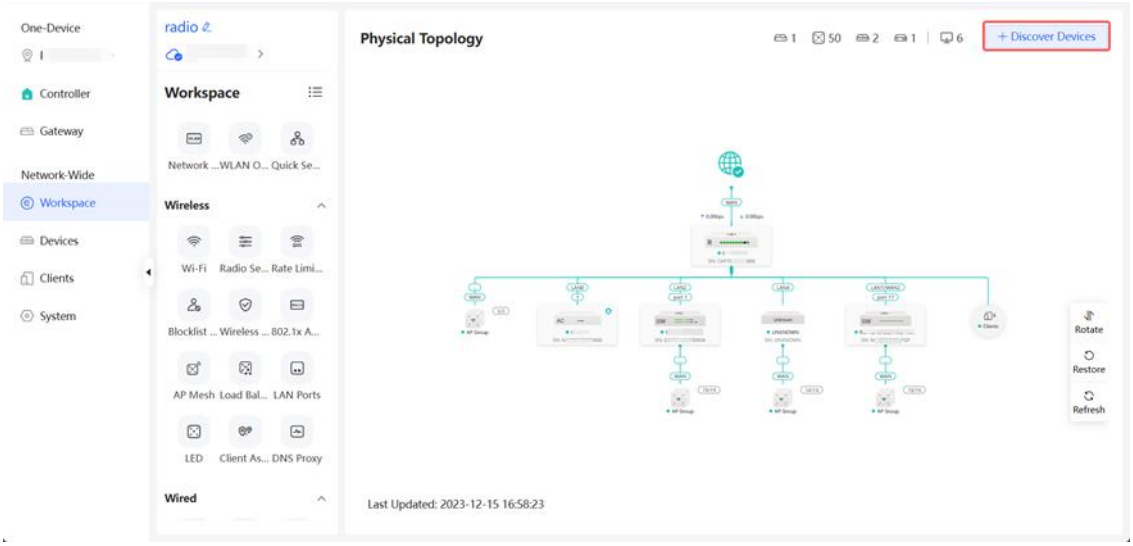
4. Search-based Pairing

Caution

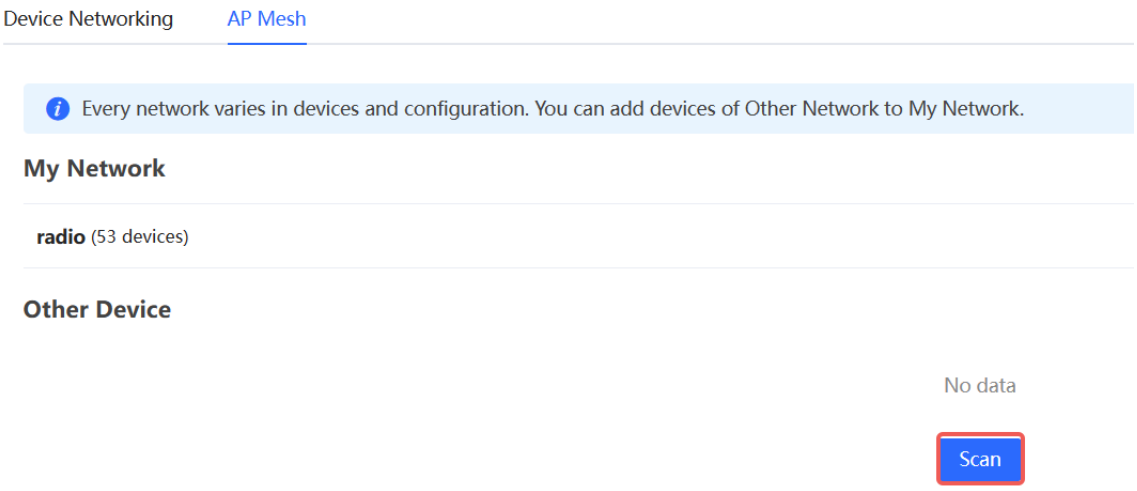
- The uplink device must be an EGW router.
- The new AP must be in factory-reset configuration.
- It can be scanned only when the network is enabled with AP Mesh.
- Place the new AP no more than 2 meters away from the uplink device to ensure that the new AP can receive the Wi-Fi signal from the uplink device. The new AP may fail to be scanned due to the long distance or obstacles between it and the uplink device.

(1) Power on the new AP and place it near the AP or EGW router on the target network.

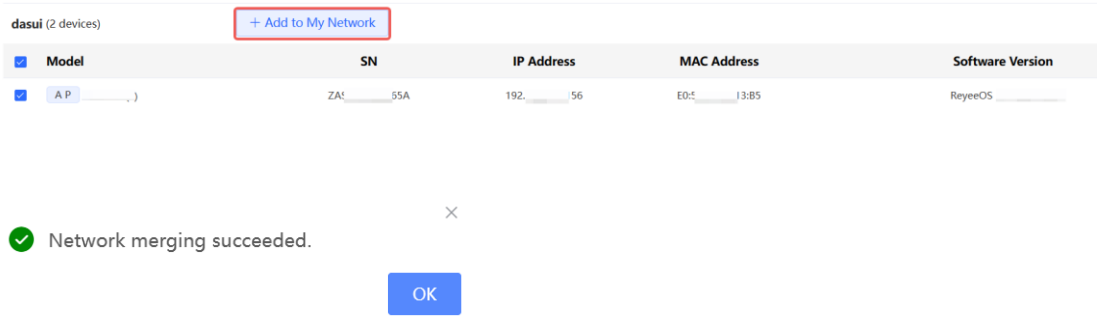
(2) Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network. In SON mode, click **+Discover Devices** in the upper right corner of the **Physical Topology** page to scan the APs in other networks not connected with Ethernet cables.



(3) On the **AP Mesh** page, click **Scan** to scan devices that are not connected to the network via an Ethernet cable.



(4) Select the APs to be added and click **Add to My Network**. Up to eight APs can be added at a time. Wait until the mesh process finishes.



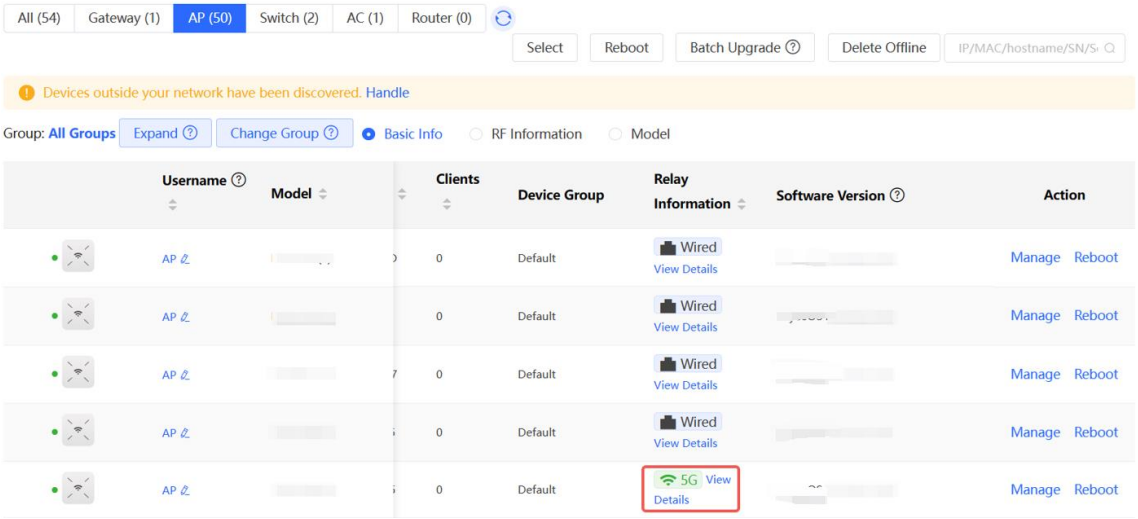
(5) Check the topology on the **Physical Topology** page to make sure that the new AP has connected to the uplink device in wireless mode.



(6) Power off the new AP and install it to the planned location.

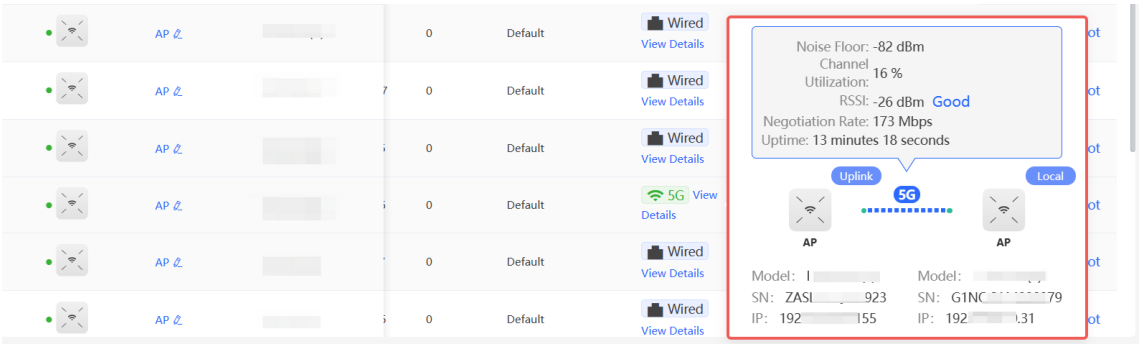
(7) Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network. In SON mode, choose **Devices** > **AP**. Make sure that the new AP is online and the icon 

appears in the **Relay Information** column. The icon indicates that wireless backhaul is performed through the 5 GHz radio.



(8) Click **View Details** next to the 

icon to obtain information about the uplink device and RSSI.



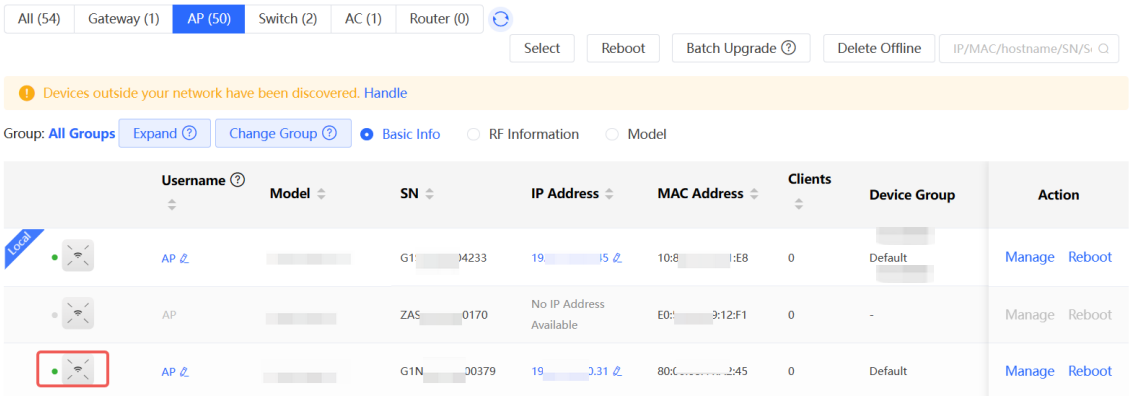
5. Wired Pairing

Caution

- The uplink device can be an AP, EG router, or EGW router.
- The new AP must be in factory-reset configuration.
- It can be scanned only when the live network is enabled with AP Mesh.

(1) Plug one end of the Ethernet cable to the uplink port of the new AP, and the other end to the downlink port of an AP, EG router, or EGW router on the target network. The Mesh process takes one to three minutes. When the system status LED is steady on, it indicates that the Mesh process finishes.

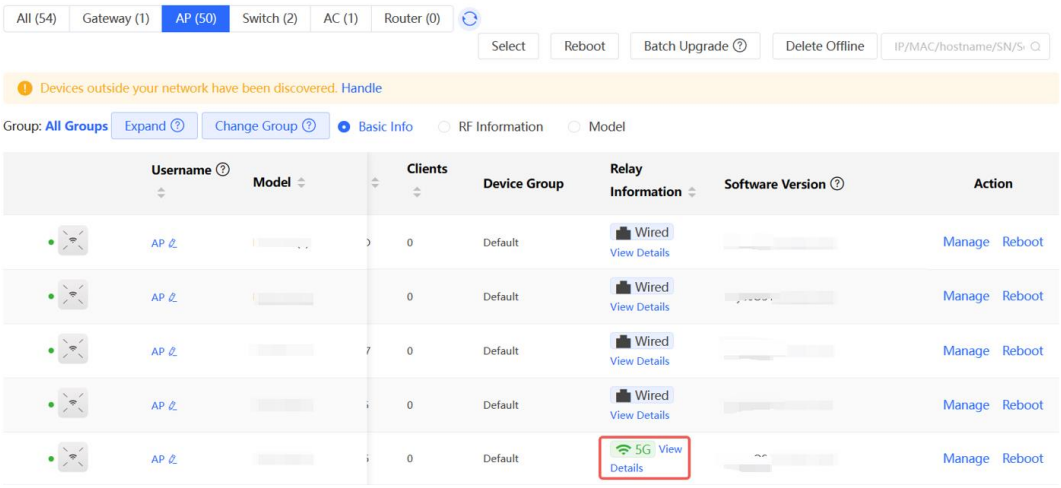
(2) Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network. In SON mode, choose **Devices** and make sure that the new AP is online.



(3) Unplug the Ethernet cable, power off the new AP, and install it to a planned location.

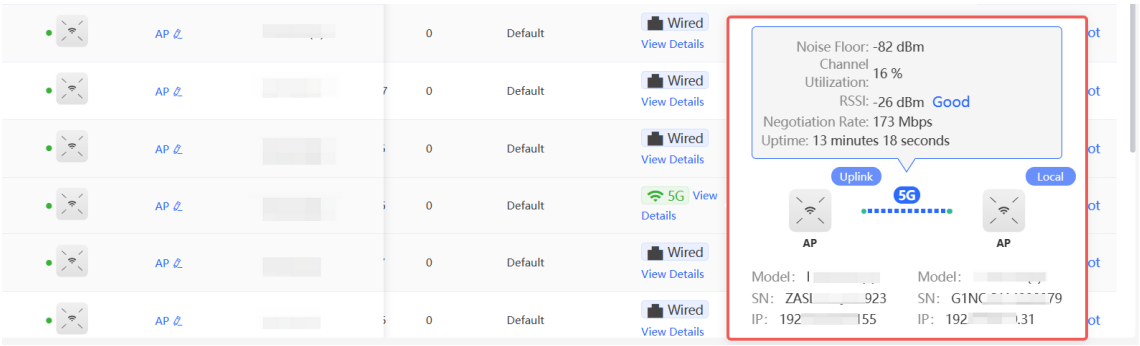
(4) Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network. In SON mode, choose **Devices** > **AP**. Make sure that the new AP is online and the icon 

appears in the **Relay Information** column. The icon indicates that wireless backhaul is performed through the 5 GHz radio.



(5) Click **View Details** next to the 

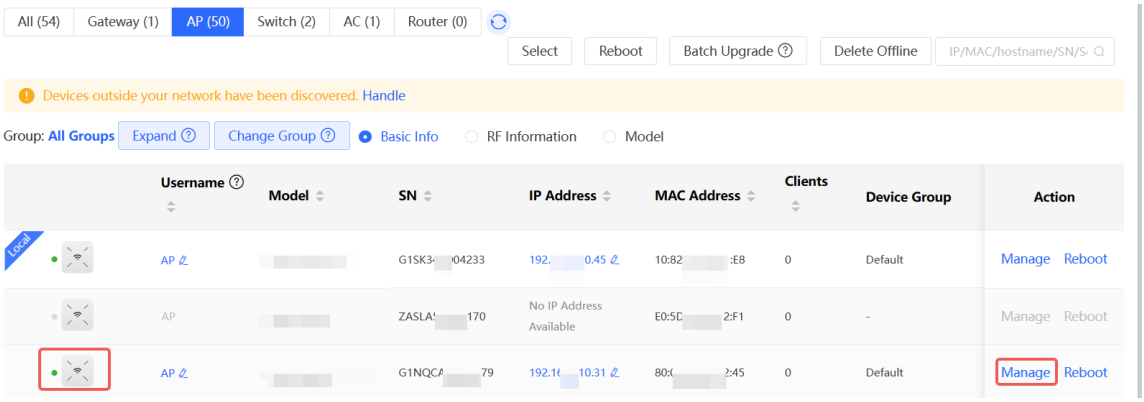
icon to obtain information about the uplink device and RSSI.



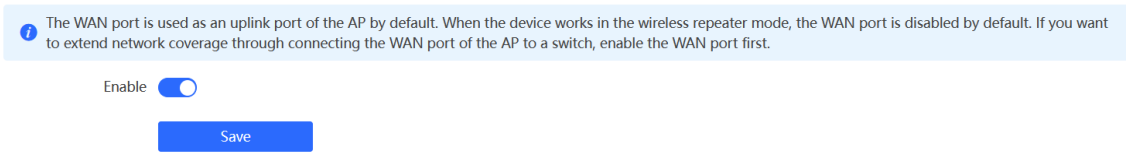
6. Enabling WAN Port

The WAN port works as the wired uplink port of the AP by default. For the AP added to the target network through Mesh pairing, the WAN port is disabled by default. If you want to connect the Mesh AP to other downlink device in wired mode to expand the network, enable this port.

(1) Log in to the web interface of the network project. Choose **Network-Wide** > **Devices** > **AP**, and click **Manage** next to a device in the AP list.



(2) Choose **Config** > **Advanced** > **Enable WAN**, toggle on **Enable**, and click **Save**.



7. Viewing Mesh APs and Mesh Details

(1) Log in to the web interface of a device on the target network.

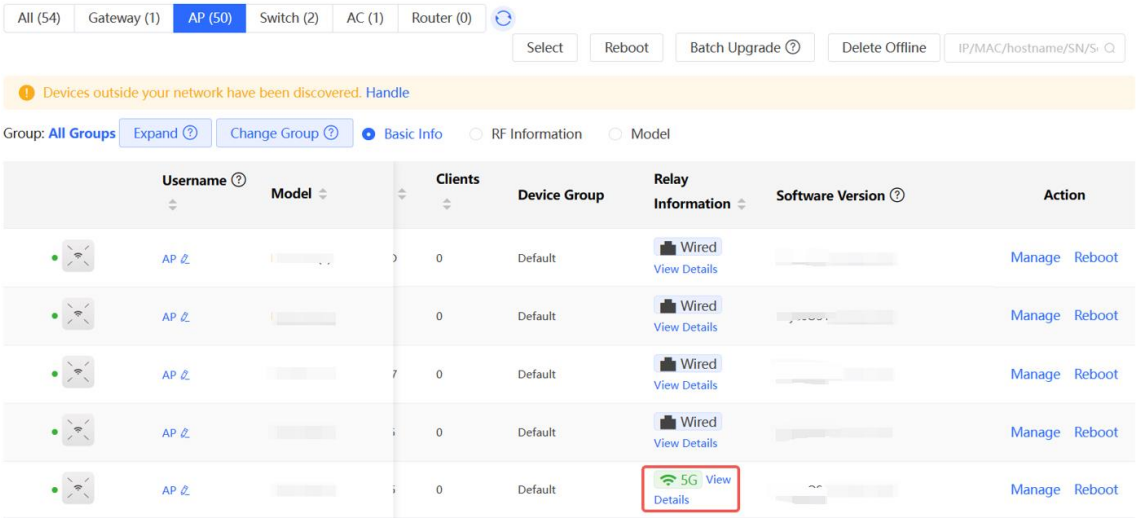
(2) View Mesh APs.

- Method 1: In SON mode, check the topology on the **Physical Topology** page. The AP that connects to the uplink device in wireless mode is a Mesh AP.



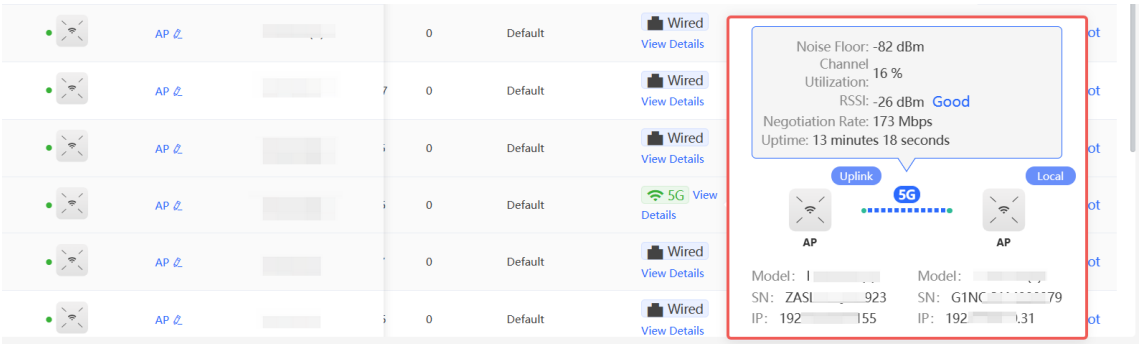
- Method 2: In SON mode, choose **Devices** > **AP**. If the icon 

appears in the **Relay Information** column, the corresponding AP is a Mesh AP.



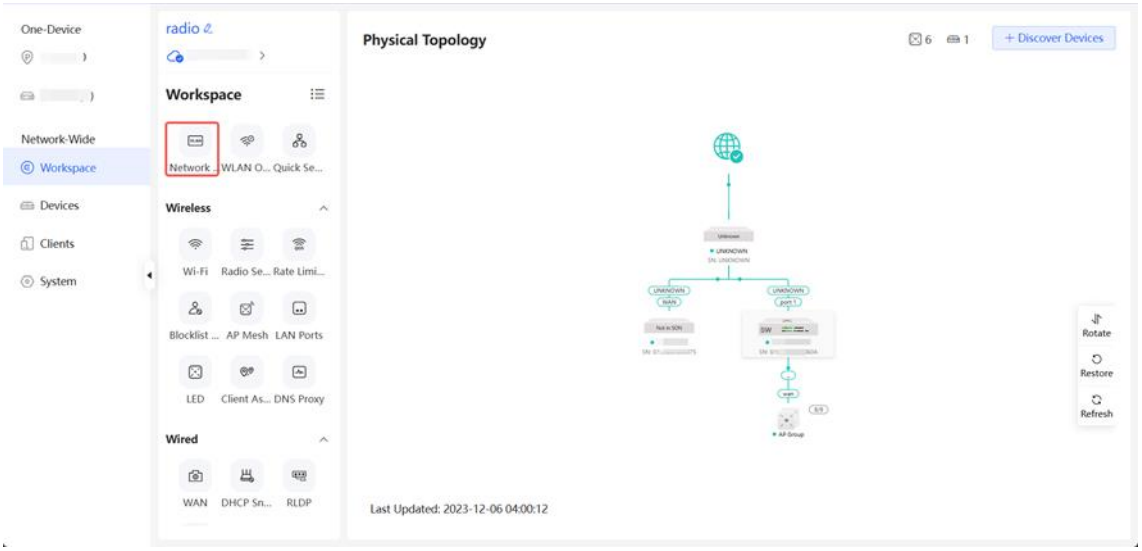
(3) View Mesh details.

In SON mode, choose **Devices** > **AP**. Select the target AP, and click **View Details** in the **Relay Information** column to view the Mesh details.



3.3 Configuring VLANs

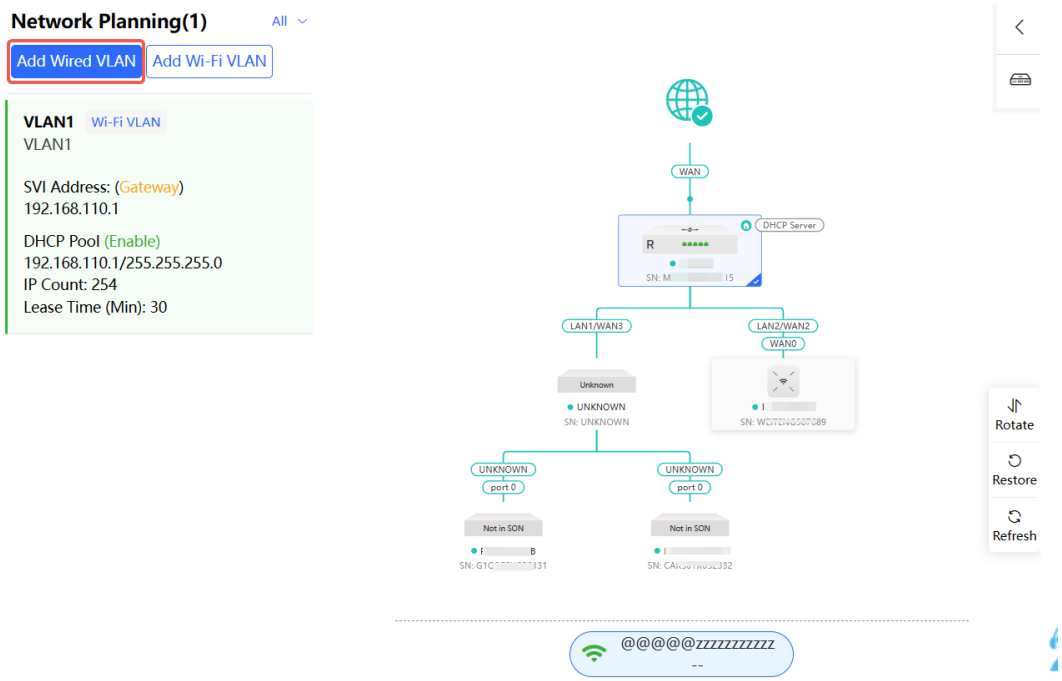
Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Network Planning**.



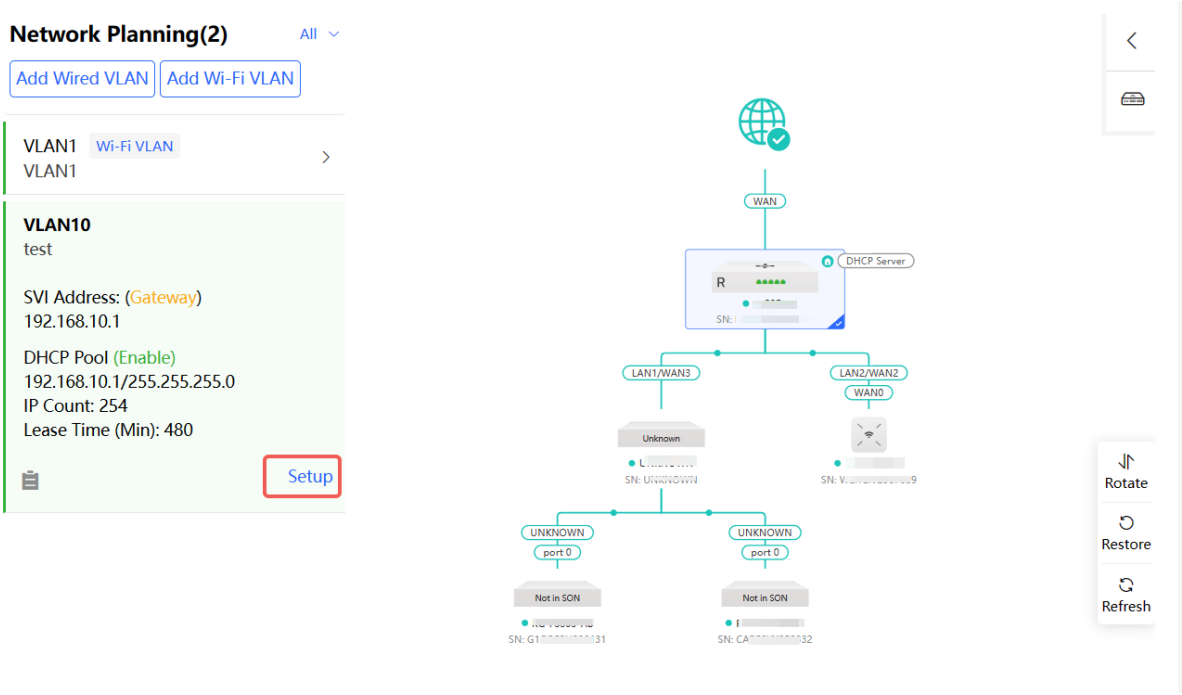
3.3.1 Configuring a Wired VLAN

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Network Planning**.

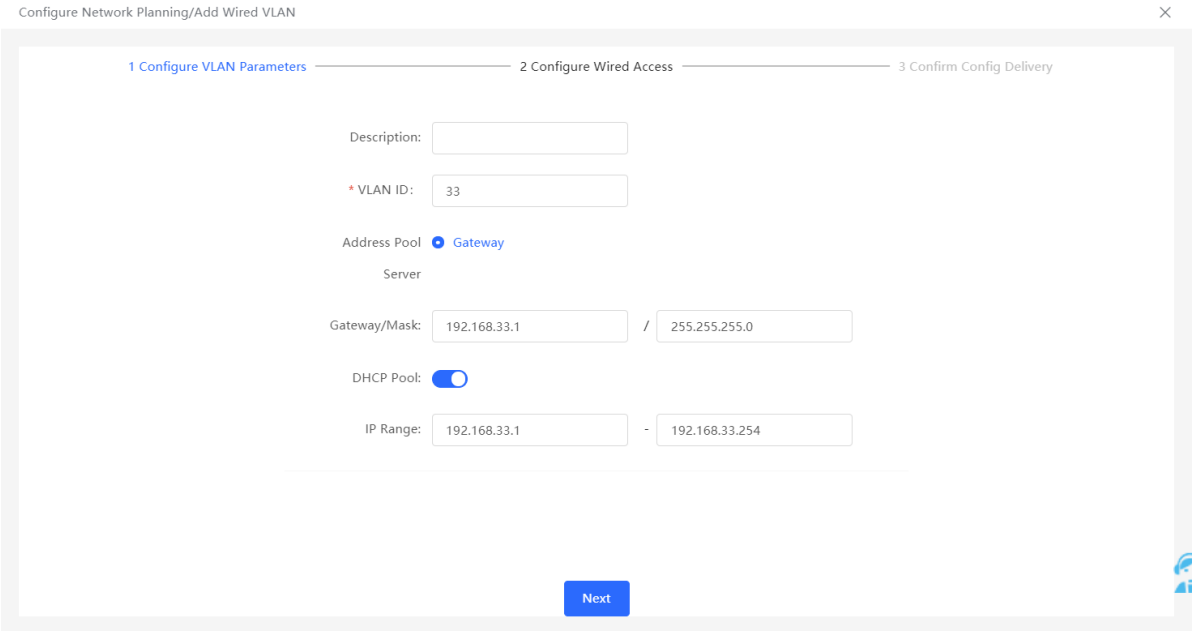
On the **Network Planning** page, click **Add Wired VLAN**.



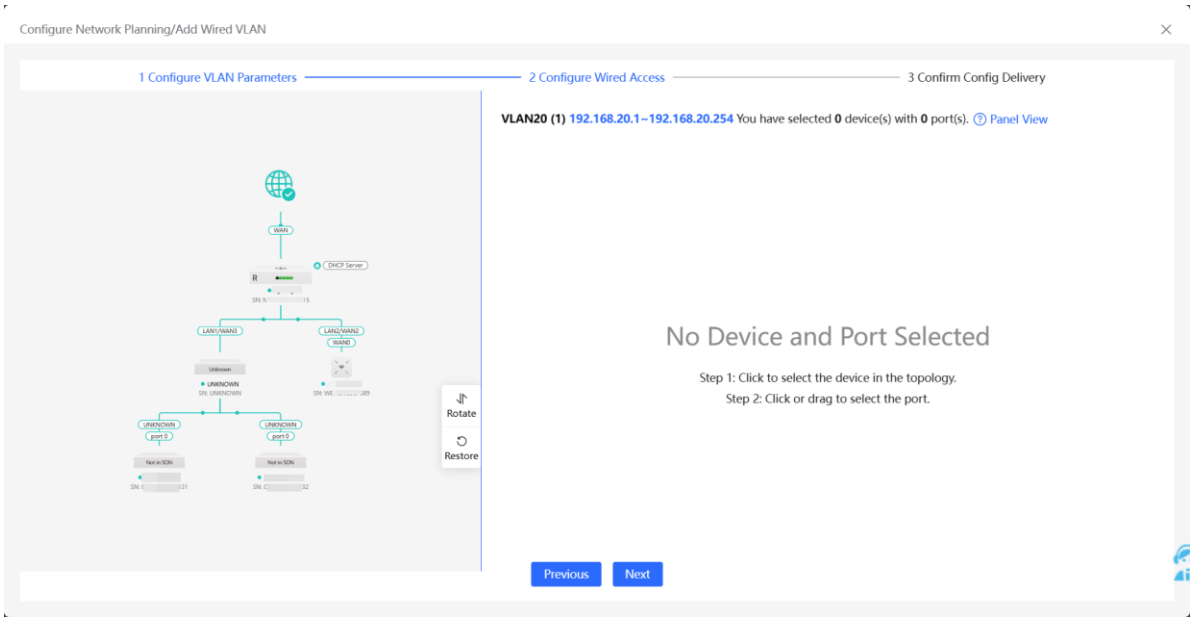
Alternatively, you can select an existing wired VLAN and click **Setup** to edit the VLAN.



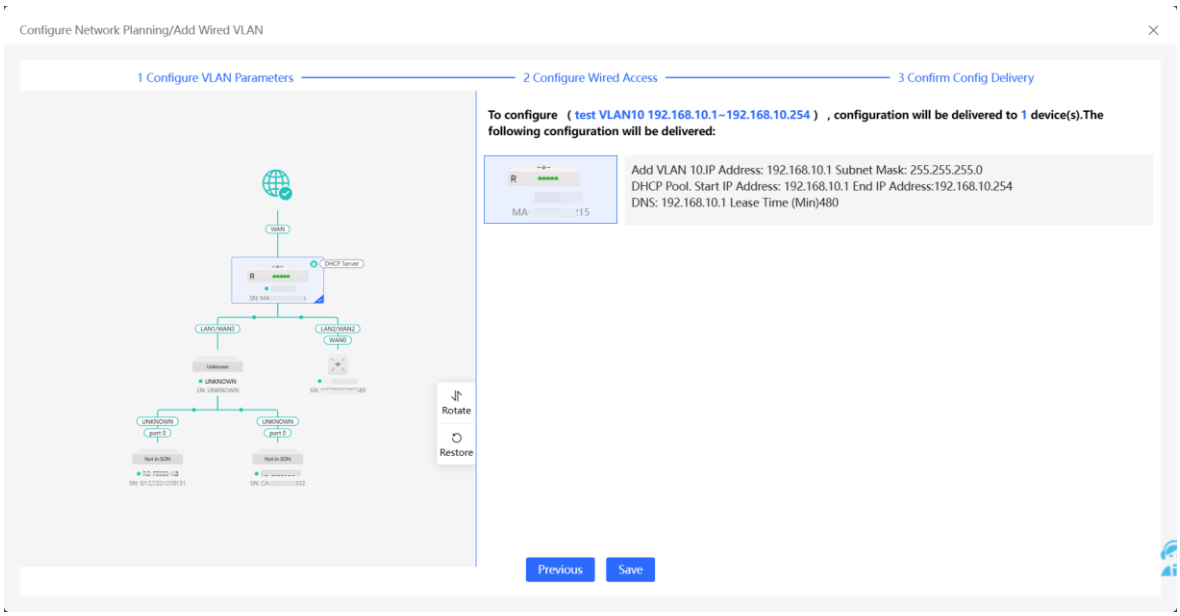
(1) Configure the VLAN ID, address pool server, and DHCP pool. The gateway is configured as the address pool server by default to assign IP addresses to clients. If an access switch exists on the network, you can select the access switch as the address pool server. Click **Next** after VLAN parameters are configured.



(2) Select the target switch in the topology and all member ports in the VLAN, and click **Next**.



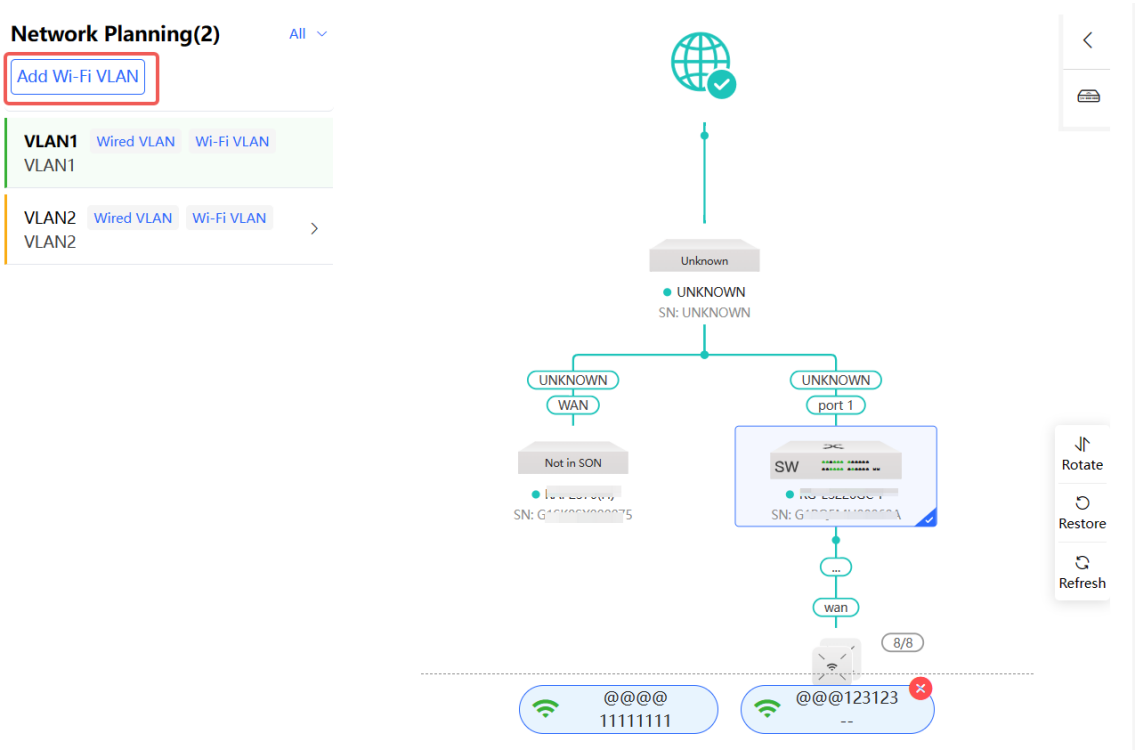
(3) Confirm the configurations and click **Save**. The configurations will take effect in a few minutes.



3.3.2 Configuring a Wi-Fi VLAN

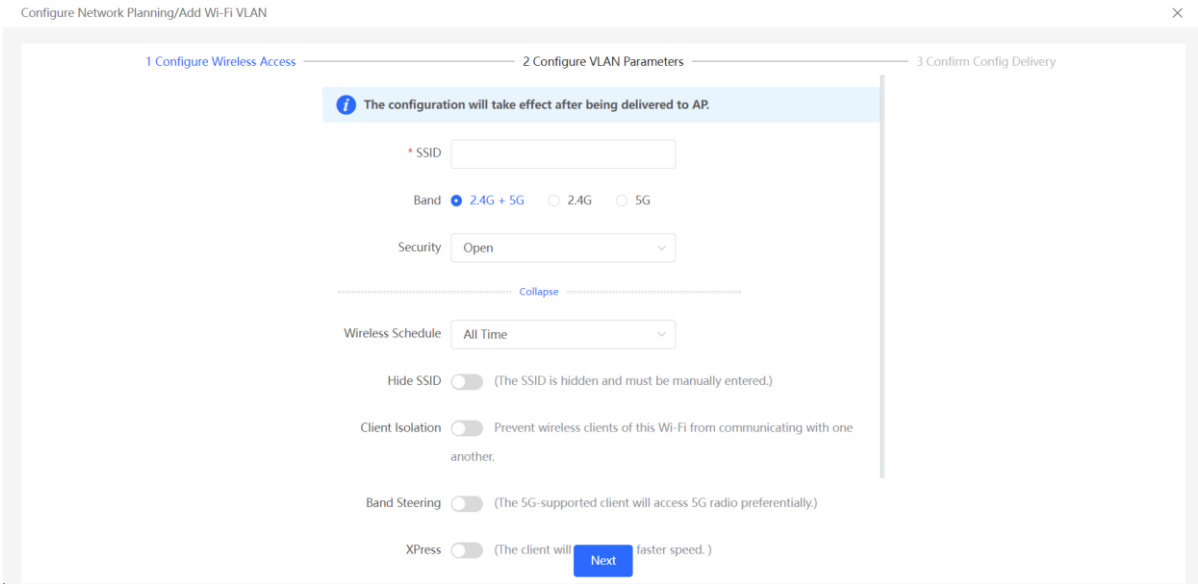
Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Network Planning**.

On the **Network Planning** page, click **Add Wi-Fi LAN**.

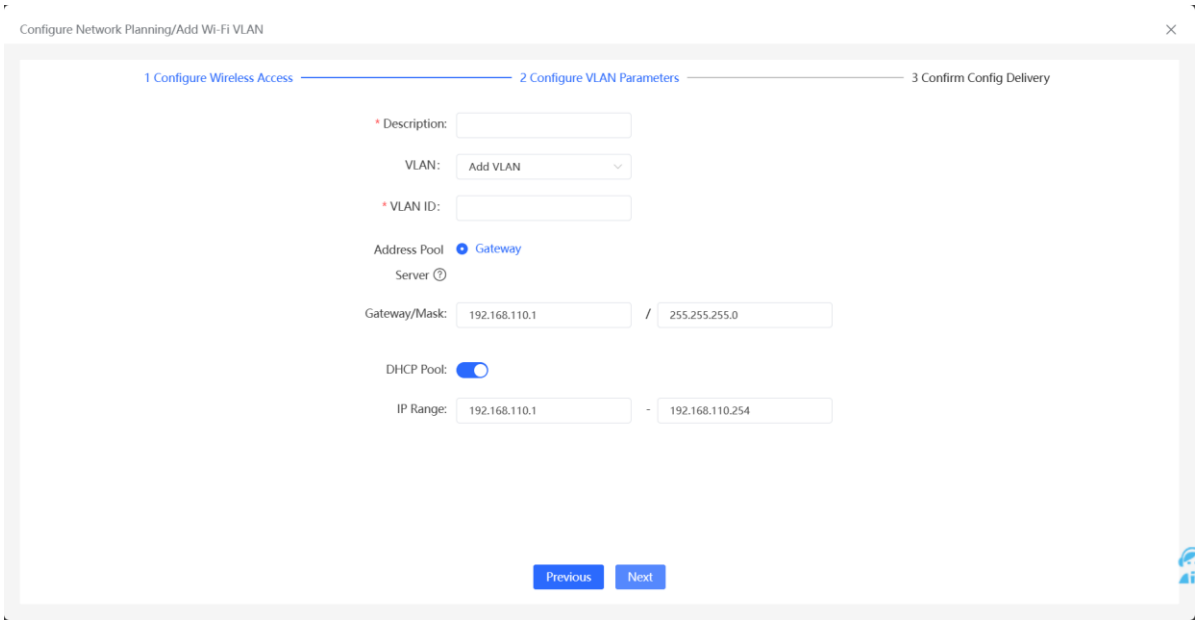


Alternatively, you can select an existing wireless VLAN and click **Setup** to edit the VLAN.

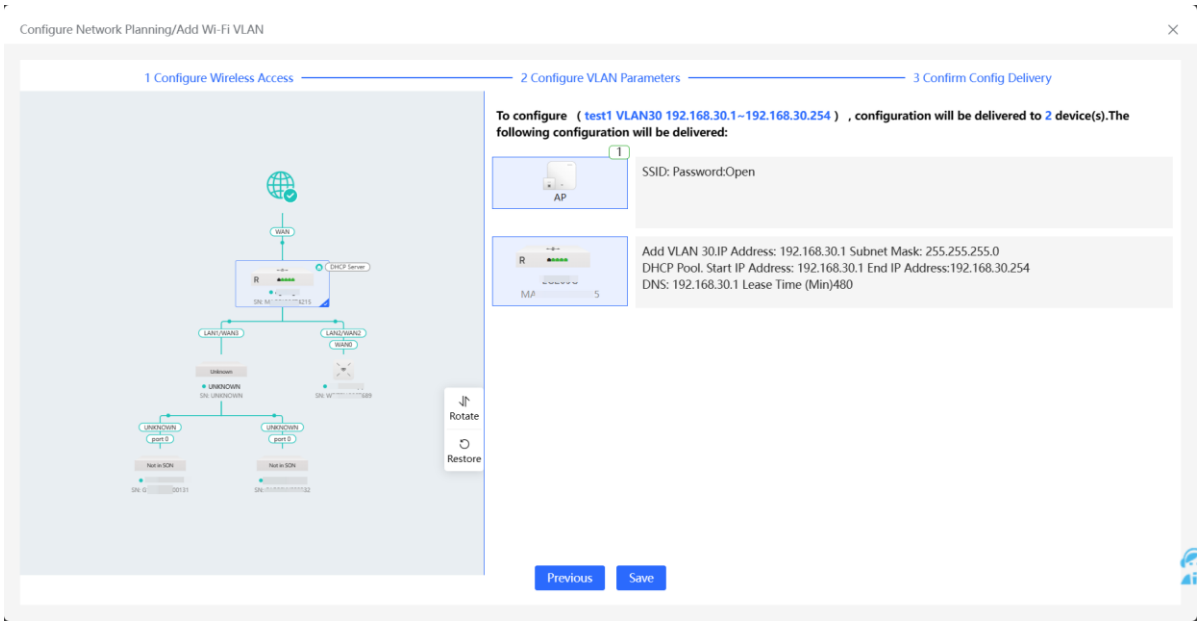
(1) Configure the SSID, Wi-Fi password and band. Click **Expand** to expand the advanced settings and set the parameters. Then, click **Next**.



(2) Configure the VLAN ID, address pool server and DHCP pool. The gateway is configured as the address pool server by default to assign IP addresses to clients. If an access switch exists on the network, you can select the access switch as the address pool server. Click **Next** after VLAN parameters are configured.

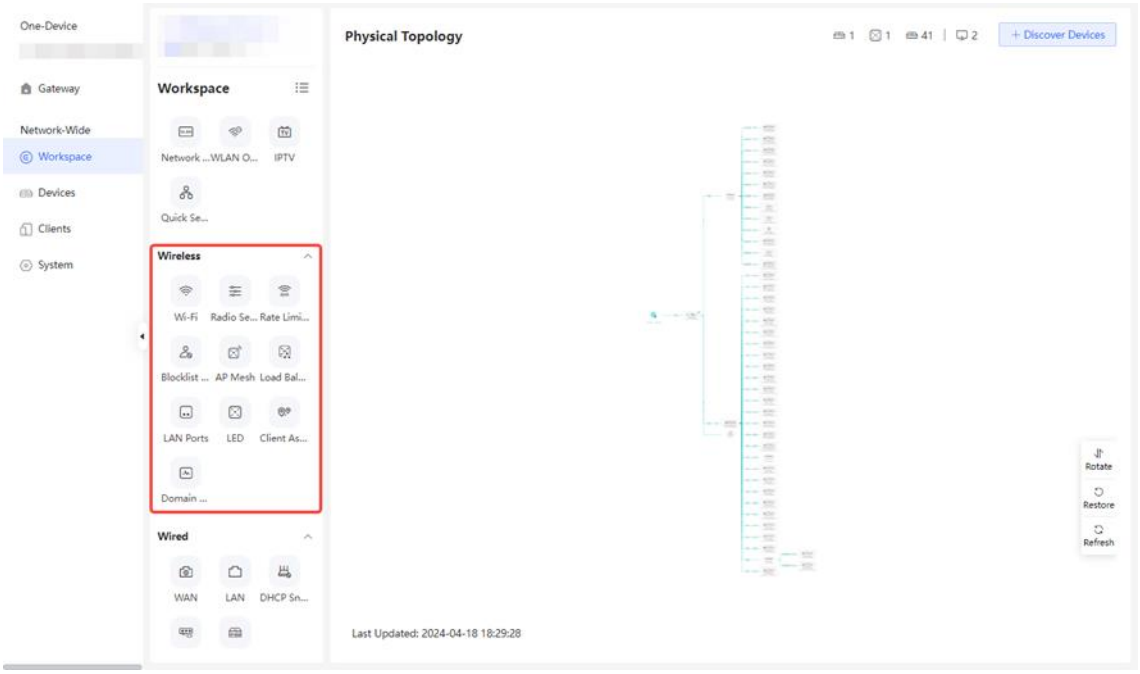


(3) Confirm the delivered configurations and click **Save**. The configurations will take effect in a few minutes.



3.4 Network-wide Wireless Management

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Wireless**.

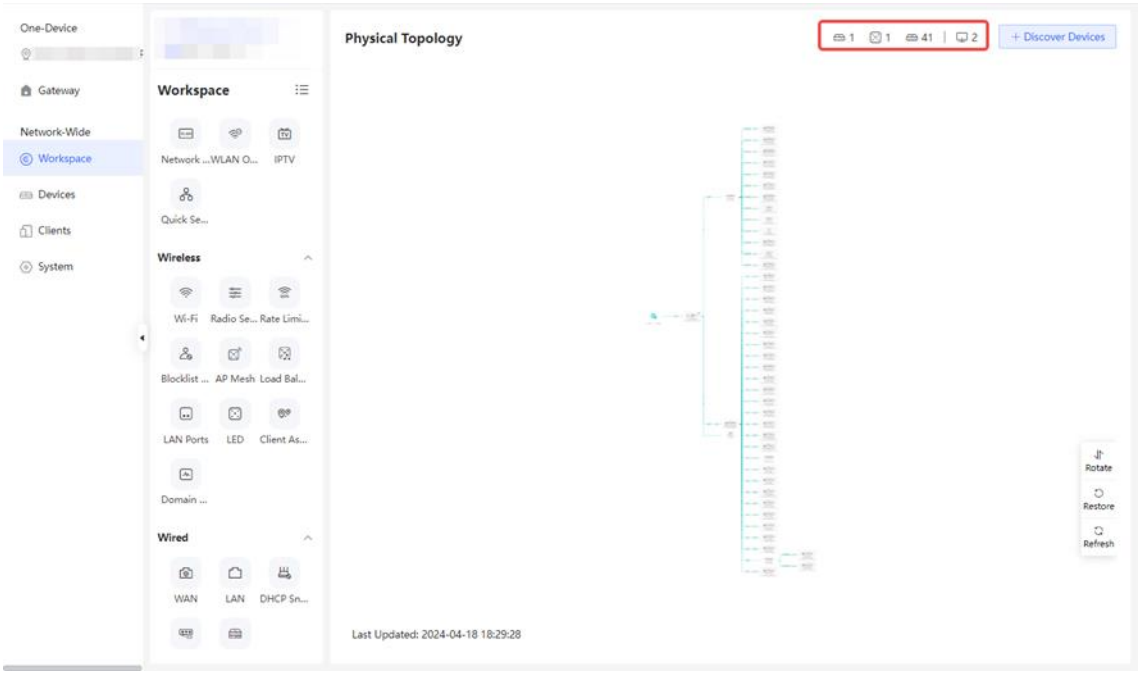


The functions supported by Network-wide Wireless Management depend on the APs on the network. Detailed information on the supported functions can be found in the Web-based Configuration Guide of RG-RAP and RG-EAP devices. For example, if the software version of the AP device is OS 2.280, the functions supported by Network-wide Wireless Management can be referenced in the RG-RAP and RG-EAP Web-based Configuration Guide for OS 2.280 version.

3.5 Device Management

View all devices on the current network. You can configure and manage the devices simply by logging into one device on the network. The methods to access device management are as follows:

Method 1: Click the device icon in the top right corner of the **Physical Topology** to switch to the device list view.



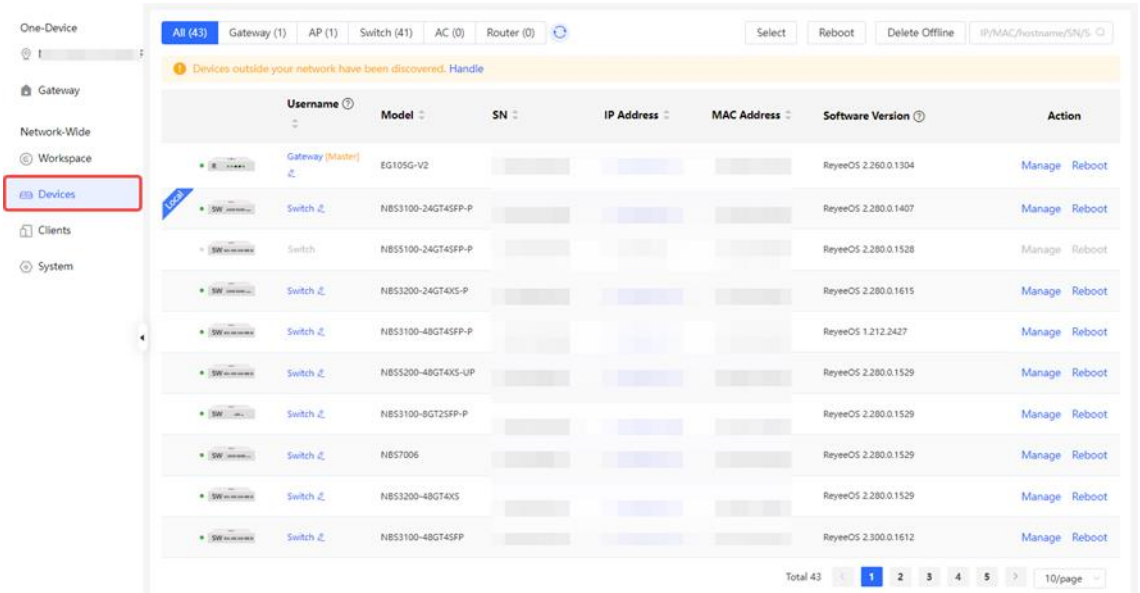
Method 2: Choose **Network-Wide** > Devices

Click **Handle** to add a device to the current network.

Click **Manage** to configure a specific device.

Click **Reboot** to restart a specific device.

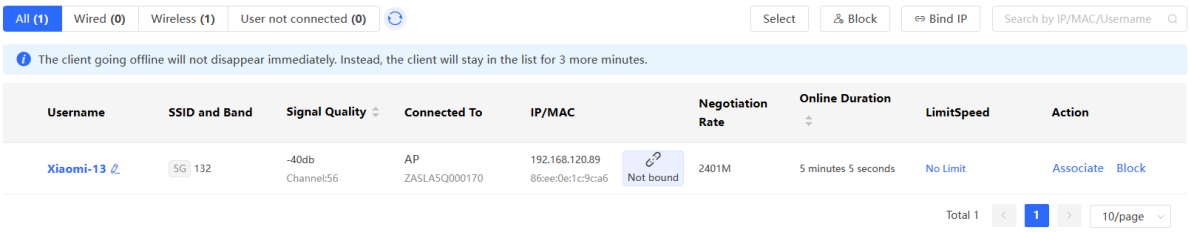
Click **Select** to select offline devices. Then, click **Delete Offline**. The selected devices will be removed from the list and network topology.



3.6 Online Client Management

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Clients**.

The client list displays wired, wireless, and users not connected on the current network, including the username, connection mode, associated device, IP/MAC address, IP address binding status, rate, and related operations.



- Click **Not Bound** in the **IP/MAC** column to bind the client to a static IP address.
- Click a button in the **Action** column to perform the corresponding operation on the online client.
  - Wired: Only access control can be configured.
  - Wireless: Access control, associate, and block can be configured.

Note

IP binding and access control are supported only in router mode.

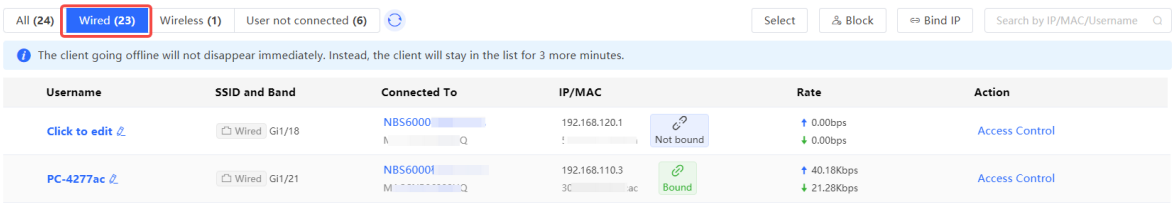
Table 3-1 Online Client Management Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Username	Name of the connected client.
SSID and Band	Indicates the access mode of the client, which can be wireless or wired. The SSID and frequency band is displayed when a client is connected wirelessly.
Signal Quality	The Wi-Fi signal strength of the client and the associated channel. **Note** This information is displayed only in the wireless online client list.
Connected To	Indicates wired or wireless connection, the associated device and SN.
IP/MAC	Indicates the IP address and MAC address of the client.
Negotiated Rate	The uplink data rate and downlink data rate of the client. **Note** This information is displayed only in the wireless online client list.
Online Duration	Client access duration. **Note** This information is displayed only in the wireless online client list.

Parameter	Description
LimitSpeed	Implement wireless speed limiting for clients to prevent certain clients from consuming large amounts of bandwidth resources. For details, see 3.6.4 Configuring Client Rate Limiting. **Note** This information is displayed only in the wireless online client list.
Action	You can click the corresponding button to perform access control, association, and block operations on online clients.

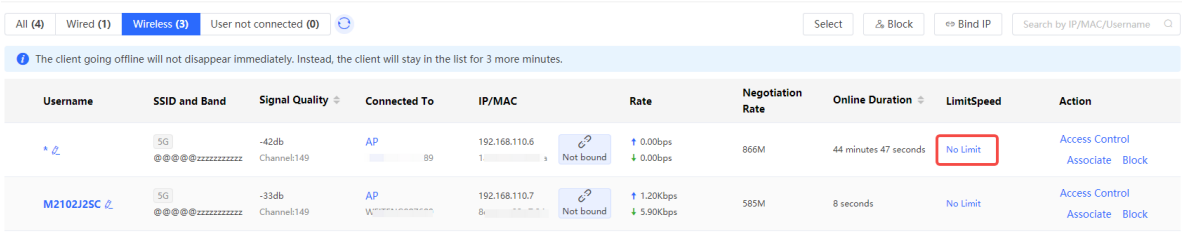
- **Wired Clients**

  Click the **Wired** tab to see details about wired clients.



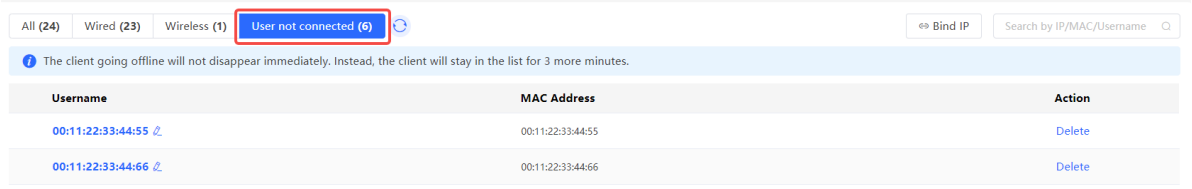
- **Wireless Clients**

  Click the **Wireless** tab to see details about wireless clients.



- **User not connected**

  Click the **User not connected tab** to see details about clients waiting to connect. This list includes clients tagged manually or recognized as devices previously connected to the network but not currently listed in device management or online client lists. To remove a client device, click **Delete**.



3.6.1 Configuring Client IP Binding

Note

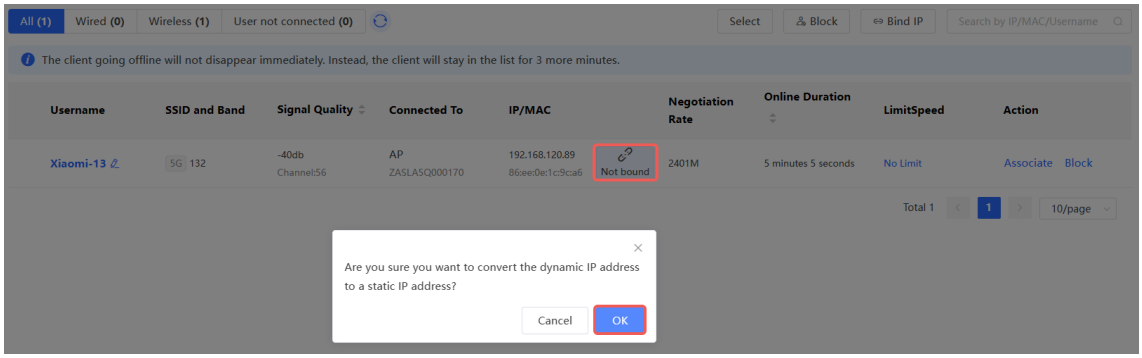
This function is supported only in router mode.

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Clients**.

IP address binding is a security and access control policy that associates a specific IP address with a specific device or user to achieve identity authentication, access control, monitoring, and accounting.

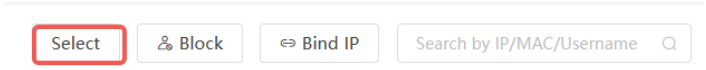
- Single client IP address binding

  Select the client to be bound with an IP address in the list, click **Not bound**, and click **OK** in the pop-up box to bind the client to a static IP address.

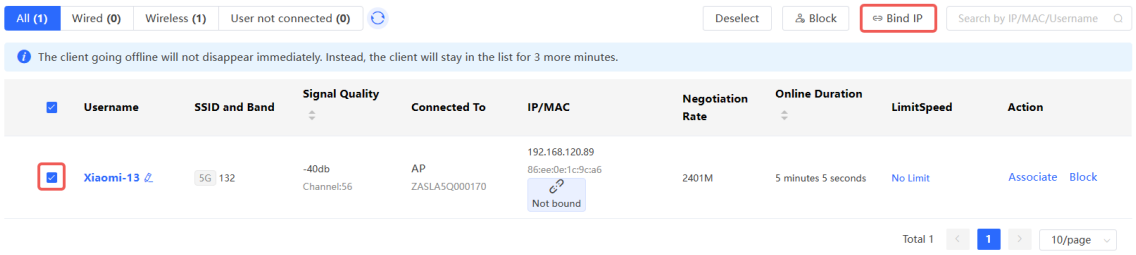


- Batch IP binding

  Click **Select**.

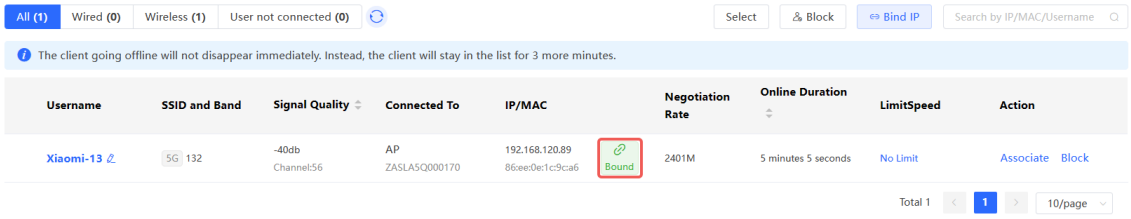


  Select the clients to be bound, click **Bind IP**, and click **OK** in the pop-up box to bind the selected clients to a static IP address.



- Unbind an IP address

  Select the client to be unbound from the list, click **Bound**, and click **OK** in the pop-up box.



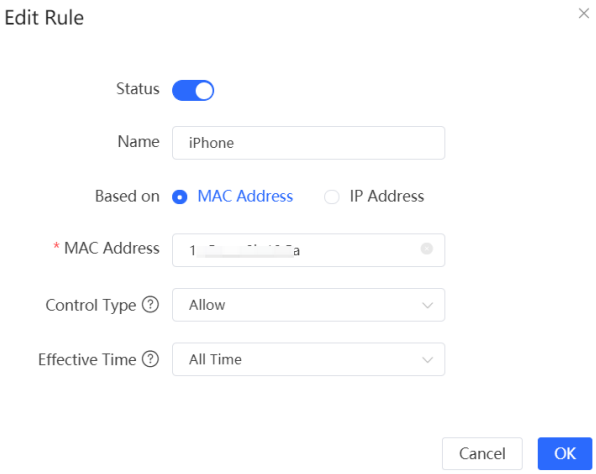
3.6.2 Configuring Client Access Control

Note

This function is supported only in router mode.

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Clients**.

Select a client in the list and click **Access Control** in the **Action** column. You will be redirected to the **Edit Rule** page, where a MAC-based access control rule is automatically generated. The name and MAC address are automatically generated based on the selected client. After selecting the control type and effective time, click **OK** to create an access control rule for the client.



3.6.3 Blocking Clients

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Clients**.

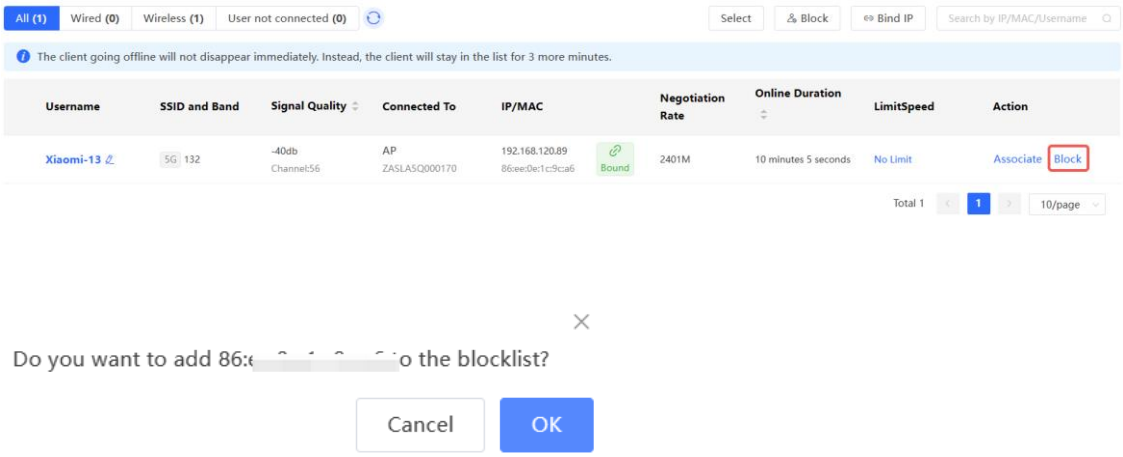
An unauthorized client may occupy network bandwidth and pose security risks. You can block specified clients to solve the unauthorized access problem.

Note

Client block is available only for wireless clients.

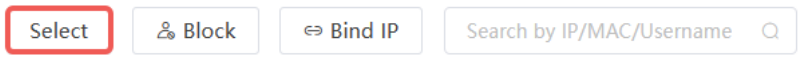
- Block a single client

  Select a client to block in the list, click **Block** in the **Action** column, and click **OK** in the pop-up box to block the selected client.

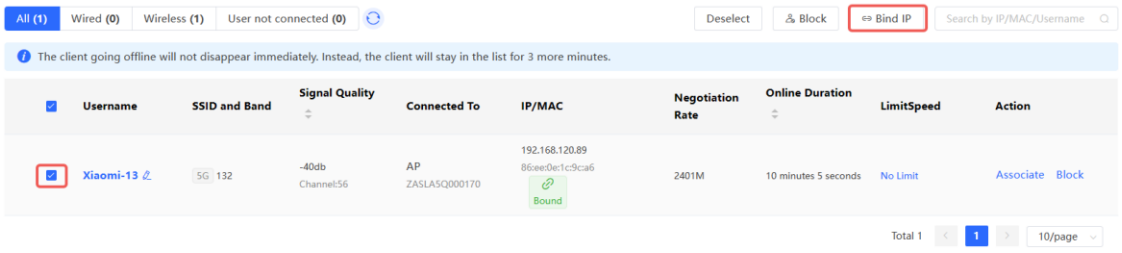


- Batch block clients

  a Click **Select**.



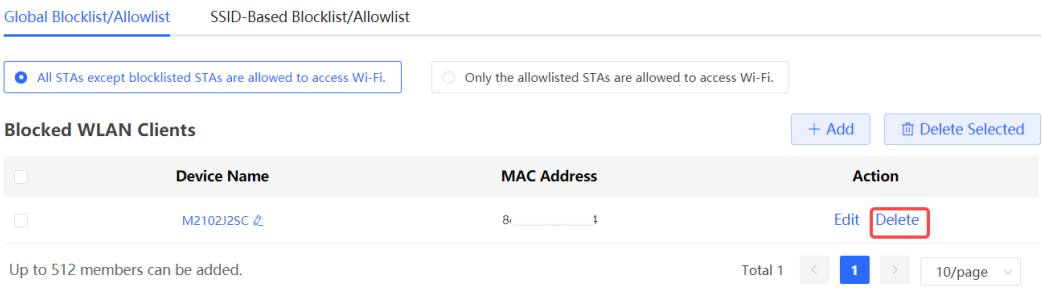
  b Select the target clients, click **Block**, and click **OK** in the pop-up box to block the selected clients.



- Cancel block

  Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Wireless** > **Blocklist/Allowlist** > **Global Blocklist/Allowlist.**

  Select the client to be removed from the blocklist in the wireless blocklist and click **Delete**.



3.6.4 Configuring Client Rate Limiting

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Clients** > **Wireless**.

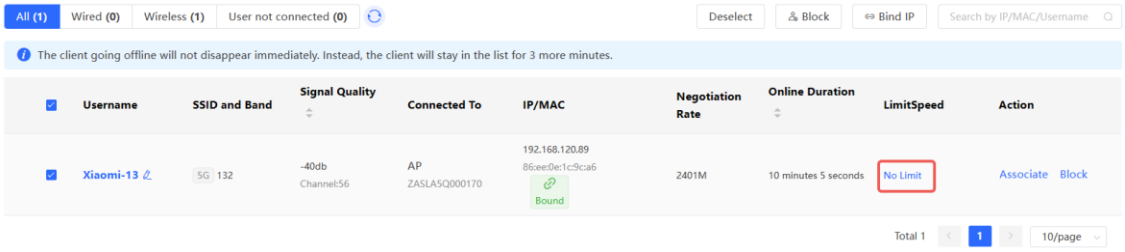
To ensure fair resource allocation, the network administrator can implement wireless rate limiting to prevent some users or devices from occupying a large amount of bandwidth and affecting the network experience of other users.

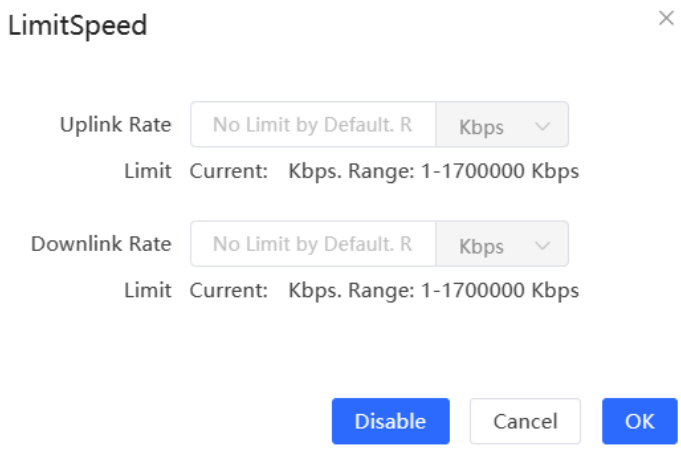
Note

Rate limiting applies only to wireless clients.

- Configure rate limits for clients

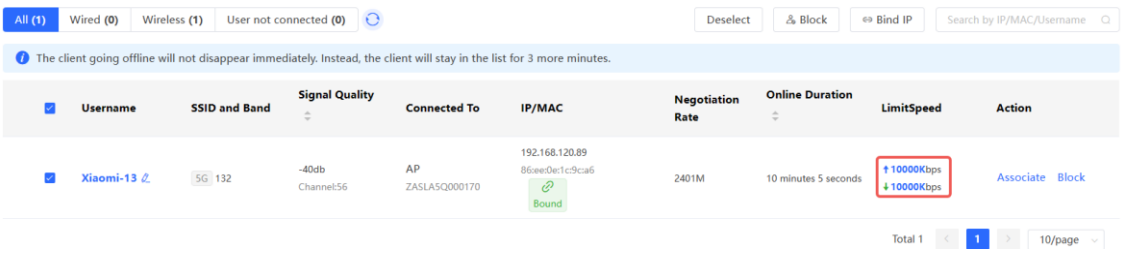
  Click the **Wireless** tab, click the **LimitSpeed** column in the table, set the uplink rate limit and downlink rate limit, and click **OK**.

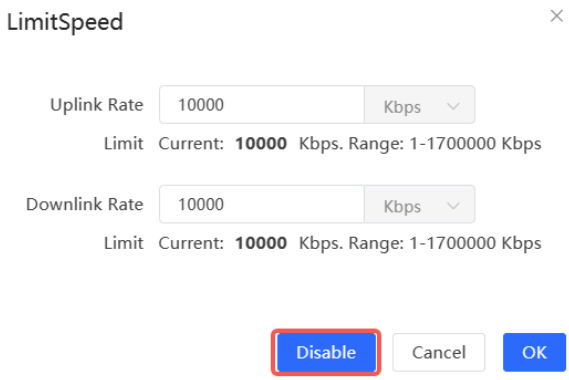




- Cancel rate limits

  Click the **Wireless** tab, click the **LimitSpeed** column in the table, and click **Disable**.





3.7 Firewall Management

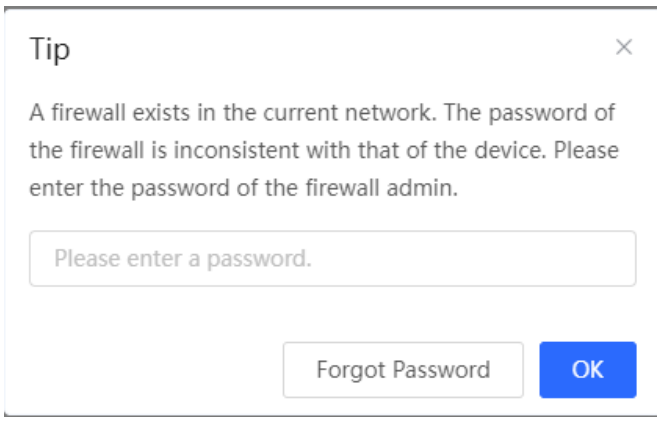
After a firewall is added to the network, you can manage and configure the firewall on the Web management system.

3.7.1 Viewing Firewall Information

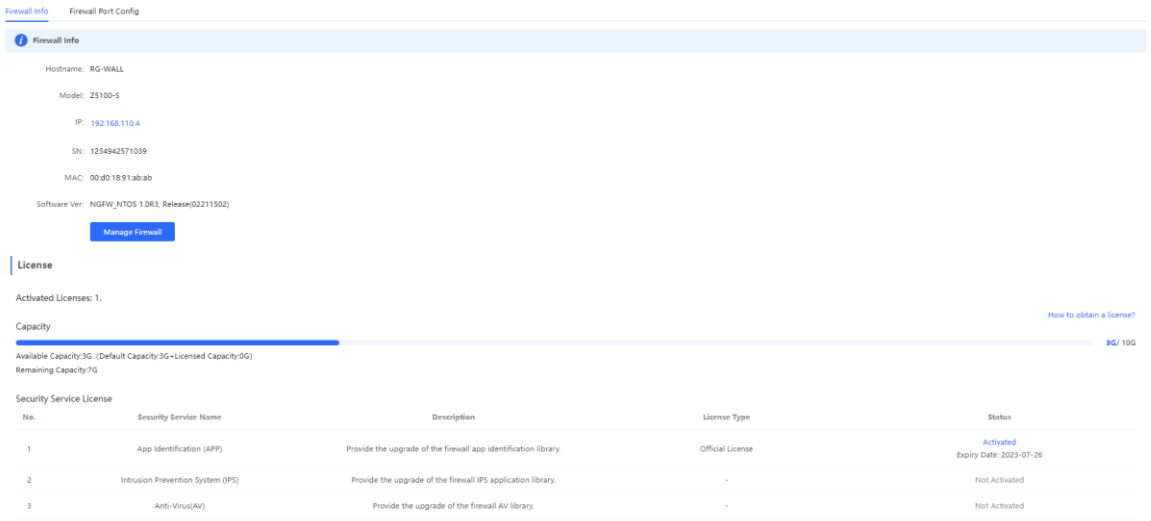
You can view the basic information and license of the firewall on the Web management system.

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Network** > **Firewall**.

(1) If the password of the firewall is inconsistent with that of the gateway, please enter the management password of the firewall and click **OK**.



(2) The basic information, capacity, and security service license of the firewall are displayed on the Web management system.



Click **Manage Firewall** to go to the Web management interface of the firewall. Configure the security policy and license activation for the firewall. For details, see the Web-based configuration guide of the firewall.

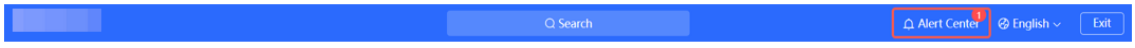
3.7.2 Configuring Firewall Port

If the firewall is set to transparent mode, the **Firewall Port Config** page appears. You can select the WAN port connected to the gateway or the LAN port connected to the switch and enable **Security Guard**.



3.8 Alerts

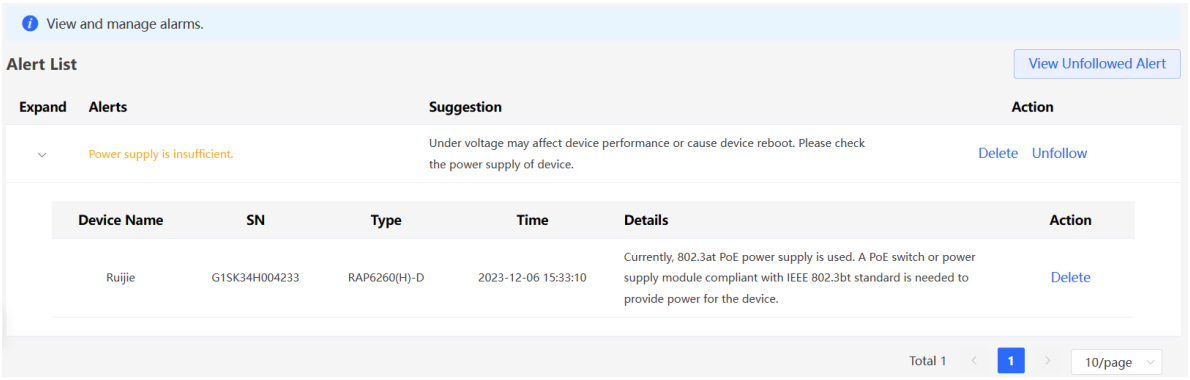
When a network exception occurs, the network overview page will display an alert and provide a suggestion. Click an alert in the **Alert Center** to view the faulty device, problem details, and description. You can troubleshoot the fault based on the suggestion.

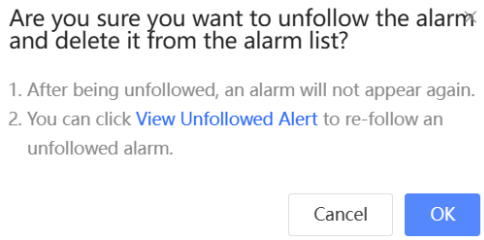


The **Alert List** page displays possible problems on the network environment and device. All types of alarms are followed by default. You can click **Unfollow** in the **Action** column to unfollow this type of alarm.

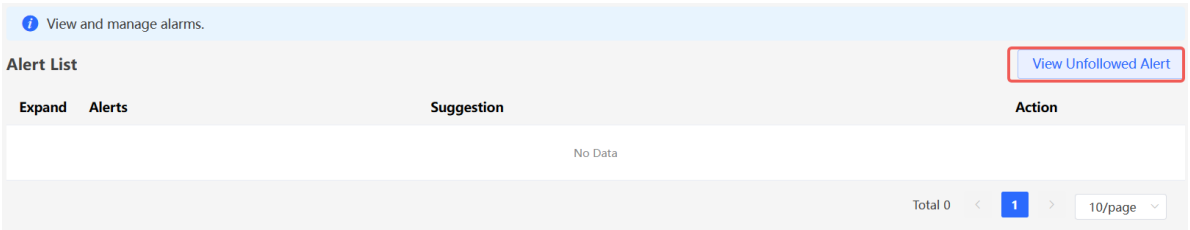
Caution

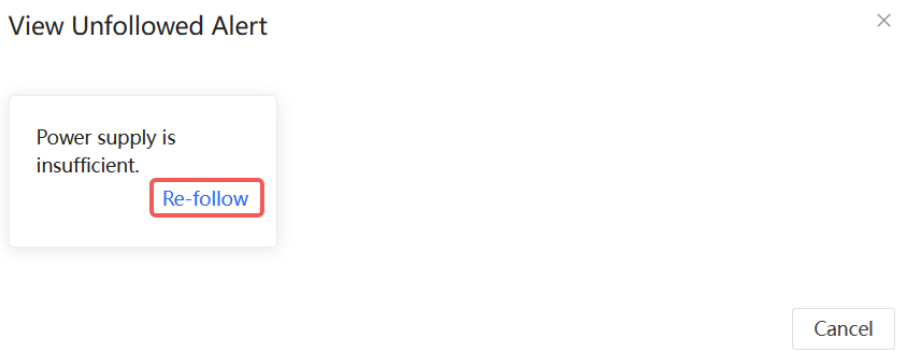
After unfollowing a specified alert type, you will not discover and process all alerts of this type promptly. Therefore, exercise caution when performing this operation.





Click **View Unfollowed Alert** to view the unfollowed alert. You can follow the alert again in the pop-up window.



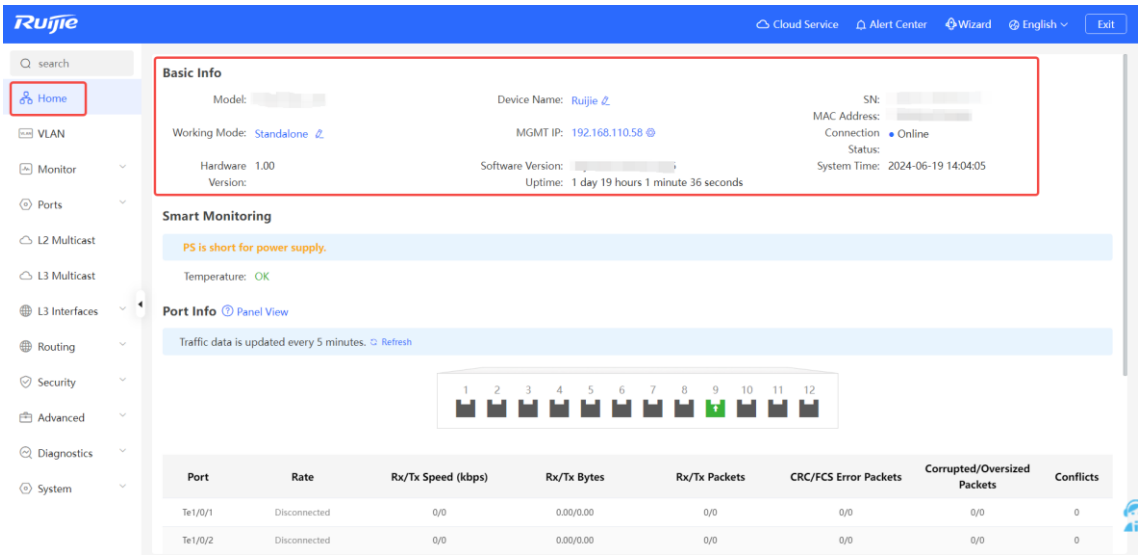


4 One-Device Information

4.1 Basic information about the One-Device

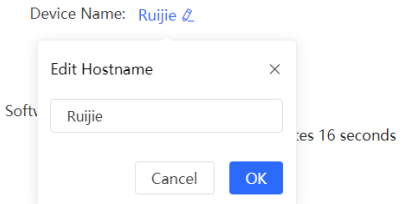
Choose **Local Device** > **Home** > **Basic Info**.

Basic information includes device name, device model, SN number, software version, management IP, MAC address, networking status, system time, working mode, etc.



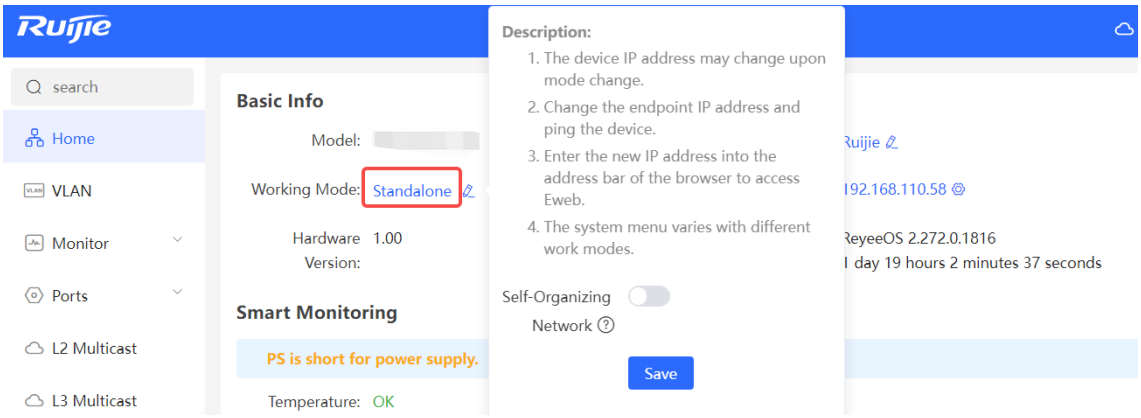
1. Setting the device name

Click the device name to modify the device name in order to distinguish between different devices.



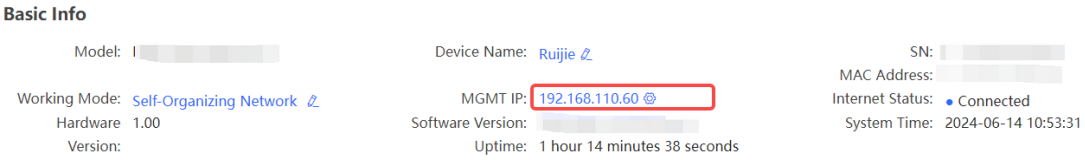
2. Switching the Work Mode

Click the current work mode to change the work mode.



3. Setting MGMT IP

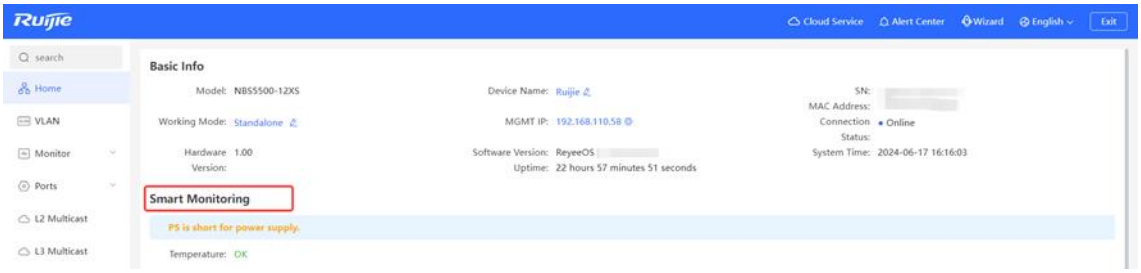
Click current management IP address to jump to the management IP configuration page. For more information, see 7.6 MGMT IP Configuration.



4.2 Smart Monitoring

Choose **Local Device** > **Home** > **Smart Monitoring**.

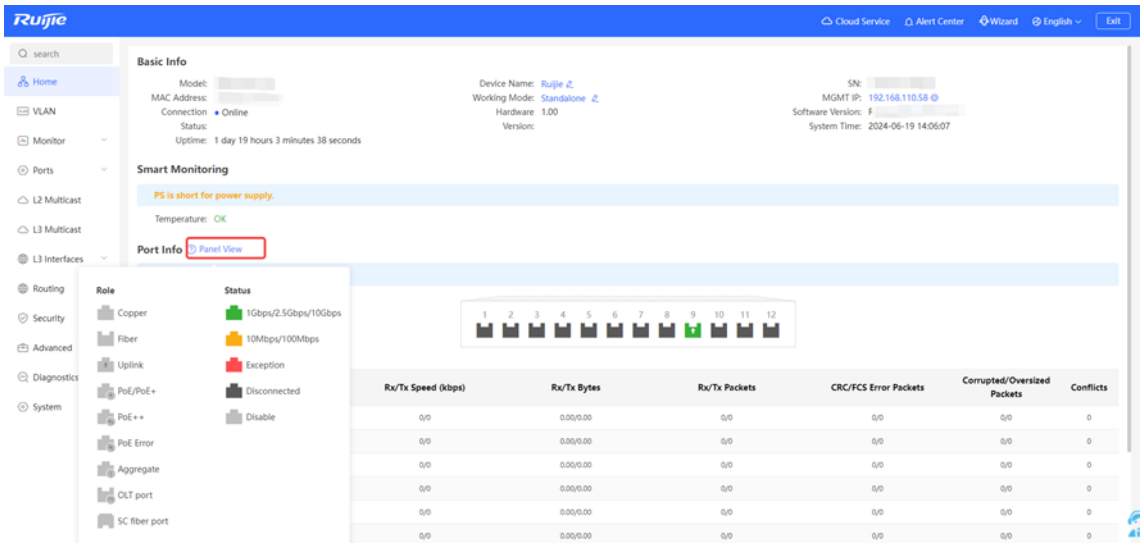
Display the current hardware operating status of the device, such as the device temperature and power supply status, etc.



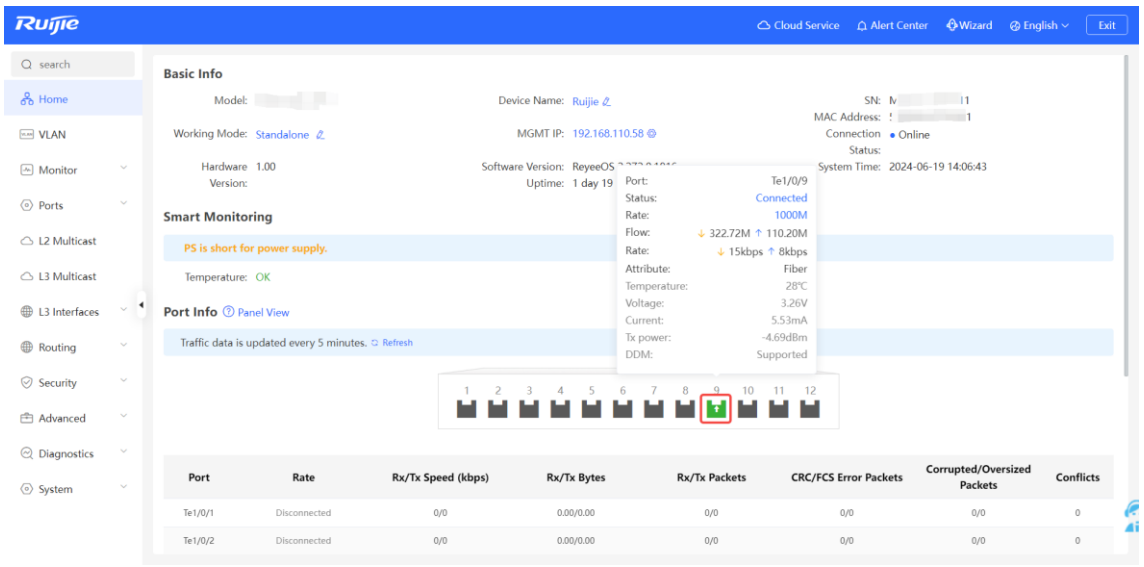
4.3 Port Info

Choose **Local Device** > **Home** > **Port Info**.

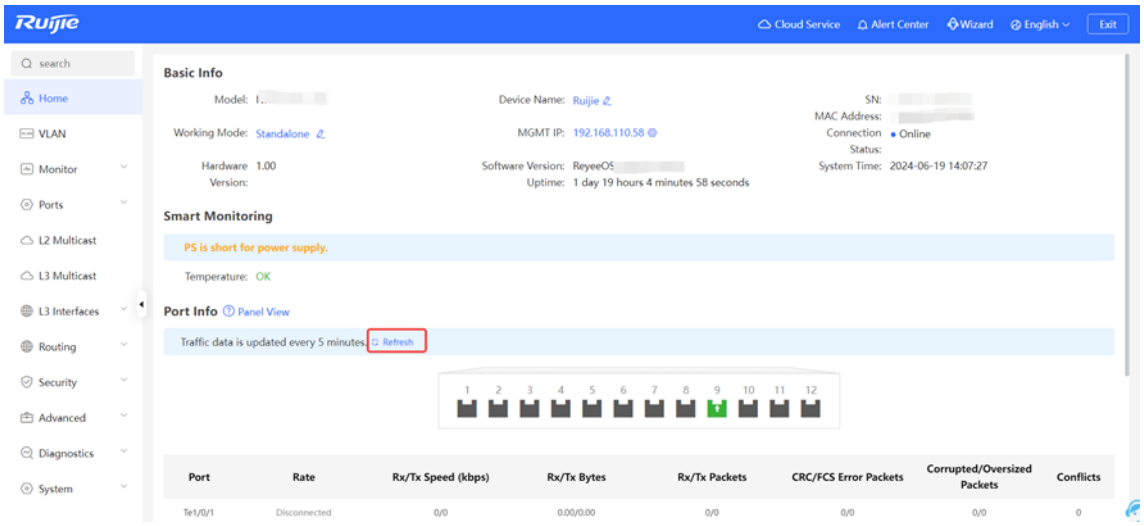
- The port info page displays the details of all ports currently on the switch. Click **Panel View** to view the port roles and statuses corresponding to port icons of different colors or shapes.



- Move the cursor to the icon of a port (for example, Gi14) on the port panel, and more information about the port will be displayed, including the port ID, port status, port rate, uplink and downlink traffic, transmission rate, and optical/electrical attribute of the port.



- Traffic data is automatically updated every five minutes. You can click **Refresh** above the port panel to obtain the latest port traffic and status information simultaneously.


Ruijie
Cloud Service
Alert Center
Wizard
English
Exit
search
Home
VLAN
Monitor
Ports
L2 Multicast
L3 Multicast
L3 Interfaces
Routing
Security
Advanced
Diagnostics
System
Basic Info
Model:
Device Name: Ruijie
SN:
MAC Address:
Working Mode: Standalone
MGMT IP: 192.168.110.58
Connection Status: Online
Hardware Version: 1.00
Software Version: ReyeeOS
Uptime: 1 day 19 hours 4 minutes 58 seconds
System Time: 2024-06-19 14:07:27
Smart Monitoring
PS is short for power supply.
Temperature: OK
Port Info
Panel View
Traffic data is updated every 5 minutes.
Refresh
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Port
Rate
Rx/Tx Speed (kbps)
Rx/Tx Bytes
Rx/Tx Packets
CRC/FCS Error Packets
Corrupted/Oversized Packets
Conflicts
Te1/0/1
Disconnected
0/0
0.00/0.00
0/0
0/0
0/0
0

5 VLAN

5.1 VLAN Overview

A virtual local area network (VLAN) is a logical network created on a physical network. A VLAN has the same properties as a normal physical network except that it is not limited by its physical location. Each VLAN has an independent broadcast domain. Different VLANs are L2-isolated. L2 unicast, broadcast, and multicast frames are forwarded and spread within one VLAN and will not be transmitted to other VLANs.

When a port is defined as a member of a VLAN, all clients connected to the port are a part of the VLAN. A network supports multiple VLANs. VLANs can make L3 communication with each other through L3 devices or L3 interfaces.

VLAN division includes two functions: creating VLANs and setting port VLANs.

5.2 Configuring a VLAN

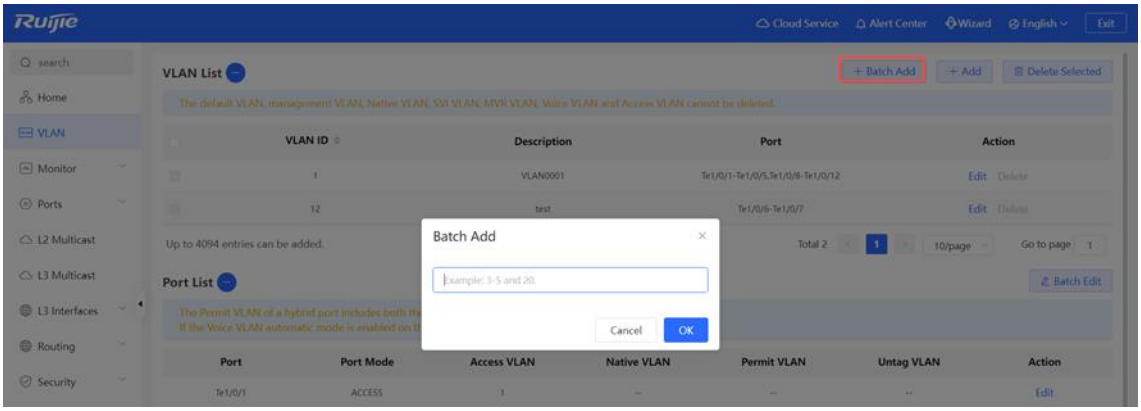
Choose **Local Device** > **VLAN** > **VLAN List**.

The VLAN list contains all the existing VLAN information. You can modify or delete the existing VLAN, or create a new VLAN.

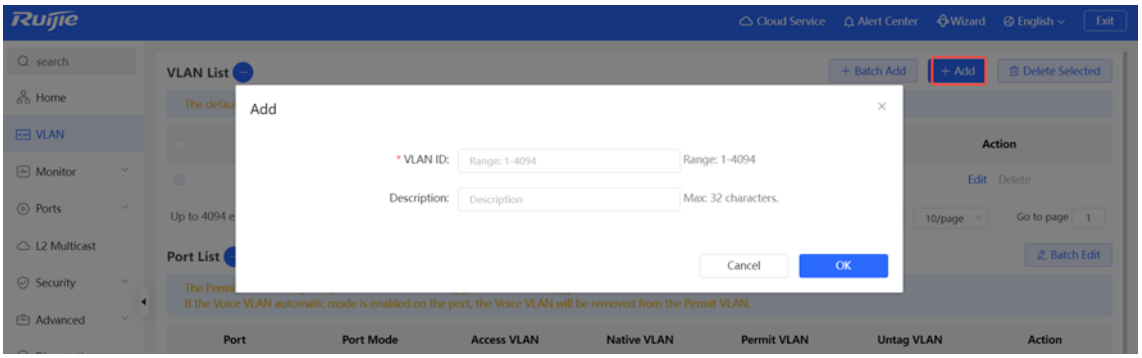


5.2.1 Adding a VLAN

Create multiple VLANs: Click **Batch Add**. In the displayed dialog box, enter VLAN ID range (separate multiple VLAN ID ranges with commas (,)), and click **OK**. The VLANs added will be displayed in **VLAN List**.



Create a VLAN: Click **Add**. Enter the VLAN ID and description for the VLAN, and click **OK**. The VLAN added will be displayed in **VLAN List**.

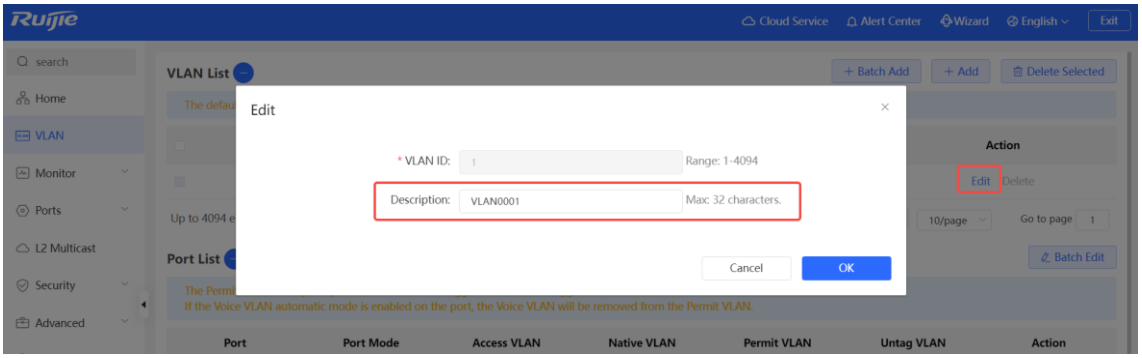


Note

- The range of a VLAN ID is from 1 to 4094.
- You can separate multiple VLANs to be added in batches with commas (,), and separate the start and end VLAN IDs of a VLAN range with a hyphen (-).
- If no VLAN description is configured when the VLAN is added, the system automatically creates a VLAN description in the specified format, for example, VLAN000XX. The VLAN descriptions of different VLANs must be unique.
- If the device supports L3 functions, VLANs, routed ports, and L3 aggregate ports (L3APs) share limited hardware resources. If resources are insufficient, a message indicating resource insufficiency for VLAN will be displayed.

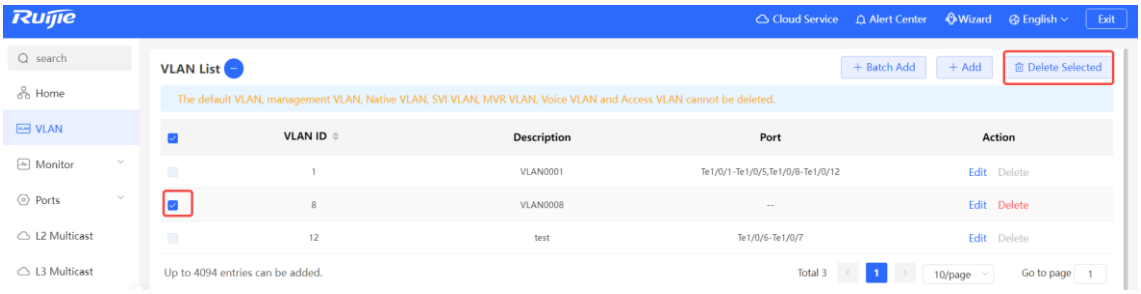
5.2.2 Modifying VLAN Description

In **VLAN List**, Click **Edit** in the **Action** column to modify the description information of the specified VLAN.

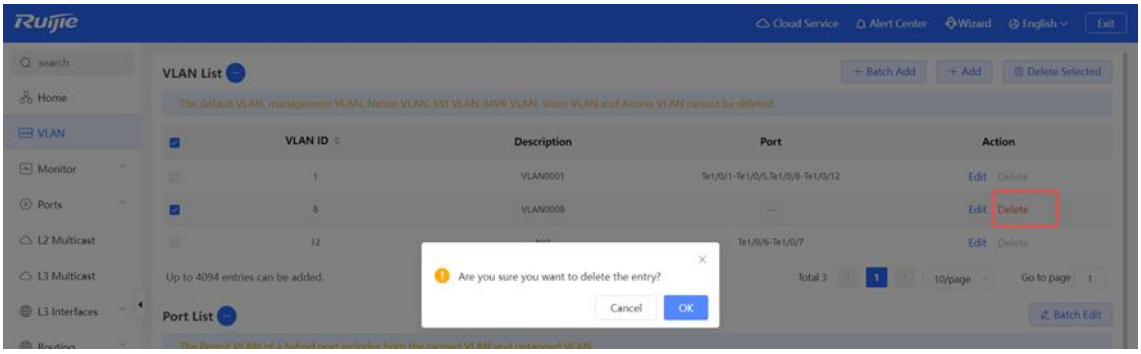


5.2.3 Deleting a VLAN

Batch delete VLANs: In **VLAN List**, select the VLAN entries to be deleted and click **Delete Selected** to delete VLANs in a batch.



Delete a VLAN: In **VLAN List**, click **Delete** in the **Action** column to delete the specified **VLAN**.



Note

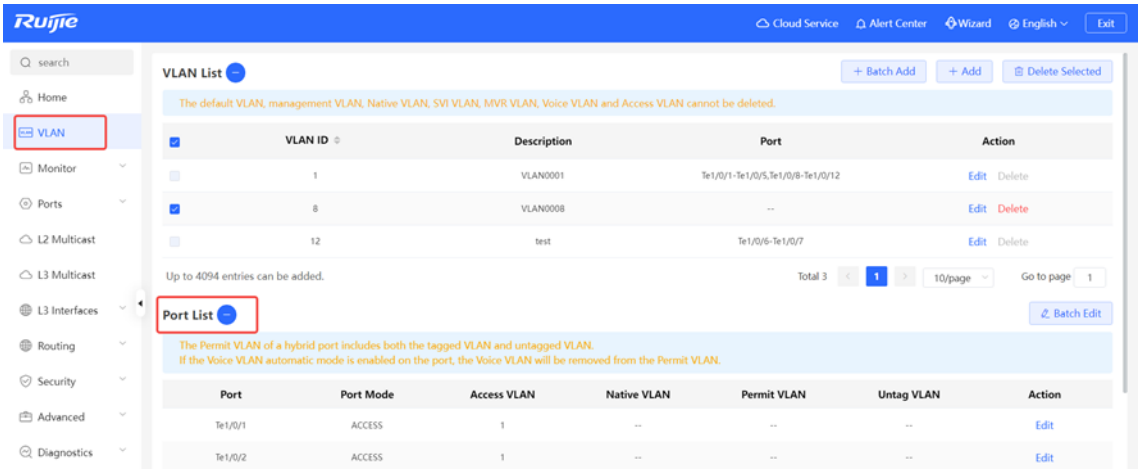
The default VLAN (VLAN 1), management VLAN, native VLAN, and access VLAN cannot be deleted. For these VLANs, the **Delete** button is unavailable in gray.

5.3 Configuring Port VLAN

1. Overview

Choose **Local Device** > **VLAN** > **Port List**.

Port List displays the VLAN division of the current port. Create VLANs in **VLAN List** page (see 3.5.2 Creating a VLAN) and then configure the port based on the VLANs.



You can configure the port mode and VLAN members for a port to determine VLANs that are allowed to pass through the port and whether packets to be forwarded by the port carry the tag field.

Table 5-1 Port Modes Description

Port mode	Function
Access port	One access port can belong to only one VLAN and allow only frames from this VLAN to pass through. This VLAN is called an access VLAN. Access VLAN has attributes of both Native VLAN and Permitted VLAN The frames sent from the Access port do not carry tags. When the access port receives an untagged frame from a peer device, the local device determines that the frame comes from the Access VLAN and adds the access VLAN ID to the frame.
Trunk port	One trunk port supports one native VLAN and several allowed VLANs. Native VLAN frames forwarded by a trunk port do not carry tags while allowed VLAN frames forwarded by the trunk port carry tags. A trunk port belongs to all VLANs of the device by default, and can forward frames of all VLANs. You can set the allowed VLAN range to limit VLAN frames that can be forwarded. Note that the trunk ports on both ends of the link must be configured with the same Native VLAN.
Hybrid port	A hybrid port supports one native VLAN and several allowed VLANs. The allowed VLANs are divided into Tag VLAN and Untagged VLAN. The frames forwarded by the hybrid port from a Tag VLAN carry tags, and the frames forwarded by the hybrid port from an Untagged VLAN do not carry tags. The frames forwarded by the hybrid port from Native VLAN must not carry tags, therefore Native VLAN can only belong to Untagged VLAN List.

Note

Whether the hybrid mode function is supported depends on the product version.

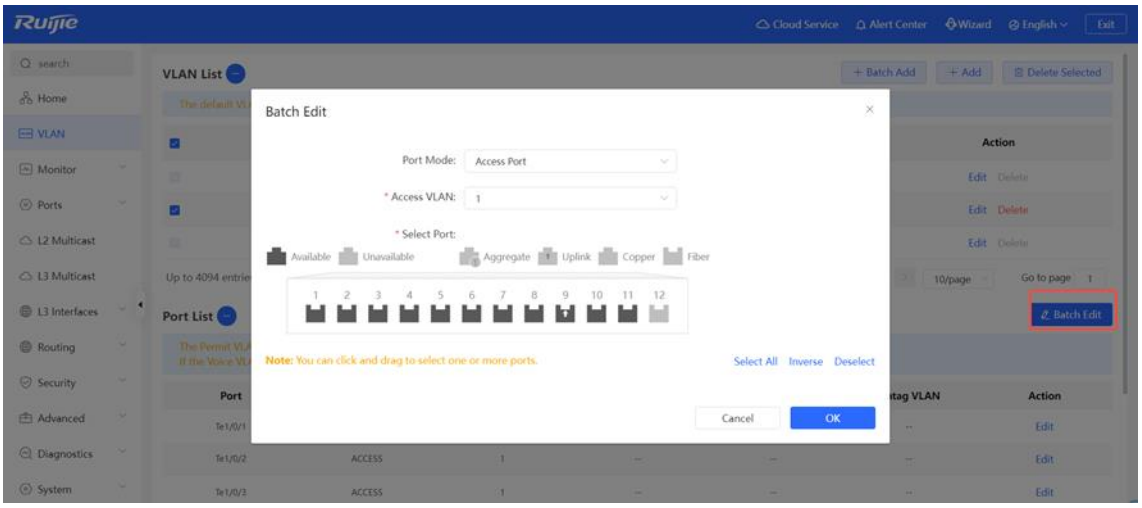
2. Procedure

Choose **Local Device** > **VLAN** > **Port List**.

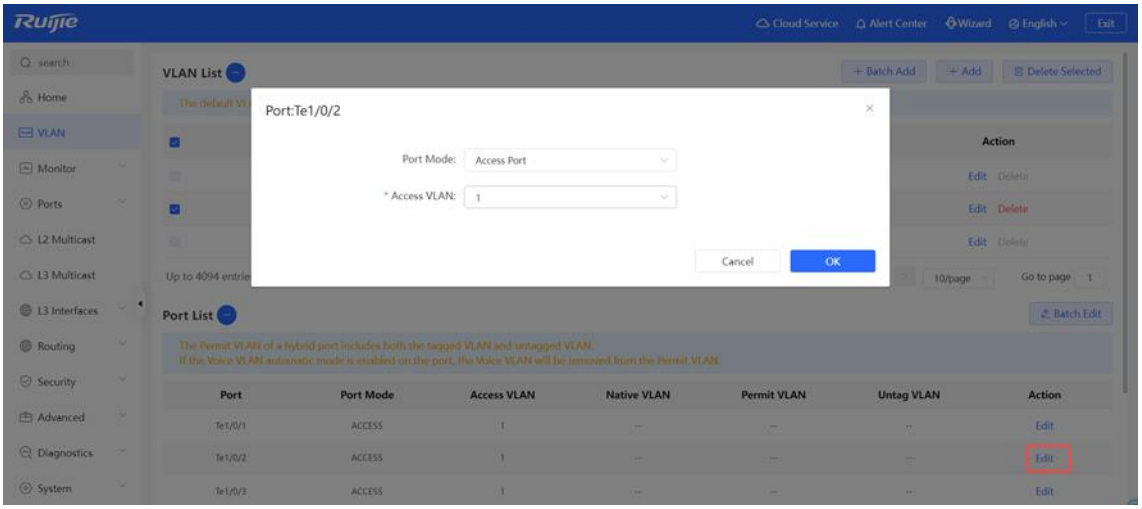
Configure port VLANs in a batch: Click **Batch Edit**, select the port to be configured on the port panel, and select the port mode. If the port mode is Access port, you need to select Access VLAN; if the port mode is Trunk port, you need to select Native VLAN and enter the allowed VLAN ID range; if the port mode is Hybrid port, you need to select Native VLAN and enter the allowed VLAN range and Untagged VLAN range. Click **OK** to complete the batch configuration.

Note

In Hybrid mode, the allowed VLANs include Tag VLAN and Untagged VLAN, and the Untagged VLAN range must include Native VLAN.



Configure one port: In **Port List**, click **Edit** in the **Action** column of a specified port, configure the port mode and corresponding VLAN, and click **OK**.



Note

- VLAN ID range is from 1 to 4094, among which VLAN 1 is the default VLAN that cannot be deleted.
- When hardware resources are insufficient, the system displays a VLAN creation failure message.
- Improper configuration of VLANs on a port (especially uplink port) may cause the failure to log in to the web interface. Therefore, exercise caution when configuring VLANs.

5.4 Batch Switch Configuration

1. Overview

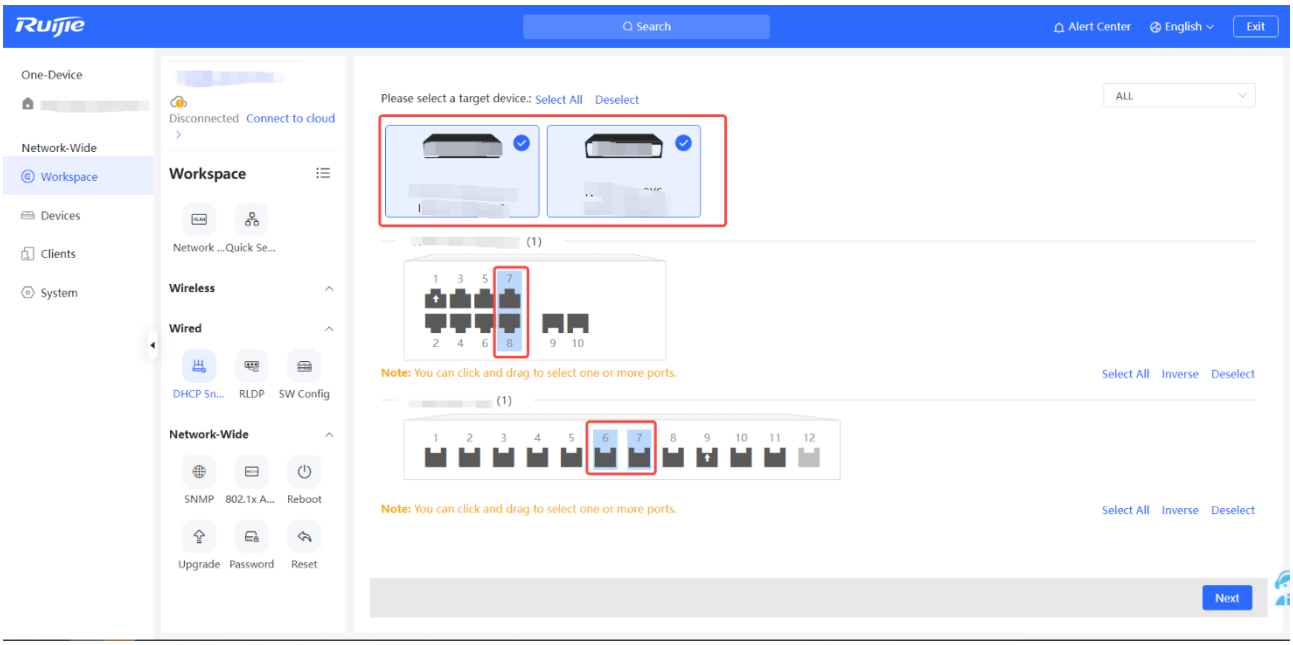
You can batch create VLANs, configure port attributes, and divide port VLANs for switches on the network.

2. Procedure

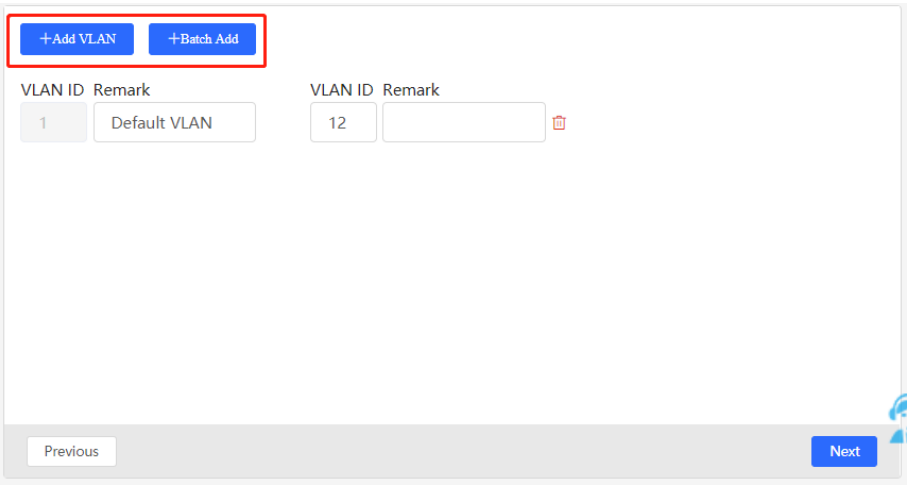
Choose **Network-Wide > Workspace** > **Wired** > **SW Config**.

(1) The page displays all switches in the current network. Select the switches to configure, and then select the desired ports in the device port view that appears below. If there are a large number of devices in the current

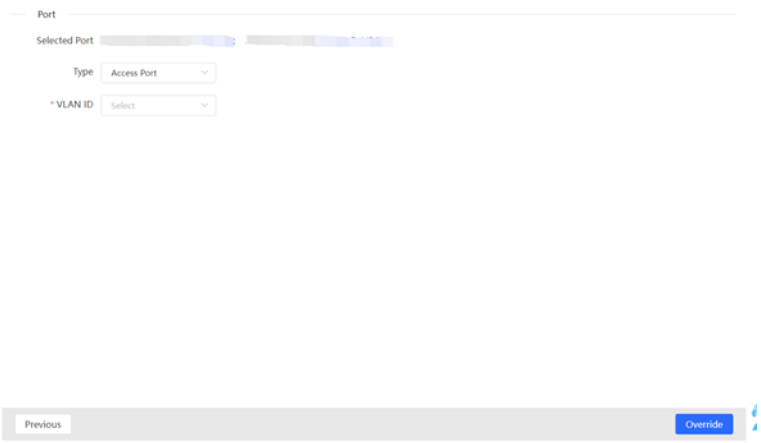
network, select a product model from the drop-down list box to filter the devices. After the desired devices and ports are selected, click **Next**.



(2) Click **Add VLAN** to create a VLAN for the selected devices in a batch. If you want to create multiple VLANs, click **Batch Add** and enter the VLAN ID range, such as 3-5,100. After setting the VLANs, click **Next**.

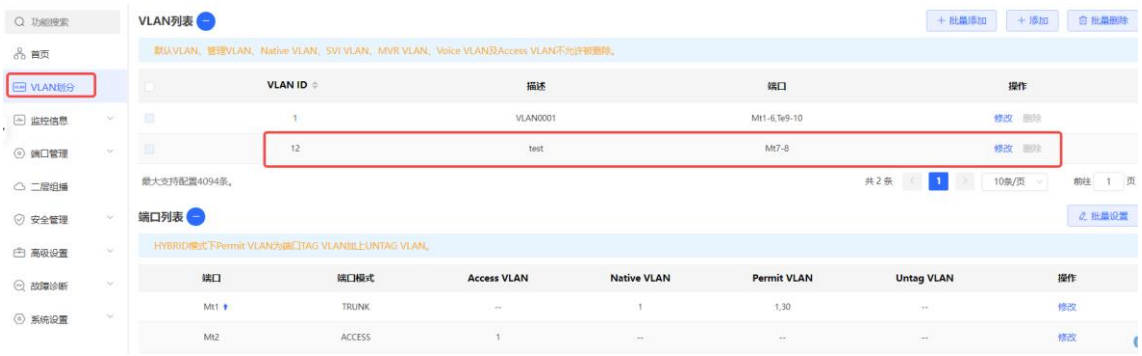


(3) Configure port attributes for the ports selected in Step 1 in a batch. Select a port type. If you set **Type** to **Access Port**, you need to configure **VLAN ID**. If you set **Type** to **Trunk Port**, you need to configure **Native VLAN** and **Permitted VLAN**. After setting the port attributes, click **Override** to deliver the batch configurations to the target devices.



3. Verifying Configuration

View the VLAN and port information of switches to check whether the batch configurations are successfully delivered.



6 Monitoring

6.1 Port Flow

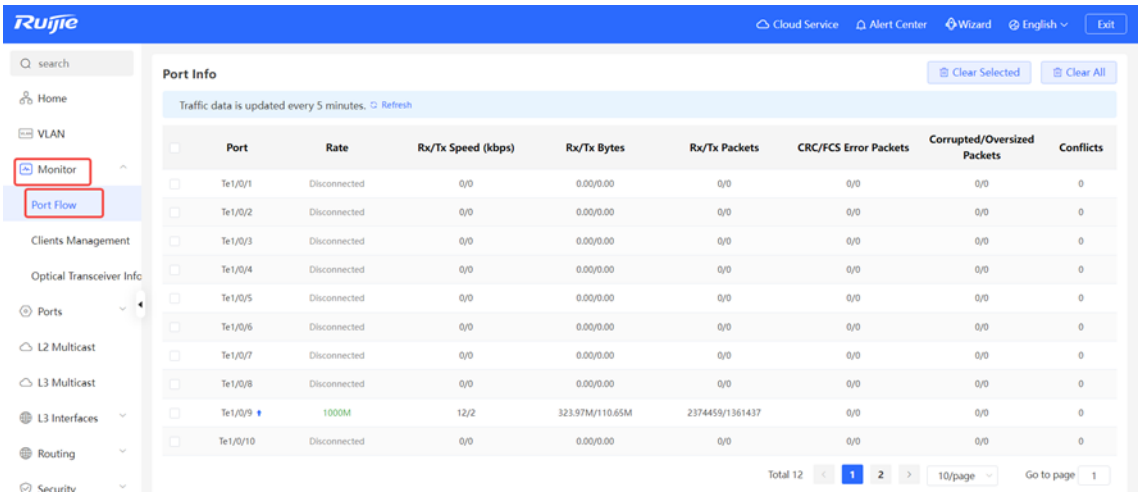
Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Port Flow**.

This page displays traffic statistics such as the rate of the device port, the number of sent and received packets, and the number of error packets. The rate of the port is updated every five seconds. Other traffic statistics are updated every five minutes.

Select a port and click **Clear Selected**, or click **Clear All** to clear statistics such as current port traffic and start statistics collection again.

Note

Aggregate interfaces can be configured. Traffic of an aggregate interface is the sum of traffic of all member ports.



6.2 Client Management

6.2.1 Overview

A MAC address table records mappings of MAC addresses and interfaces to virtual local area networks (VLANs).

A device queries the MAC address table based on the destination MAC address in a received packet. If the device finds an entry that is consistent with the destination MAC address in the packet, the device forwards the packet through the interface corresponding to the entry in unicast mode. If the device does not find such an entry, it forwards the packet through all interfaces other than the receiving interface in broadcast mode.

MAC address entries are classified into the following types:

- Static MAC address entries: Manually configured by the user. Packets whose destination MAC address matches the one in such an entry are forwarded through the correct interface. This type of entries does not

age.

- Dynamic MAC address entries: Automatically generated by devices. Packets whose destination MAC address matches the one in such an entry are forwarded through the correct interface. This type of entries ages.
- Filtering MAC address entries: Manually configured by the user. Packets whose source or destination MAC address matches the one in such an entry are discarded. This type of entries does not age.

Note

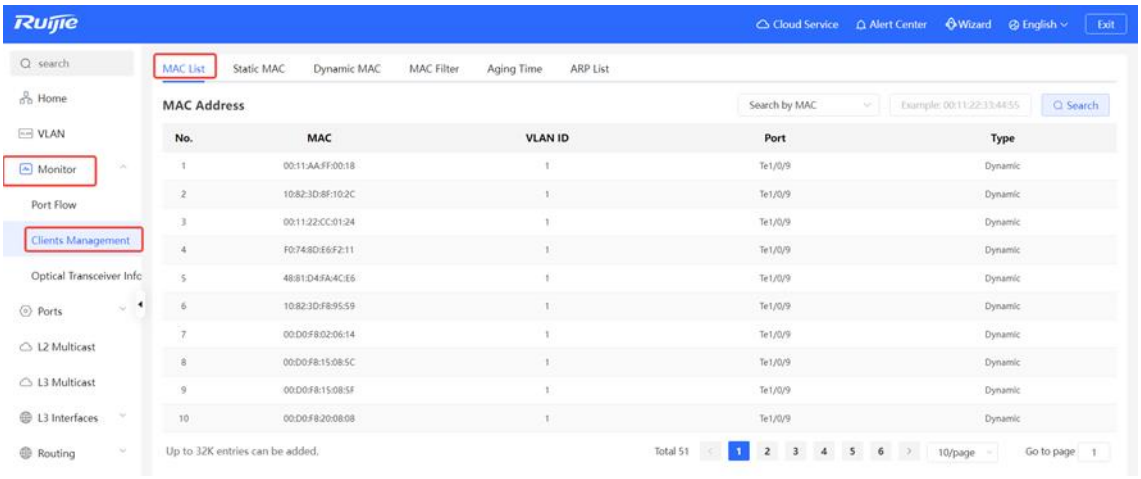
This section describes the management of static, dynamic, and filtering MAC address entries, and does not cover multicast MAC address entries.

6.2.2 Displaying the MAC Address Table

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients** > **MAC List**.

This page displays the MAC address information of the device, including the static MAC address manually set by the user, the filtering MAC address, and the dynamic MAC address automatically learned by the device.

Querying MAC address entries: Query MAC address entries based on MAC address, VLAN ID or port. Select the search type, enter the search string, and click **Search**. MAC entries that meet the search criteria are displayed in the list. Fuzzy search is supported.

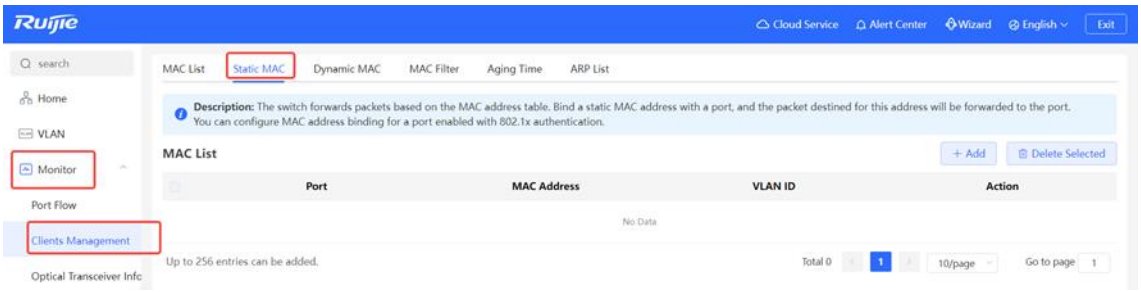


Note

The MAC address entry capacity depends on the product. For example, the MAC address entry capacity of the device shown in the preceding figure is 32000.

6.2.3 Configuring Static MAC Binding

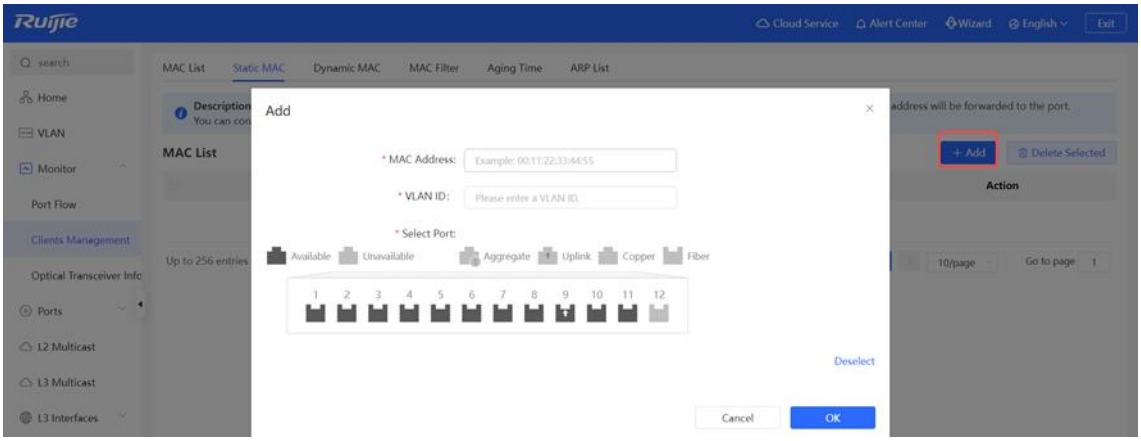
The switch forwards data based on the MAC address table. You can set a static MAC address entry to manually bind the MAC address of a downlink network device to the port of the device. After a static address entry is configured, when the device receives a packet destined to this address from the VLAN, it will forward the packet to the specified port. For example, when 802.1x authentication is enabled on the port, you can configure static MAC address binding to implement authentication exemption.



1. Adding Static MAC Address Entries

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients Management** > **Static MAC**.

Click **Add**, enter the MAC address and VLAN ID, select the port for packet forwarding, and click **OK**. After the addition is successful, the MAC address table will be updated with the entry.

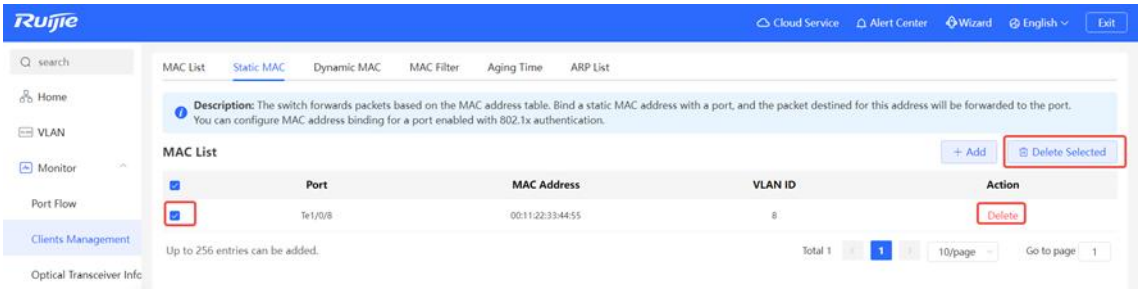


2. Deleting Static MAC Address Entries

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients Management** > **Static MAC**.

Batch delete: In **MAC List**, select the MAC address entries to be deleted and click **Delete Selected**. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.

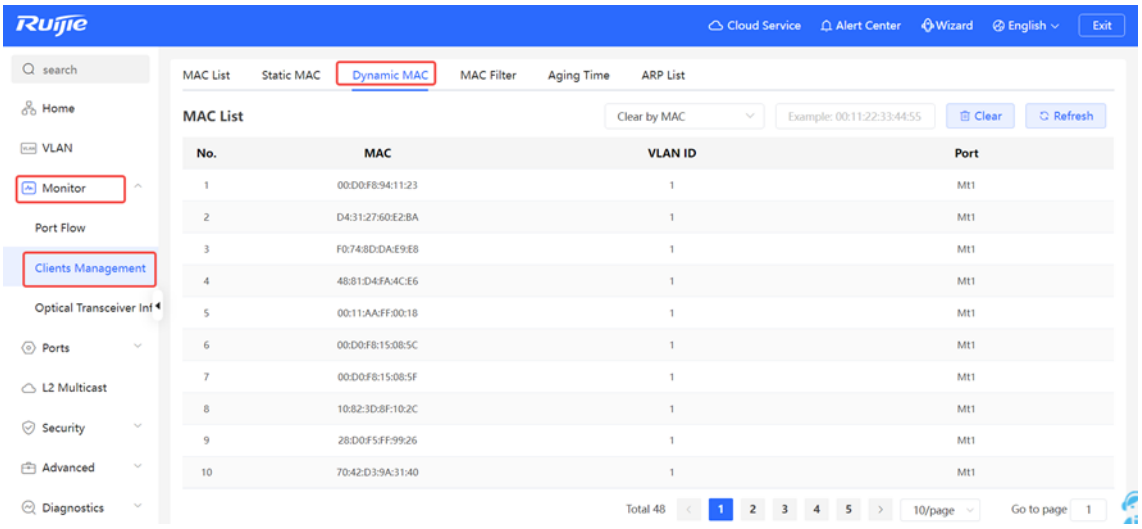
Delete an entry: In **MAC List**, select the entry to be deleted, click **Delete** in the **Action** column. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.



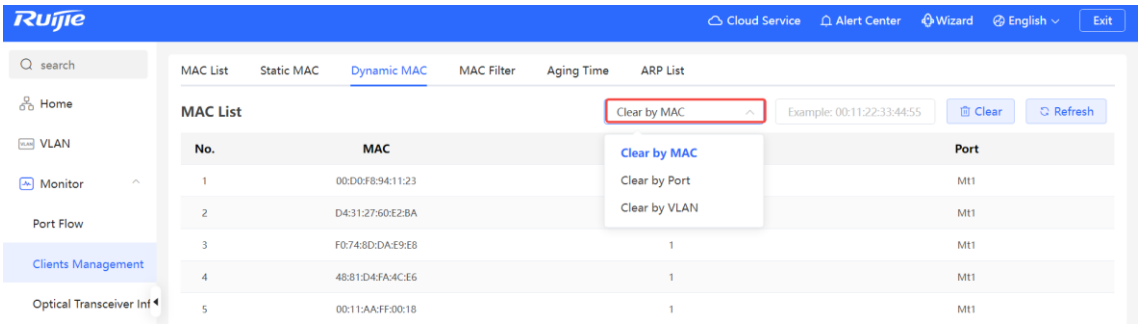
6.2.4 Displaying Dynamic MAC Address

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients** > **Dynamic MAC**.

After receiving a packet, the device will automatically generate dynamic MAC address entries based on the source MAC address of the packet. The current page displays the dynamic MAC address entries learned by the device. Click **Refresh** to obtain the latest dynamic MAC address entries.

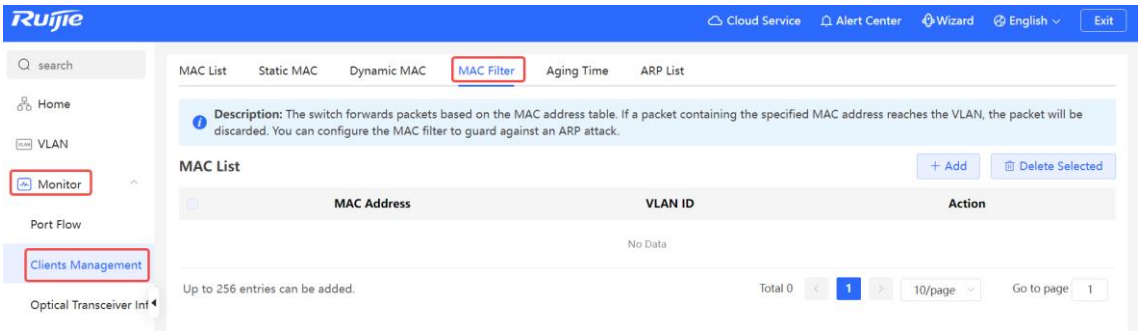


Delete dynamic MAC address: Select the clear type (by MAC address, by VLAN, or by port), enter a string for matching the dynamic MAC address entry, and click **Clear**. The device will clear MAC address entries that meet the conditions.



6.2.5 Configuring MAC Address Filtering

To prohibit a user from sending and receiving packets in certain scenarios, you can add MAC addresses to a filtering MAC address entry. After the entry is configured, packets whose source or destination MAC address matches the MAC address in the filtering MAC address entry are directly discarded. For example, if a user initiates ARP attacks, the MAC address of the user can be configured as a to-be-filtered address to prevent attacks.



1. Adding Filtering MAC Address

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients** > **MAC Filter**.

Click **Add**. In the dialog box that appears, enter the MAC address and VLAN ID, and then click **OK**.

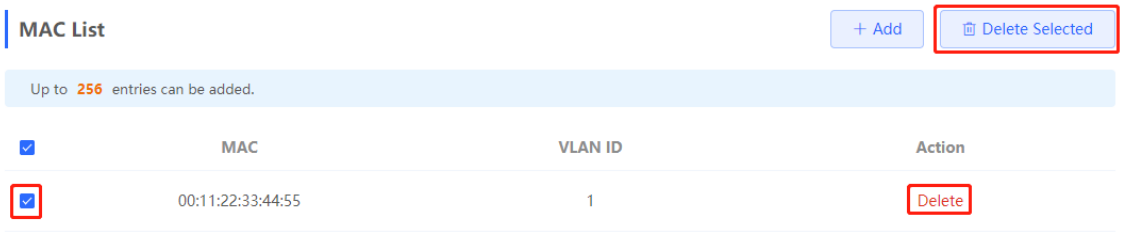


2. MAC Filter

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients** > **MAC Filter**.

Batch delete: In **MAC List**, select the MAC address entries to be deleted and click **Delete Selected**. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.

Delete an entry: In **MAC List**, find the entry to be deleted, click **Delete** in the **Action** column. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.



6.2.6 Configuring MAC Address Aging Time

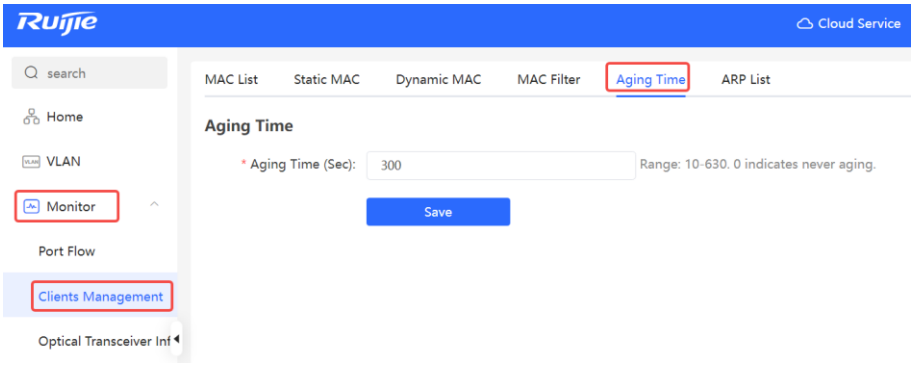
Set the aging time of dynamic MAC address entries learned by the device. Static MAC address entries and filtering MAC address entries do not age.

The device deletes useless dynamic MAC address entries based on the aging time to save entry resources on the device. An overly long aging time may lead to untimely deletion of useless entries, whereas an overly short aging time may lead to deletion of some valid entries and repeated learning of MAC addresses by the device,

which increases the packet broadcast frequency. Therefore, you are advised to configure a proper aging time of dynamic MAC address entries as required to save device resources without affecting network stability.

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients** > **Aging Time**.

Enter valid aging time and click **Save**. The value range of the aging time is from 10 to 630, in seconds. The value 0 indicates no aging.



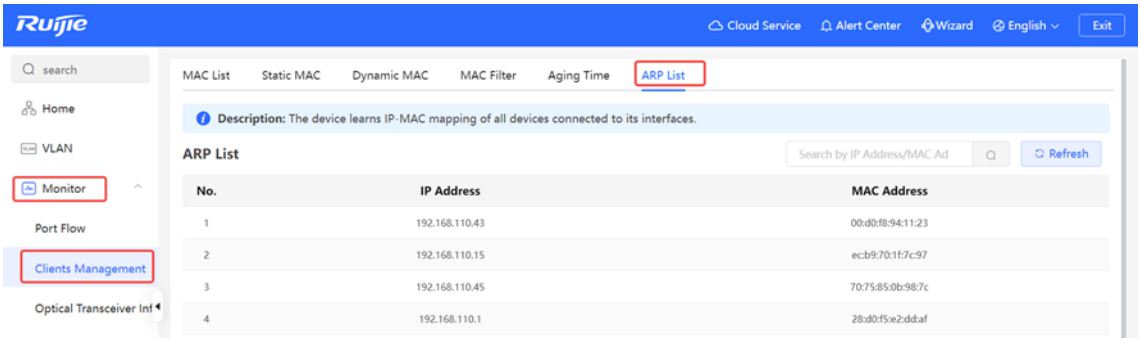
6.2.7 Displaying ARP Information

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitor** > **Clients** > **ARP List**.

When two IP-based devices need to communicate with each other, the sender must know the IP address and MAC address of the peer. With MAC addresses, an IP-based device can encapsulate link-layer frames and then send data frames to the physical network. The process of obtaining MAC addresses based on IP addresses is called address resolution.

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is used to resolve IP addresses into MAC addresses. ARP can obtain the MAC address associated with an IP address. The ARP stores the mappings between IP addresses and MAC addresses in the ARP cache of the device.

The device learns the IP address and MAC address of the network devices connected to its interfaces and generates the corresponding ARP entries. The **ARP List** page displays ARP entries learned by the device. The ARP list allows you search for specified ARP entries by an IP or MAC address. Click **Refresh** to obtain the latest ARP entries.

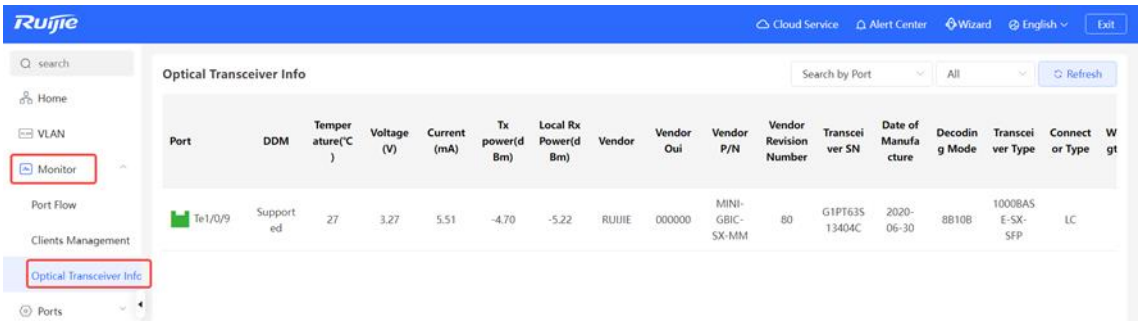


6.3 Viewing Optical Transceiver Info

Choose **Local Device** > **Monitoring** > **Optical Transceiver Info**.

The **Optical Transceiver Info** page displays the basic information of an optical transceiver, including the port to which it is connected, DDM, temperature, voltage, current, transmit power, local receive power, and so on. You can query the information of an optical transceiver by entering the port to which it is connected in the search box.

The data on this page is automatically updated every 5 seconds. You can also click **Refresh** to refresh the optical transceiver information.



7 Ports

7.1 Overview

Ports are important components for data exchange on network devices. The port management module allows you to configure basic settings for ports, and configure port aggregation, switched port analyzer (SPAN), port rate limiting, management IP address, etc.

Table 7-1 Description of Port Type

Port Type	Note	Remarks
Switch Port	A switch port consists of a single physical port on the device and provides only the L2 switching function. Switch ports are used to manage physical port and their associated L2 protocols.	Described in this section
L2 aggregate port	An Interface binds multiple physical members to form a logical link. For L2 switching, an aggregate port is like a high-bandwidth switch port. It can combine the bandwidths of multiple ports to expand link bandwidth. In addition, for frames sent through an L2 aggregate port, load balancing is performed on member ports of the L2 aggregate port. If one member link of the aggregate port fails, the L2 aggregate port automatically transfers traffic on this link to other available member links, improving connection reliability.	Described in this section
SVI Port	A switch virtual interface (SVI) serves as the management interface of the device, through which the device can be managed. You can also create an SVI as a gateway interface, which is equivalent to the virtual interface of corresponding VLAN and can be used for inter-VLAN routing on L3 devices.	For related configuration, see 6.1
Routed Port	On L3 devices, you can configure a single physical port as a routed port and use it as the gateway interface of L3 switching. Route interfaces do not have L2 switching functions and have no corresponding relationship with VLANs, but only serve as access interfaces.	

Port Type	Note	Remarks
L3 Aggregate Port	An L3 aggregate port is a logical aggregate port group composed of multiple physical member ports, just like an L2 aggregate port. The ports to be aggregated must be L3 ports of the same type. An aggregate port serves as the gateway interface of L3 switching. It treats multiple physical links in the same aggregate group as one logical link. It is an important way to expand link bandwidth. Multiple physical links are combined into one logical link, expanding the bandwidth of a link. Frames sent over the L3 AP are balanced among the L3 AP member ports. If one member link fails, the L3 AP automatically transfers the traffic on the faulty link to other member links, improving reliability of connections. L3 aggregate ports do not support the L2 switching function.	

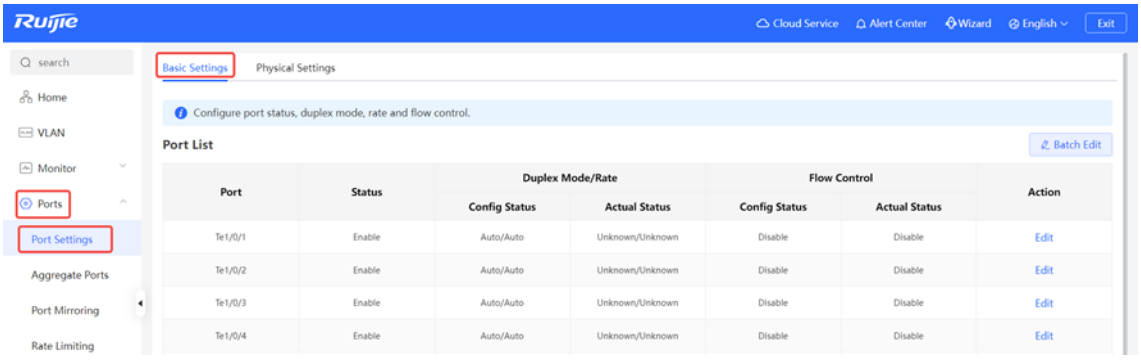
7.2 Port Configuration

Port configuration includes common attributes such as basic settings and physical settings of the port. Users can adjust the port rate, set port switch, duplex mode, flow control mode, energy efficient Ethernet switch, port media type and MTU, etc.

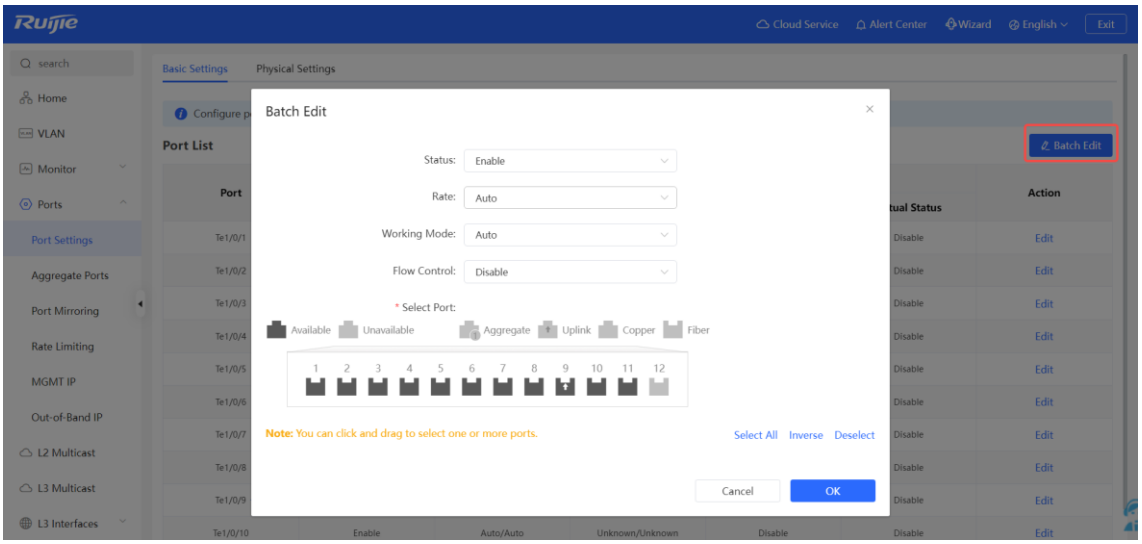
7.2.1 Basic Settings

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Basic Settings** > **Basic Settings**.

Support setting whether to enable the port, the speed and duplex mode of the port, and the flow control mode, and display the current actual status of each port.



Batch configure: Click **Batch Edit**, select the port to be configured In the displayed dialog box, select the port switch, rate, work mode, and flow control mode, and click **OK** to deliver the configuration. In batch configuration, optional configuration items are a common collection of selected ports (that is, attributes supported the selected ports).



Configure one port: In **Port List**, select a port entry and click **Edit** in the **Action** column. In the displayed dialog box, select port status, rate, work mode, and flow control mode, and click **OK**.

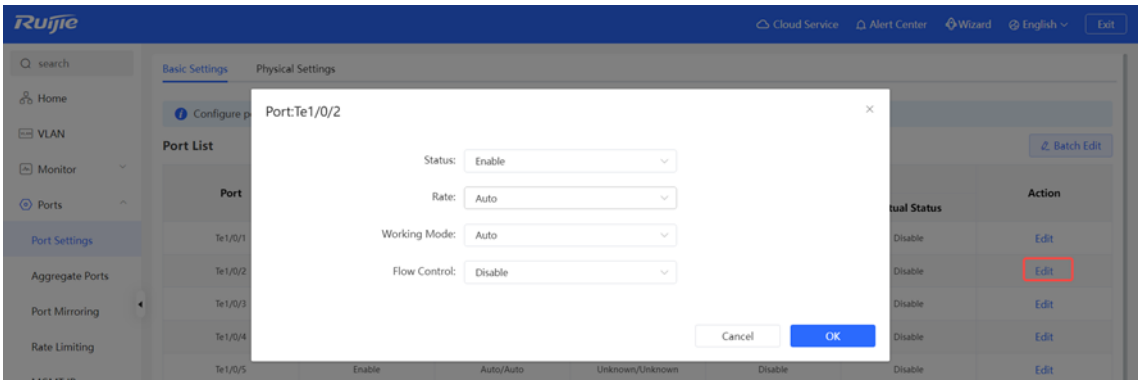


Figure 7-1 Description of Basic Port Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Status	If a port is closed, no frame will be received and sent on this port, and the corresponding data processing function will be lost, but the PoE power supply function of the port will not be affected.	Enable
Rate	Set the rate at which the Ethernet physical interface works. Set to Auto means that the port rate is determined by the auto-negotiation between the local and peer devices. The negotiated rate can be any rate within the port capability.	Auto
Work Mode	● Full duplex: realize that the port can receive packets while sending. ● Half duplex: control that the port can receive or send packets at a time. ● Auto: the duplex mode of the port is determined through auto	Auto

Parameter	Description	Default Value
	negotiation between the local port and peer port	
Flow Control	After flow control is enabled, the port will process the received flow control frames, and send the flow control frames when congestion occurs on the port.	Disable

Note

The rate of a GE port can be set to 1000M, 100M, or auto. The rate of a 10G port can be set to 10G, 1000M, or auto.

7.2.2 Physical Settings

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Basic Settings** > **Physical Settings**.

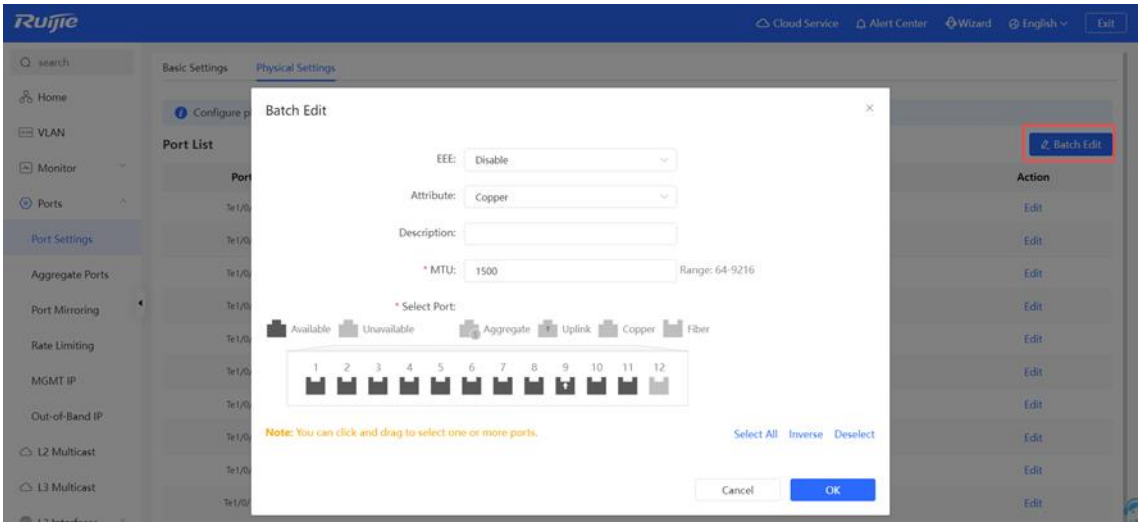
Support to enable the energy-efficient Ethernet (EEE) function of the port, and set the media type and MTU of the port.



Batch configure: Click **Batch Edit**. In the displayed dialog box, select the port to be configured, configure the EEE switch, MTU, enter the port description, and click **OK**.

Note

Copper ports and SFP ports cannot be both configured during batch configuration.



Configure one port: Click **Edit** in the **Action** column of the list. In the displayed configuration box, configure the EEE switch, port mode, enter the port description, and click **OK**.

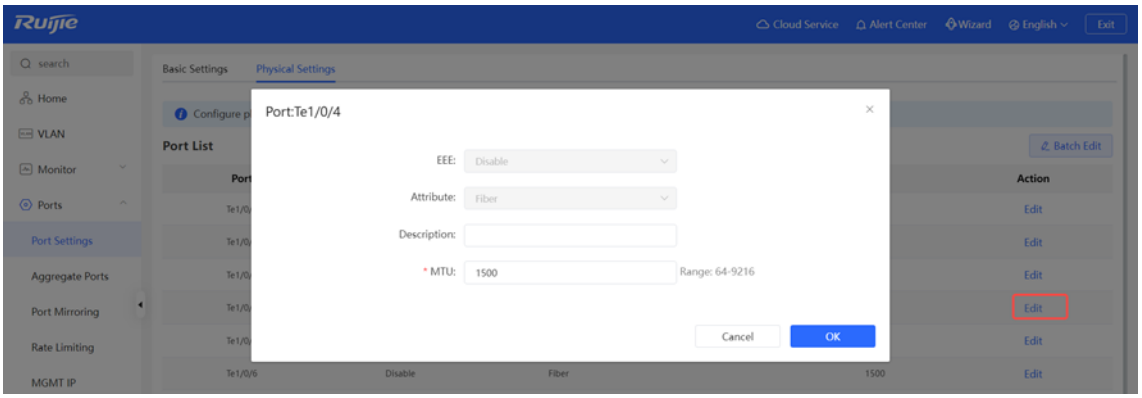


Table 7-2 Description of Physical Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
EEE	It is short for energy-efficient Ethernet, which is based on the standard IEEE 802.3az protocol. When enabled, EEE saves energy by making the interface enter LPI (Low Power Idle) mode when the Ethernet connection is idle. Value: Disable/Enable	Disable
Attribute	The port attribute indicates whether the port is a copper port or an SFP port. Copper port: copper mode (cannot be changed); SFP port: fiber mode (cannot be changed); Only combo ports support mode change.	Depending on the port attribute
Description	You can add a description to label the functions of a port.	N/A
MTU	MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) is used to notify the peer of the acceptable maximum size of a data service unit. It indicates the size of the payload acceptable to the sender. You can configure the MTU of a port to limit the length of a frame that can be received or forwarded through this port.	1500

Note

- Different ports support different attributes and configuration items.
- Only the SFP combo ports support port mode switching.
- SFP ports do not support enabling EEE.

7.3 Aggregate Ports

7.3.1 Aggregate Port Overview

An aggregate port (AP) is a logical link formed by binding multiple physical links. It is used to expand link bandwidth, thereby improving connection reliability.

The AP function supports load balancing and therefore, evenly distributes traffic to member links. The AP implements link backup. When a member link of an AP is disconnected, the system automatically distributes traffic of this link to other available member links. Broadcast or multicast packets received by one member link of an AP are not forwarded to other member links.

- If a single interface that connects two devices supports the maximum rate of 1000 Mbps (assume that interfaces of both devices support the rate of 1000 Mbps), when the service traffic on the link exceeds 1000 Mbps, the excess traffic will be discarded. Link aggregation can solve this problem. For example, use *n* network cables to connect the two devices and bind the interfaces together. In this way, the interfaces are logically bound to support the maximum traffic of 1000 Mbps x *n*.
- If two devices are connected through a single cable, when the link between the two interfaces is disconnected, services carried on this link are interrupted. After multiple interconnected interfaces are bound, as long as there is one link available, services carried on these interfaces will not be interrupted.

7.3.2 Overview

1. Static AP Address

In static AP mode, you can manually add a physical interface to an aggregate port. An aggregate port in static AP mode is called a static aggregate port and the member ports are called member ports of the static aggregate port. Static AP can be easily implemented. You can aggregate multiple physical links by running commands to add specified physical interfaces to an AP. Once a member interface is added to an AP, it can send and receive data and balance traffic in the AP.

2. Automatic Aggregation

Automatic aggregation mode is a special port aggregation function developed for the WAN port of RG-MR series gateway devices. The maximum bandwidth of the WAN port of the MR device can support 2000M, but after the intranet port is connected to the switch, a single port can only support a maximum bandwidth of 1000M. In order to prevent the downlink bandwidth from being wasted, it is necessary to find a way to increase the maximum bandwidth of the port between the MR device and the switch, and the automatic aggregation function emerged to meet the need.

After connecting the two fixed AG (aggregation) member ports on the MR gateway device to any two ports on the switch, through packet exchange, the two ports on the switch can be automatically aggregated, thereby doubling the bandwidth. The aggregate port automatically generated in this way on the switch is called an automatic aggregate port, and the corresponding two ports are the member ports of the aggregate port.

Note

- Automatic aggregate ports do not support manual creation and can be deleted after they are automatically generated by the device, but member ports cannot be modified.
- The peer device for automatic aggregation must be RG-EG310G-E.

3. Load Balancing

An AP, based on packet characteristics such as the source MAC address, destination MAC address, source IP address, destination IP address, L4 source port ID, and L4 destination port ID of packets received by an inbound interface, differentiates packet flows according to one or several combined algorithms. It sends the same packet flow through the same member link, and evenly distributes different packet flows among member links. For example, in load balancing mode based on source MAC addresses, packets are distributed to different member links of an AP based on their source MAC addresses. Packets with different source MAC addresses are distributed to different member links; packets with a same source MAC address are forwarded along a same member link.

Currently, the AP supports the traffic balancing modes based on the following:

- Source MAC address or destination MAC address
- Source MAC address + destination MAC address
- Source IP address or destination IP address
- Source IP address + destination IP address
- Source port
- L4 source port or L4 destination port
- L4 source port + L4 destination port

4. LACP

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is a standardized protocol for dynamically aggregating multiple physical links into a single logical link to enhance network bandwidth and reliability. LACP defines the negotiation process and parameters of link aggregation, which enables the exchange of link aggregation information and the negotiation of link aggregation parameters among network devices and ensures the reliability and stability of the link aggregation. LACP supports dynamic addition and deletion of links, achieving dynamic link adjustment and optimization.

In LACP, two roles are defined: the actor and the partner. The actor sends a link aggregation request, while the partner responds to the request and joins the link aggregation group.

7.3.3 Aggregate Port Configuration

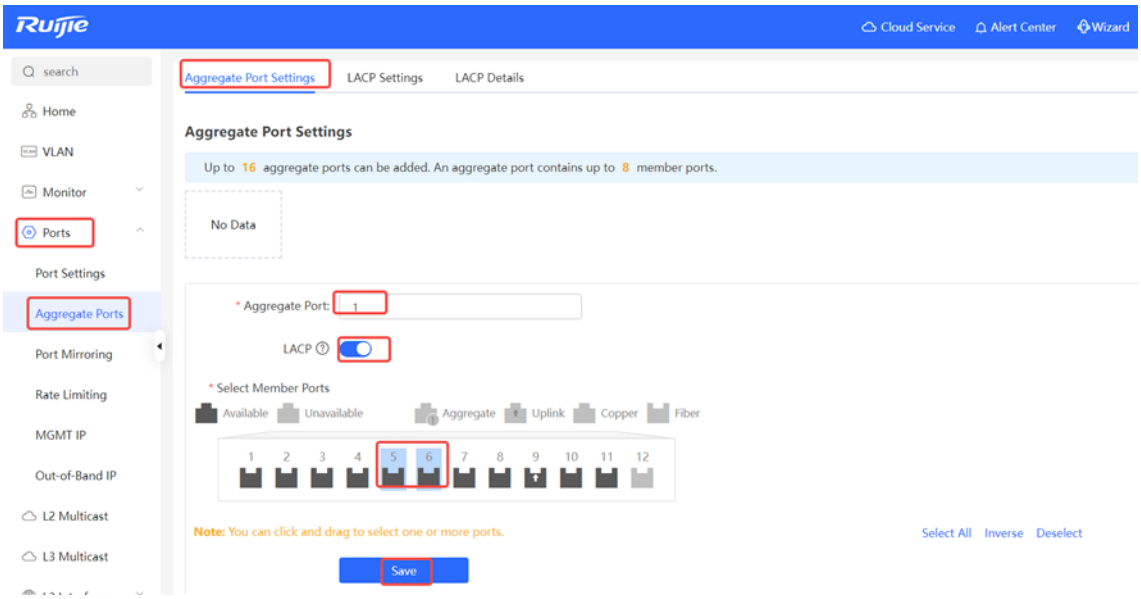
Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Aggregate Ports** > **Aggregate Port Settings**.

1. Adding an Aggregate Port

Enter an aggregate port ID, select member ports (ports that are already a member of an aggregate port cannot be selected), toggle on **LACP**, and click **Save**. You can enable **LACP** to dynamically aggregate links to enhance network reliability and flexibility. The port panel displays a successfully added aggregate port.

Note

- An aggregate port contains a maximum of eight member ports.
- The attributes of aggregate ports must be the same, and copper ports and SFP ports cannot be aggregated.
- Dynamic aggregate ports do not support manual creation.
- The LACP state cannot be modified once a static aggregate port is created.

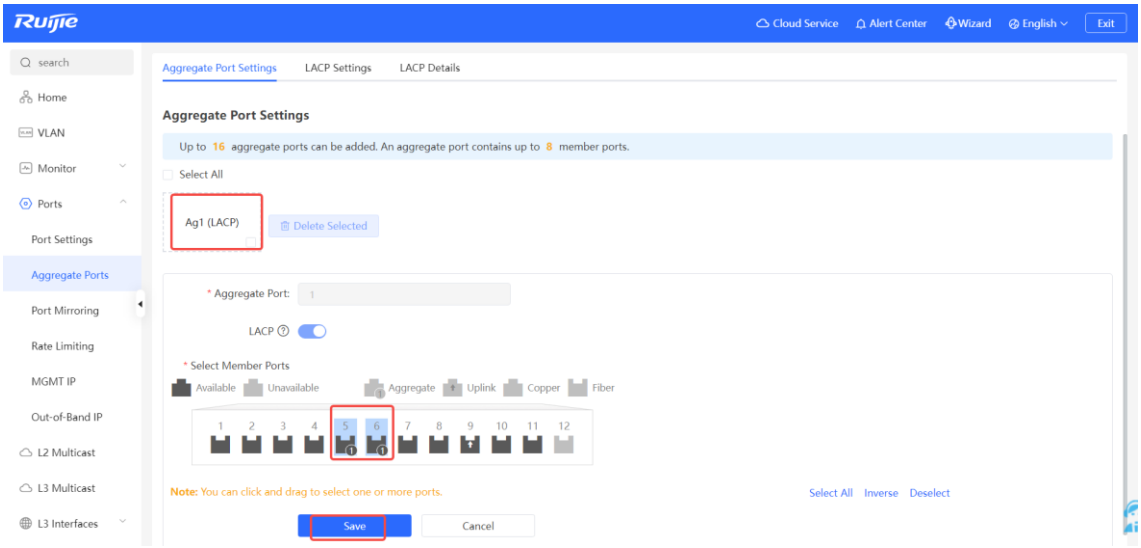


2. Modifying Member Ports of a Static Aggregate Port

Click an added static aggregate port. Member ports of the aggregate port will become selected. Click a port to deselect it; or select other ports to join the current aggregate port. Click **Save** to modify the member ports of the aggregate port.

Note

Dynamic aggregation ports do not support to modify member ports.

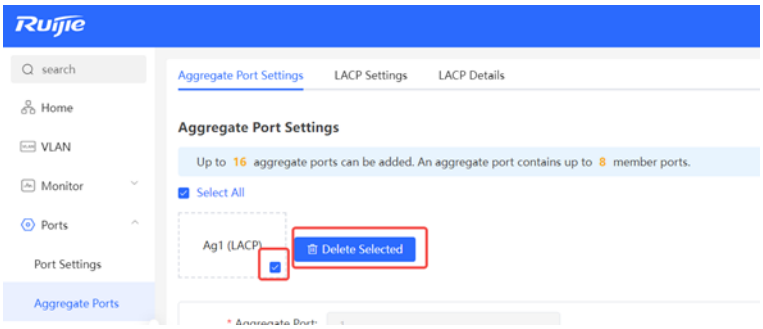


3. Deleting an Aggregate Port

Move the cursor over an aggregate port icon and click upper-right, or select the aggregate port to be deleted, and click **Delete Selected** to delete the selected aggregate port. After deleted, the corresponding ports become **available** on the port panel to set a new aggregate port.

Caution

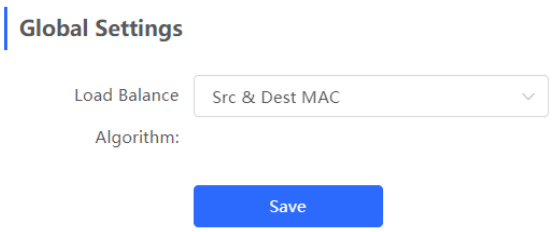
After an aggregate port is deleted, its member ports are restored to the default settings and are disabled.



7.3.4 Configuring a Load Balancing Mode

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Aggregate Port** > **Global Settings**.

Select **Load Balance Algorithm** and click **Save**. The Device distributes incoming packets among member links by using the specified load balancing algorithm. The packet flow with the consistent feature is transmitted by one member link, whereas different packet flows are evenly distributed to various links.

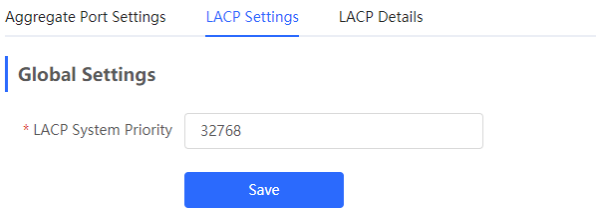


7.3.5 Configuring LACP Settings

1. LACP System Priority

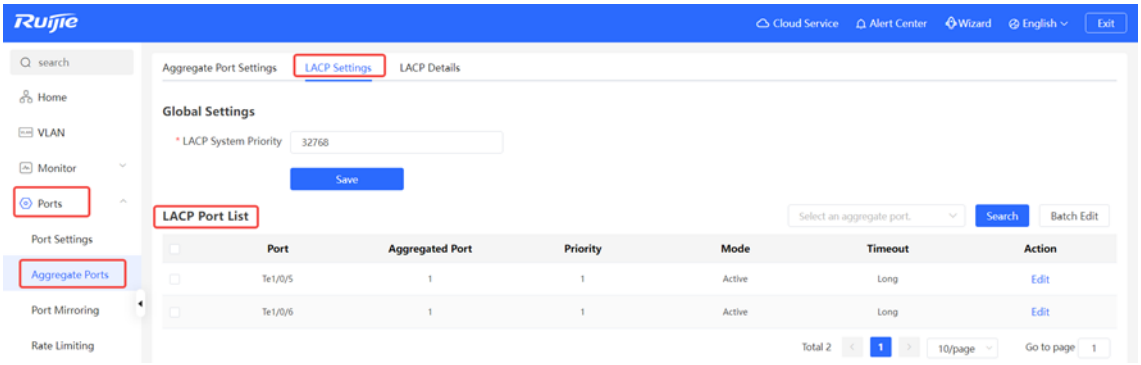
Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Aggregate Port** > **LACP Settings** > **Global Settings**.

In LACP, the device with a higher system priority becomes the actor in the link aggregation group and controls the working state and parameters of the link aggregation group. The value of system priority ranges from 1 to 65535, and the default value is 32768. The lower the value of system priority, the higher the device priority. When two devices have the same system priority, their MAC addresses are compared, and the device with the smaller MAC address becomes the actor in the link aggregation group.



2. LACP Port List

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Aggregate Port** > **LACP Settings > LACP Port List**. The **LACP Port List** page shows the port ID, priority, mode, and timeout mode of each LACP-enabled port. You can view the member port details of the corresponding link aggregation group by selecting an aggregate port.



You can select a specific port and click **Edit**, or select multiple ports and click **Batch Edit** to modify the port priority, mode, and timeout mode in the pop-up window. Then, click **OK** to confirm and apply the changes.

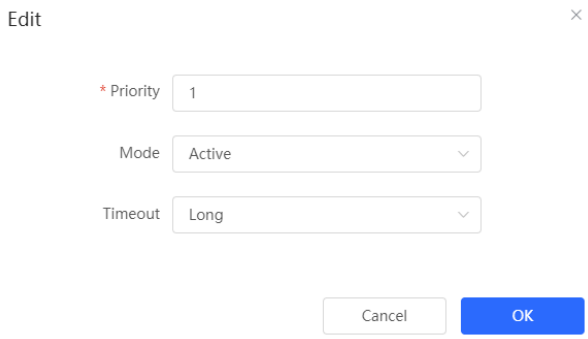


Table 7-3 Description of LACP Port List Configuration Parameters

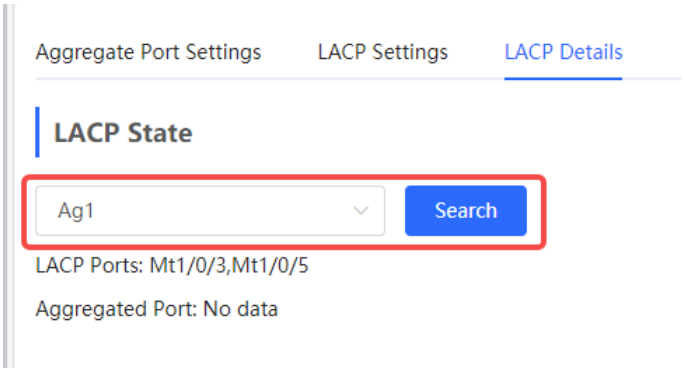
Parameter	Description	Default Value
Priority	Priority is used to determine which port is the master, with the highest-priority port being selected as the active port. The priority value ranges from 1 to 65535, and a lower priority value indicates a higher priority. If multiple ports have the same priority, their priority ranking is determined by evaluating their port IDs, and the port with the lower port ID will be given a higher priority.	32768
Mode	Mode refers to the method by which two devices within a link aggregation group negotiate their operating mode. ● Active: In active mode, the device assumes the role of the actor and sends requests to establish link aggregation. ● Passive: In passive mode, the device assumes the role of the partner and waits for the peer device to send a request.	Active

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Timeout	The purpose of the timeout mode is to determine the timeout period and mechanism for LACP link aggregation. When no LACP frames are received from the peer device within the specified timeout duration, it is assumed that the peer device has experienced a failure. As a result, the failure detection and recovery mechanism of the link aggregation is triggered. ● Long: In long timeout mode, LACP frames are sent every 30 seconds, and the timeout duration is set to 90 seconds. This mode enhances the reliability and stability of link aggregation, but it can potentially lead to delayed detection of faults. ● Short: In short timeout mode, LACP frames are sent every second, and the timeout duration is set to 3 seconds. This mode enhances the response speed of link aggregation and ensures timely fault detection, but it may impose additional network load and resource consumption.	Long

3. Viewing LACP State

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Aggregate Port** > **LACP Details**.

You can select an LACP-enabled aggregate port and click **Search** to view the LACP-enabled member ports and the aggregate port information on this page.



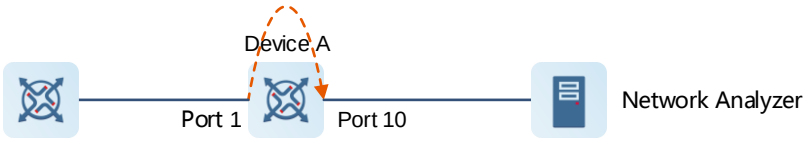
7.4 Port Mirroring

7.4.1 Overview

The switched port analyzer (SPAN) function is a function that copies packets of a specified port to another port that is connected to a network monitoring device, After port mirroring is set, the packets on the source port will be copied and forwarded to the destination port, and a packet analyzer is usually connected to the destination port to analyze the packet status of the source port, so as to monitor all incoming and outgoing packets on source ports.

As shown, by configuring port mirroring on Device A, the device copies the packets on Port 1 to Port 10. Although the network analysis device connected to Port 10 is not directly connected to Port 1, it can receive packets through Port 1. Therefore, the aim to monitor the data flow transmitted by Port 1 is realized.

Figure 7-2 Port Mirroring Principles Figure



The SPAN function not only realizes the data traffic analysis of suspicious network nodes or device ports, but also does not affect the data forwarding of the monitored device. It is mainly used in network monitoring and troubleshooting scenarios.

7.4.2 Procedure

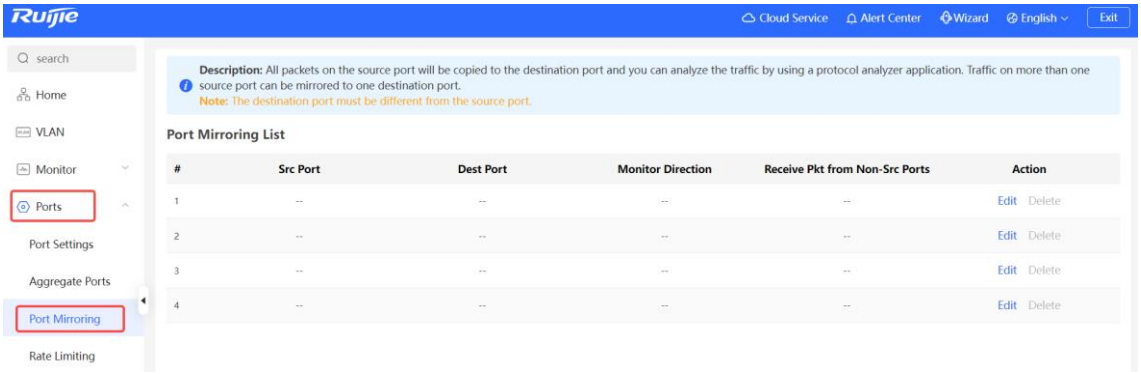
Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Port Mirroring**.

Click **Edit**, select the source port, destination port, monitor direction, and whether to receive packets from non-source ports, and click **OK**. A maximum of four SPAN entries can be configured.

To delete the port mirroring configuration, click **Delete** in the corresponding **Action** column.

Caution

- You can select multiple source traffic monitoring ports but only one destination port. Moreover, the source traffic monitoring ports cannot contain the destination port.
- An aggregate port cannot be used as the destination port.
- A maximum of four SPAN entries can be configured. SPAN cannot be configured for ports that have been used for SPAN.



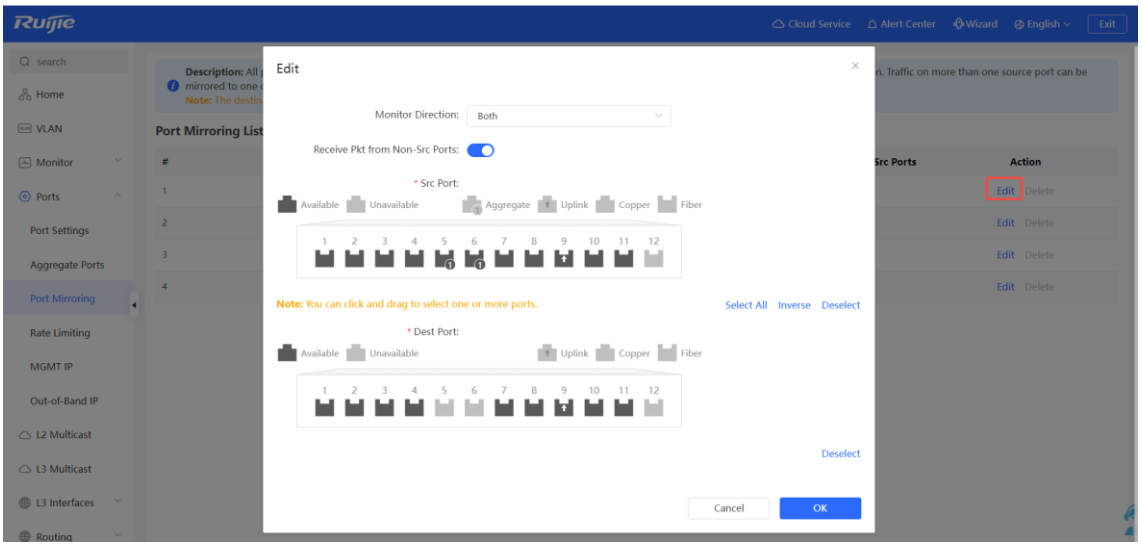


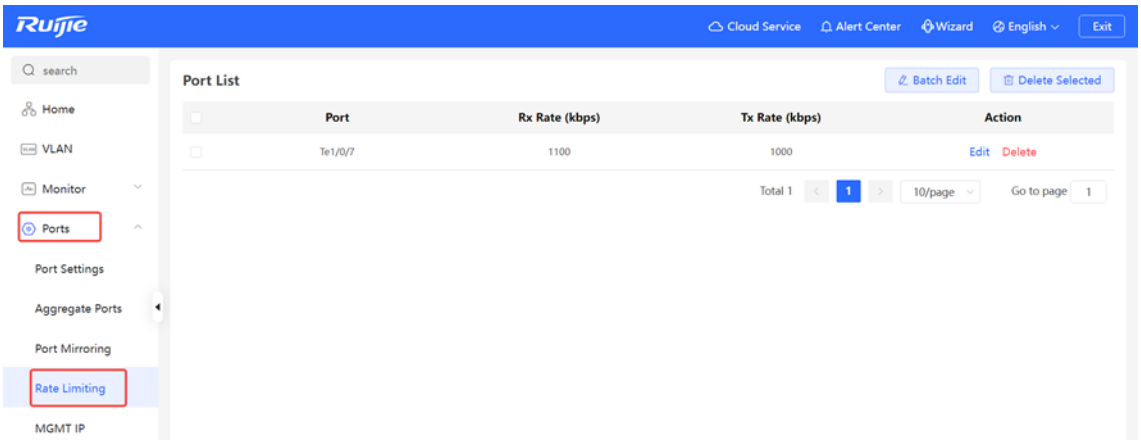
Table 7-4 Description of Port Mirroring Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Src Port	A source port is also called a monitored port. Data flows on the source port are monitored for network analysis or troubleshooting. Support selecting multiple source ports and mirroring multiple ports to one destination port	N/A
Dest Port	The destination port is also called the monitoring port, that is, the port connected to the monitoring device, and forwards the received packets from the source port to the monitoring device.	N/A
Monitor Direction	The type of packets (data flow direction) to be monitored by a source port. ● Both: All packets passing through the port, including incoming and outgoing packets ● Incoming: All packets received by a source port are copied to the destination port ● Outgoing: All packets transmitted by a source port are copied to the destination port	Both
Receive Pkt from Non-Src Ports	It is applied to the destination port and indicates whether a destination port forwards other packets while monitoring packets. ● Enabled: While monitoring the packets of the source port, the packets of other non-source ports are normally forwarded ● Disabled: Only monitor source port packets	Enable

7.5 Rate Limiting

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Rate Limiting**.

The **Rate Limiting** module allows you to configure traffic limits for ports, including rate limits for inbound and outbound direction of ports.



1. Rate Limiting Configuration

Click **Batch Edit**. In the displayed dialog box, select ports and enter the rate limits, and click **OK**. You must configure at least the ingress rate or egress rate. After the configuration is completed, it will be displayed in the list of port rate limiting rules.

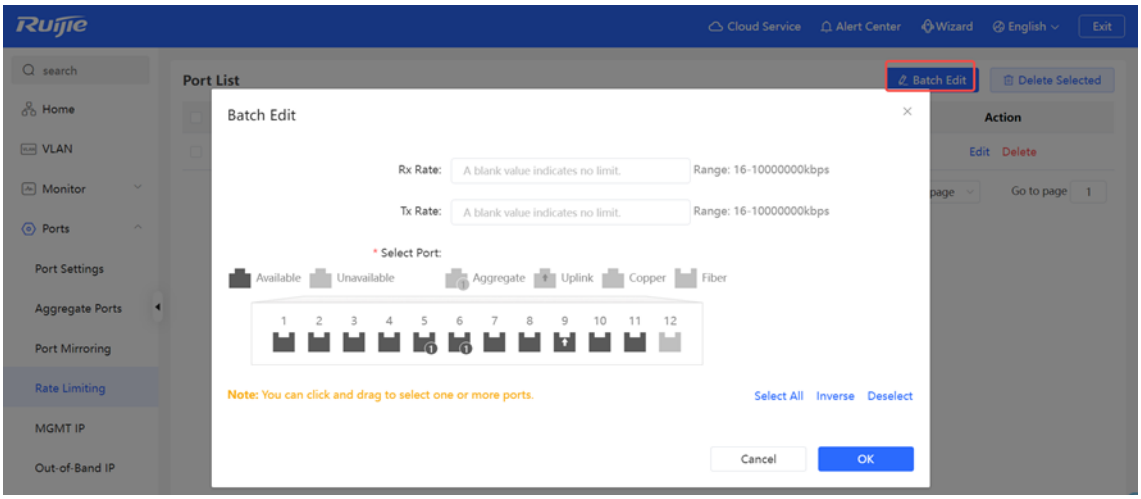
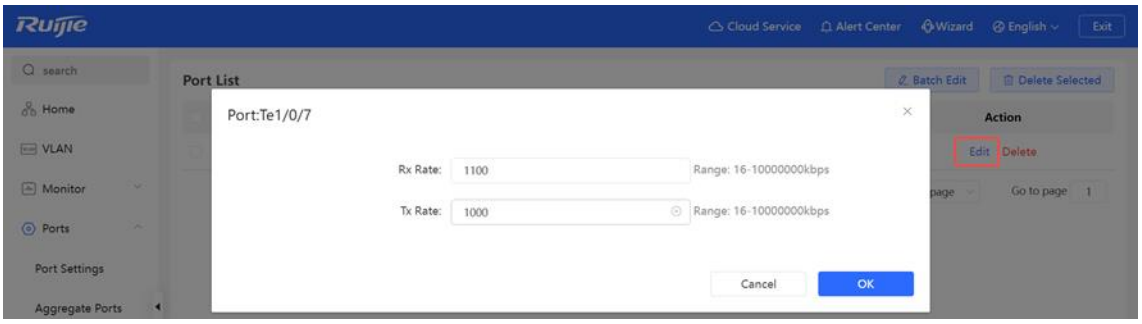


Table 7-5 Description of Rate Limiting Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Rx Rate	Max Rate at which packets are sent from a port to a switch, in kbps.	Not limited
Tx Rate	Max Rate at which packets are sent out of a switch through a port, in kbps.	Not limited

2. Changing Rate Limits of a Single Port

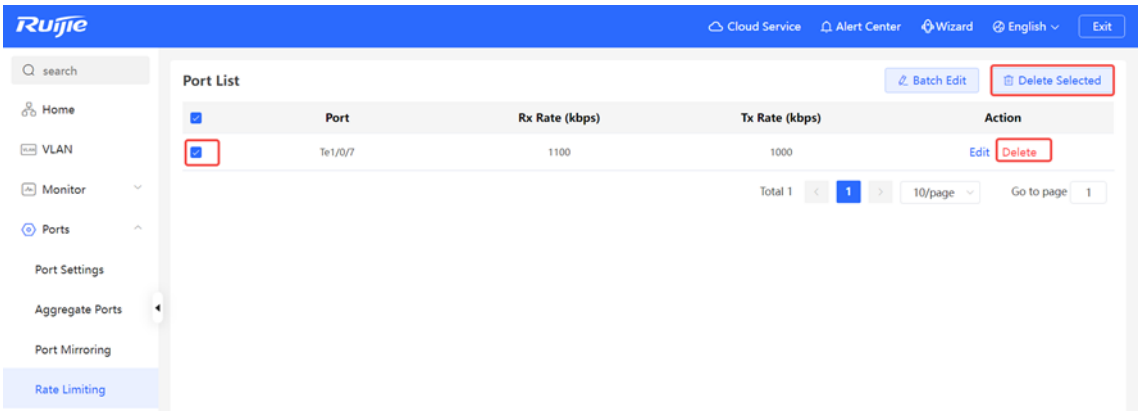
In the port list for which the rate limit has been set, click **Edit** on the corresponding port entry, enter the ingress rate and egress rate in the displayed dialog box, and click **OK**.



3. Deleting Rate Limiting

Batch configure: Select multiple records in **Port List**, click **Delete Selected** and click **OK** in the confirmation dialog box**.**

Configure one port: In **Port List**, click **Delete** on the corresponding port entry, and click **OK** in the confirmation dialog box.



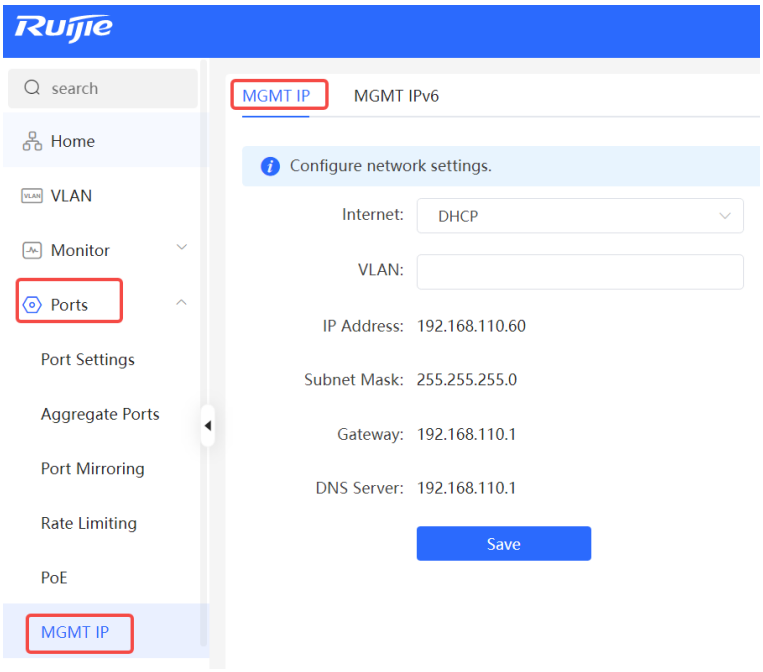
Note

- When configuring rate limits for a port, you must configure at least the ingress rate or egress rate.
- When the ingress rate or egress rate is not set, the port rate is not limited.

7.6 MGMT IP Configuration

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **MGMT IP**.

The **MGMT IP** page allows you to configure the management IP address for the device. Users can configure and manage the device by accessing the management IP.



The device can be networked in two modes:

- DHCP: Uses a temporary IP address dynamically assigned by the upstream DHCP server for Internet access.
- Static IP: Uses a static IP address manually configured by users for Internet access.

If you select DHCP, the device obtains parameters from the DHCP Server. If Static IP is selected, you need to enter the management VLAN, IP address, subnet mask, default gateway IP address, and address of a DNS server. Click **Save** to make the configuration take effect.

Note

- If the management VLAN is null or not specified, VLAN 1 takes effect by default.
- The management VLAN must be selected from existing VLANs. If no VLAN is created, go to the VLAN list to add a VLAN (for details, see 5.2 Configuring a VLAN).
- You are advised to bind a configured management VLAN to an uplink port. Otherwise, you may fail to access the web interface.

7.7 Configuring the Management IPv6 Address

Configure the IPv6 address used to log in to the device management page.

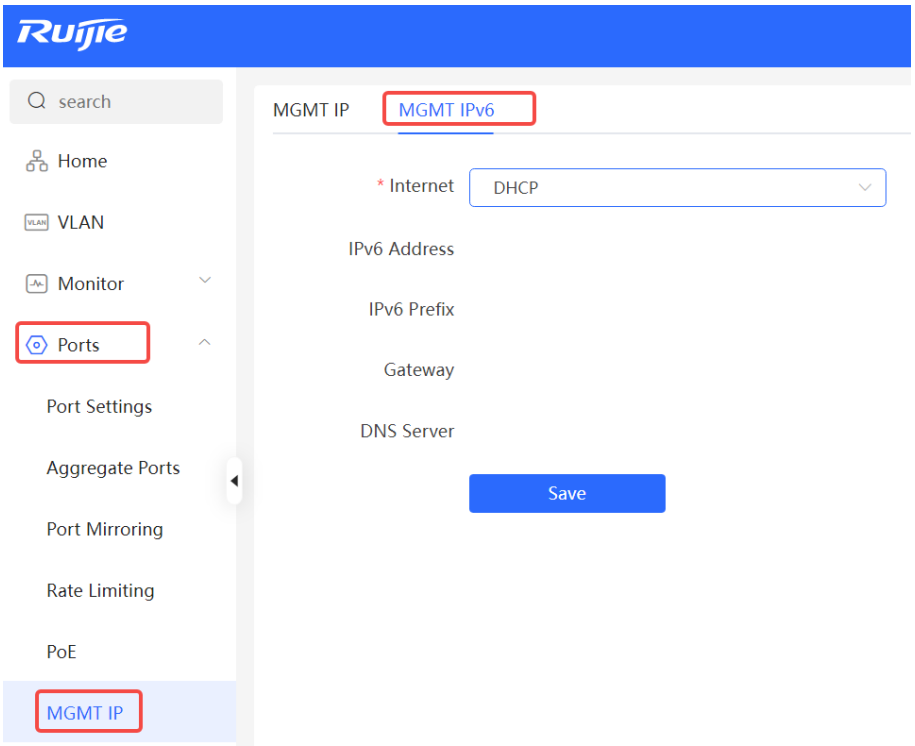
Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **MGMT IP** > **MGMT IPv6**.

Configure the management IPv6 address so that you can log in to the device management page using the IPv6 address of the device.

The device supports the following Internet connection types:

- **Null**: The IPv6 function is disabled on the current port.
- **DHCP**: The device dynamically obtains an IPv6 address from the upstream device.
- **Static IP**: You need to manually configure the IPv6 address, length, gateway address, and DNS server.

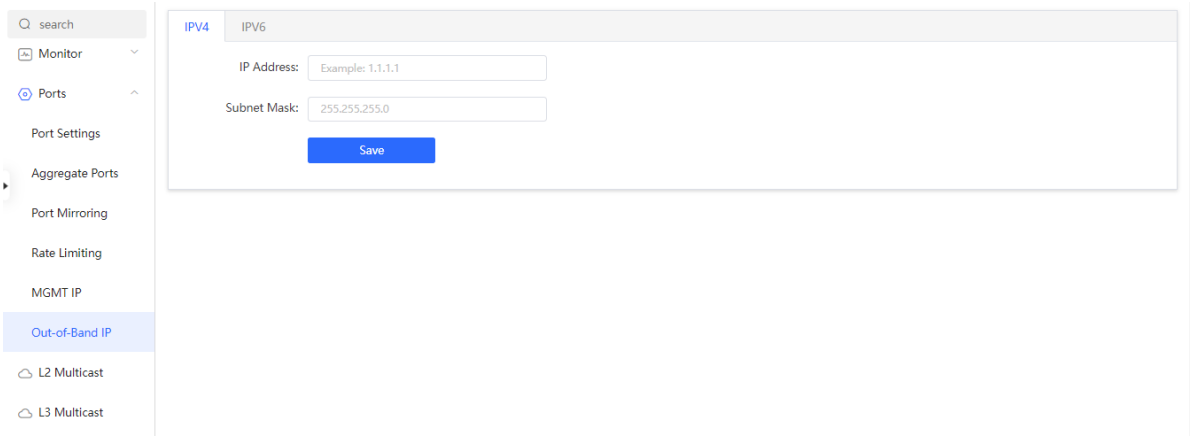
Click **Save**.

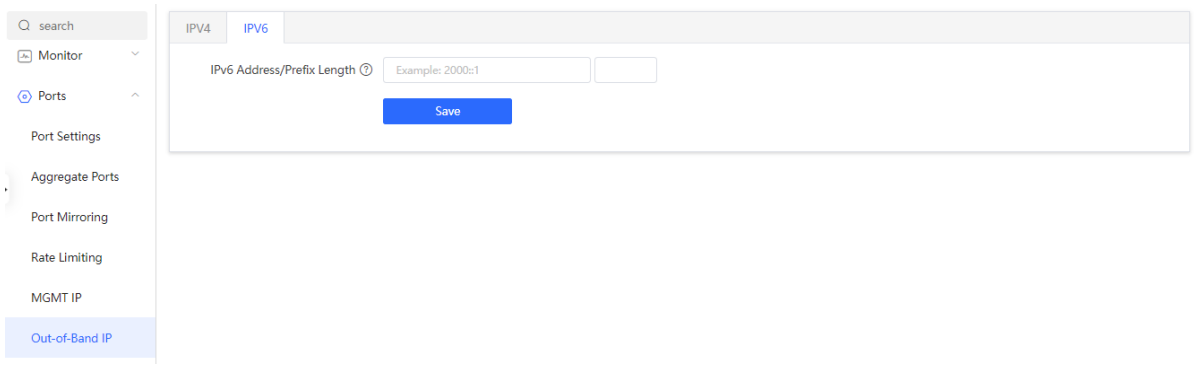


7.8 Out-of-Band IP Configuration

Choose **Local Device** > **Ports** > **Out-of-Band IP**.

Set the MGMT management port IP of the chassis to centrally manage the modules in multiple slots of the device.





Note

No IP address is configured for the MGMT port by default. Currently, only a static IP address can be configured for the MGMT port but DHCP is not supported.

8 L2 Multicast

8.1 Multicast Overview

IP transmission methods are categorized into unicast, multicast, and broadcast. In IP multicast, an IP packet is sent from a source and forwarded to a specific group of receivers. Compared with unicast and broadcast, IP multicast saves bandwidth and reduces network loads. Therefore, IP multicast is applied to different network services that have high requirements for real timeliness, for example, Internet TV, distance education, live broadcast and multimedia conference.

8.2 Multicast Global Settings

Choose **Local Device** > **Multicast** > **Global Settings**.

Global Settings allow you to specify the version of the IGMP protocol, whether to enable report packet suppression, and the behavior for processing unknown multicast packets.

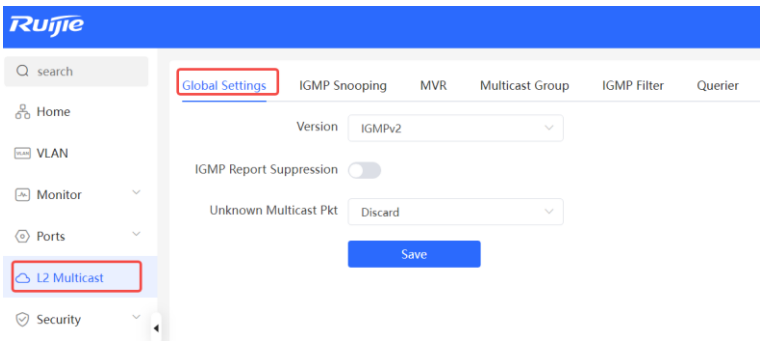


Table 8-1 Description of Configuration Parameters of Global Multicast

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Version	The Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is a TCP/IP protocol that manages members in an IPv4 multicast group and runs on the multicast devices and hosts residing on the stub of the multicast network, creating and maintaining membership of the multicast group between the hosts and connected multicast devices. There are three versions of IGMP: IGMPv1, IGMPv2, and IGMPv3. This parameter is used to set the highest version of IGMP packets that can be processed by Layer 2 multicast, and can be set to IGMPv2 or IGMPv3.	IGMPv2

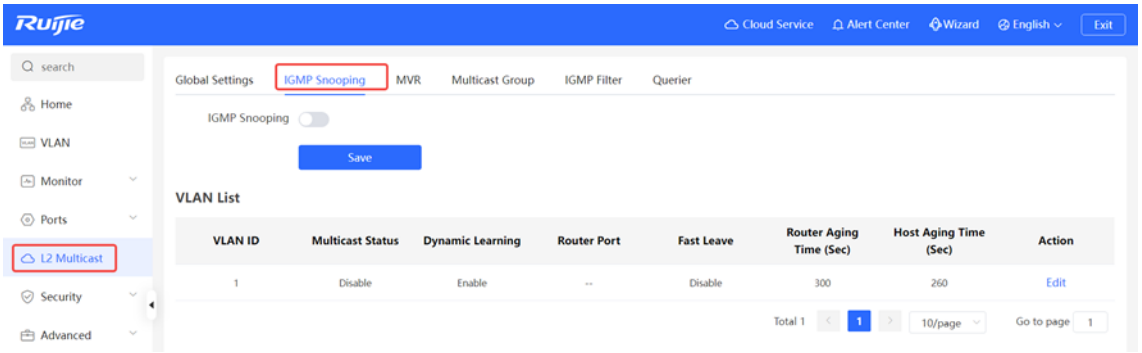
Parameter	Description	Default Value
IGMP Report Suppression	After this function is enabled, to reduce the number of packets on the network, save network bandwidth and ensure the performance of the IGMP multicast device, the switch forwards only one report packet to the multicast router if multiple downlink clients connected to the switch simultaneously send the report packet to demand the same multicast group.	Disable
Unknown Multicast Pkt	When both the global and VLAN multicast functions are enabled, the processing method for receiving unknown multicast packets can be set to **Discard** or **Flood**.	Discard

8.3 IGMP Snooping

8.3.1 Overview

The Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping is an IP multicast snooping mechanism running on a VLAN to manage and control the forwarding of IP multicast traffic within the VLAN. It implements the L2 multicast function.

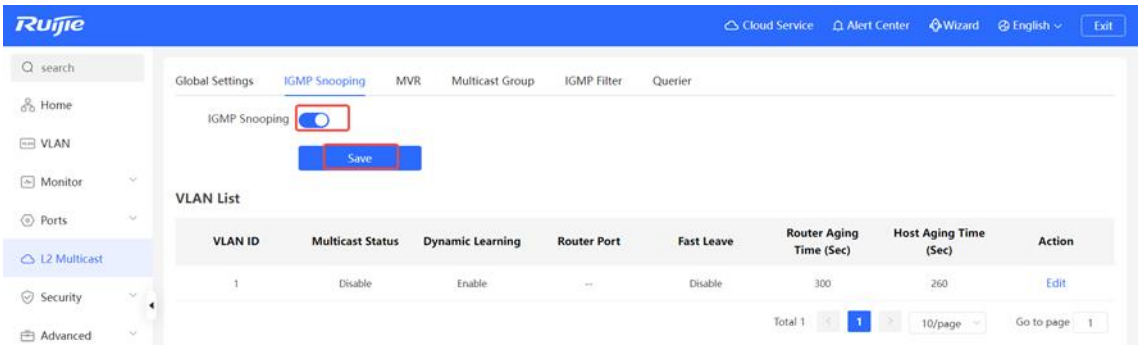
Generally, multicast packets need to pass through L2 switches, especially in some local area networks (LANs). When the Layer 2 switching device does not run IGMP Snooping, the IP multicast packets are broadcast in the VLAN; when the Layer 2 switching device runs IGMP Snooping, the Layer 2 device can snoop the IGMP protocol packets of the user host and the upstream PIM multicast device. In this way, a Layer 2 multicast entry is established, and IP multicast packets are controlled to be sent only to group member receivers, preventing multicast data from being broadcast on the Layer 2 network.



8.3.2 Enabling Global IGMP Snooping

Choose **Local Device** > **Multicast** > **IGMP Snooping**.

Turn on **IGMP Snooping** and click **Save**.



8.3.3 Configuring Protocol Packet Processing Parameters

By controlling protocol packet processing, an L2 multicast device can establish static or dynamic multicast forwarding entries. In addition, the device can adjust parameters to refresh dynamic multicast forwarding entries and IGMP snooping membership quickly.

Choose **Local Device** > **Multicast** > **IGMP Snooping**.

The IGMP Snooping function is implemented based on VLANs. Therefore, each VLAN corresponds to an IGMP Snooping setting entry. There are as many IGMP Snooping entries as VLANs on the device.

Click **Edit** in the VLAN entry. In the displayed dialog box enable/disable the VLAN multicast function, dynamic learning function, fast leave function and static route connection port, and set the router aging time and the host aging time, and click **OK**.

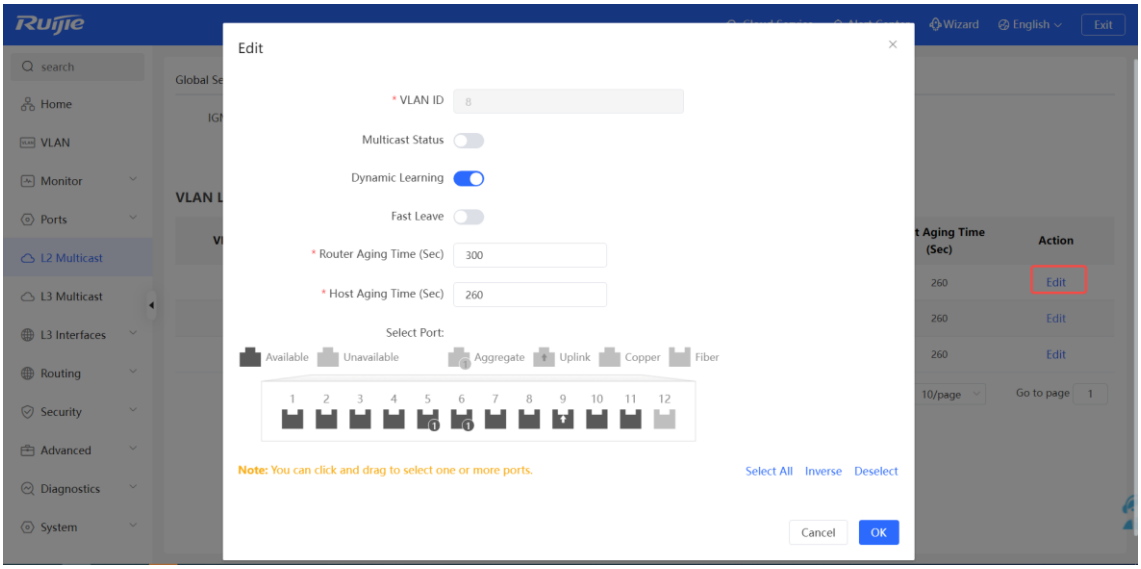


Table 8-2 Description of VLAN Configuration Parameters of IGMP Snooping

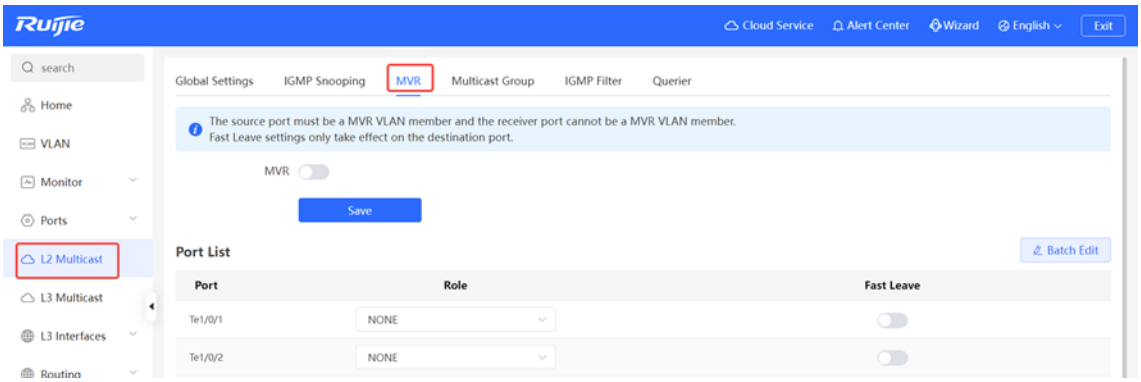
Parameter	Description	Default Value
Multicast Status	Whether to enable or disable the VLAN multicast function. The multicast function of a VLAN takes effect only when both the global IGMP snooping and VLAN multicast functions are enabled.	Disable

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Dynamic Learning	The device running IGMP Snooping identifies the ports in the VLAN as router ports or member ports. The router port is the port on the Layer 2 multicast device that is connected to the Layer 3 multicast device, and the member port is the host port connected to the group on the Layer 2 multicast device. By snooping IGMP packets, the L2 multicast device can automatically discover and maintain dynamic multicast router ports.	Enable
Router Port	List of current multicast router ports includes dynamically learned routed ports (if Dynamic Learning function is enabled) and statically configured routed ports.	N/A
Fast Leave	After it is enabled, when the port receives the Leave packets, it will immediately delete the port from the multicast group without waiting for the aging timeout. After that, when the device receives the corresponding specific group query packets and multicast data packets, the device will no longer forward it to the port. This function is applicable when only one host is connected to one port of the device, and is generally enabled on the access switch directly connected to the endpoint.	Disable
Router Aging Time (Sec)	Aging time of dynamically learned multicast router ports ranges from 30 to 3600, in seconds.	300 seconds
Host Aging Time (Sec)	Aging time of dynamically learned member ports of a multicast group, in seconds.	260 seconds
Select Port	In the displayed dialog box, select a port and set it as the static router port. When a port is configured as a static router port, the port will not age out	N/A

8.4 Configuring MVR

8.4.1 Overview

IGMP snooping can forward multicast traffic only in the same VLAN. If multicast traffic needs to be forwarded to different VLANs, the multicast source must send multicast traffic to different VLANs. In order to save upstream bandwidth and reduce the burden of multicast sources, multicast VLAN register (MVR) comes into being. MVR can copy multicast traffic received from an MVR VLAN to the VLAN to which the user belongs and forward the traffic.



8.4.2 Configuring Global MVR Parameters

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **MVR**.

Click to enable the MVR, select the MVR VLAN, set the multicast group supported by the VLAN, and click **Save**. Multiple multicast groups can be specified by entering the start and end multicast IP addresses.

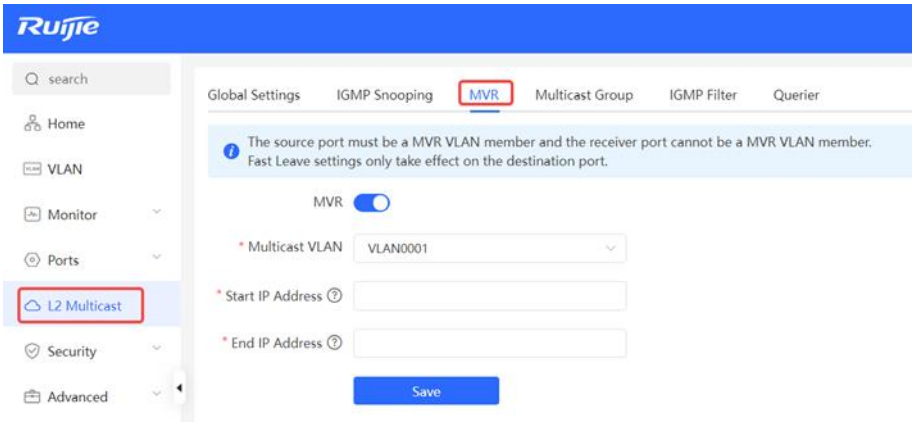


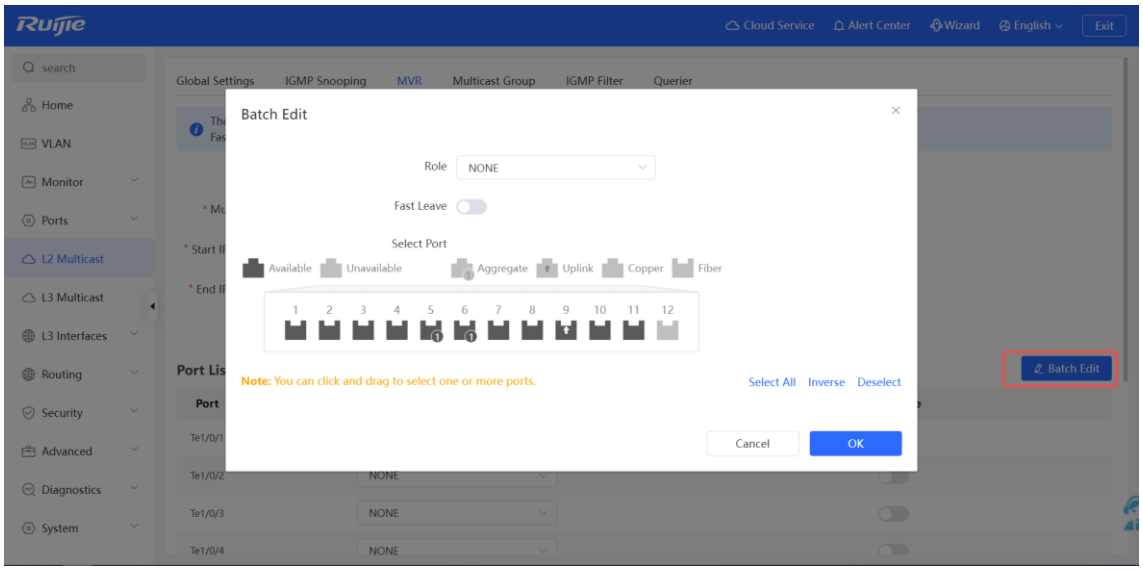
Table 8-3 Description of Configuring Global MVR Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
MVR	Enables/Disables MVR globally	Disable
Multicast VLAN	VLAN of a multicast source	1
Start IP Address	Learned or configured start multicast IP address of an MVR multicast group.	N/A
End IP Address	Learned or configured end multicast IP address of an MVR multicast group.	N/A

8.4.3 Configuring the MVR Ports

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **MVR**.

Batch configure: Click **Batch Edit**, select the port role, the port to be set, and whether to enable the Fast Leave function on the port, and click **OK**.



Configure one port: Click the drop-down list box to select the MVR role type of the port. Click the switch in the **Fast Leave** column to set whether the port enables the fast leave function.

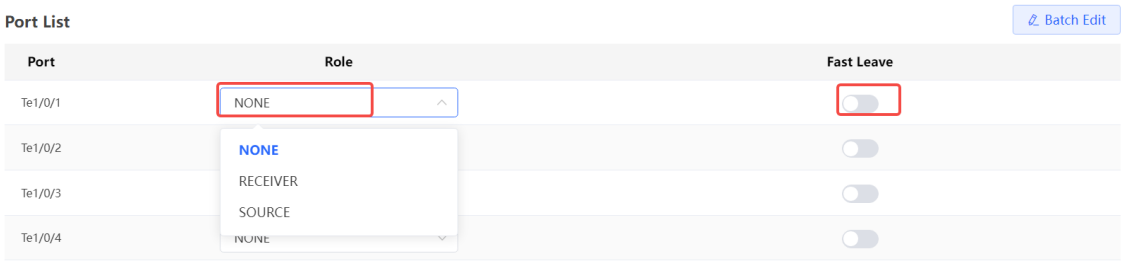


Table 8-4 Description of MVR Configuration Parameters of Ports

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Role	**NONE**: Indicates that the MVR function is disabled. **SOURCE**: Indicates the source port that receives multicast data streams. **RECEIVER**: Indicates the receiver port connected to a client.	NONE
Fast Leave	Configures the fast leave function for a port. After the function is enabled, if the port receives the leave packet, it is directly deleted from the multicast group.	Disable

Note

- If a source port or a receiver port is configured, the source port must belong to the MVR VLAN and the receiver port must not belong to the MVR VLAN.
- The fast leave function takes effect only on the receiver port.

8.5 Configuring Multicast Group

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **Multicast Group**.

A multicast group consists of the destination ports, to which multicast packets are to be sent. Multicast packets are sent to all ports in the multicast group.

You can view the **Multicast List** on the current page. The search box in the upper-right corner supports searching for multicast group entries based on VLAN IDs or multicast addresses.

Click **Add** to create a multicast group.

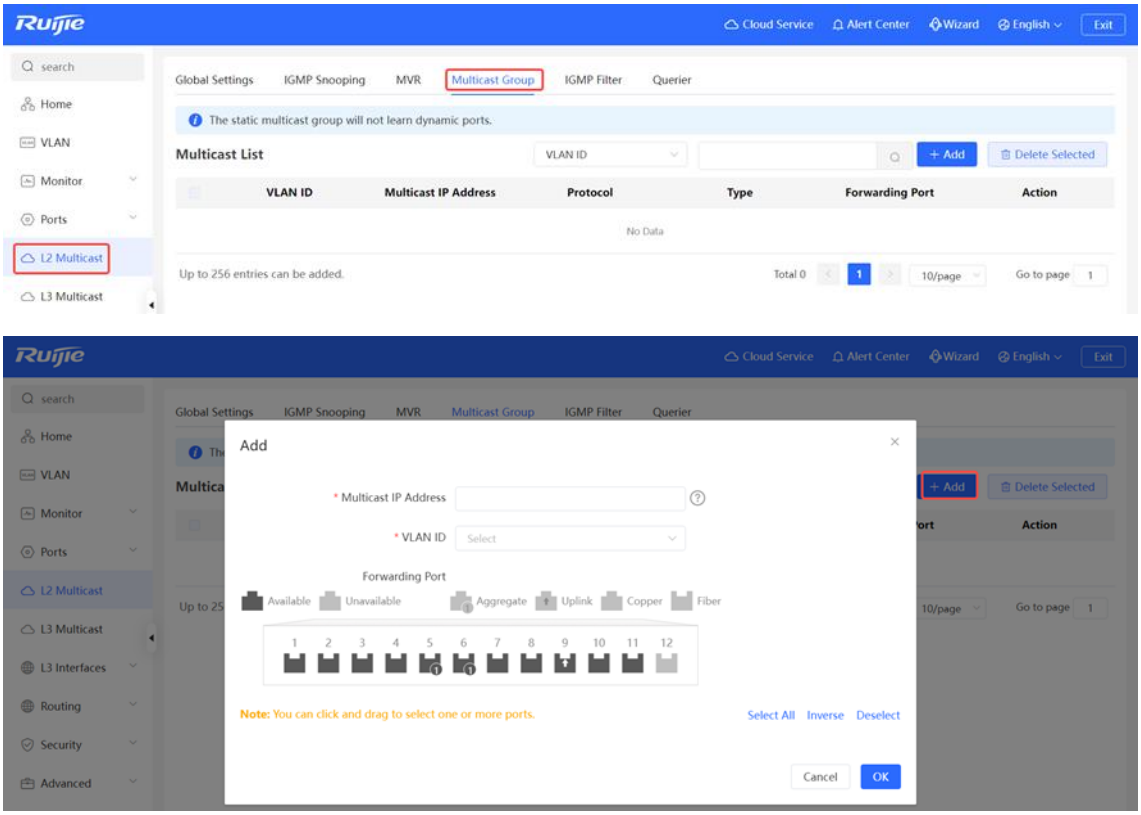


Table 8-5 Description of Multicast Group Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
VLAN ID	VLAN, to which received multicast traffic belongs	N/A
Multicast IP Address	On-demand multicast IP address	N/A
Protocol	If the VLAN ID is a multicast VLAN and the multicast address is within the multicast IP address range of the MVR, the protocol is MVR. In other cases, the protocol is IGMP snooping.	N/A

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Type	Multicast group generation mode can be statically configured or dynamically learned. In normal cases, a port can join a multicast group only after the port receives an IGMP Report packet from the multicast, that is, dynamically learned mode. If you manually add a port to a group, the port can be statically added to the group and exchanges multicast group information with the PIM router without IGMP packet exchange.	N/A
Forwarding Port	List of ports that forward multicast traffic	N/A

Note

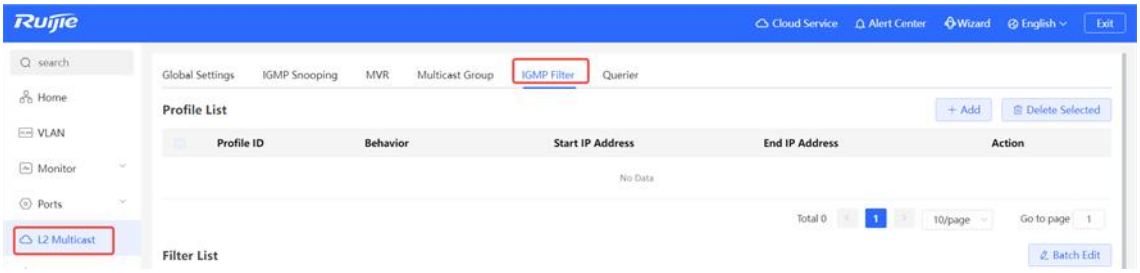
Static multicast groups cannot learn other dynamic forwarding ports.

8.6 Configuring a Port Filter

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **IGMP Filter**.

Generally, the device running ports can join any multicast group. A port filter can configure a range of multicast groups that permit or deny user access, you can customize the multicast service scope for users to guarantee the interest of operators and prevent invalid multicast traffic.

There are 2 steps to configure the port filter: configure the profile and set a limit to the range of the port group address.



8.6.1 Configuring Profile

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **IGMP Filter** > **Profile List**.

Click **Add** to create a **Profile**. A profile is used to define a range of multicast groups that permit or deny user access for reference by other functions.

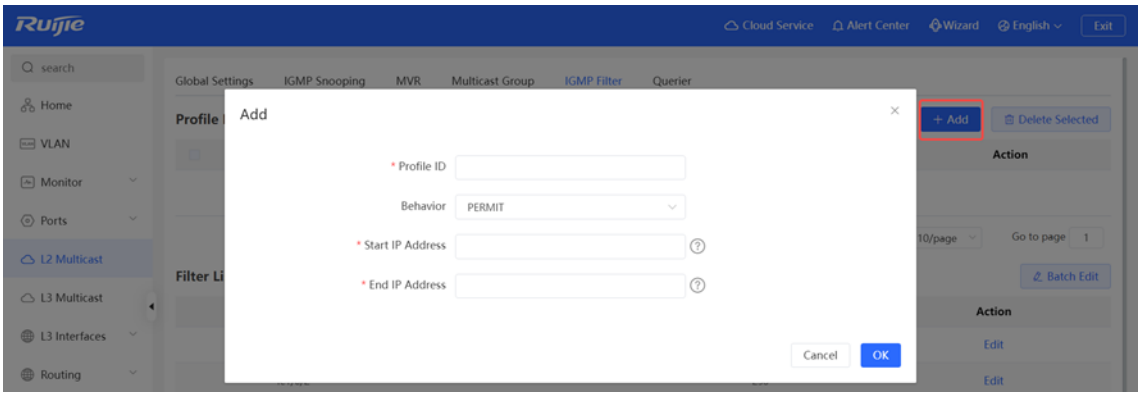


Table 8-6 Description of Profile Configuration Parameters

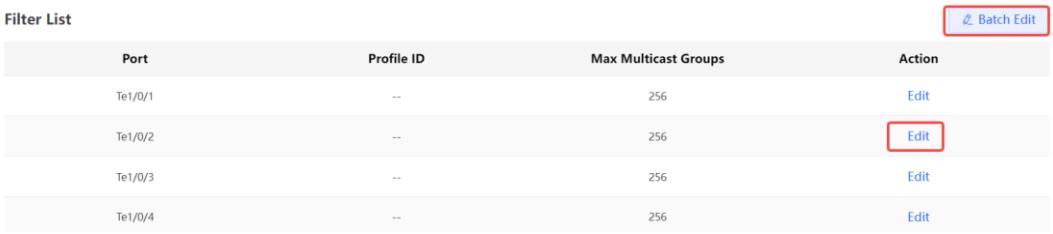
Parameter	Description	Default Value
Profile ID	Profile ID	N/A
Behavior	**DENY**: Forbids demanding multicast IP addresses in a specified range. **PERMIT**: Only allows demanding multicast IP addresses in a specified range.	N/A
Start IP Address	Start Multicast IP address of the range of multicast group addresses	N/A
End IP Address	End Multicast IP address of the range of multicast group addresses	N/A

8.6.2 Configuring a Range of Multicast Groups for a Profile

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **IGMP Filter** > **Filter List**.

The port filter can cite a profile to define the range of multicast group addresses that can be or cannot be demanded by users on a port.

Click **Batch Edit**, or click **Edit** of a single port entry. In the displayed dialog box, select profile ID and enter the maximum number of multicast groups allowed by a port and click **OK**.



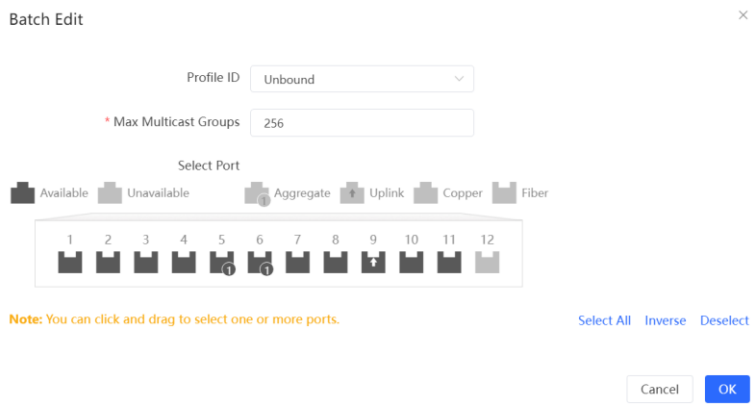


Table 8-7 Description of Port Filter Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Profile ID	Profile that takes effect on a port. If it is not set, no profile rule is bound to the port.	N/A
Max Multicast Groups	Maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join. If too much multicast traffic is requested concurrently, the multicast device will be severely burdened. Therefore, configuring the maximum number of multicast groups allowed for the port can guarantee the bandwidth.	256

8.7 Setting an IGMP Querier

8.7.1 Overview

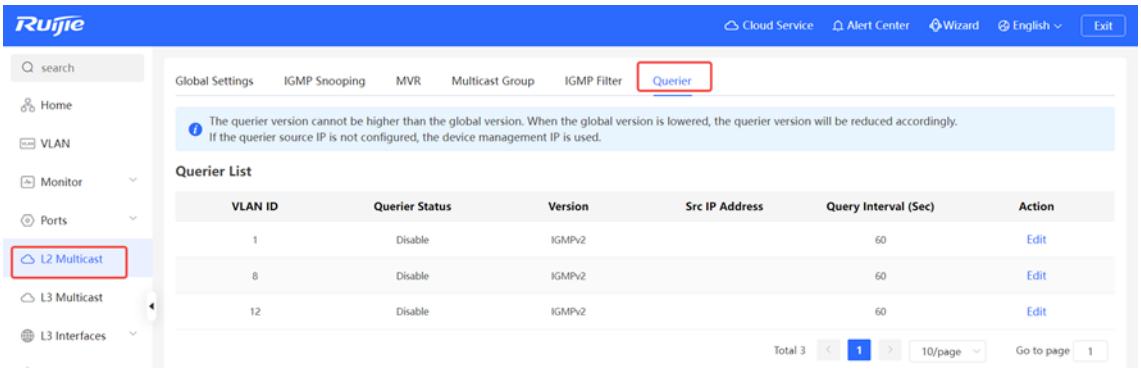
In a three-layer multicast network, the L3 multicast device serves as the querier and runs IGMP to maintain group membership. L2 multicast devices only need to listen to IGMP packets to establish and maintain forwarding entries and implement L2 multicasting. When a multicast source and user host are in the same L2 network, the query function is unavailable because the L2 device does not support IGMP. To resolve this problem, you can configure the IGMP snooping querier function on the L2 device so that the L2 device sends IGMP Query packets to user hosts on behalf of the L3 multicast device, and listens to and maintains IGMP Report packets responded by user hosts to establish L2 multicast forwarding entries.

8.7.2 Procedure

Choose **Local Device** > **L2 Multicast** > **Querier**.

One querier is set for each VLAN. The number of queriers is the same as that of device VLANs.

In **Querier List**, click **Edit** in the **Action** column. In the displayed dialog box, select whether to enable the querier, set the querier version, querier source IP address, and packet query interval, and click **OK**.



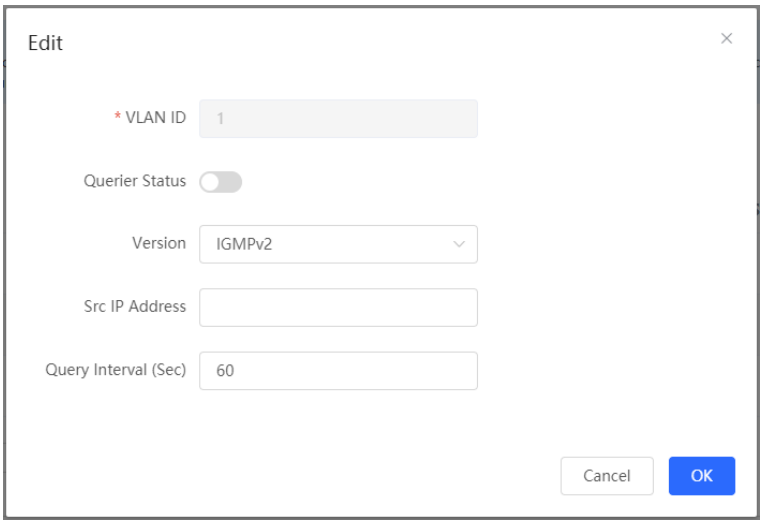


Table 8-8 Description of Querier Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Querier Status	Whether to enable or disable the VLAN querier function.	Disable
Version	IGMP Protocol version of query packets sent by the querier. It can be set to IGMPv2 or IGMPv3.	IGMPv2
Src IP Address	Source IP address carried in query packets sent by the querier.	N/A
Query Interval (Sec)	Packet transmission interval, of which the value range is from 30 to 18000, in seconds.	60 seconds

Note

- The querier version cannot be higher than the global IGMP version. When the global IGMP version is lowered, the querier version is lowered accordingly.
- If no querier source IP is configured, the device management IP is used as the source IP address of the querier.

9 L3 Multicast

9.1 Overview

Layer 3 multicast is a communication method that uses multicast addressing at the network layer for sending data. Multicast enables a sender to send packets to a group of receivers simultaneously, which reduces the network bandwidth consumption and lowers the network load. Layer 3 multicast is extensively used in applications such as video conferencing, streaming media, VoIP, and others.

In Layer 3 multicast, each multicast group address corresponds to a specific multicast group, and the members of a multicast group share the same multicast group address. The sender sends data packets to the multicast group address, and routers on the network forward the packets to all members of the multicast group based on the multicast group address and the routing protocols used.

9.2 Multicast Routing Table

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **Multicast Routing Table**.

The **Multicast Routing Table** page displays the information of the Layer 3 multicast routing table, including the source IP address, multicast group address, incoming interface, outgoing interface, and time to live (TTL). You can search the routing information based on either the source IP address or the multicast group address. You can click **Refresh** to view the up-to-date multicast routing table information.

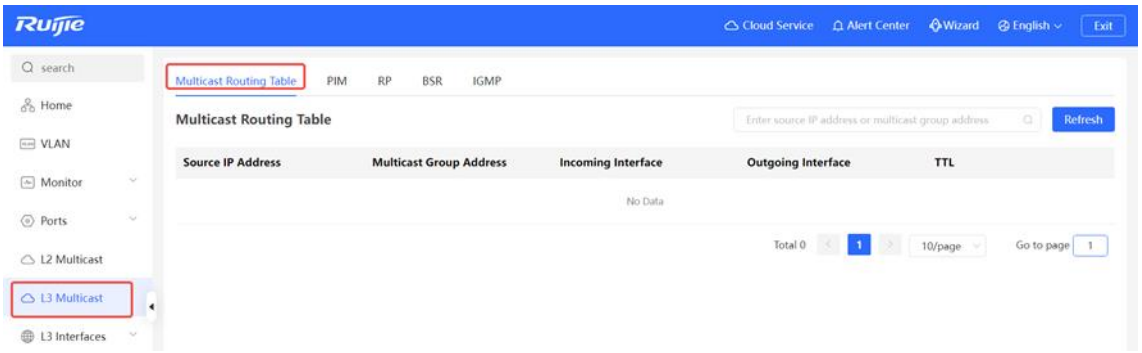


Table 9-1 Description of Multicast Routing Table Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Source IP Address	IP address of the source device sending the multicast packet.	N/A
Multicast Group Address	A special IP address that identifies a multicast group. In the routing table, the multicast group address is the IP address of the destination multicast group.	N/A
Incoming Interface	Interface receiving the multicast packets	N/A

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Outgoing Interface	When the router receives a multicast packet, it forwards the multicast packet to the appropriate outgoing interface according to the value in the **Outgoing Interface** field in the routing table.	N/A
TTL	The TTL value is the duration for which a routing table entry remains valid. Once this time expires, the routing table entry is considered expired and is no longer utilized.	N/A

9.3 Configuring PIM

9.3.1 Overview

Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is a protocol-independent intra-domain multicast routing protocol. PIM allows multicast communication to be implemented using various unicast routing protocols, including static routing, RIP, OSPF, and others. Through the implementation of the PIM protocol, routers can exchange multicast routing information, which enables the establishment and maintenance of multicast trees, thus efficiently delivering multicast data packets from the source to the receivers within the multicast group.

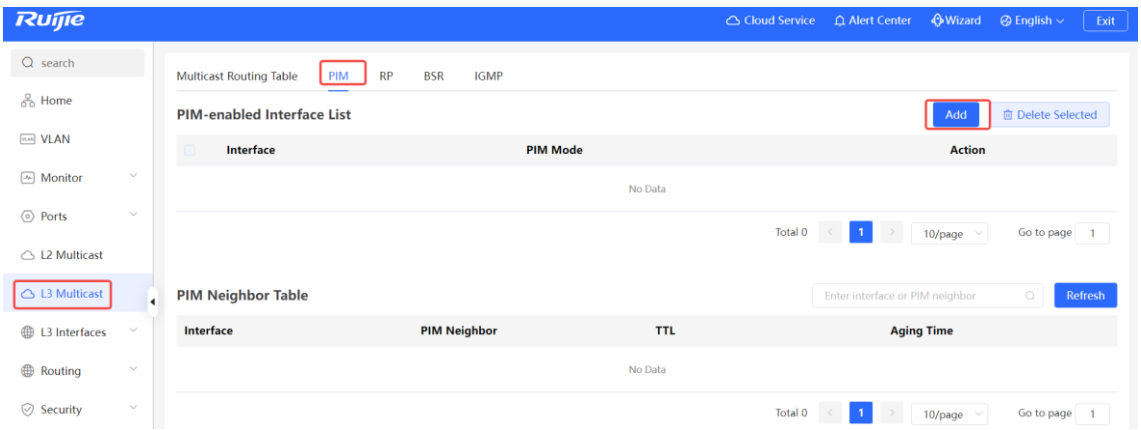
The PIM protocol features two widely used modes:

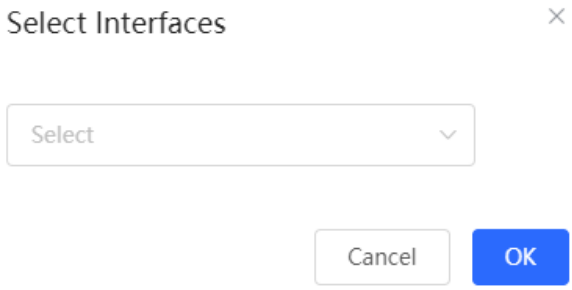
- PIM Dense Mode (PIM-DM)
  This mode is applicable to small-scale networks or scenarios with dense multicast traffic. In PIM-DM, multicast packets are transmitted along all available paths, which results in higher network bandwidth and resource consumption.
- PIM Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)
  This mode is applicable to large-scale networks or scenarios with sparse multicast traffic. In PIM-SM, routers only forward multicast packets along the required paths, effectively reducing the utilization of network bandwidth.

9.3.2 Enabling PIM

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **PIM** > **PIM-enabled Interface List**.

Click **Add**. A pop-up window is displayed. On the pop-up window, select the interface on which PIM is to be enabled, and click **OK**. Multicast packet forwarding can be implemented on the selected interface. The PMI mode is PIM-SM by default.





9.3.3 Viewing PIM Neighbor Table

In the PIM protocol, routers discover neighboring routers and establish neighbor relationships through the exchange of Hello messages. Once a neighbor relationship is established between two PIM-enabled routers, they can exchange multicast information, including multicast group memberships and multicast forwarding states. By continuously updating and maintaining the PIM neighbor table, PIM-enabled routers are able to efficiently forward and process multicast packets based on the neighbor information, thereby achieving effective multicast communication.

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **PIM** > **PIM Neighbor Table**.

The **PIM Neighbor Table** page displays information about PIM neighbors, such as interface, PIM neighbor, TTL, and aging time. You can search for PIM neighbor table information by entering either the interface or the PIM neighbor in the search box. You can click **Refresh** to view the up-to-date PIM neighbor table information.

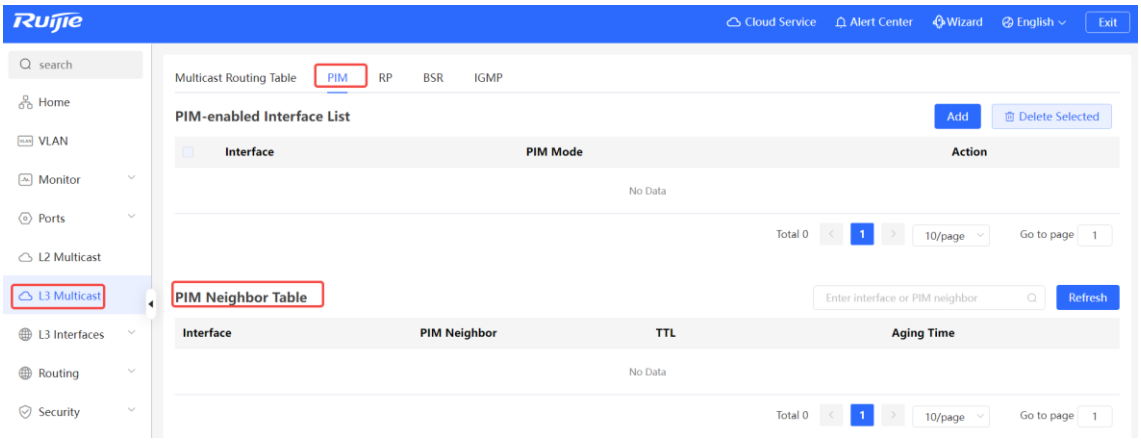


Table 9-2 Description of PIM Neighbor Table Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Interface	Interface connecting the neighbor router to the local router.	N/A
PIM Neighbor	IP address of the neighbor router.	N/A
TTL	The TTL value indicates the duration in which Hello messages sent by neighboring routers remain valid. If the local router does not receive any new Hello messages from a neighbor within the TTL time, it will consider the neighboring router as inactive or expired.	N/A

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Aging Time	If a neighboring router becomes inactive or ceases to send Hello messages, the respective entry in the PIM Neighbor Table will be deleted after the specified aging time is exceeded.	105 seconds

9.4 Configuring RP

9.4.1 Overview

The Rendezvous Point (RP) is a crucial concept in the PIM protocol. In multicast communication, when a sender sends a multicast data packet, it needs to identify a specific point as the rendezvous point, from which multiple receivers can receive the multicast packet. The RP is the rendezvous point router in the multicast tree. An RP can be manually configured or dynamically elected through the BSR (Bootstrap Router) mechanism.

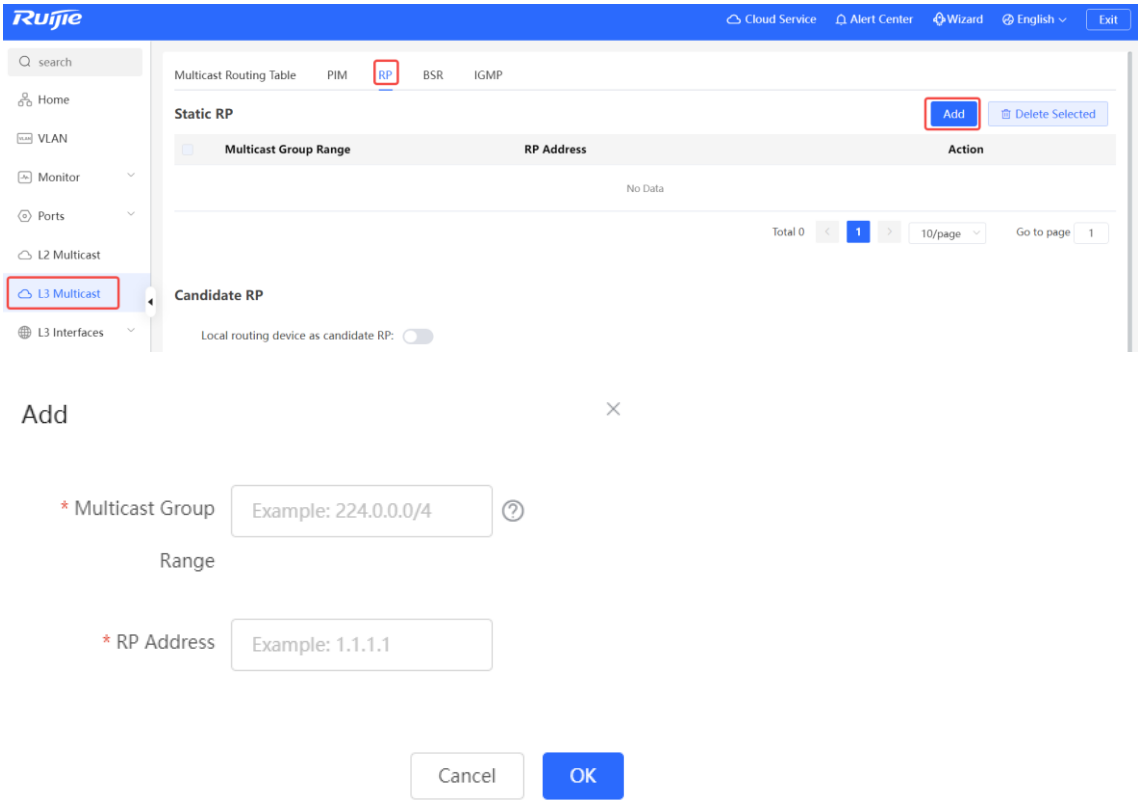
Note

An RP can provide services for multiple or all multicast groups. However, only one RP can forward multicast traffic for a multicast group at a time.

9.4.2 Configuring a Static RP

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **RP** > **Static RP**.

Click **Add**. On the pop-up window that is displayed, enter the multicast group range covered by the RP and the RP address, then click **OK**.



9.4.3 Configuring a Candidate RP

On a PIM network, a Candidate RP refers to a router that is eligible to become an RP. You can configure several PIM-enabled routers in the PIM domain as Candidate RPs, so that a suitable RP is eventually elected. This process aims to enhance the efficiency and reliability of multicast communication.

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **RP** > **Candidate RP**.

Toggle on **Local routing device as candidate RP:** to designate the local device as the candidate RP. Enter the priority, advertisement interval, source IP address, and the designated multicast group. Then, click **Save**.

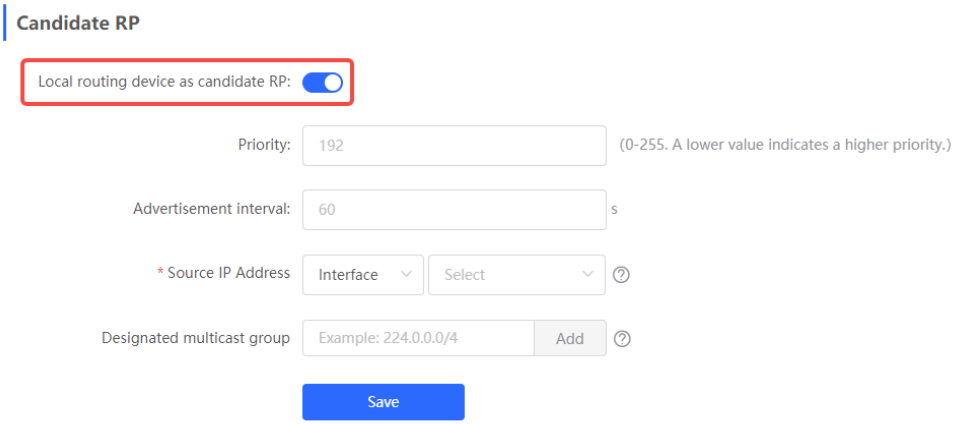


Table 9-3 Description of Candidate RP Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Priority	The priority determines which candidate RP will become the RP during the election process. The priority value ranges from 0 to 255, where a smaller value indicates a higher priority. A candidate RP with a higher priority has a greater chance of being elected as the RP.	192
Advertisement Interval	A candidate RP announces its presence and availability by sending PIM messages. The advertisement interval determines the frequency at which a candidate RP sends these messages. A shorter advertisement interval can notify other routers about the presence of candidate RP more quickly, but it will also increase the network load.	60 seconds
Source IP Address	The source IP address of the PIM messages sent by the candidate RP, which can be either an interface or an IP address.	N/A

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Designated multicast group	The PIM messages sent by the candidate RP must contain a multicast group address, which falls within the range of 224.0.0.0/4 to 239.255.255.255/32. Candidate RPs typically send multiple messages, each specifying a different multicast group address, in order to notify other routers that they can become the RP for these multicast groups. You can click **Add** to configure multiple multicast group addresses.	N/A

9.5 Configuring BSR

9.5.1 Overview

In PIM-SM mode, RP needs to be manually configured, which is a tedious task for large-scale networks. The BSR (Bootstrap Router) mechanism can automatically select the RP, simplifying the RP configuration process. BSR serves as the management core of the PIM-SM domain, responsible for collecting and advertising RP information within the domain. BSR is elected by candidate BSRs.

Note

A PIM-SM domain can have only one BSR, but can have multiple candidate BSRs.

9.5.2 Configuring BSR

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **BSR** > **Local Routing Device as Candidate BSR**.

Toggle on **Local routing device as candidate BSR:** to designate the local device as the candidate BSR. Enter the priority and the source IP address. Then, click **Save**.

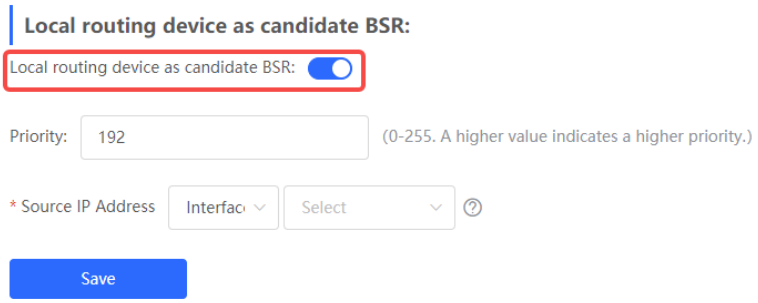


Table 9-4 Description of Candidate BSR Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Priority	Higher-priority candidate BSRs have a greater chance of being elected as the BSR. The priority value ranges from 0 to 255, where a smaller value indicates a higher priority.	192
Source IP Address	The source IP address of the PIM messages sent by the candidate BSR, which can be either an interface or an IP address.	N/A

9.5.3 Viewing BSR Routing Info

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **BSR** > **BSR Routing Info**.

The **BSR Routing Info** page displays BSR routing information, including BSR address, priority, status, online duration and aging time. You can click **Refresh** to view the up-to-date BSR routing information.



9.6 Configuring IGMP

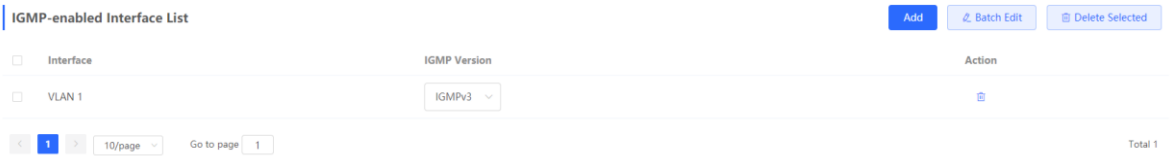
9.6.1 Overview

Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is used to enable multicast communication on IPv4 networks. IGMP is responsible for managing the membership of multicast groups and facilitating communication between hosts and multicast routers. With IGMP, hosts can join or leave a specific multicast group and advertise its membership to multicast routers. Multicast routers use IGMP to determine which hosts are members of a multicast group, enabling efficient forwarding of multicast traffic.

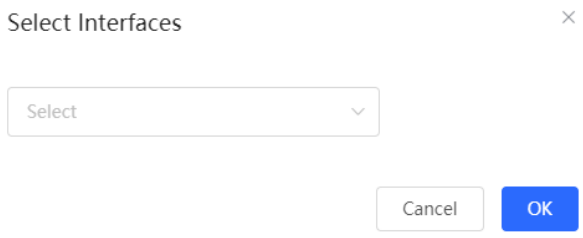
9.6.2 Enabling IGMP

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **IGMP** > **IGMP-enabled Interface List**.

The **IGMP-enabled Interface List** page displays basic information of IGMP-enabled interfaces, including the interface and the IGMP version.

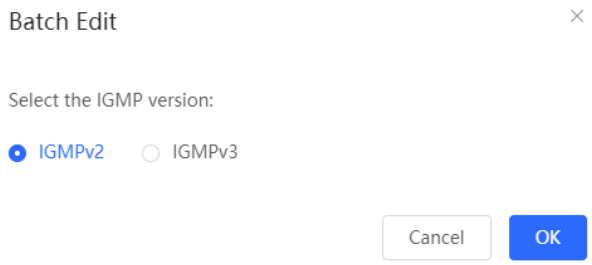


Add: Click **Add**. The **Select Interfaces** pop-up window is displayed. On the pop-up window, select an interface on which IGMP will be enabled. Then, Click **OK**. IGMP is enabled on the corresponding VLAN.



Batch edit: Select the interfaces, and click **Batch Edit**. On the pop-up window that is displayed, select the IGMP version, then click **OK**.

IGMPv3 has improved functionality and flexibility compared to IGMPv2. It supports more multicast group management features, provides finer control over membership and query methods, and introduces security mechanisms. With these enhancements, IGMPv3 can be applied in scenarios that require a higher level of multicast management and security.



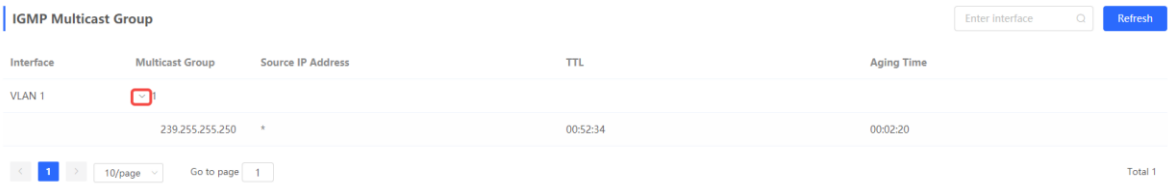
Batch delete: Select the interfaces, and click **Batch Delete**. IGMP is disabled on the selected interfaces.

9.6.3 Viewing IGMP Multicast Group

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Multicast** > **IGMP** > **IGMP Multicast Group**.

The **IGMP Multicast Group** page displays information about IGMP multicast groups, including the number of multicast groups, source IP addresses, TTL, and aging time. You can click to expand a multicast group to view the detailed IP addresses associated with the multicast group on that interface.

You can search IGMP multicast group information by entering the interface in the search box. You can click **Refresh** to view the up-to-date IGMP multicast group information.



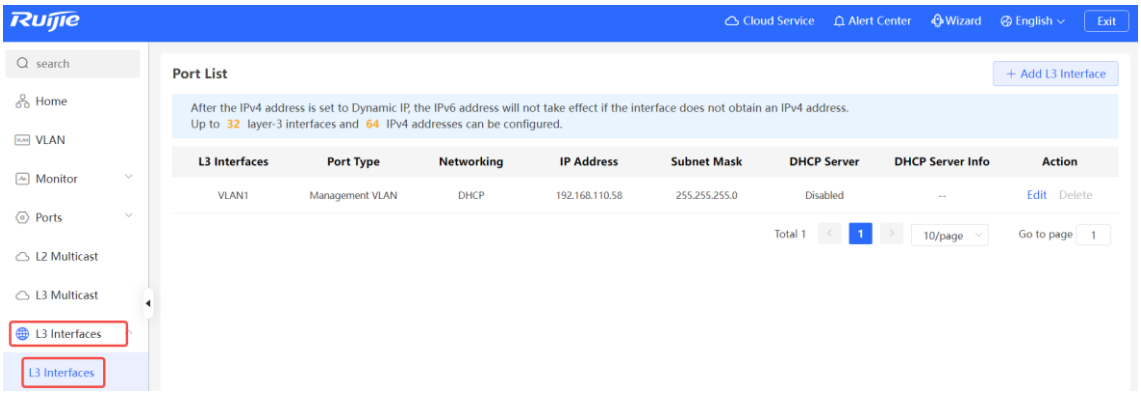
10 L3 Management

10.1 Setting an L3 Interface

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces**.

The port list displays various types of L3 interfaces on the device, including SVIs, Routed Ports, and L3 Aggregate Ports.

Click **Add L3 Interfaces** to set a new L3 Interface**.**



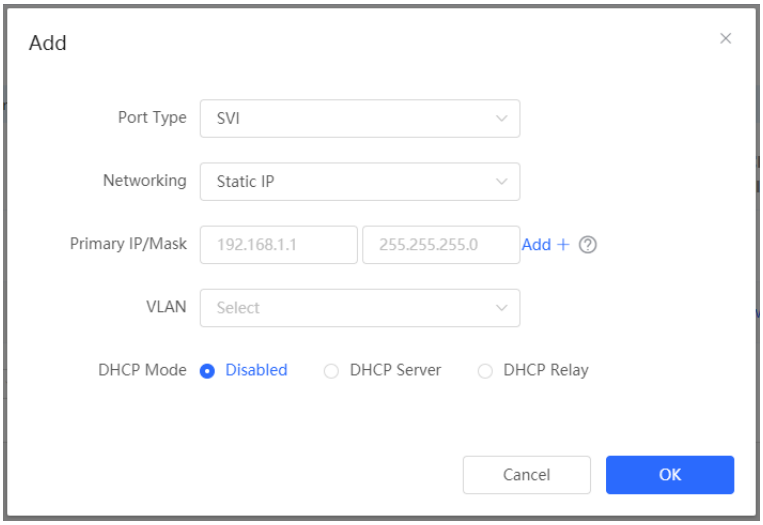


Table 10-1 Description of Configuration Parameters of L3 Interfaces

Parameter	Description
Port Type	The type of a created L3 interface. It can be an SVI, routed port, or L3 aggregate port. For details, see Table 4-1
Networking	Specifies DHCP or static mode for a port to obtain the IP address.
VLAN	Specifies the VLAN, to which an SVI belongs.

Parameter	Description
IP/Mask	When **Networking** is set to **Static IP**, you need to manually enter the IP address and subnet mask.
Select Port	Select the device port to be configured.
Aggregate	Specifies the aggregate port ID, for example, Ag1, when an L3 aggregate port is created.
DHCP Mode	Select whether to enable the DHCP service on the L3 interface. **Disabled**: Indicates that the DHCP service is disabled. No IP address can be assigned to clients connected to the interface. **DHCP Server**: Indicates that the device functions as the DHCP server to assign IP addresses to downlink devices connected to the interface. You need to set the start IP address of an address pool, number of IP addresses that can be assigned, and address lease; for more information, see 6.2. **DHCP Relay**: Indicates that the device serves as a DHCP relay, obtains IP addresses from an external server, and assigns the IP addresses to downlink devices. The interface IP address and DHCP server IP address need to be configured. The interface IP address must be in the same network segment as the address pool of the DHCP server.
Excluded IP Address (Range)	When the device acts as a DHCP server, set the IP address in the address pool that is not used for assignment

Note

- VLAN 1 is the default SVI of the device. It can be neither modified nor deleted.
- The management VLAN is only displayed on the **L3 Interfaces** page but cannot be modified. To modify it, choose **Ports** > **MGMT IP**. For details, see 7.6 .
- The DHCP relay and DHCP server functions of an L3 interface are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured at the same time.
- Member ports of an L3 interface must be routed ports.

10.2 Configuring the IPv6 Address for the L3 Interface

IPv6 is a suite of standard protocols for the network layer of the Internet. IPv6 solves the following problems of IPv4:

- Address depletion:

  NAT must be enabled on the gateway to convert multiple private network addresses into a public network address. This results in an extra delay caused by address translation, and may interrupt the connection between devices inside and outside the gateway. In addition, you need to add a mapping to enable access to the intranet devices from the Internet.

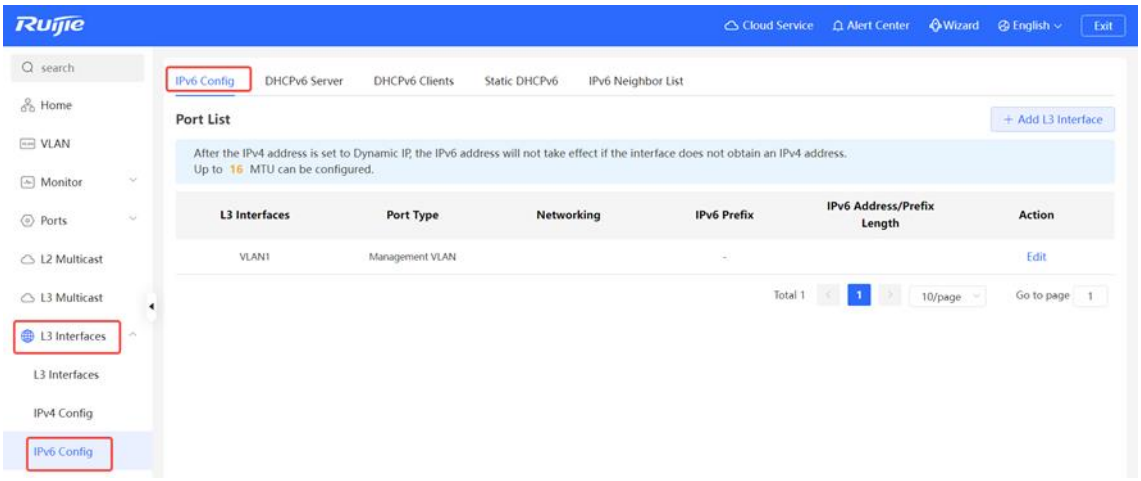
- Design defect:

  IP addresses cannot be formed using network topology mapping, and a large-scale routing table is needed.

- Lack of built-in authentication and confidentiality:

IPv4 itself does not require encryption. It is difficult to trace the source after address translation. As the number of addresses in a network segment is limited, it is easy for attackers to scan all hosts in the LAN. IPv6 integrates IPsec by default. End-to-end connections can be established without address translation, and it is easy to trace the source. IPv6 has a huge address space. A 64-bit prefix address supports 64 host bits, which increases the difficulty and cost of scanning and therefore prevents attacks.

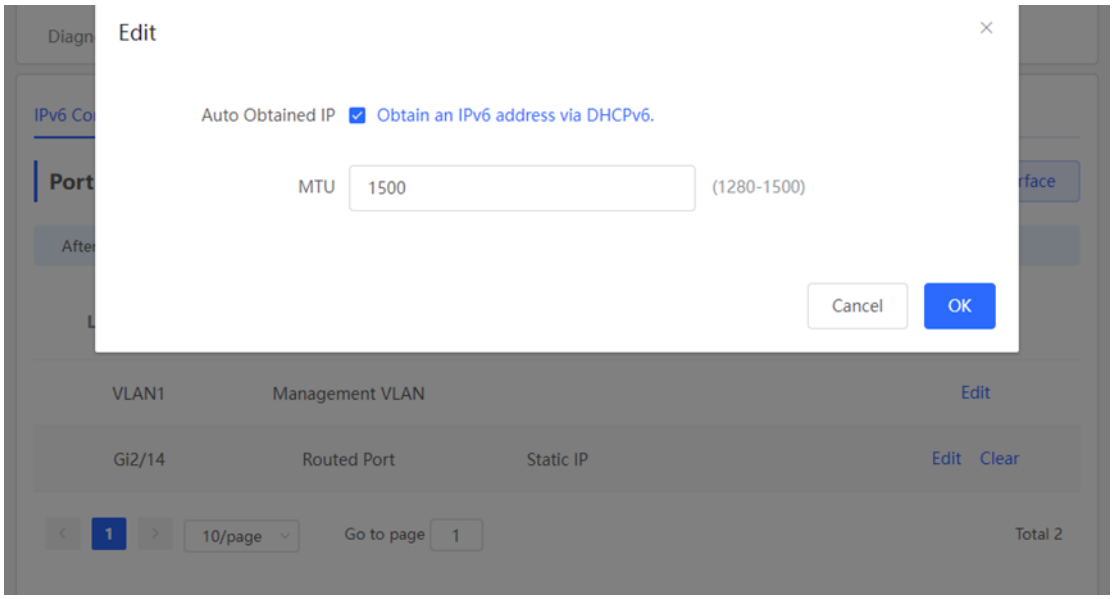
Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv6 Config**.



Caution

- Add an IPv4 L3 interface first. Then, select the interface on the IPv6 L3 interface configuration page, and click **Edit**.
- If the IPv4 address of an interface is set to **DHCP** and no IPv4 address is obtained, the IPv6 address of this interface will not take effect.

- If an upstream DHCPv6 server is available, select **Auto Obtained IP** and specify the MTU. The default MTU is **1500**. You are advised to retain the default value. Then, click **OK**.



- If no upstream DHCPv6 server is available to assign the IP address, configure the IPv6 information as follows:

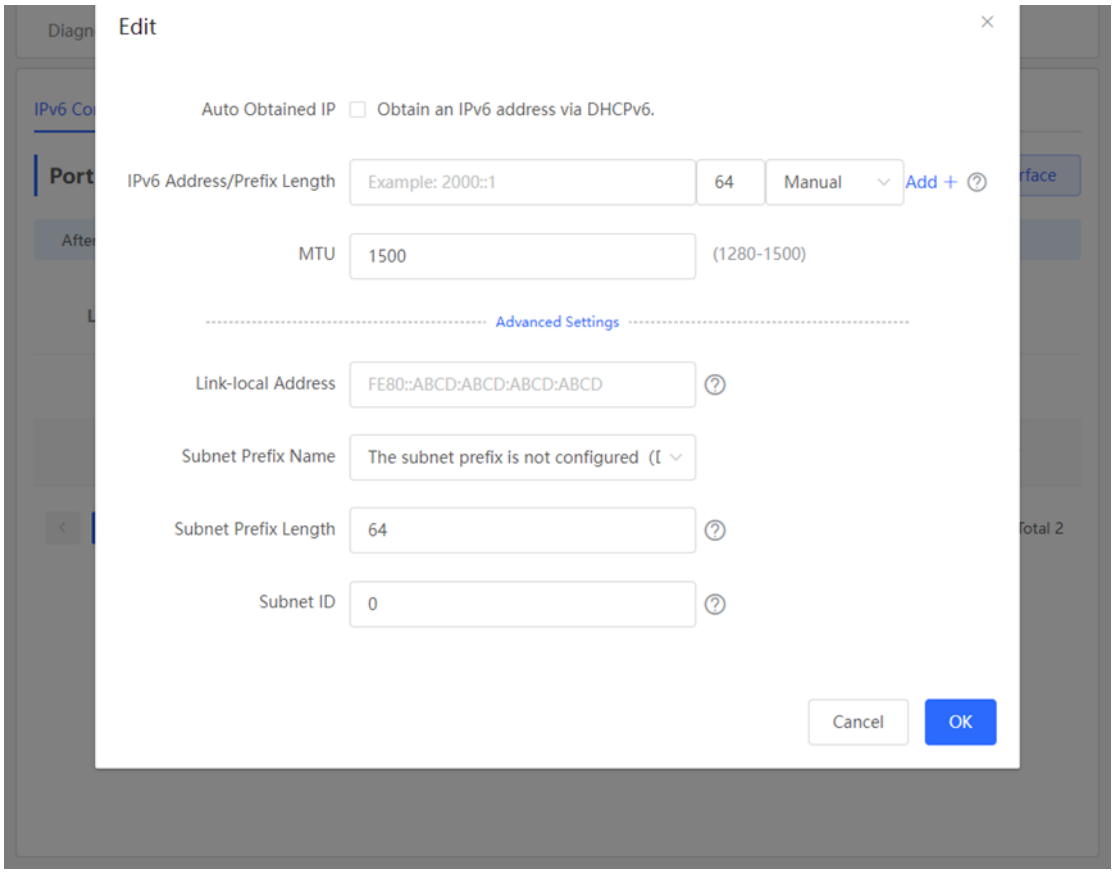


Table 10-2 IPv6 Address Configuration Parameters of the L3 Interface

Parameter	Description
Obtain an IPv6 address via DHCPv6	If no upstream DHCPv6 server is available, do not select **Auto Obtained IP**. Instead, manually add the IPv6 address.
IPv6 Address/Prefix Length	Configure the IPv6 address and prefix length. You can click **Add** to add multiple IPv6 addresses. If the primary IP address is empty, the configured secondary IP address is invalid. For manual configuration, the prefix length ranges from 1 to 128. For auto configuration, the prefix length ranges from 1 to 64. If the IPv6 prefix length of the L3 interface is between 48 and 64, this address can be assigned.
MTU	Configure the MTU. The default MTU is **1500**.
Advanced Settings	Click **Advanced Settings** to configure the link local address, subnet prefix name, subnet prefix length, and subnet ID.
Link-local Address	The link local address is used to number hosts on a single network link. The first 10 bits of link address in binary notation must be '1111111010'.
Subnet Prefix Name	It identifies a specified link (subnet).

Parameter	Description
Subnet Prefix Length	It indicates the length (in bits) of the subnet prefix in the address. The value ranges from 48 to 64 (The subnet prefix length must be greater than the length of the prefix assigned by the server).
Subnet ID	Configure the subnet ID of the interface in hexadecimal notation. The number of available subnet IDs is (2^N - 1), where **N** is equal to (Subnet prefix length of the interface - Length of the prefix assigned by the server).

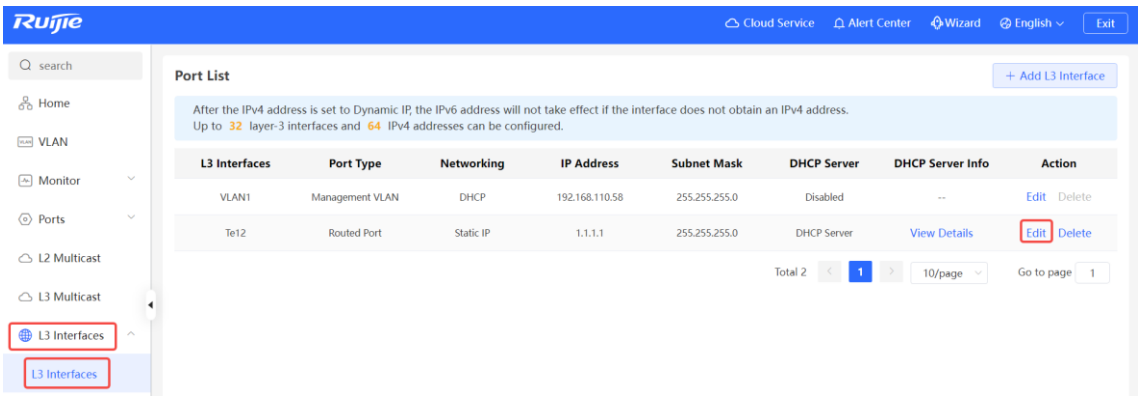
10.3 Configuring the DHCP Service

After the DHCP server function is enabled on the L3 interface, the device can assign IP addresses to downlink devices connected to the port.

10.3.1 Enable DHCP Services

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces**.

Click **Edit** on the designated port, or click **Add L3 Interface** to add a Layer 3 interface, select DHCP mode for local allocation, and enter the starting IP of the address pool, the number of allocated IPs, the excluded IP address range, and the address lease time.



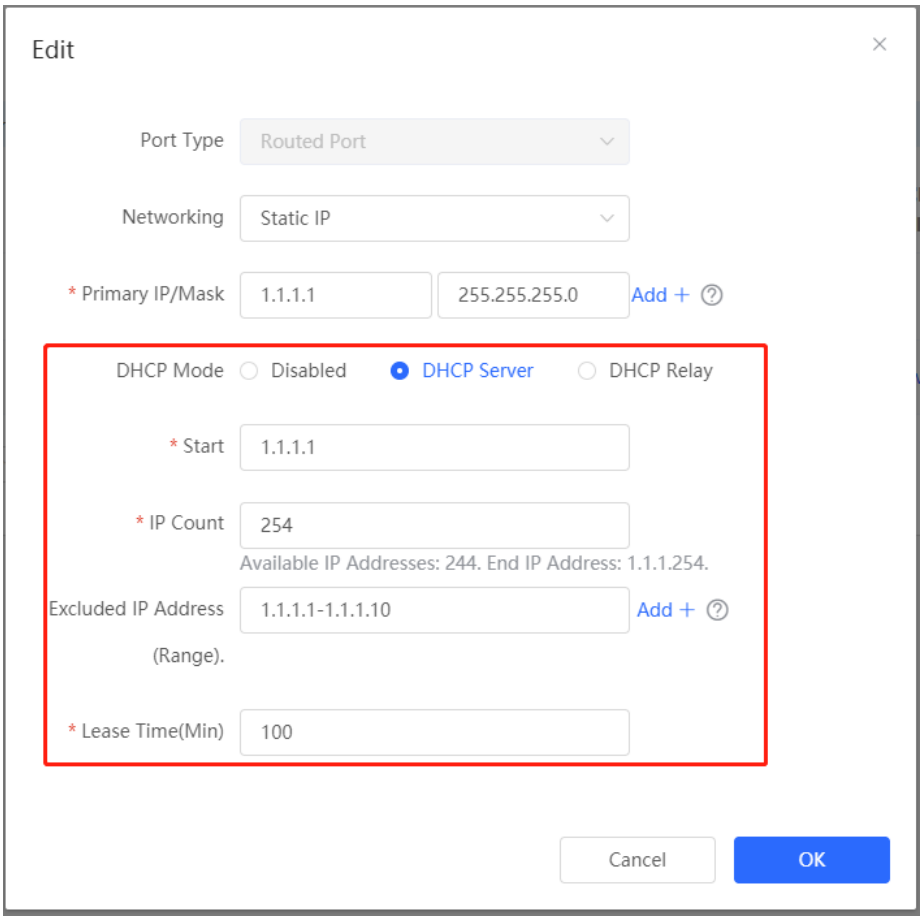


Table 10-3 Description of DHCP Server Configuration Parameters

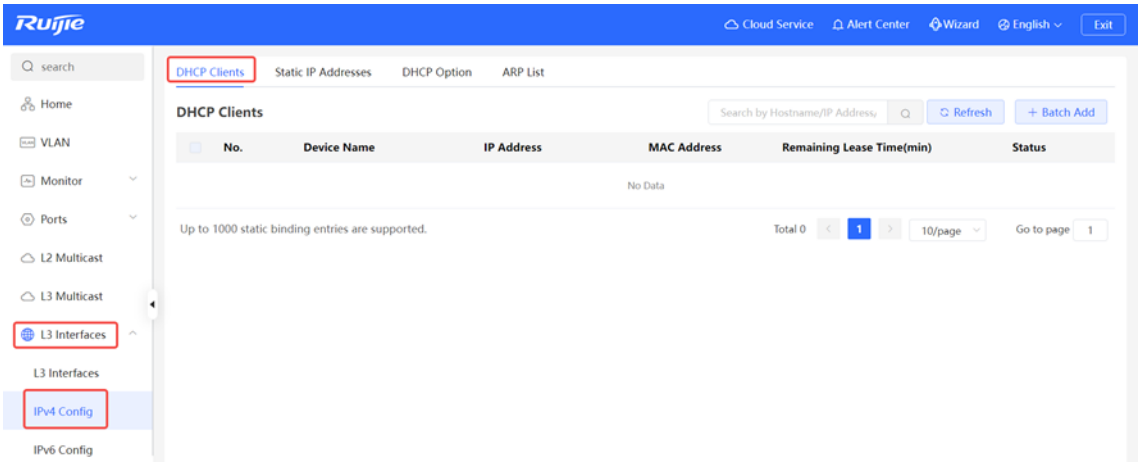
Parameter	Description
DHCP Mode	To choose DHCP server
Start	The DHCP server assigns the Start IP address automatically, which is the Start IP address of the DHCP address pool. A client obtains an IP address from the address pool. If all the addresses in the address pool are used up, no IP address can be obtained from the address pool.
IP Count	The number of IP addresses in the address pool
Excluded IP Address (Range)	IP addresses in the address pool that are not used for allocation, support inputting a single IP address or IP network segment, and add up to 20 address segments.
Lease Time(Min)	The lease of the address, in minutes. **Lease Time(Min)**: When a downlink client is connected, the leased IP address is automatically renewed. If a leased IP address is not renewed due to client disconnection or network instability, the IP address will be reclaimed after the lease term expires. After the downlink client connection is restored, the client can request an IP address again

10.3.2 Viewing the DHCP Client

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv4 Config** > **DHCP Clients**.

View the addresses automatically allocated to downlink clients after the L3 Interfaces enable DHCP services. You can find the client information based on the MAC address, IP address, or username.

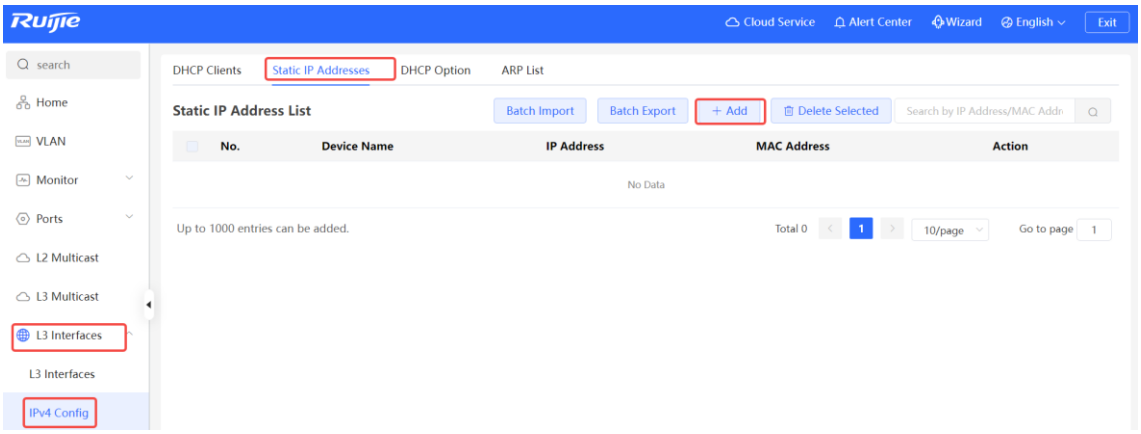
Find the target client and click **Convert to Static IP** in the **Status** column, or select desired clients and click **Batch Convert**. The dynamic address allocation relationship is added to the static address allocation list, so that the host can obtain the bound IP address for each connection. For details on how to view the static address allocation list, see 10.3.3.



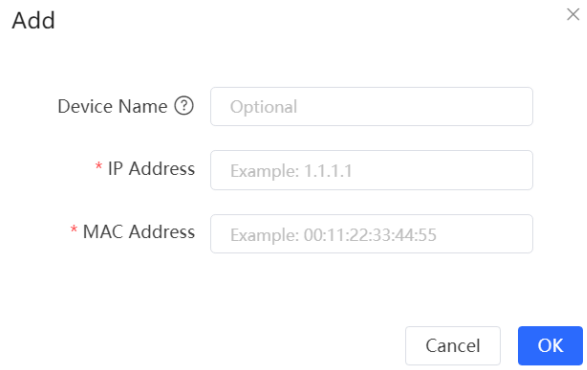
10.3.3 Configuring Static IP Addresses Allocation

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv4 Config > Static IP Addresses**.

Displays the client entries which are converted into static addresses in the client list as well as manually added static address entries. The upper-right search box supports searching for corresponding entries based on the assigned IP address or the Device MAC Address



Click **Add**. In the displayed static IP address binding dialog box, enter the MAC address and IP address of the client to be bound, and click **OK**. After a static IP address is bound, the bound IP address will be obtained each time the corresponding downlink client connects to the network.



To delete a static address, select the static entry to be deleted in **Static IP Address List**, and click **Delete Selected**; or click **Delete** in the **Action** column of the corresponding entry.

10.3.4 Configuring the DHCP Server Options

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv4 Config** > **DHCP Option**.

The configuration delivered to the downlink devices is optional and takes effect globally when the L3 interface serves as the DHCP server.

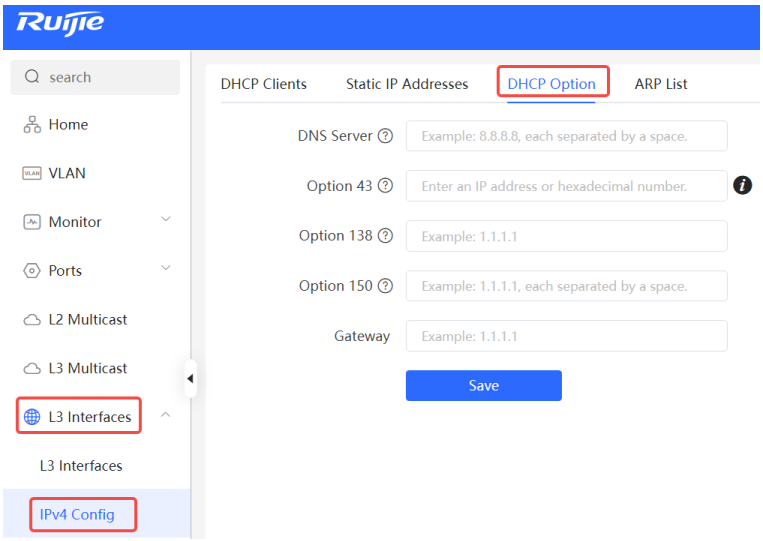


Table 10-4 Description of the DHCP Server Options Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
DNS Server	DNS server address provided by an ISP. Multiple IP addresses can be entered and separated by spaces.
Option 43	When the AC (wireless controller) and the AP are not in the same LAN, the AP cannot discover the AC through broadcast after obtaining an IP address from the DHCP server. To enable the AP to discover the AC, you need to configure Option 43 carried in the DHCP response packet on the DHCP server.
Option 138	Enter the IP address of the AC. Similar to Option 43, when the AC and AP are not in

Parameter	Description
	the same LAN, you can configure Option 138 to enable the AP to obtain the IPv4 address of the AC.
Option 150	Enter the IP address of the TFTP server. Enter the IP address of the TFTP server to specify the TFTP server address assigned to the client. Multiple IP addresses can be entered and separated by spaces.

Note

DHCP options are optional configuration when the device functions as an L3 DHCP server. The configuration takes effect globally and does not need to be configured by default. If no DNS server address is specified, the DNS address assigned to a downlink port is the gateway IP address by default.

10.4 Configuring the DHCPv6 Server

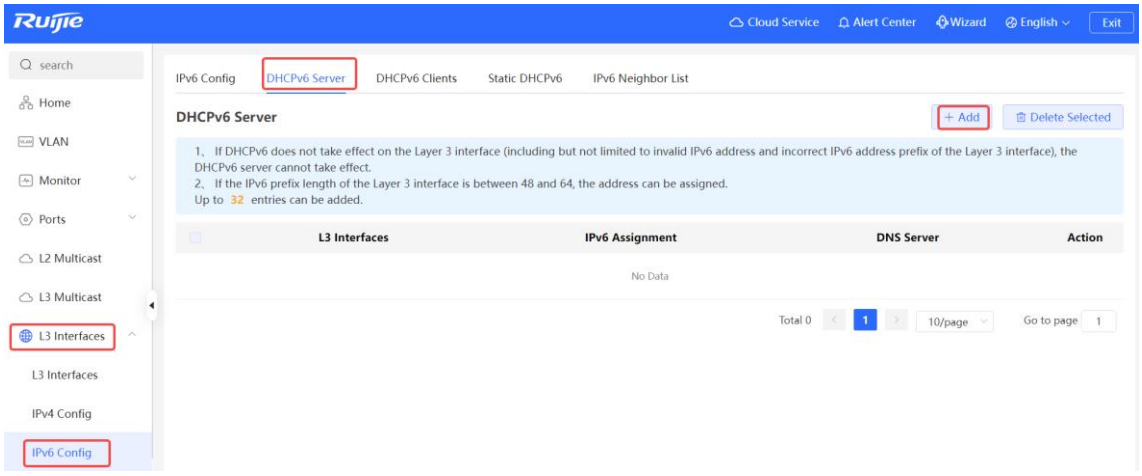
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) is a protocol that allows the DHCP server to pass configuration information (such as the IPv6 network address) to IPv6 nodes.

Compared with other IPv6 address assignment methods (such as manual configuration and stateless address autoconfiguration), DHCPv6 provides the functions of address assignment, Prefix Delegation (PD), and configuration parameter assignment.

- DHCPv6 is both a stateful address autoconfiguration protocol and a stateless address configuration protocol. It supports flexible addition and reuse of network addresses, and can record the assigned addresses, thus enhancing network management.
- The configuration parameter assignment function of DHCPv6 can solve the problem that parameters cannot be obtained under the stateless address autoconfiguration protocol, and provide the host with configuration information, such as the DNS server address and domain name.

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv6 Config > DHCPv6 Server**.

(1) Click **Add**, select a L3 interface and IP address assignment method, and enter the address lease term and DNS server address. The address lease term is 30 minutes by default. You are advised to retain the default value. Then, click **OK**.



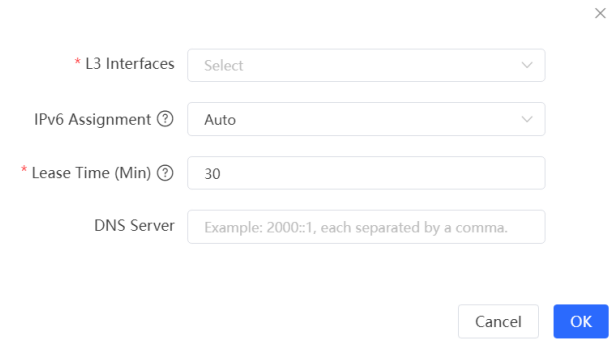


Table 10-5 IPv6 Address Configuration Parameters of the L3 Interface

Parameter	Description
L3 Interfaces	Select the L3 interface for which the DHCPv6 server needs to be added.
IPv6 Assignment	If this parameter is set to **Auto**, both DHCPv6 and SLAAC are used to assign IPv6 addresses.
Lease Time	The default value is **30** minutes. The value ranges from 30 to 2880 minutes. When the device stays online and the network is normal, this parameter is periodically updated (reset to 0).
DNS Server	Enter the DNS server address.

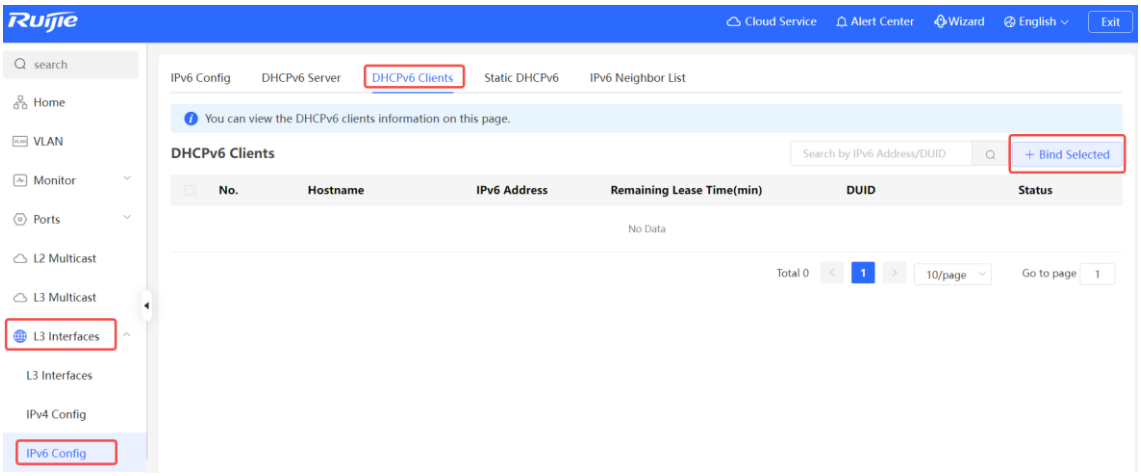
10.4.2 Viewing DHCPv6 Clients

Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv6 Config > DHCPv6 Server**.

View the information of the client that obtains the IPv6 address from the device, including the host name, IPv6 address, remaining lease term, DHCPv6 Unique Identifier (DUID), and status. Click **+Bind Selected** to bind the IP addresses and hosts in batches, so that the IP addresses obtained by the hosts from the switch remain unchanged.

Note

Each server or client has only one DUID for identification.

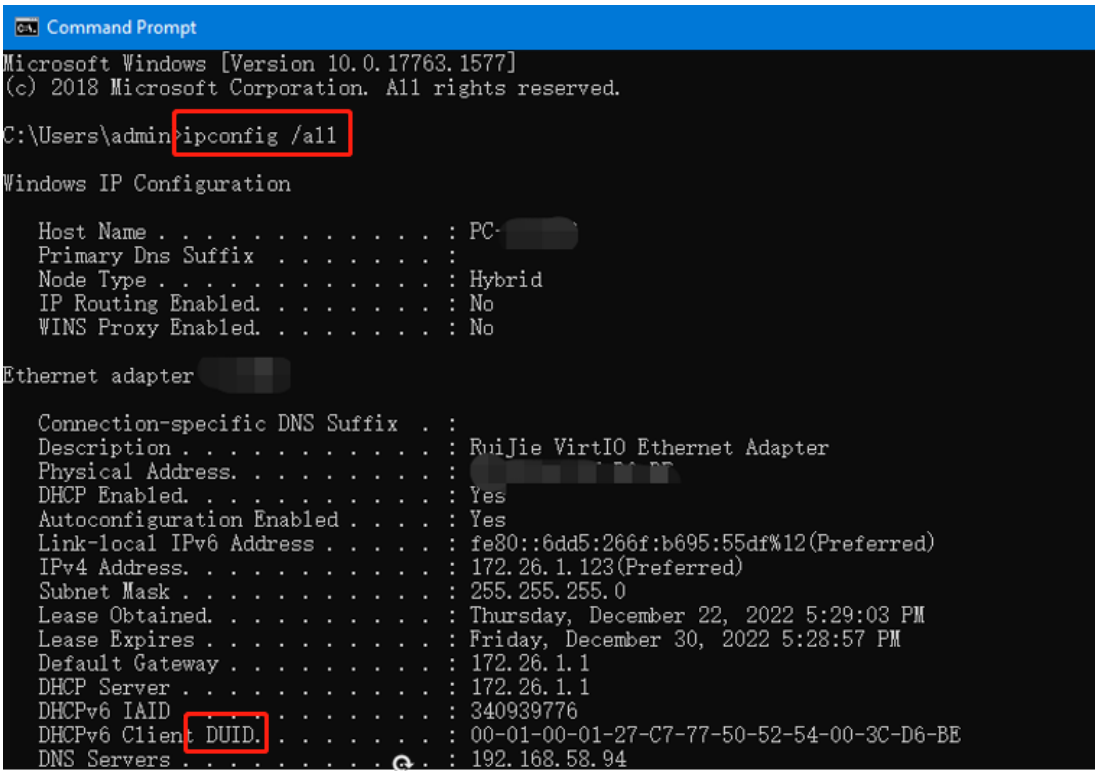


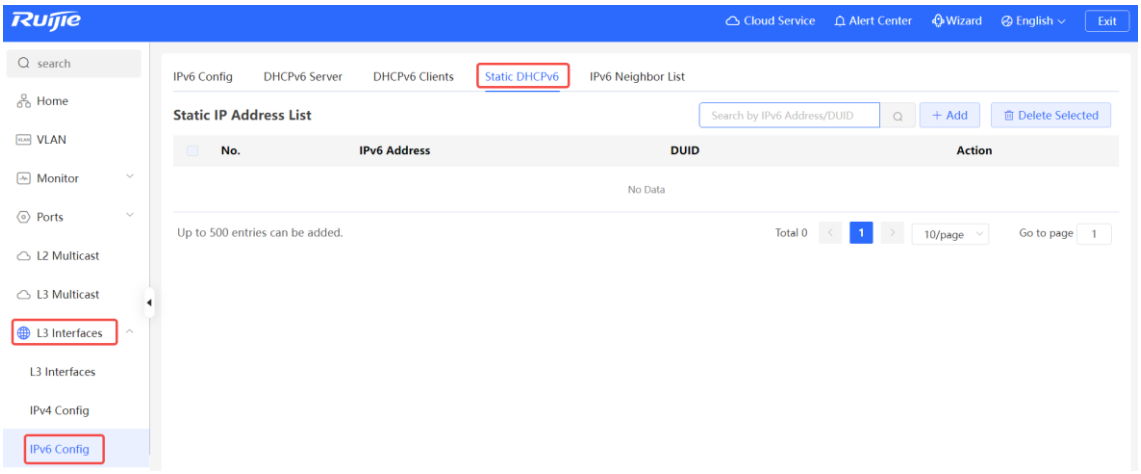
10.4.3 Configuring the Static DHCPv6 Address

Configure the IPv6 address statically bound to the DUID of a client so that the client can obtain the specified address each time.

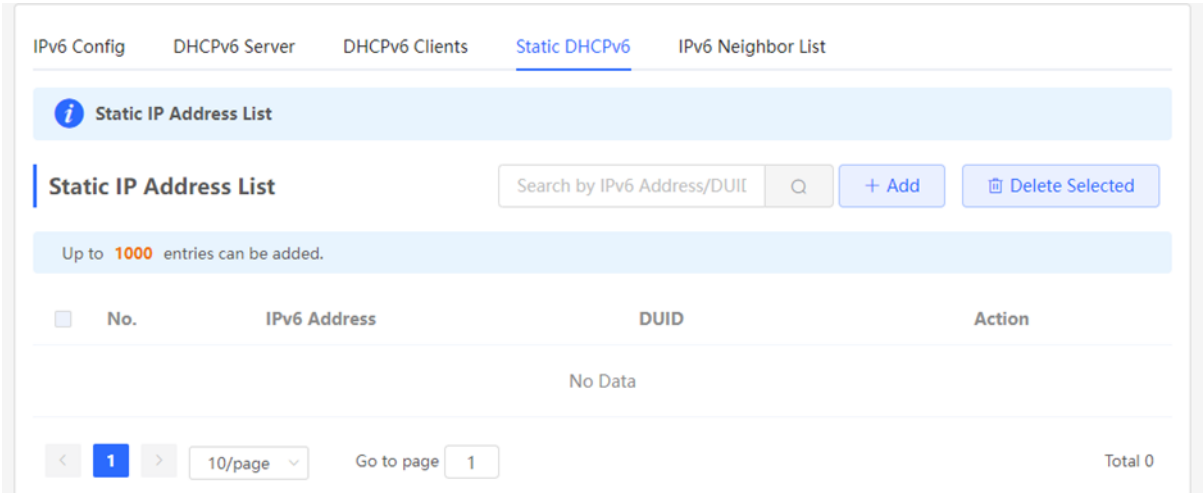
Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv6 Config** > **Static DHCPv6**.

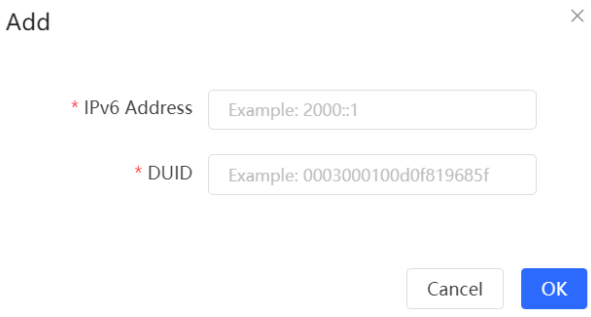
Click **Add**, and enter the IPv6 address and DUID. You are advised to bind the IPv6 address and DUID in the client list. You can run the **ipconfig/all** command on the Command Prompt in Windows to view the DUID.





You can view the DHCPv6 client information on this page.





10.5 Configuring the IPv6 Neighbor List

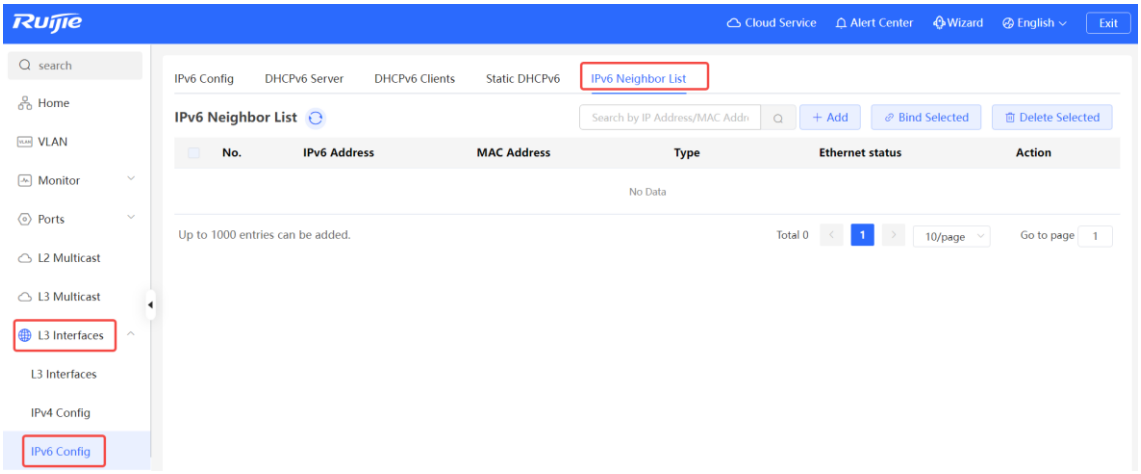
In IPv6, Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) is an important basic protocol. NDP replaces the ARP and ICMP route discovery protocols of IPv4, and supports the following functions: address resolution, neighbor status tracking, duplicate address detection, router discovery, and redirection.

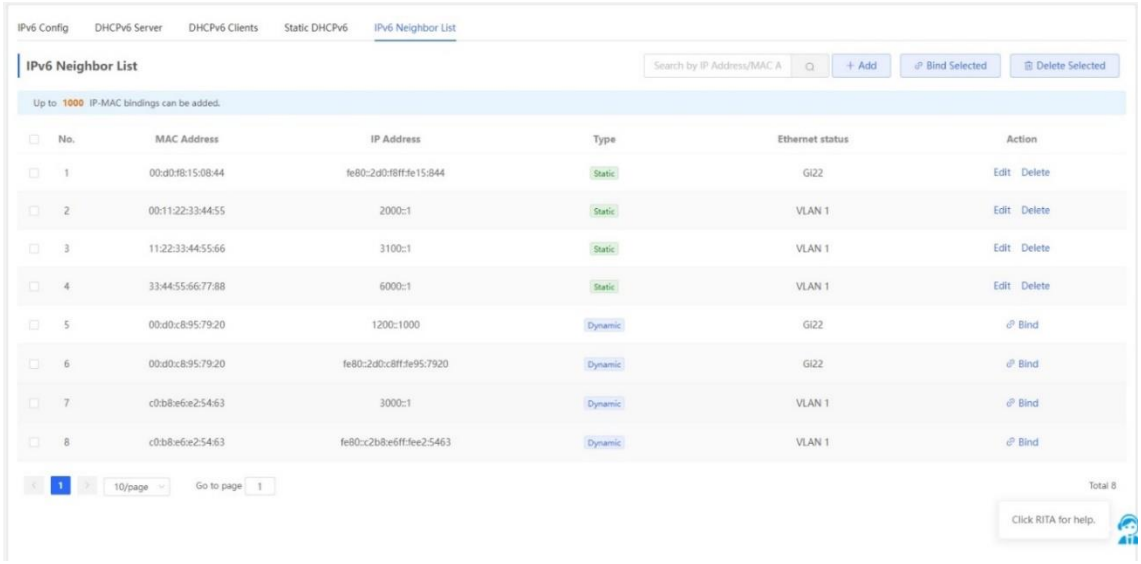
Choose **Local Device** > **L3 Interfaces** > **IPv6 Config** > **IPv6 Neighbor List**.

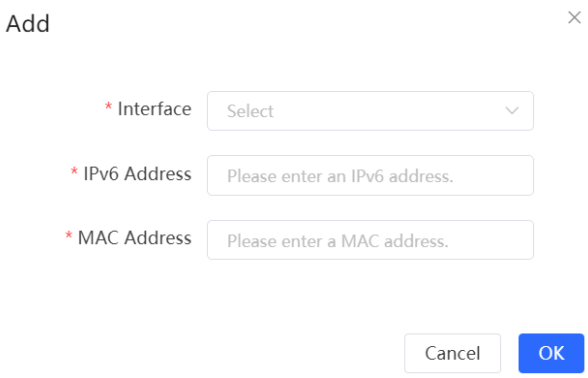
Click **Add** and manually add the interface, IPv6 address and MAC address of the neighbor.

Click **Bind Selected** to bind the IPv6 address and MAC address in the list to prevent ND attacks.

You can also modify, delete, batch delete, or search neighbors (by IP address or MAC address).





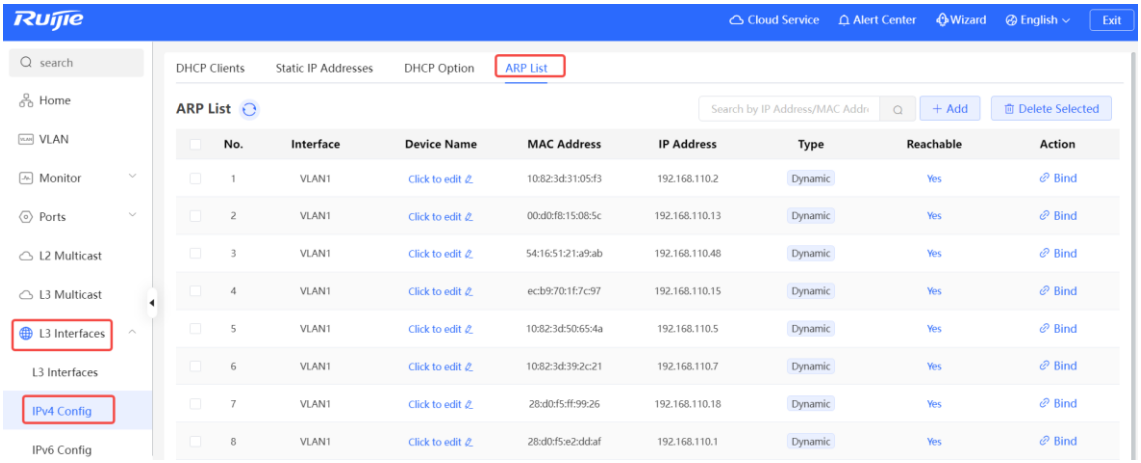


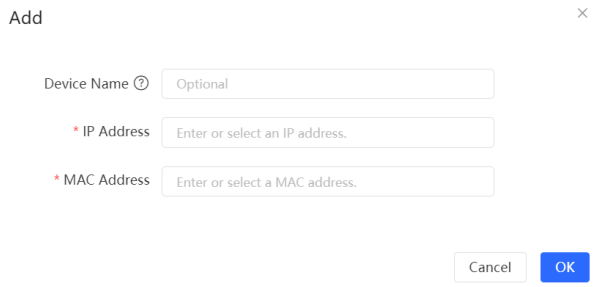
10.6 Configuring a Static ARP Entry

Choose **Local Device > L3 Interfaces >IPv4 Config > ARP List**.

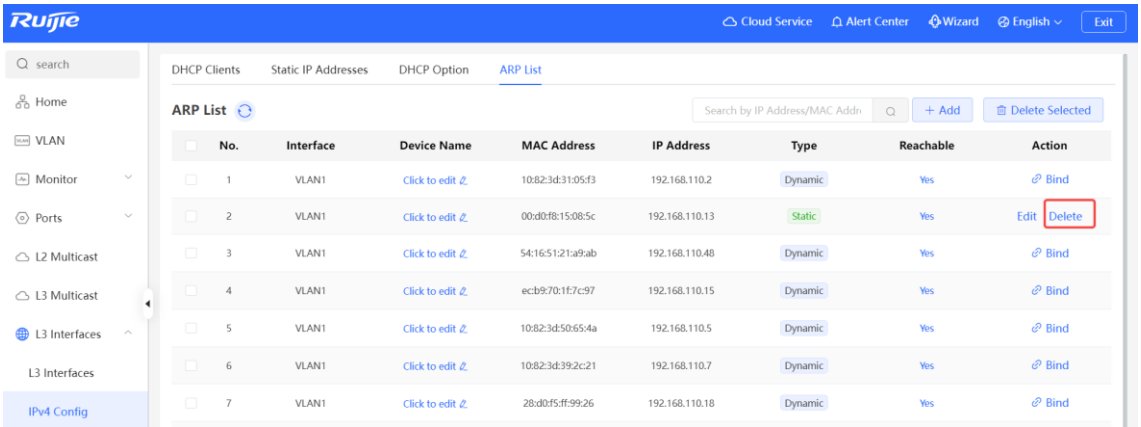
The device learns the IP address and MAC address of the network devices connected to its interfaces and generates the corresponding ARP entries. Supports binding ARP mappings or manually specifying the IP address and MAC address mapping to prevent devices from learning wrong ARP entries and improve network security.

- To bind a dynamic ARP entry to a static entry: Select the ARP mapping entry dynamically obtained in the **ARP List**, and click **Bind** to complete the binding.
- To manually configure a static ARP entry: Click **Add**, enter the IP address and MAC address to be bound, and click **OK**.





To remove the binding between a static IP address and a MAC address, click **Delete** in the **Action** column.



11 Configuring Route

11.1 Configuring Static Routes

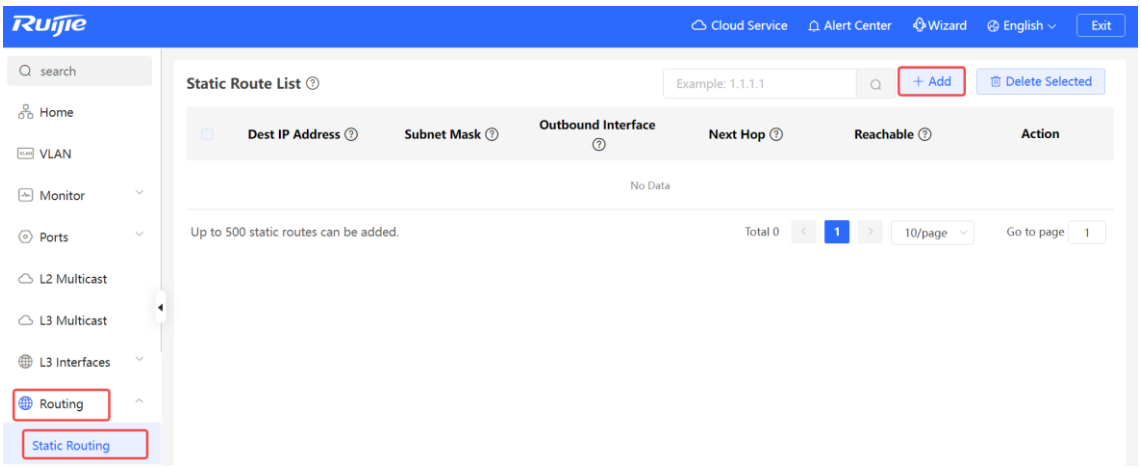
Choose **Local Device > Routing > Static Routing**.

Static routes are manually configured by the user. When a data packet matches a static route, the packet will be forwarded according to the specified forwarding mode.

Caution

Static routes cannot automatically adapt to changes of the network topology. When the network topology changes, you need to reconfigure the static routes.

Click **Add**. In the dialog box that appears, enter the destination address, subnet mask, outbound interface, and next-hop IP address to create a static route.



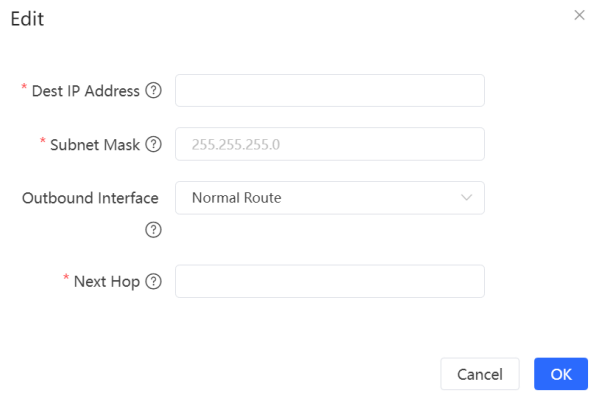
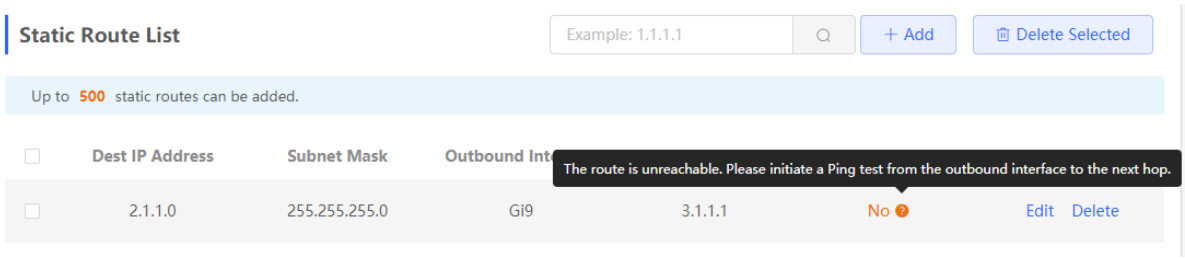


Table 11-1 Description of Static Routes Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Dest IP Address	Specify the destination network to which the data packet is to be sent. The device matches the data packet based on the destination address and subnet mask.
Subnet Mask	Specify the subnet mask of the destination network. The device matches the data packet based on the destination address and subnet mask.
Outbound Interface	Specify the interface that forwards the data packet.
Next Hop	Specify the IP address of the next hop in the route for the data packet

After a static route is created, you can find the relevant route configuration and reachability status in the static route list. The **Reachable** parameter specifies whether the next hop is reachable, based on which you can determine whether the route takes effect. If the value is **No**, check whether the outbound interface in the current route can ping the next-hop address.



To delete or modify a static route, in **Static Route List**, you can click **Delete** or **Edit** in the **Action** column; or select the static route entry to be deleted, click **Delete Selected** to delete multiple static route entries.

11.2 Configuring the IPv6 Static Route

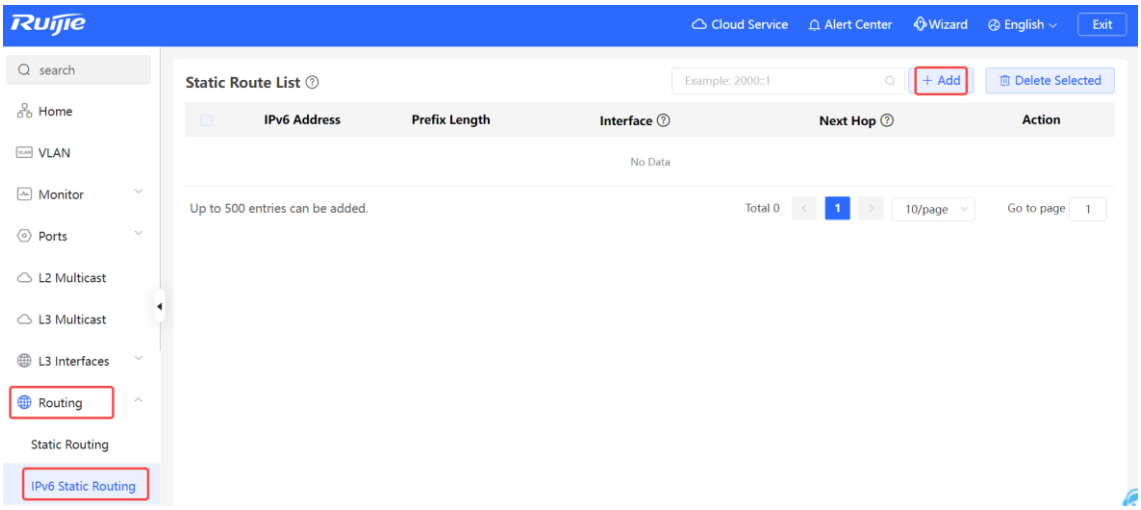
Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **IPv6 Static Routing**.

You need to manually configure an IPv6 static route. When the packet matches the static route, the packet will be forwarded according to the specified forwarding method.

Caution

The static route cannot automatically adapt to changes on the network topology. When the network topology changes, you need to manually reconfigure the static route.

Click **Add**, and enter the destination IPv6 address, length, outbound interface, and next-hop IP address to create a static route.



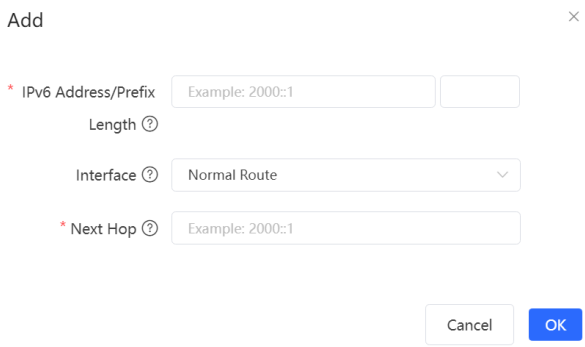


Table 11-2 IPv6 Static Route Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
IPv6 Address/Prefix Length	Destination network of the packet. The destination address of the packet is matched according to the IPv6 address and prefix length.
Interface	Interface that forwards the packet.
Next Hop	IP address of the next routing node to which the packet is sent.

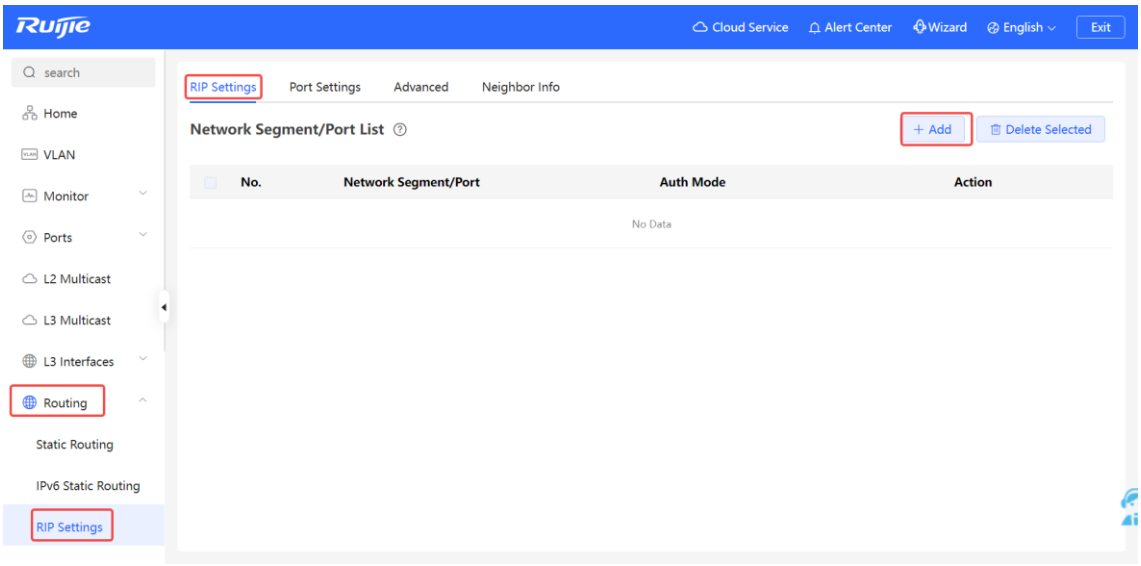
11.3 Configuring RIP

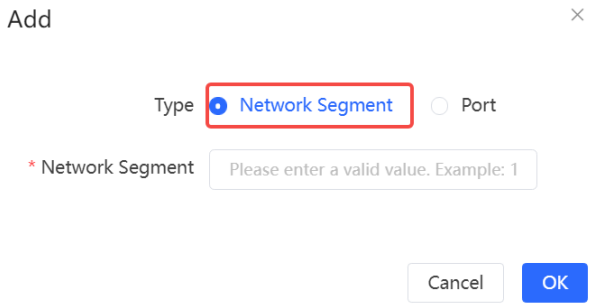
Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is applicable to small and medium-sized networks and is a dynamic routing protocol that is easy to configure. RIP measures the network distance based on the number of hops and selects a route based on the distance. RIP uses UDP port 520 to exchange the routing information.

11.3.1 Configuring RIP Basic Functions

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings**.

Click **Add** and configure the network segment and interface.





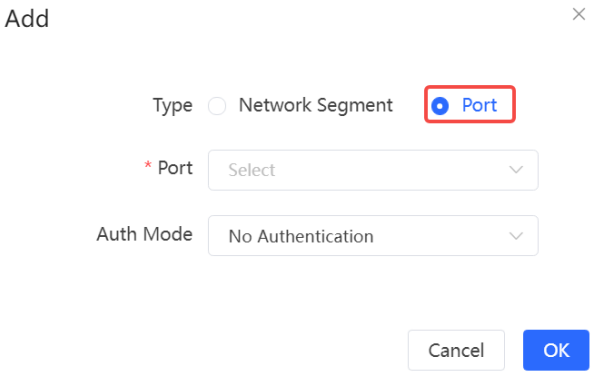


Table 11-3 RIP Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Type	**Network Segment**: Enable RIP in the specified network segment. The IP addresses of this network segment are added to the RIP routing table. The device and its RIP-enabled neighbor devices learn the routing table from each other. **Port**: Enable RIP on the specified port. All the IP addresses of this port are added to the RIP routing table. The device and its RIP-enabled neighbor devices learn the routing table from

	each other.
Network Segment	Enter the network segment, for example, **10.1.0.0/24**, when **Type** is set to **Network Segment**. RIP will be enabled on all interfaces of the device covered by this network segment.
Port	Select a VLAN interface or physical port when **Type** is set to **Port**.
Auth Mode	**No Authentication**: The protocol packets are not authenticated. **Encrypted Text**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is transmitted with the protocol packets in the form of encrypted text. **Plain Text**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is transmitted with the protocol packets in the form of plain text.
Auth Key	Enter the authentication key to authenticate protocol packets when **Auth Mode** is set to **Encrypted Text** or **Plain Text**.

11.3.2 Configuring the RIP Port

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings** > **Port Settings**.

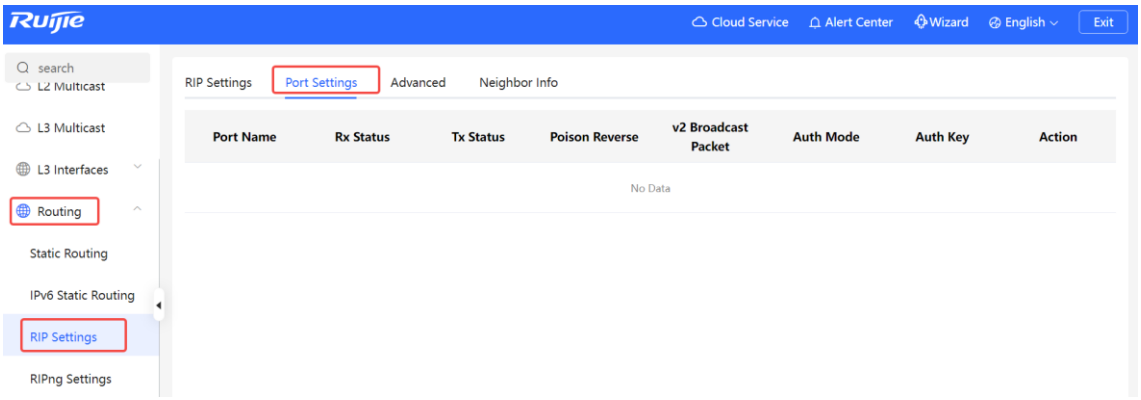


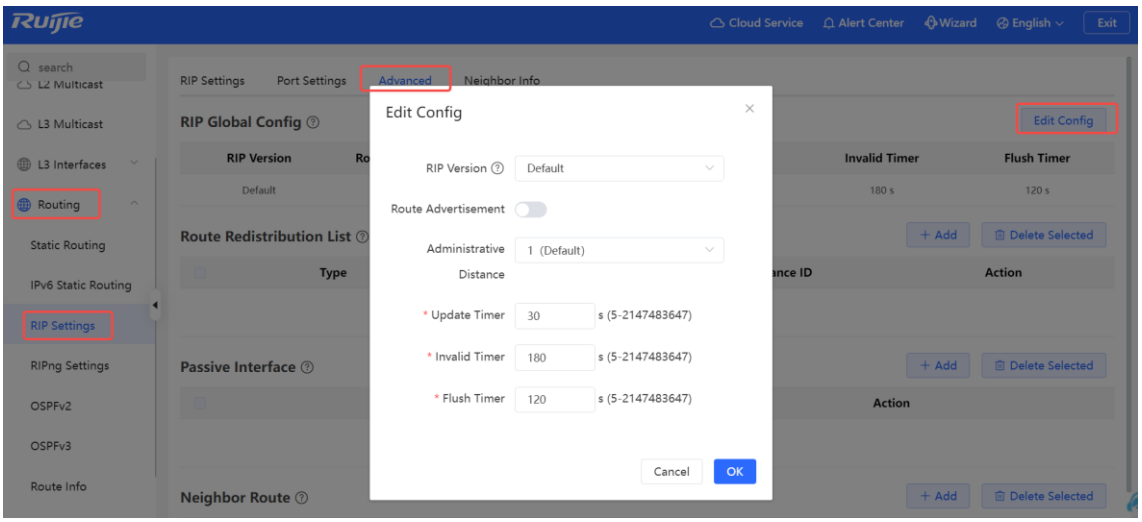
Table 11-4 Configuration Parameters in the Port List

Parameter	Description
Port Name	Name of the port where RIP is enabled.
Rx Status	RIP version of packets currently received.
Tx Status	RIP version of packets currently transmitted.
Poison Reverse	After the port learns the route, the route overhead is set to **16** (indicating that the route is unreachable), and the route is sent back to the neighbor from the original port to avoid a loop.
v2 Broadcast Packet	When a neighbor does not support multicast, broadcast packets can be sent. You are advised to disable RIPv2 broadcast packets to improve network

	performance.
Auth Mode	**No Authentication**: The protocol packets are not authenticated. **Encrypted Text**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is transmitted with the protocol packets in the form of encrypted text. **Plain Text**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is transmitted with the protocol packets in the form of plain text.
Auth Key	Enter the authentication key to authenticate protocol packets when **Auth Mode** is set to **Encrypted Text** or **Plain Text**.
Action	Click **Edit** to modify RIP settings of the port.

11.3.3 Configuring the RIP Global Configuration

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings** > **Advanced**, click **Edit Config**, and configure RIP global configuration parameters.



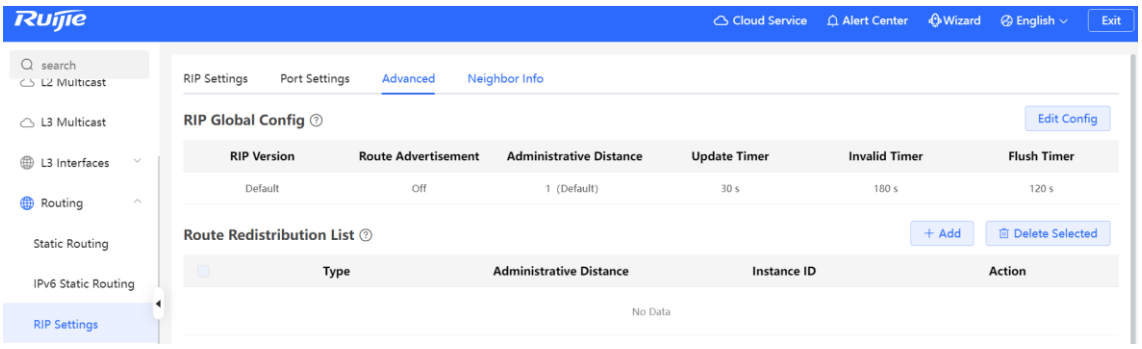


Table 11-5 RIP Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
RIP Version	**Default**: Select RIPv2 for sending packets and RIPv1/v2 for receiving packets.

Parameter	Description
	V1: Select RIPv1 for sending and receiving packets. **V2**: Select RIPv2 for sending and receiving packets.
Route Advertisement	After route advertisement is enabled, the current device generates a default route and sends it to the neighbor.
Administrative Distance	Redistribute routes of other protocols to the RIP domain so that RIP can interwork with other routing domains.
Update Timer	RIP update cycle. The routing information is updated every 30 seconds by default.
Invalid Timer	If no update is received before a route becomes invalid, the route is considered unreachable. The default value is 180 seconds.
Flush Timer	If no update is received before the flush timer of an invalid route expires, the route is completely deleted from the RIP routing table. The default value is 120 seconds.

11.3.4 Configuring the RIP Route Redistribution List

Redistribute routes of other protocols to the RIP domain so that RIP can interwork with other routing domains.

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings** > **Advanced > Route Redistribution List**, click **Add**, and select the type and administrative distance.

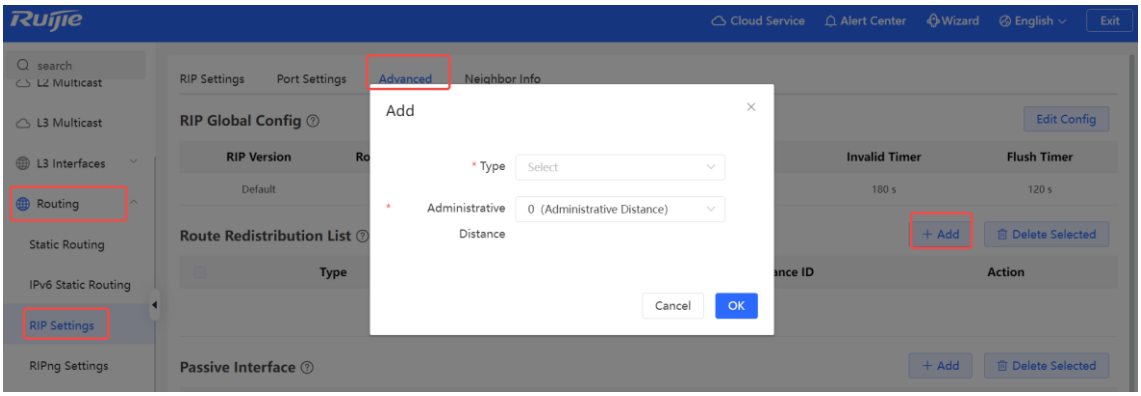
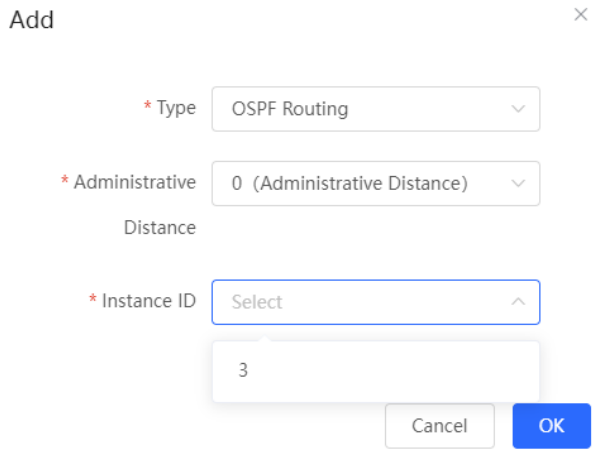


Table 11-6 RIP Route Redistribution Parameters

Parameter	Description
Type	Direct Routing OSPF Routing Static Routing
Administrative Distance	A smaller administrative distance indicates a higher priority. The default value

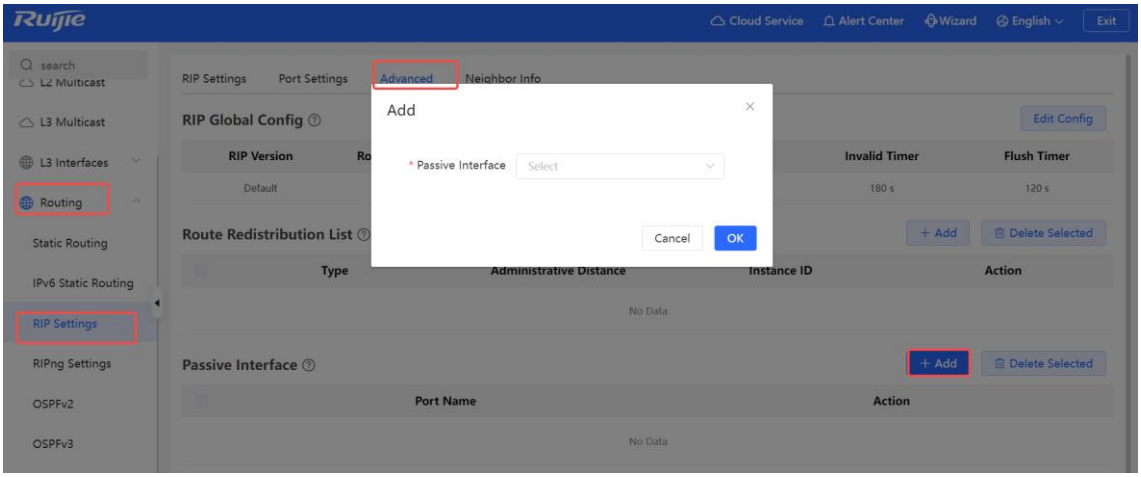
Parameter	Description
	is **0**. The value ranges from 0 to 16.
Instance ID	Select the instance ID of OSPF that needs to be redistributed. OSPFv2 needs to be enabled on the local device.



11.3.5 Configuring the Passive Interface

If an interface is configured as a passive interface, it will suppress RIP update packets. If the connected peer device does not run RIP, you are advised to enable the passive interface.

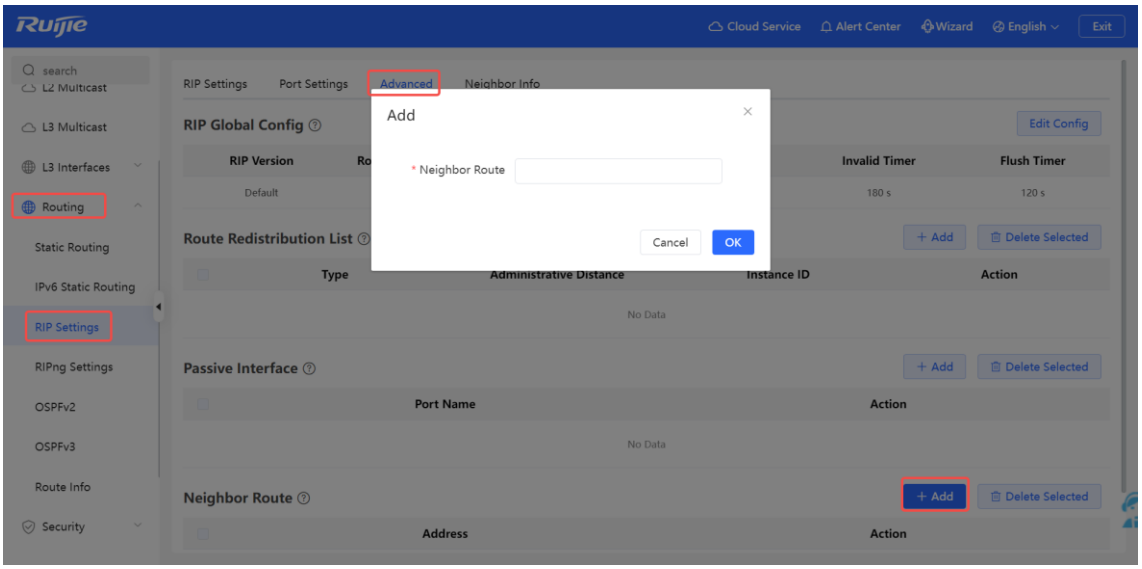
Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings** > **Advanced > Passive Interface**, click **Add**, and select a passive interface.



11.3.6 Configuring the Neighbor Route

When the router cannot process broadcast packets, another router can be designated as the neighbor to establish a RIP direct link.

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings** > **Advanced > Neighbor Route**, click **Add**, and enter the IP address of the neighbor router.



11.4 Configuring RIPng

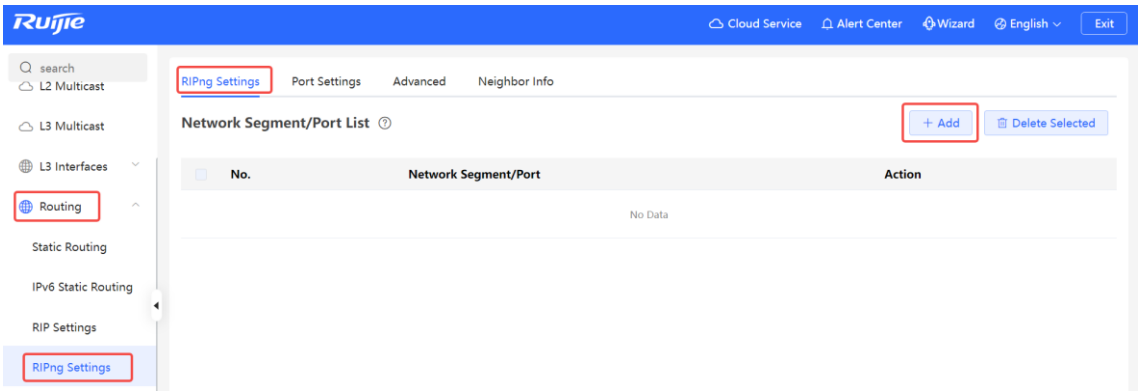
11.4.1 Configuring RIPng Basic Functions

RIP Next Generation (RIPng) provides the routing function for IPv6 networks.

RIPng uses UDP port 512 to exchange the routing information.

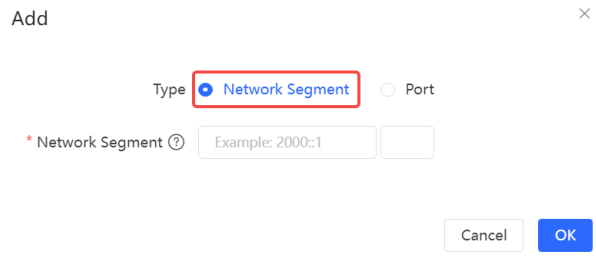
Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIPng Settings**.

Click **Add**, set **Type** to **Network Segment** or **Port**, and specify the network segment or port accordingly.



Enable RIPng in the specified network segment.

If the address length is between 48 and 64, the address will be used as a prefix.



Alternatively, enable RIPng on a specified port:

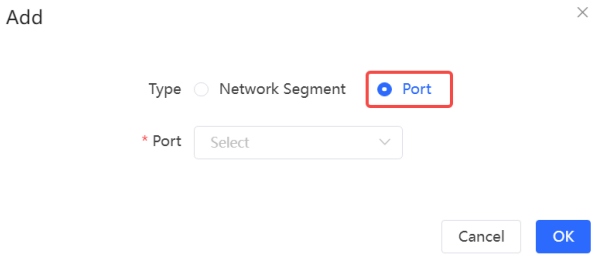


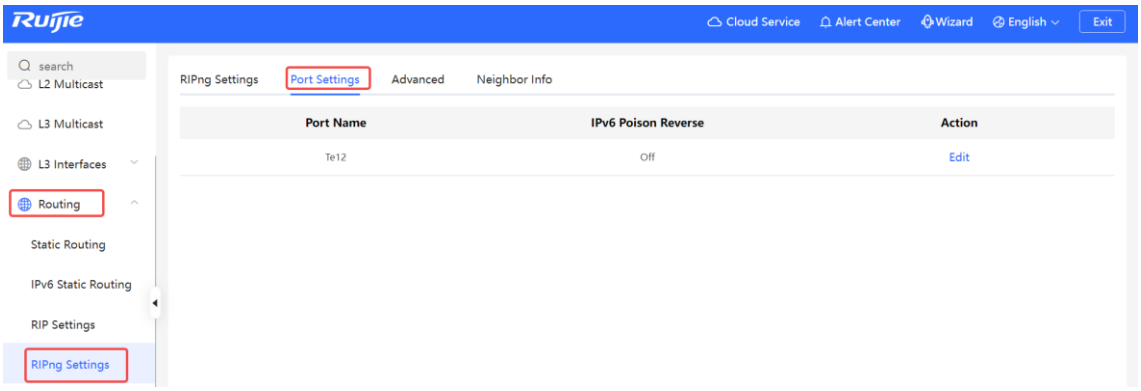
Table 11-7 RIPng Configuration Parameters

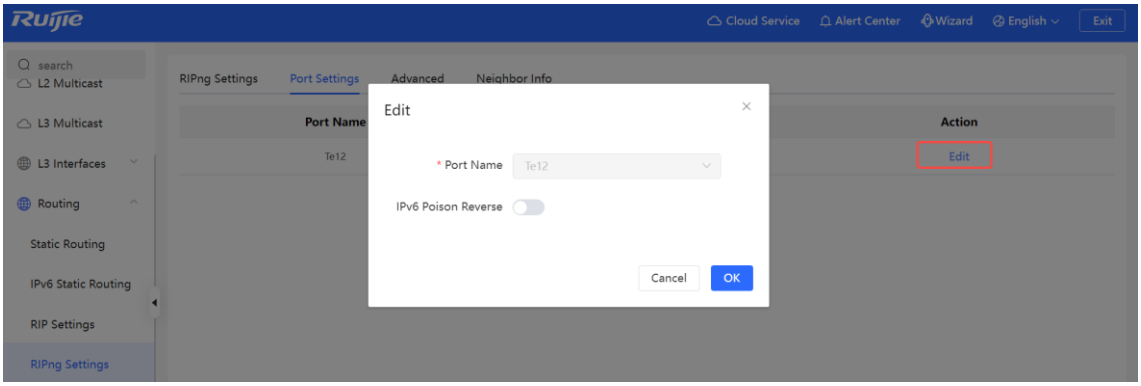
Parameter	Description
Type	**Network Segment**: Enable RIP in the specified network segment. The IP addresses of this network segment are added to the RIP routing table, and the device and its RIP-enabled neighbor devices learn the routing table from each other. **Port**: Enable RIP on the specified port. All the IP addresses of this port are added to the RIP routing table, and the device and its RIP-enabled neighbor devices learn the routing table from each other.
Network Segment	Enter the IPv6 address and prefix length when **Type** is set to **Network Segment**. RIPng will be enabled on all interfaces of the device covered by this network segment.
Port	Select a VLAN interface or physical port when **Type** is set to **Port**.

11.4.2 Configuring the RIPng Port

RIPng poison reverse: After the port learns the route, the route overhead is set to **16** (indicating that the route is unreachable), and the route is sent back to the neighbor from the original port to avoid a loop.

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIPng Settings** > **Port Settings**, click Edit, and enable IPv6 poison reverse.





11.4.3 Configuring the RIPng Global Configuration

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIPng Settings** > **Advanced > RIPng Global Config**, and click **Edit Config**.

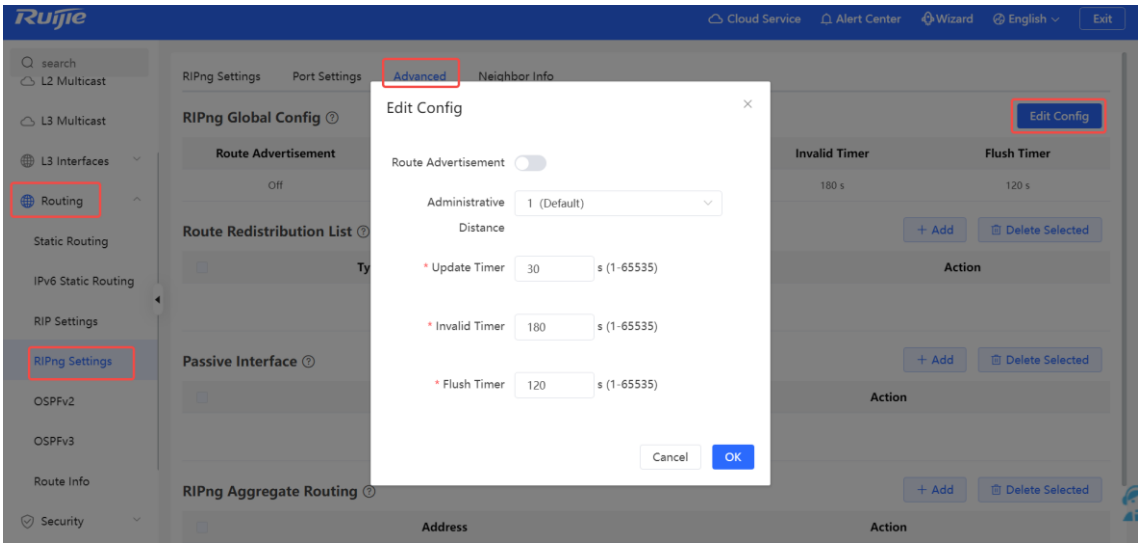


Table 11-8 RIPng Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Route Advertisement	After route advertisement is enabled, the current device generates a default

Parameter	Description
	route and sends it to the neighbor.
Administrative Distance	Redistribute routes of other protocols to the RIP domain so that RIP can interwork with other routing domains.
Update Timer	RIP update cycle. The routing information is updated every 30 seconds by default.
Invalid Timer	If no update is received before a route becomes invalid, the route is considered unreachable. The default value is 180 seconds.
Flush Timer	If no update is received before the flush timer of an invalid route expires, the route is completely deleted from the RIP routing table. The default value is 120 seconds.

11.4.4 Configuring the RIPng Route Redistribution List

Redistribute routes of other protocols to the RIPng domain to interwork with other routing domains.

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIPng Settings** > **Advanced > Route Redistribution List**, and click **+ Add**.

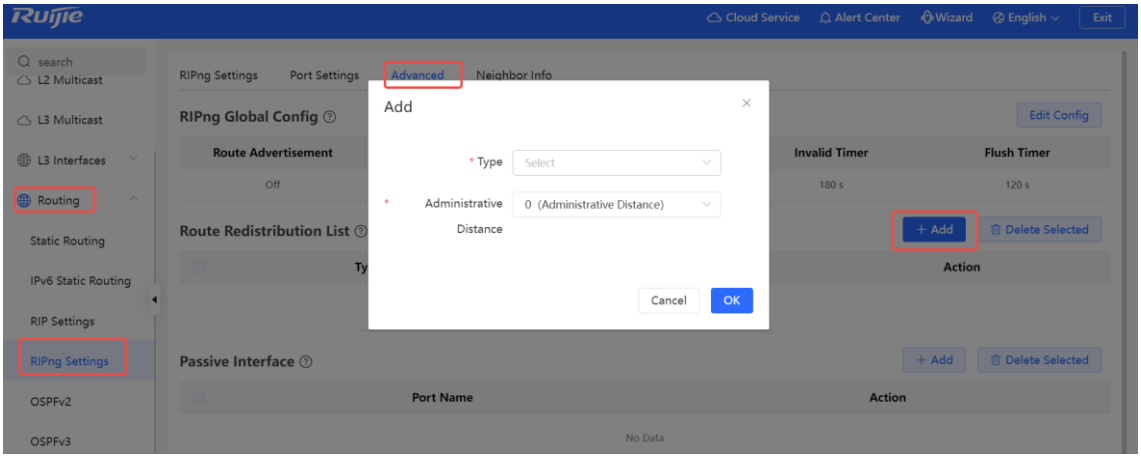


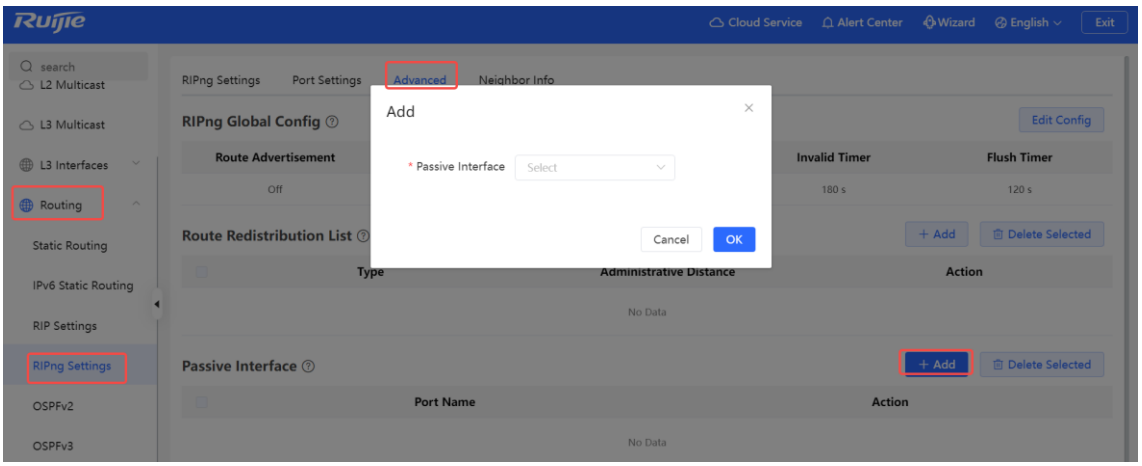
Table 11-9 RIP Route Redistribution Parameters

Parameter	Description
Type	Direct Routing OSPF Routing Static Routing
Administrative Distance	Value range: 0-16. The default value is **0**.

11.4.5 Configuring the RIPng Passive Interface

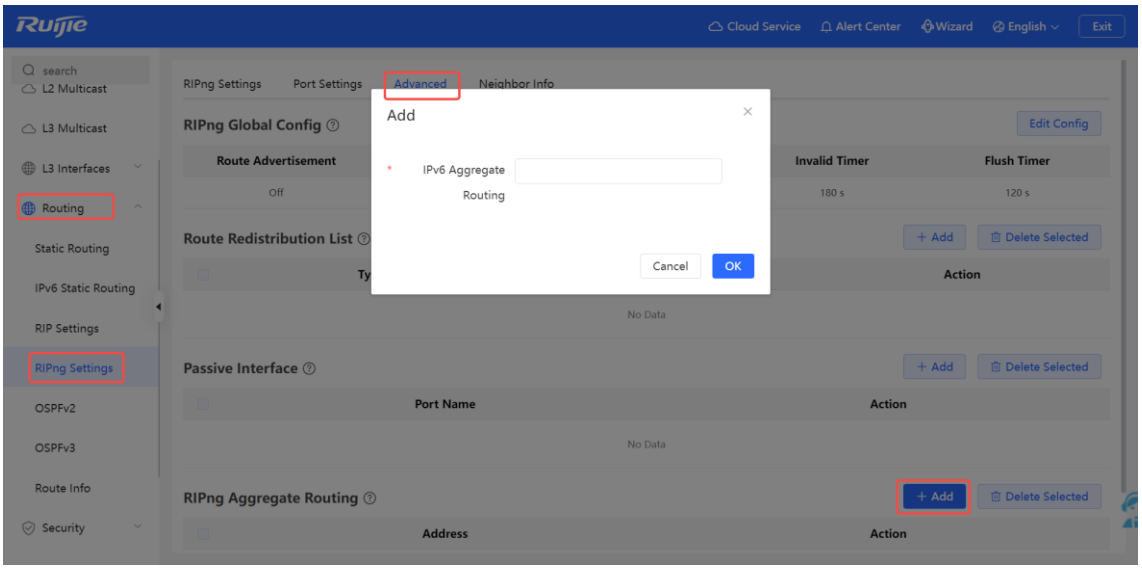
If an interface is configured as a passive interface, it will suppress RIPng update packets. If the connected peer device does not run RIP, you are advised to enable the passive interface.

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIPng Settings** > **Advanced > Passive Interface**, click **Add**, and enter the IP address of the neighbor router.



11.4.6 Configuring the RIPng Aggregate Route

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **RIP Settings** > **Advanced > RIPng Aggregate Route**, click **Add**, and enter the IPv6 address and prefix length (value range: 0–128).



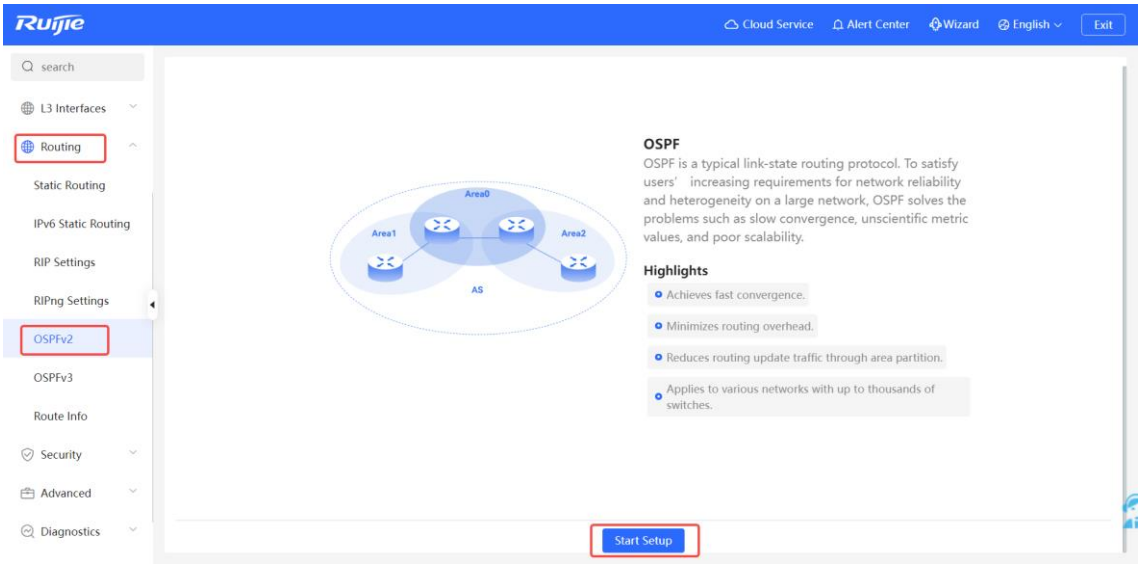
11.5 OSPFv2

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) can be applied to large-scale networks. IPv4 uses OSPFv2, and IPv6 uses OSPFv3.

OSPF is a typical link-state routing protocol, which can solve the problems of slow route update, inaccurate measurement, and poor scalability in large networks. It is suitable for networks of various sizes, and even a network with up to thousands of devices.

11.5.1 Configuring OSPFv2 Basic Parameters

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv2**, click **Start Setup**, and then configure an instance and an interface respectively.



(1) Configure an instance.

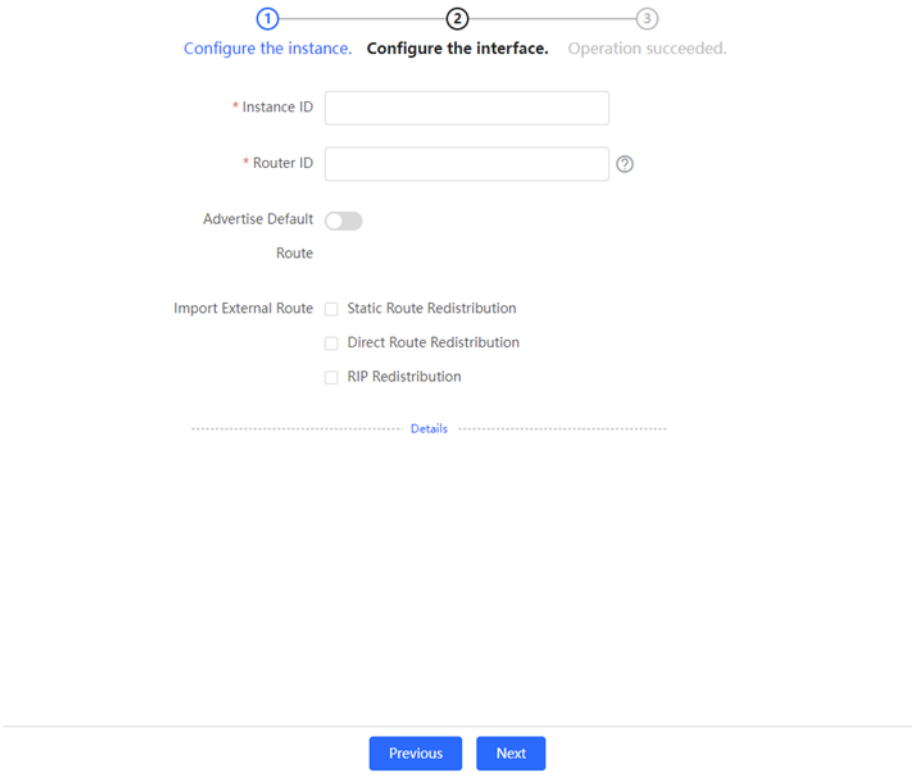


Table 11-10 Instance Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Instance ID	Create an OSPF instance based on the service type. The instance only takes effect locally, and does not affect packet exchange with other devices.
Router ID	It identifies a router in an OSPF domain. **Caution** Router IDs within the same domain must be unique. The same configuration may cause neighbor discovery failures.
Advertise Default Route	Generate a default route and send it to the neighbor. After this function is enabled, you need to enter the metric and select a type. The default metric is **1**. Type 1: The metrics displayed on different routers vary. Type 2: The metrics displayed on all routers are the same.
Import External Route	Redistribute routes of other protocols to the OSPF domain to interwork with other routing domains. If **Static Route Redistribution** is selected, enter the metric, which is **20** by default. If **Direct Route Redistribution** is selected, enter the metric, which is **20** by default. If **RIP Redistribution** is selected, enter the metric, which is **20** by default.
Details	Expand the detailed configuration.

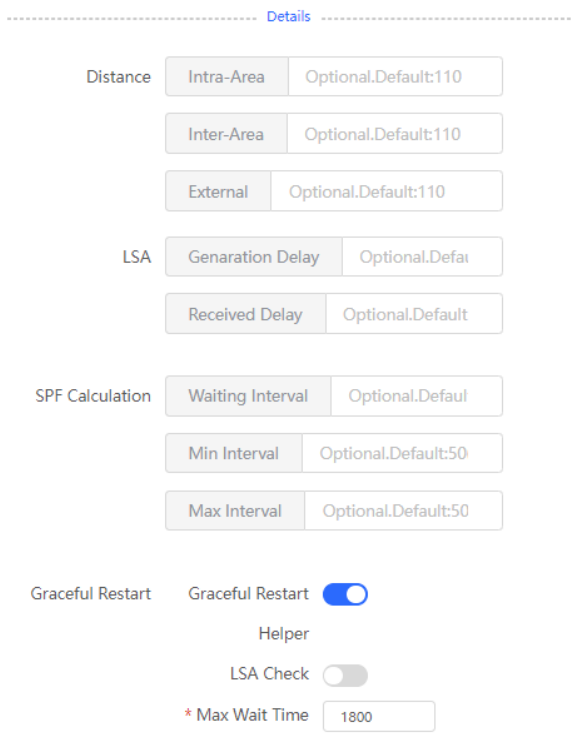


Table 11-11 Parameters in the Instance Detailed Configuration

Parameter	Description
Distance	It is used for protocol selection. By default, the intra-area, inter-area, and external distances are all **110**.
LSA	Frequent network changes and route flapping may occupy too much network bandwidth and device resources. The LSA generation and reception delays are specified in OSPF by default. The default value is 1000 ms.
SPF Calculation	When the link state database (LSDB) changes, OSPF recalculates the shortest path, and sets the interval to prevent frequent network changes from occupying a large number of resources **Waiting Interval**: When the state changes, the timer is triggered. The delay is calculated for the first time after the timer expires. The default value is 0 ms. **Min Interval**: As the number of changes increases, the time of each interval will increase according to the algorithm, and the default value is 50 ms. **Max Interval**: When the calculated interval reaches the maximum interval, the subsequent interval is always equal to the maximum interval. If the time from the last calculation exceeds the maximum interval and the LSDB is not updated, the timer is disabled.
Graceful Restart	Graceful Restart (GR) can avoid route flapping caused by traffic interruption and active/standby board switchover, thus ensuring the stability of key services.

Parameter	Description
	Graceful Restart Helper: The Graceful Restart Helper function is enabled when this switch is turned on. **LSA Check**: LSA packets outside the domain are checked when this switch is turned on. **Max Wait Time**: Timing starts after the device receives the GR packet from the peer device. If the peer device does not complete GR within **Max Wait Time**, the device exits the GR Helper mode. The default value is 1800 seconds.

(2) **Configure an interface.**

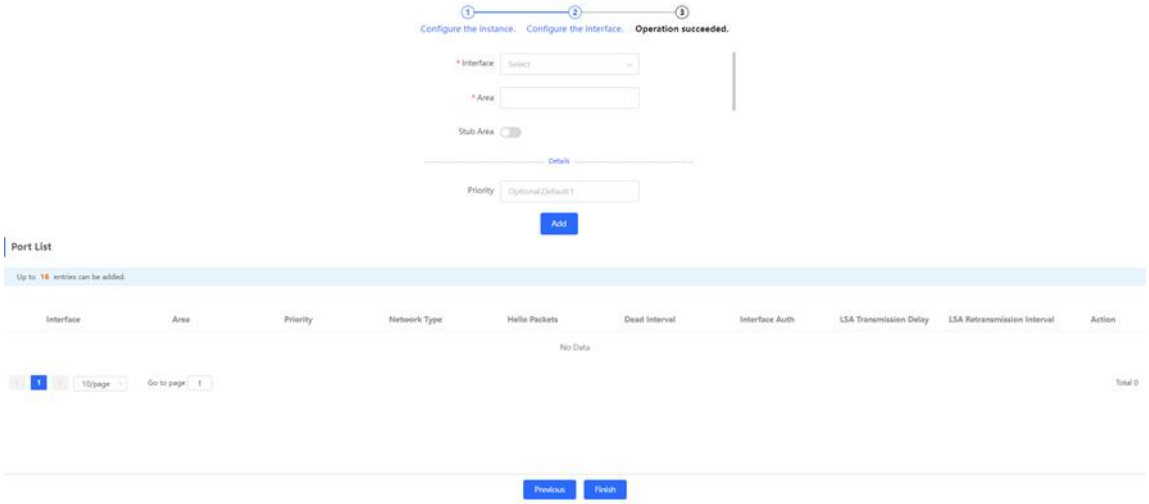


Table 11-12 Interface Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Interface	Select the OSPF-enabled L3 interface.
Area	Configure the area ID. Value range: 0-4294967295
Stub Area	If **Stub Area** is enabled, you need to configure the area type and inter-area route isolation. Stub area: Routers at the edge of the area do not advertise routes outside the area, and the routing table in the area is small. Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA): A few external routes can be imported. Inter-area route isolation: After this function is enabled, inter-area routes will not be imported to this area.
Details	Expand the detailed configuration.

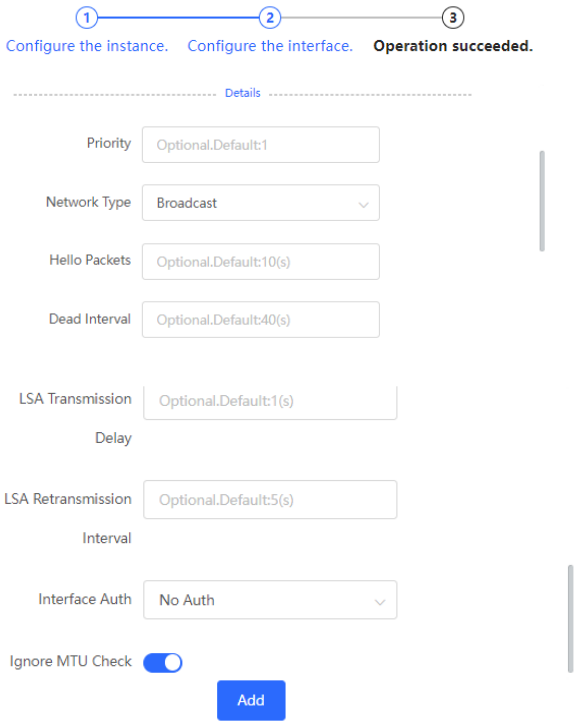


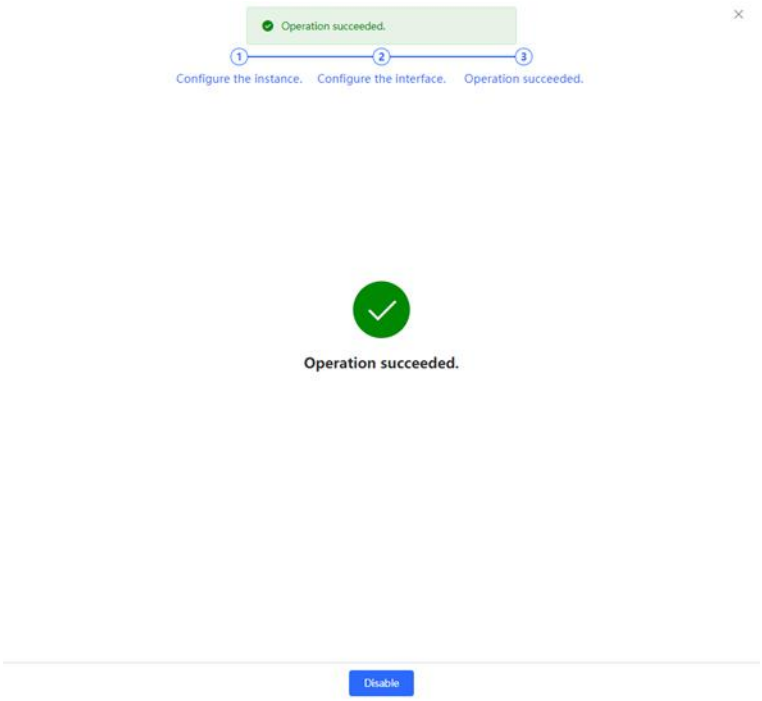
Table 11-13 Parameters in the Interface Detailed Configuration

Parameter	Description
Priority	It is 1 by default.
Network Type	Broadcast Unicast Multicast Non-Broadcast Multiple Access
Hello Packets	Interval for periodic transmission, which is used to discover and maintain OSPF neighbor relationship. The default value is 10 seconds.
Dead Interval	Time after which the neighbor becomes invalid. The default value is 40 seconds.
LSA Transmission Delay	LSA transmission delay of the interface. The default value is 1 second.
LSA Retransmission Interval	Time after which LSA is retransmitted after LSA is lost. The default value is 5 seconds.
Interface Auth	**No Auth**: The protocol packets are not authenticated. It is the default value. **Plain Text**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is transmitted with the protocol packets in the form of plain text. **MD5**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is MD5 encrypted and then transmitted with the protocol packets.

Parameter	Description
Ignore MTU Check	Enabled by default.

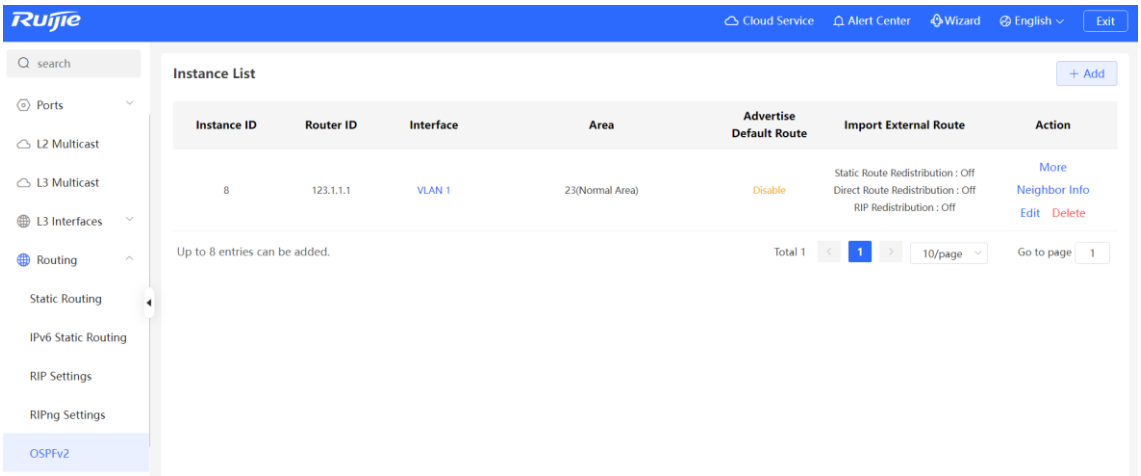
(2) Complete the configuration.

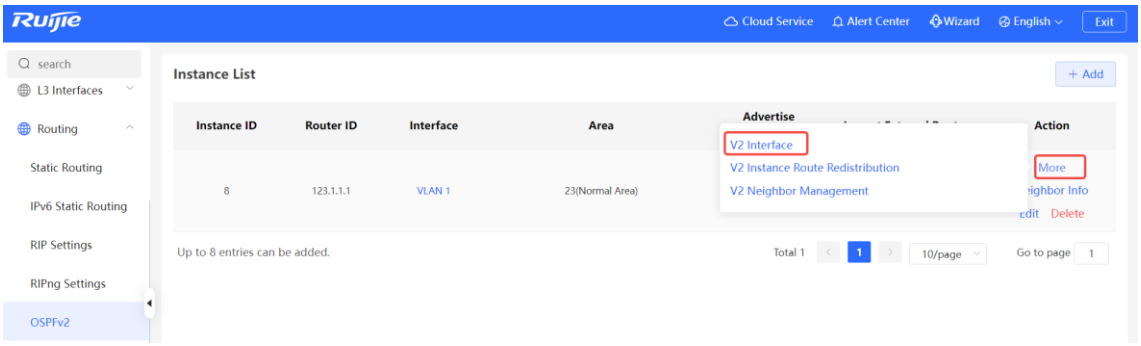
After completing the configuration, you can choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv2** and view the instance list.

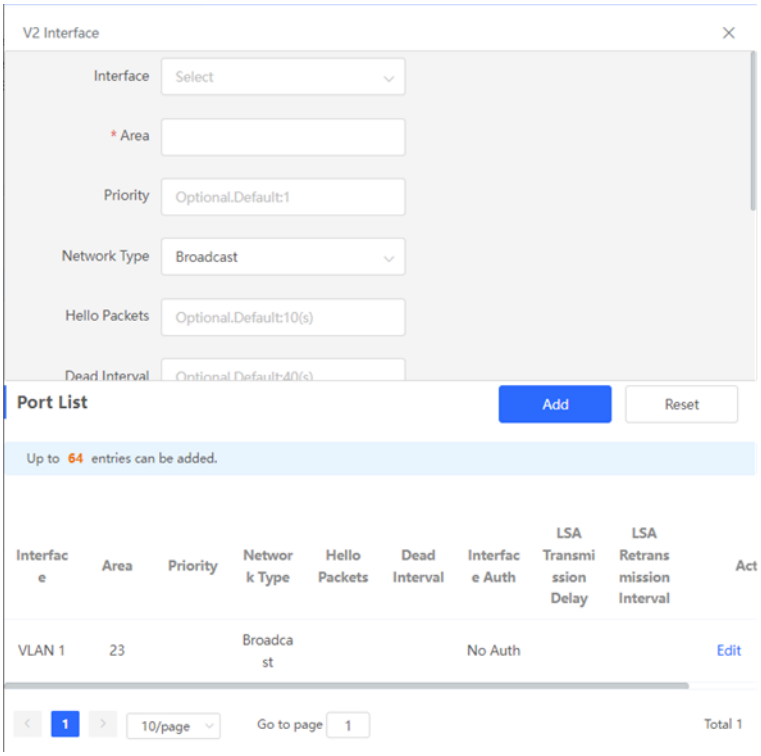


11.5.2 Adding an OSPFv2 Interface

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv2**, click **More** in the **Action** column, and select **V2 Interface**.

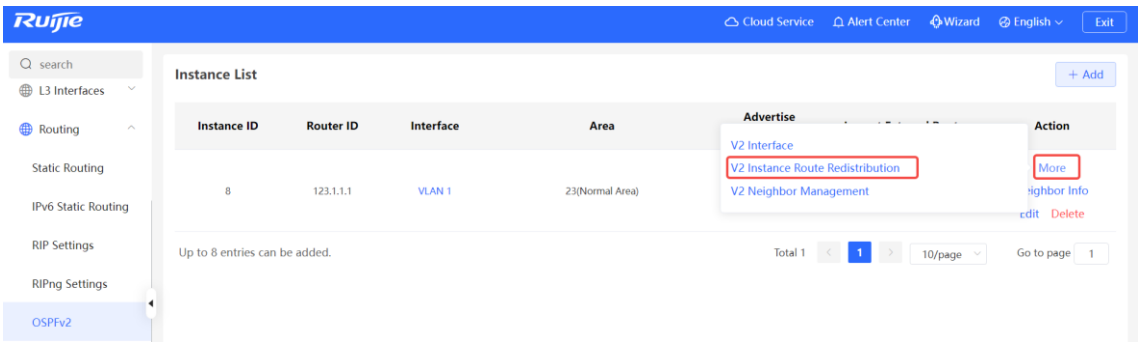


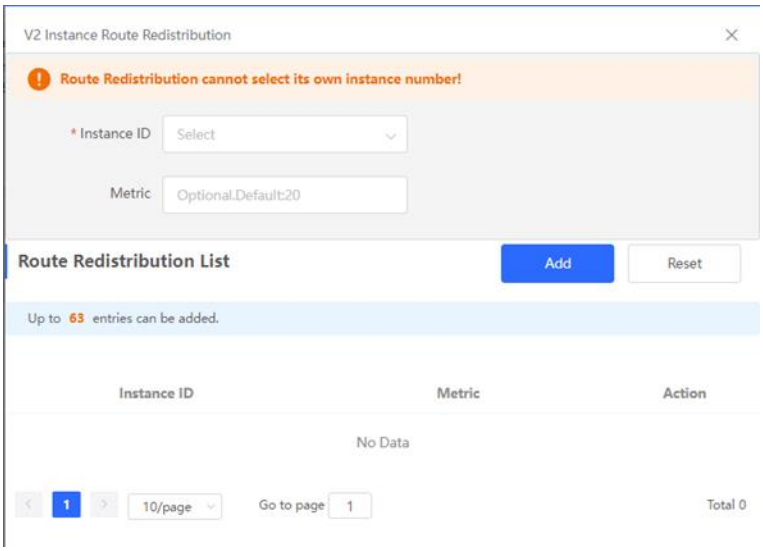




11.5.3 Redistributing OSPFv2 Instance Routes

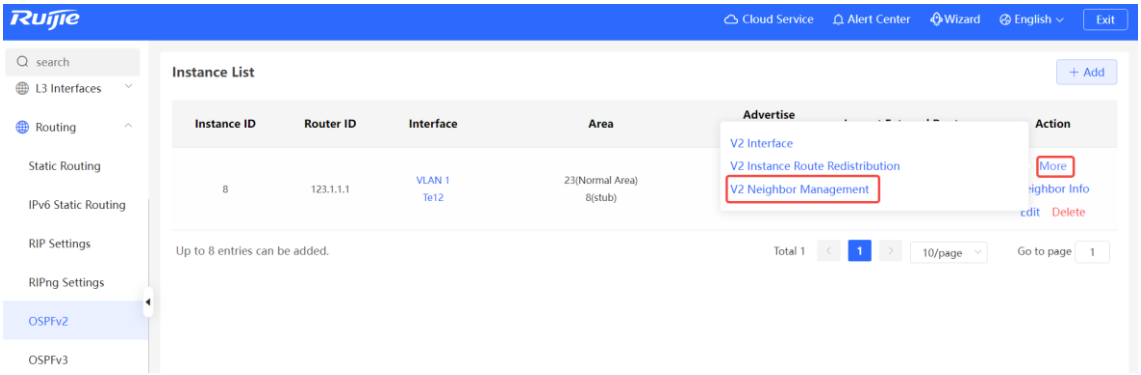
Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv2**, click **More** in the **Action** column, and select **V2 Instance Route Redistribution**.

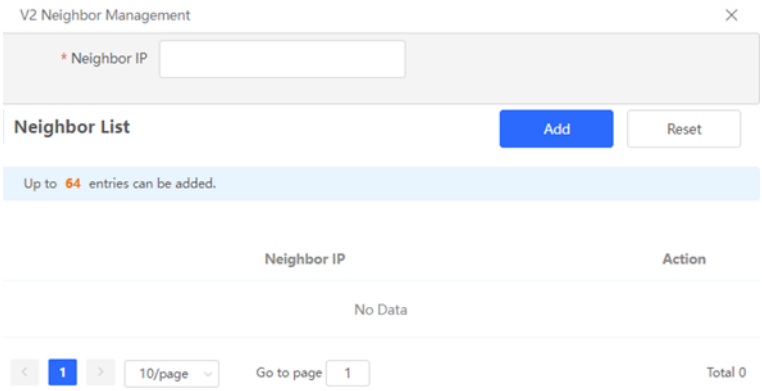




11.5.4 Managing OSPFv2 Neighbors

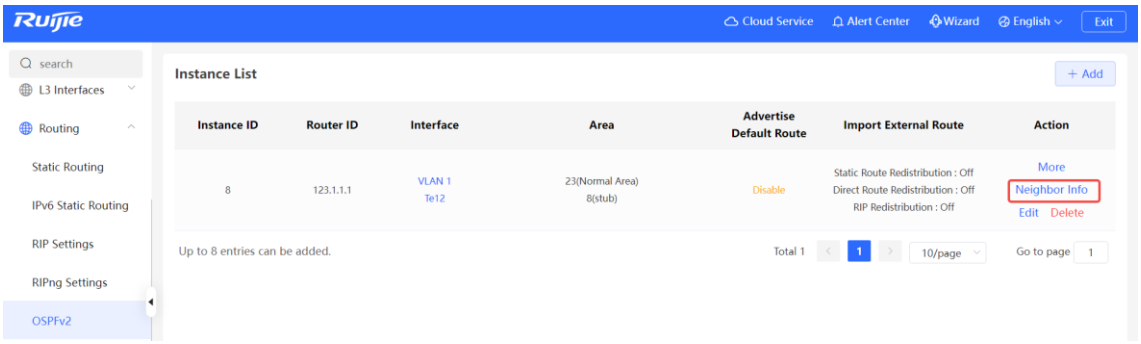
Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv2**, click **More** in the **Action** column, and select **V2 Neighbor Management**.

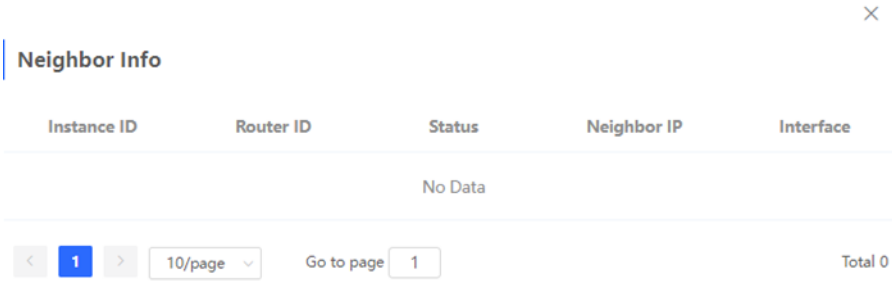




11.5.5 Viewing OSPFv2 Neighbor Information

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv2**, and click **Neighbor Info** in the **Action** column.





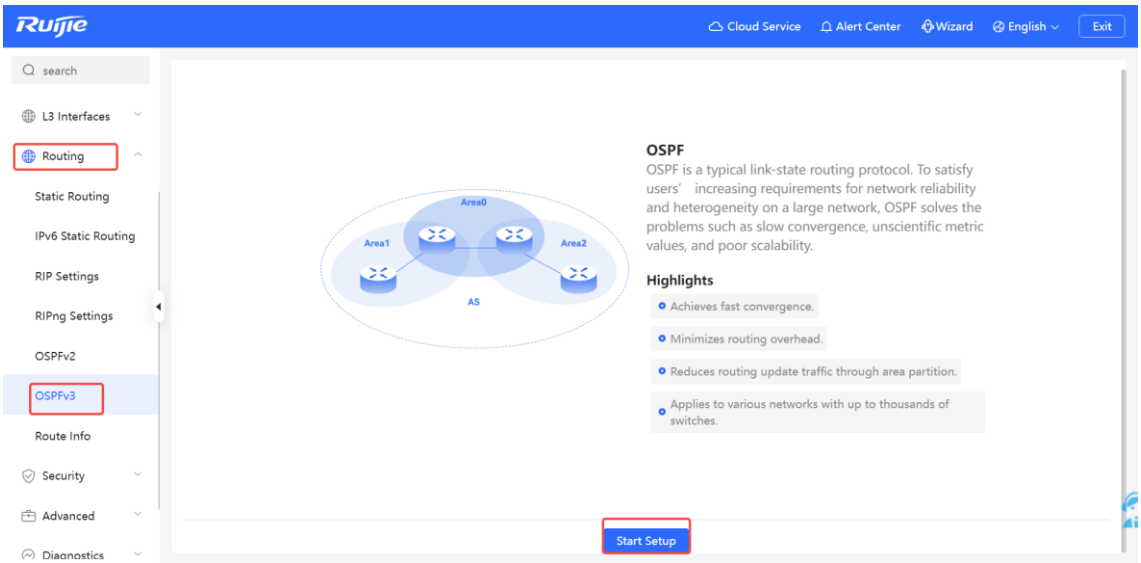
11.6 OSPFv3

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) can be applied to large-scale networks. IPv4 uses OSPFv2, and IPv6 uses OSPFv3.

11.6.1 Configuring OSPFv3 Basic Parameters

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv3**, click **Start Setup**, and then configure an instance and an interface respectively.

1. Configure an instance.



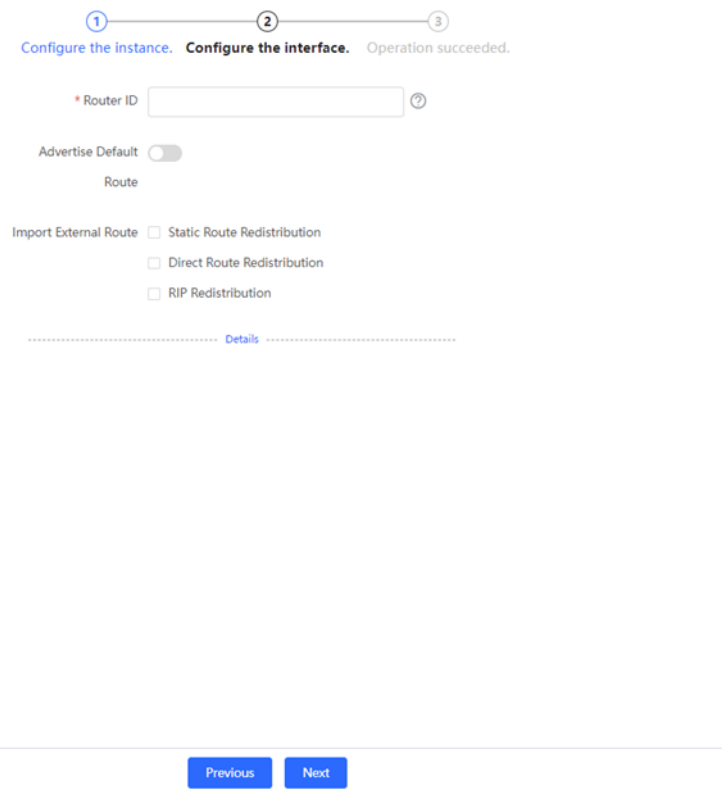


Table 11-14 Instance Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Router ID	It identifies a router in an OSPF domain. **Caution** Router IDs within the same domain must be unique. The same configuration may cause neighbor discovery failures.
Advertise Default Route	Generate a default route and send it to the neighbor. After this function is enabled, you need to enter the metric and select a type. The default metric is **1**. Type 1: The metrics displayed on different routers vary. Type 2: The metrics displayed on all routers are the same.
Import External Route	Redistribute routes of other protocols to the OSPF domain to interwork with other routing domains. If **Static Route Redistribution** is selected, enter the metric, which is **20** by default. If **Direct Route Redistribution** is selected, enter the metric, which is **20** by default. If **RIP Redistribution** is selected, enter the metric, which is **20** by default.

Parameter	Description
Details	Expand the detailed configuration.

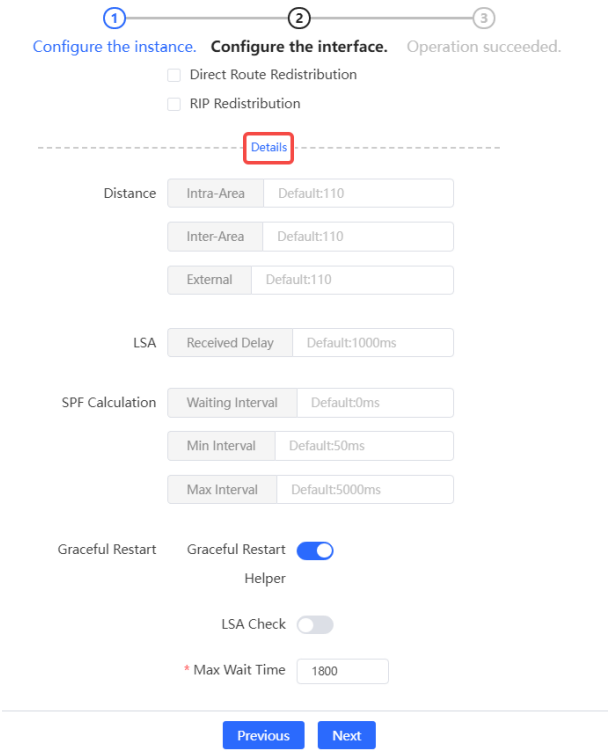


Table 11-15 Parameters in the Instance Detailed Configuration

Parameter	Description
Distance	It is used for protocol selection. By default, the intra-area, inter-area, and external distances are all **110**.
LSA	Frequent network changes and route flapping may occupy too much network bandwidth and device resources. The LSA generation and reception delays are specified in OSPF by default. The default value is 1000 ms.
SPF Calculation	When the link state database (LSDB) changes, OSPF recalculates the shortest path, and sets the interval to prevent frequent network changes from occupying a large number of resources **Waiting Interval**: When the state changes, the timer is triggered. The delay is calculated for the first time after the timer expires. The default value is 0 ms. **Min Interval**: As the number of changes increases, the time of each interval will increase according to the algorithm, and the default value is 50 ms. **Max Interval**: When the calculated interval reaches the maximum interval, the

Parameter	Description
	subsequent interval is always equal to the maximum interval. If the time from the last calculation exceeds the maximum interval and the LSDB is not updated, the timer is disabled.
Graceful Restart	Graceful Restart (GR) can avoid route flapping caused by traffic interruption and active/standby board switchover, thus ensuring the stability of key services. **Graceful Restart Helper**: The Graceful Restart Helper function is enabled when this switch is turned on. **LSA Check**: LSA packets outside the domain are checked when this switch is turned on. **Max Wait Time**: Timing starts after the device receives the GR packet from the peer device. If the peer device does not complete GR within **Max Wait Time**, the device exits the GR Helper mode. The default value is 1800 seconds.

2. Configure an interface

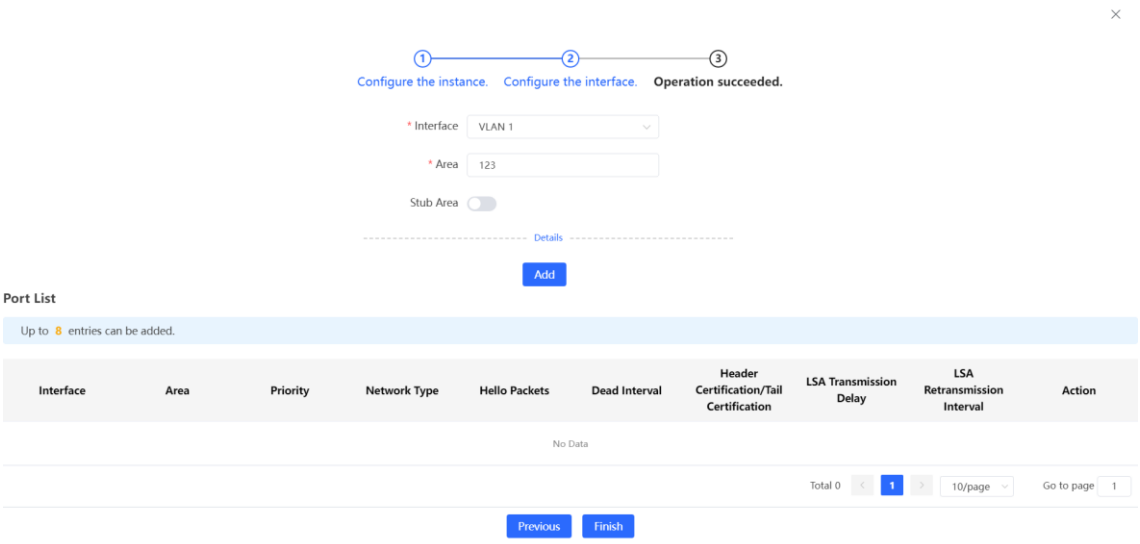


Table 11-16 Interface Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Interface	Select the OSPF-enabled L3 interface.
Area	Configure the area ID. Value range: 0-4294967295
Stub Area	If **Stub Area** is enabled, you need to configure the area type and inter-area route isolation. Stub area: Routers at the edge of the area do not advertise routes outside the area, and the routing table in the area is small. Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA): A few external routes can be imported.

Parameter	Description
Details	Expand the detailed configuration.

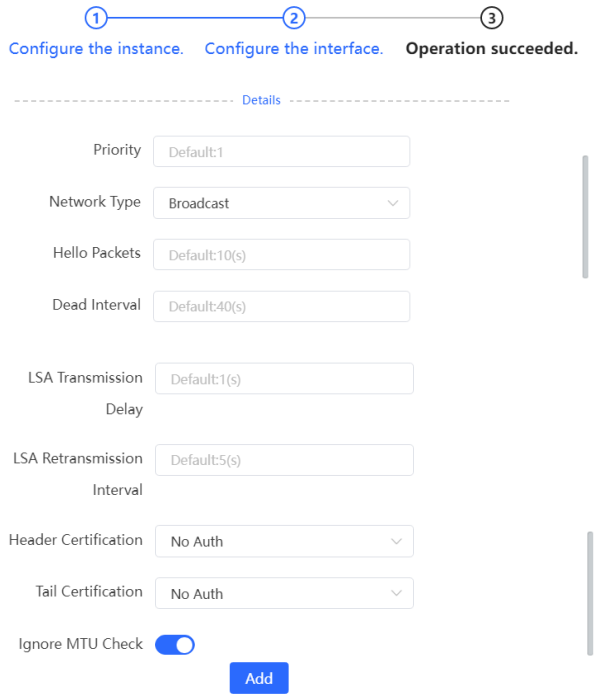
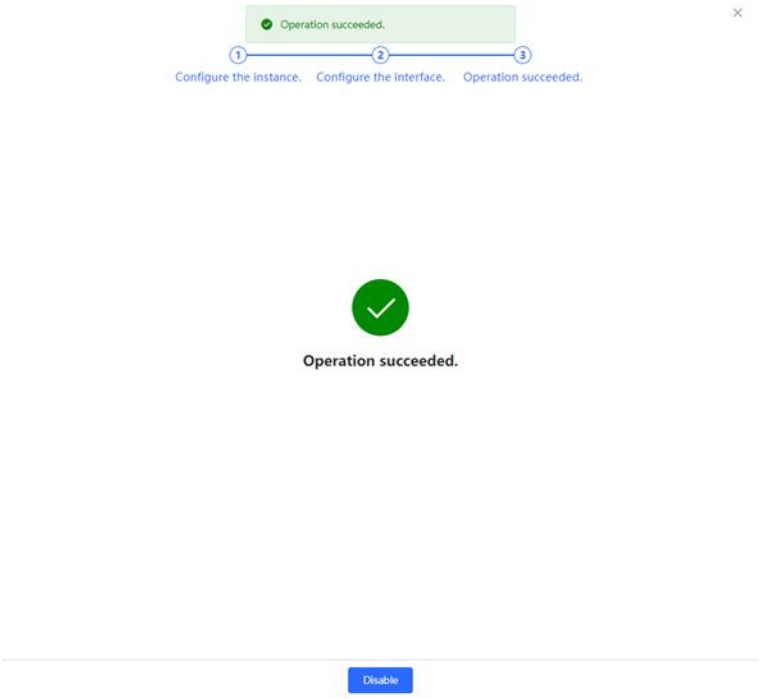


Table 11-17 Parameters in the Interface Detailed Configuration

Parameter	Description
Priority	It is 1 by default.
Network Type	Broadcast Unicast Multicast Non-Broadcast Multiple Access
Hello Packets	Interval for periodic transmission, which is used to discover and maintain OSPF neighbor relationship. The default value is 10 seconds.
Dead Interval	Time after which the neighbor becomes invalid. The default value is 40 seconds.
LSA Transmission Delay	LSA transmission delay of the interface. The default value is 1 second.
LSA Retransmission Interval	Time after which LSA is retransmitted after LSA is lost. The default value is 5 seconds.
Header Certification	**No auth**: Default without verification.

Parameter	Description
	MD5 auth: Verifies the protocol message. The authentication secret key is encrypted through MD5 and transmitted together with the protocol message. **SHA1 auth**: Verifies the protocol message. The authentication secret key is encrypted through SHA1 and transmitted together with the protocol message. **SHA256 auth**: Verifies the protocol message. The authentication secret key is encrypted through SHA256 and transmitted together with the protocol message. After selecting MD5, SHA1, or SHA256 authentication, you need to enter Kid and Key. Among them, Kid is the key identifier, and Key is the actual secret key used.
Tail Certification	**No auth**: Default without verification. **MD5 auth**: Verifies the protocol message. The authentication secret key is encrypted through MD5 and transmitted together with the protocol message. **SHA256 auth**: Verifies the protocol message. The authentication secret key is encrypted through SHA256 and transmitted together with the protocol message. After selecting MD5, SHA1, or SHA256 authentication, you need to enter Kid and Key. Among them, Kid is the key identifier, and Key is the actual secret key used.
Interface Auth	**No Auth**: The protocol packets are not authenticated. It is the default value. **Plain Text**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is transmitted with the protocol packets in the form of plain text. **MD5**: The protocol packets are authenticated, and the authentication key is MD5 encrypted and then transmitted with the protocol packets.
Ignore MTU Check	Enabled by default.

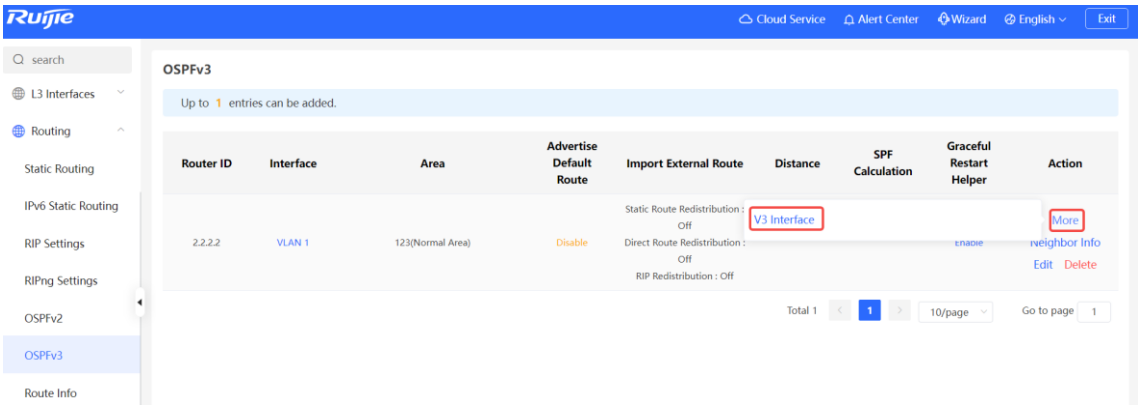
3. Complete the configuration.

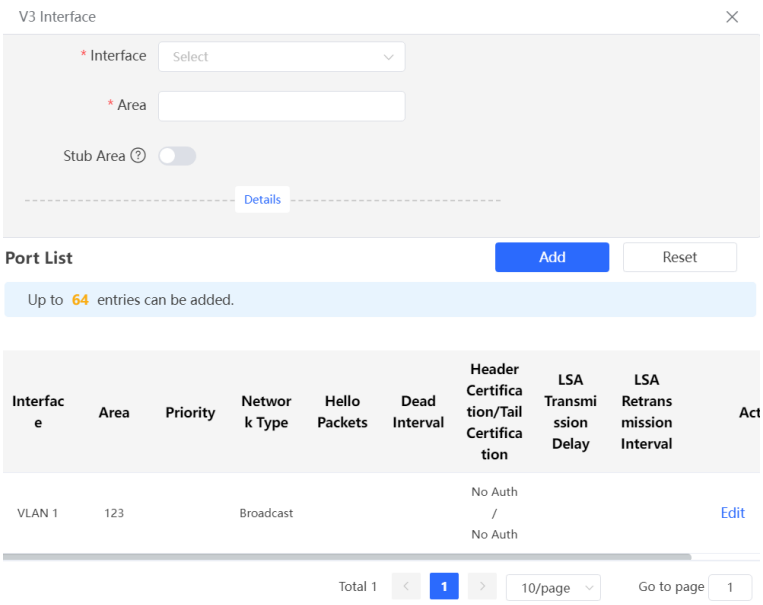


After completing the configuration, you can choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv3** and view the instance list.

11.6.2 Adding an OSPFv3 Interface

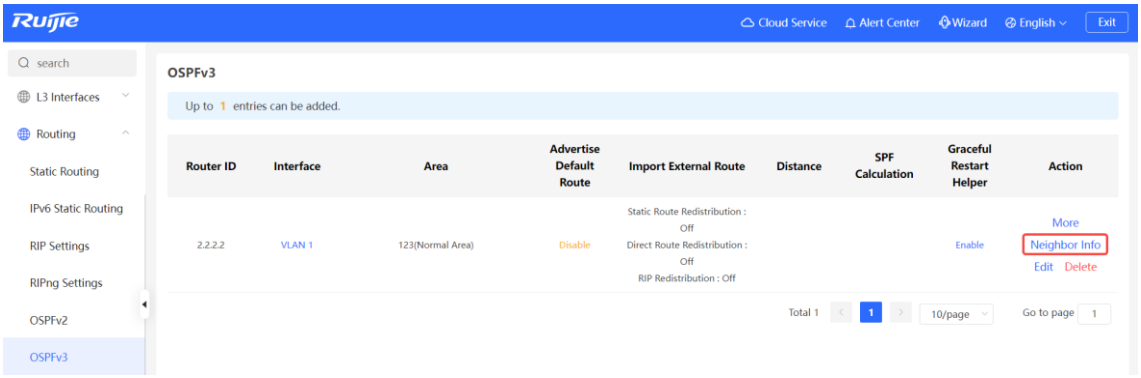
Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv3**, click **More** in the **Action** column, and select **V3 Interface**.

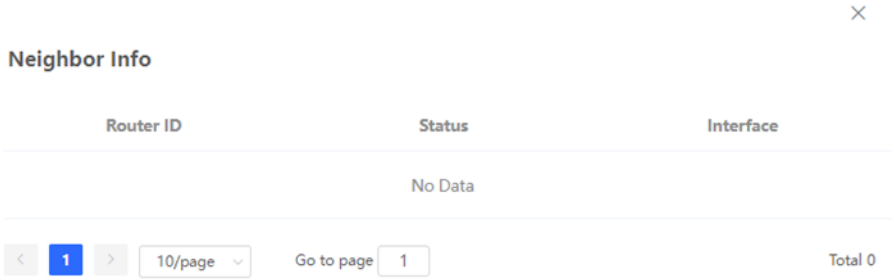




11.6.3 Viewing OSPFv3 Neighbor Information

Choose **Local Device** > **Routing** > **OSPFv3**, and click **Neighbor Info** in the **Action** column.

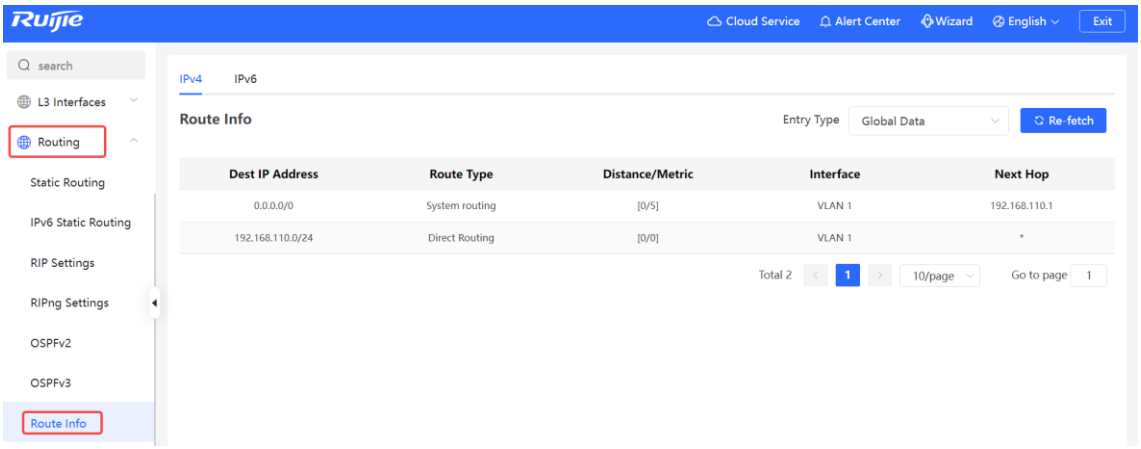




11.7 Routing Table Info

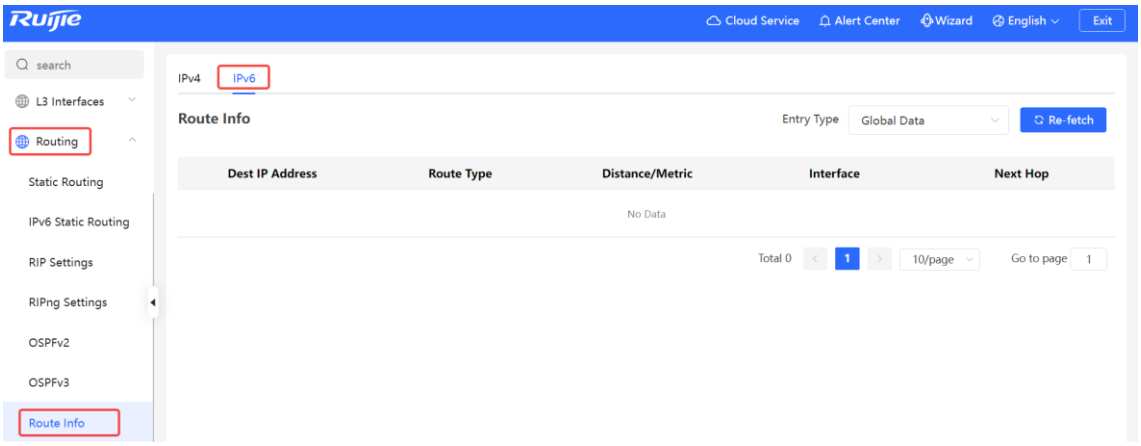
1. IPv4 Route Info

Choose **Local Device > Routing > Route Info > IPv4**, you can view IPv4 routing table details.



2. IPv6 Route Info

Choose **Local Device > Routing > Route Info > IPv6**, you can view IPv6 routing table details.



12 Security

12.1 DHCP Snooping

12.1.1 Overview

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping function allows a device to snoop DHCP packets exchanged between clients and a server to record and monitor the IP address usage and filter out invalid DHCP packets, including request packets from the clients and response packets from the server. DHCP snooping records generated user data entries to serve security applications such as IP Source Guard.

12.1.2 Standalone Device Configuration

Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **DHCP Snooping**.

Turn on the DHCP snooping function, select the port to be set as trusted ports on the port panel and click **Save**. After DHCP Snooping is enabled, request packets from DHCP clients are forwarded only to trusted ports; for response packets from DHCP servers, only those from trusted ports are forwarded.

Note

Generally, the uplink port connected to the DHCP server is configured as a trusted port.

Option 82 is used to enhance the DHCP server security and optimize the IP address assignment policy. Option 82 information will be carried in the DHCP request packet when Option 82 is turned on.

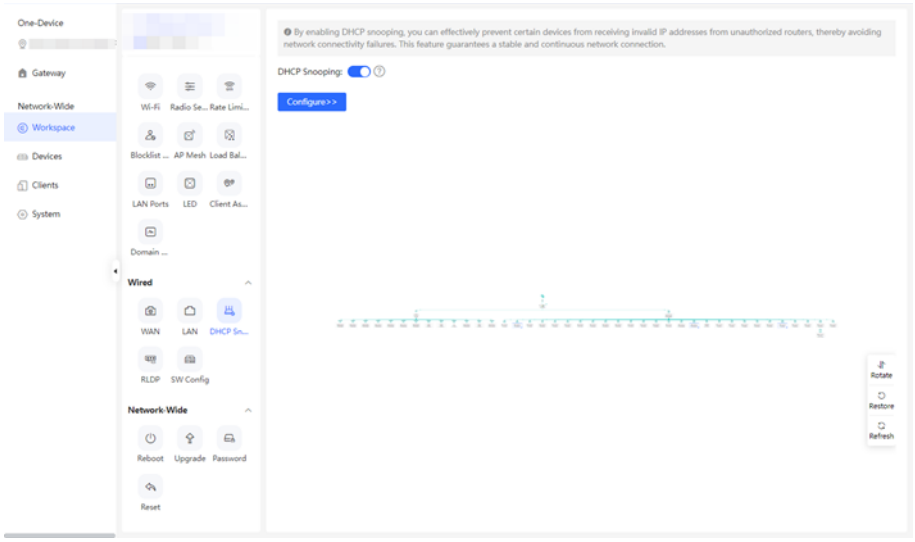


12.1.3 Batch Configuring Network Switches

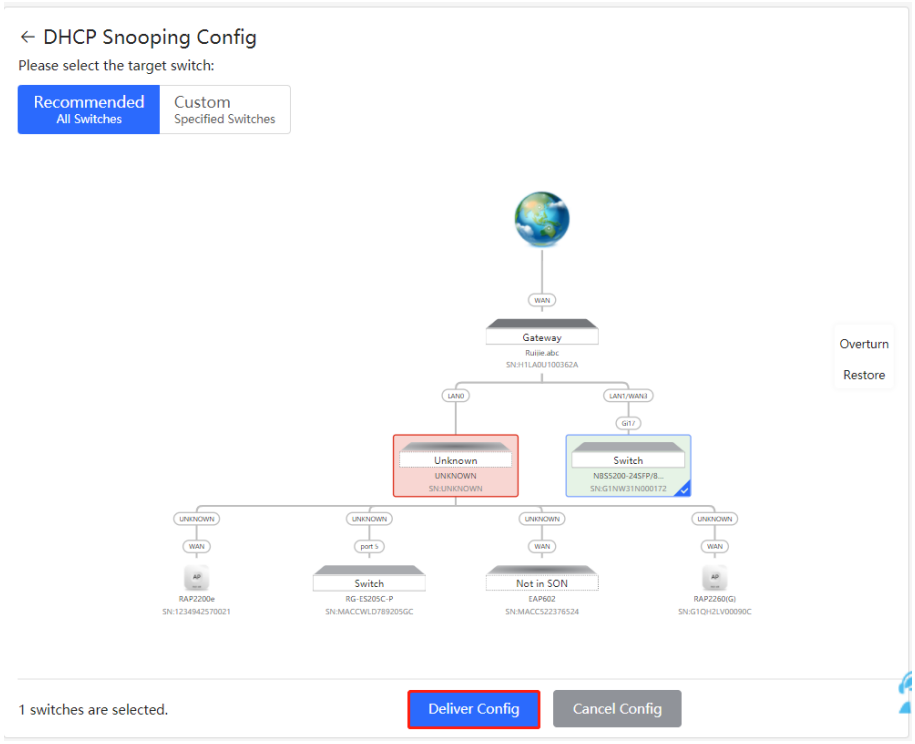
Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Wired** > **DHCP Snooping**.

Enabling DHCP Snooping on network switches can ensure that users can only obtain network configuration parameters from the DHCP server within the control range, and avoid a host on the original network obtaining an IP address assigned by an unauthorized router, so as to guarantee the stability of the network.

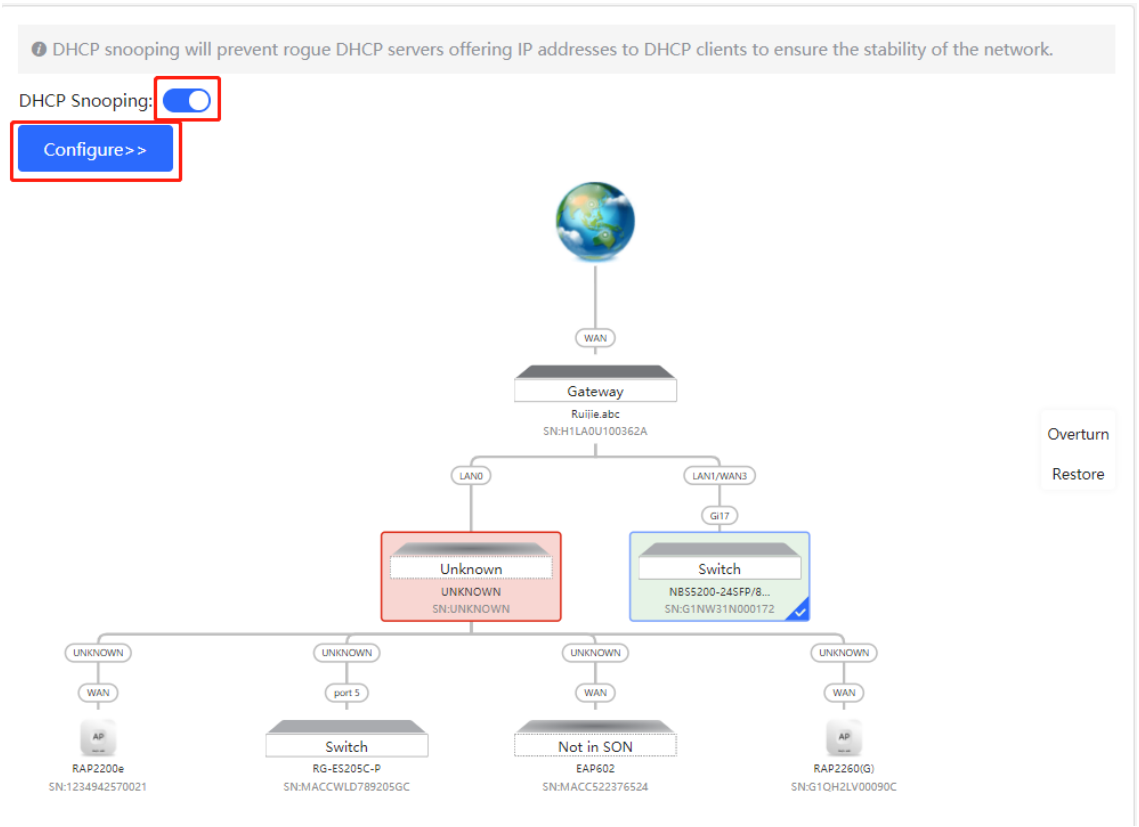
(1) Click **Enable** to access the **DHCP Snooping Config** page.



(2) On the networking topology, you can select the access switches on which you want to enable DHCP Snooping in either recommended or custom mode. If you select the recommended mode, all switches on the network are selected automatically. If you select the custom mode, you can manually select the desired switches. Click **Deliver Config**. DHCP Snooping is enabled on the selected switches.



(3) After the configuration is delivered, if you need to modify the effective range of the anti-private connection function, click **Configure** to reselect the switch that enables the anti-private connection in the topology. After the configuration is delivered, if you want to modify the effective range of the DHCP Snooping function, click **Configure** to select desired switches in the topology again. Turn off **DHCP Snooping** to disable DHCP Snooping on all switches with one click.



12.2 Storm Control

12.2.1 Overview

When a local area network (LAN) has excess broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast data flows, the network speed will slow down and packet transmission will have an increased timeout probability. This is called LAN storm, which may be caused by topology protocol execution errors or incorrect network configuration.

Users can perform storm control separately for the broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast data flows. When the rate of broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast data flows received over a device port exceeds the specified range, the device transmits only packets in the specified range and discards packets beyond the range until the packet rate falls within the range. This prevents flooded data from entering the LAN and causing a storm.

12.2.2 Procedure

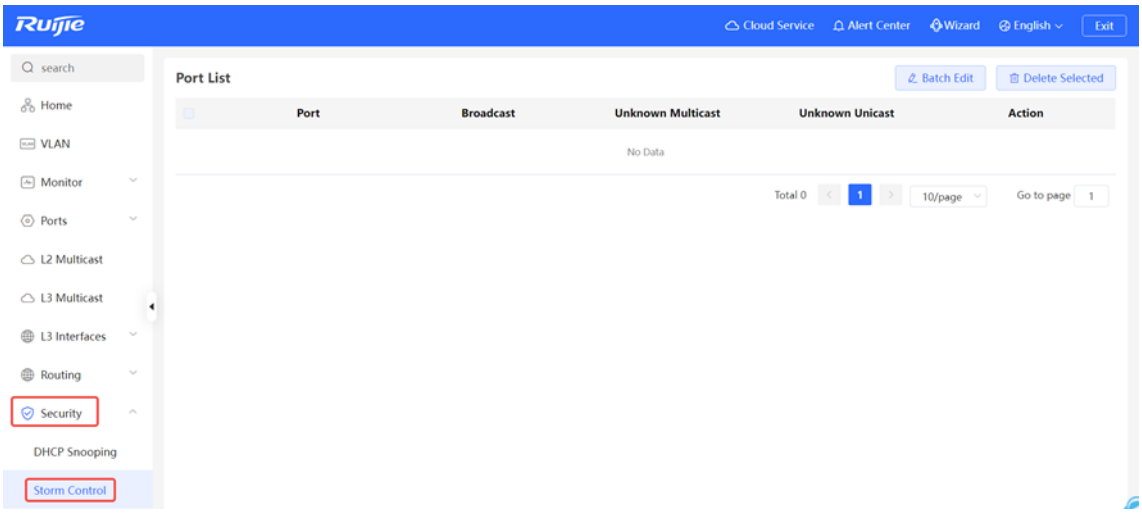
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **Storm Control**.

Click **Batch Edit**. In the displayed dialog box, select configuration types and ports, enter the rate limits of broadcast, unknown multicast, and unknown unicast, and click **OK**. To modify or delete the rate limit rules after completing the configuration, you can click **Edit** or **Delete** in the **Action** column.

There are two configuration types:

- Storm control based on packets per second: If the rate of data flows received over a device port exceeds the configured packets-per-second threshold, excess data flows are discarded until the rate falls within the threshold.
- Storm control based on kilobytes per second: If the rate of data flows received over a device port exceeds

the configured kilobytes-per-second threshold, excess data flows are discarded until the rate falls within the threshold.





12.3 ACL

12.3.1 Overview

An access control list (ACL) is commonly referred to as packet filter in some documents. An ACL defines a series of permit or deny rules and applies these rules to device interfaces to control packets sent to and from the interfaces, so as to enhance security of the network device.

You can add ACLs based on MAC addresses or IP addresses and bind ACLs to ports.

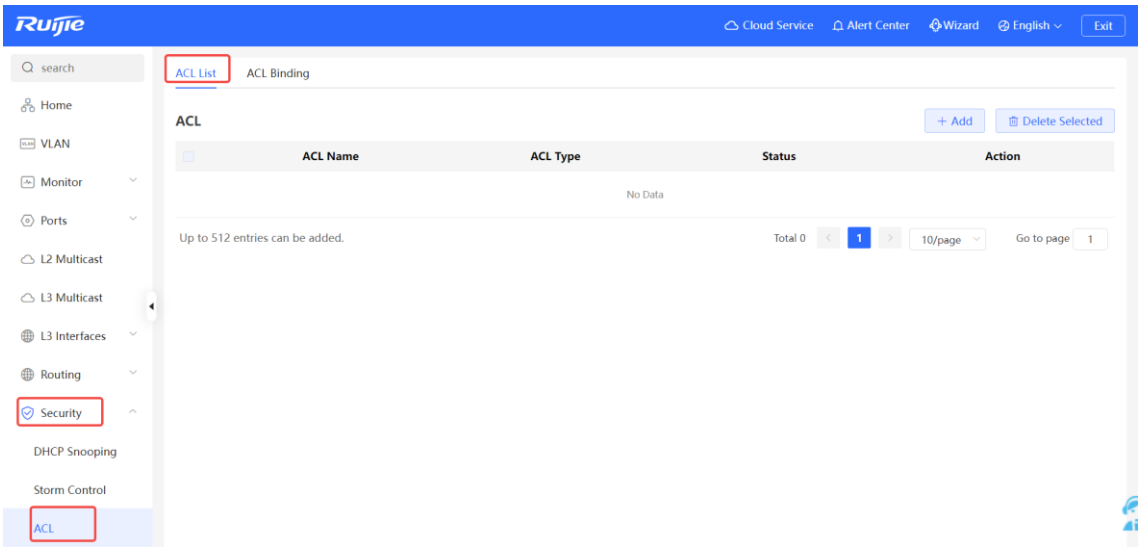
12.3.2 Creating ACL Rules

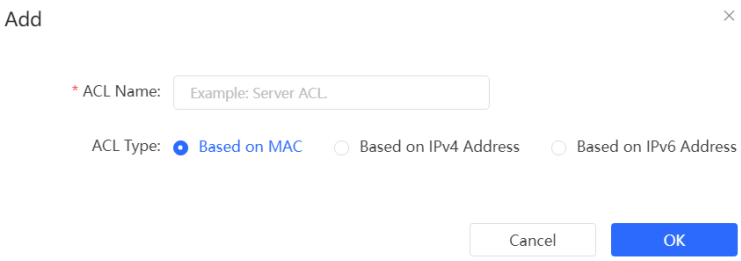
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **ACL** > **ACL List**.

(1) Click **Add** to set the ACL control type, enter an ACL name, and click **OK**.

Based on MAC address: To control the L2 packets entering/leaving the port, and deny or permit specific L2 packets destined to a network.

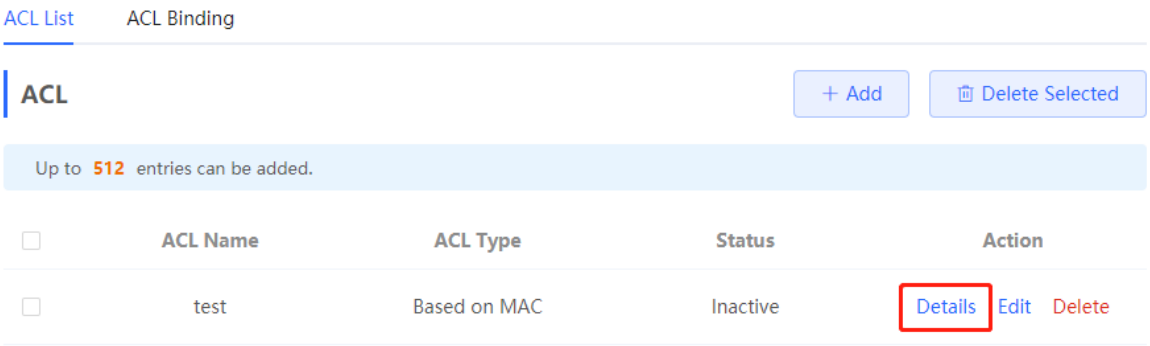
Based on IP address: To control the Ipv4 packets entering/leaving a port, and deny or permit specific Ipv4 packets destined to a network.





(2) Click **Details** in the **Action** column of the ACL entry, set the filtering rules in the pop-up sidebar, and click **Save** to add rules for the ACL. Multiple rules can be added.

The rules include two actions of **Allow** or **Block**, and the matching rules of packets. The sequence of a Rule in an ACL determines the matching priority of the Rule in the ACL. When processing packets, the network device matches packets with ACEs based on the Rule sequence numbers. Click **Move** in the rule list to adjust the matching order.



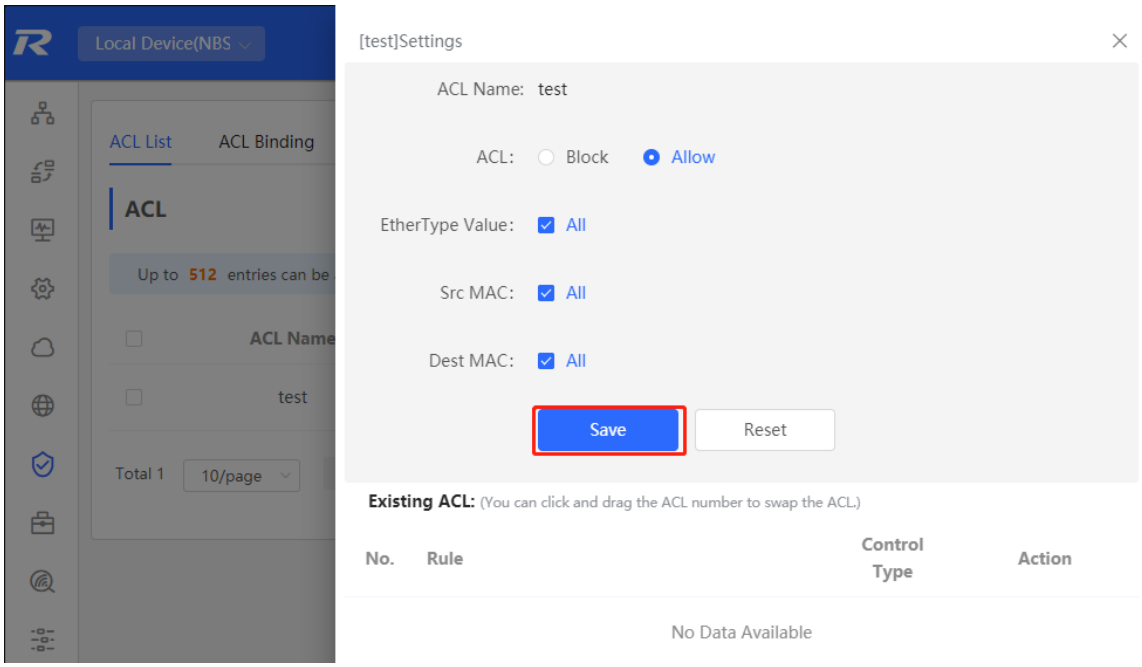


Table 12-1 Description of ACL Rule Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
ACL	Configuring ACL Rules Action Block: If packets match this rule, the packets are denied. Allow: If packets match this rule, the packets are permitted.
IP Protocol Number	Match IP protocol number The value ranges from 0 to 255. Check **All** to match all IP protocols.
Src IP Address	Match the source IP address of the packet. Check **All** to match all source IP addresses.
Dest IP Address	Match the destination IP address of the packet. Check **All** to match all destination IP addresses
EtherType Value	Match Ethernet protocol type. The value range is 0x600~0xFFFF. Check **All** to match all protocol type numbers.
Src Mac	Match the MAC address of the source host. Check **All** to match all source MAC addresses
Dest MAC	Match the MAC address of the destination host. Check **All** to match all destination MAC addresses

Note

- ACLs cannot have the same name. Only the name of a created ACL can be edited.
- An ACL applied by a port cannot be edited or deleted. To edit, unbind the ACL from the port first.
- There is one default ACL rule that denies all packets hidden at the end of an ACL.

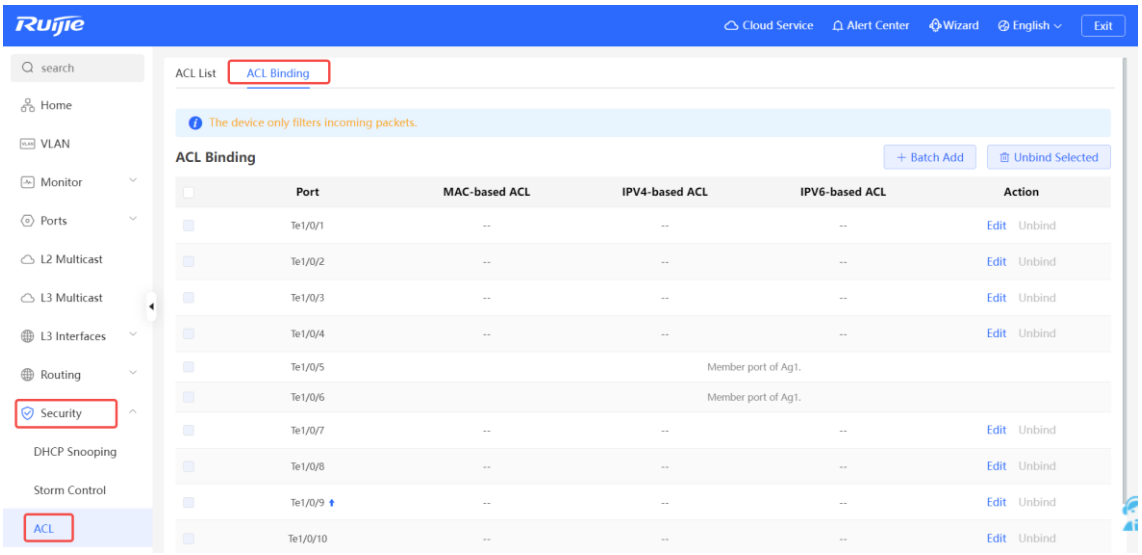
12.3.3 Applying ACL Rules

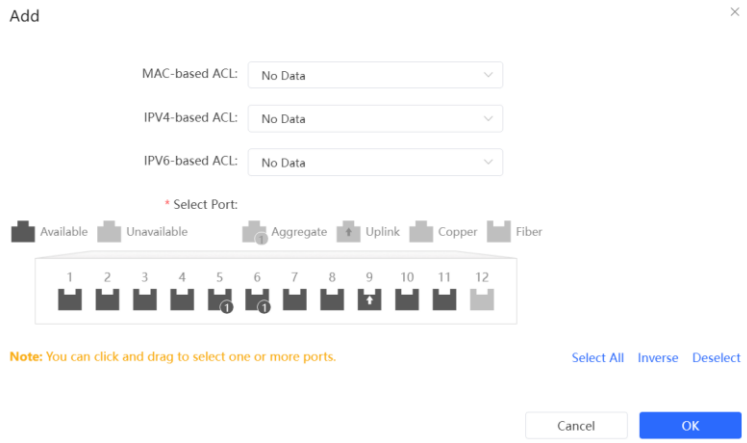
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **ACL** > **ACL List**.

Click **Batch Add** or **Edit** in the **Action** column, select the desired MAC ACL and IP ACL for ports, and click **OK**.

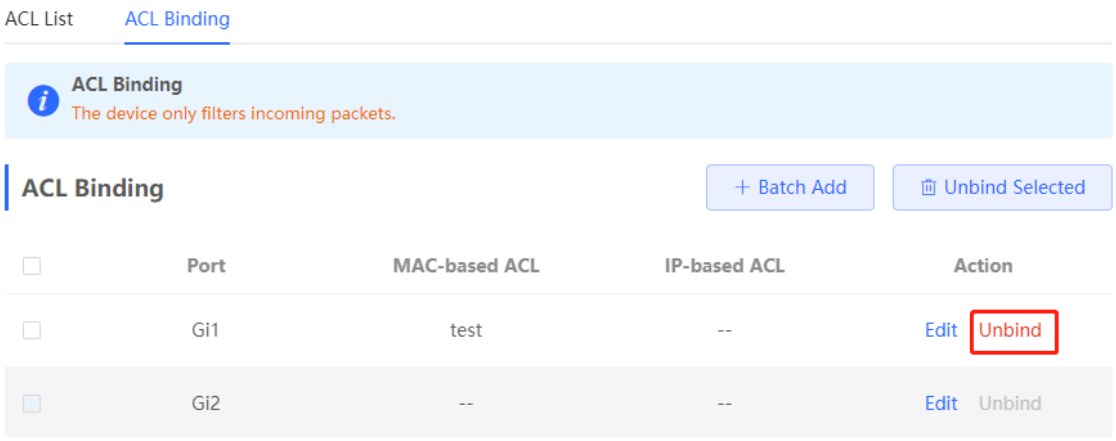
Note

Currently, ACLs can be applied only in the inbound direction of ports, that is, to filter incoming packets.





After an ACL is applied to a port, you can click **Unbind** in the **Action** column, or check the port entry and click **Delete Selected** to unbind the ACL from the port.

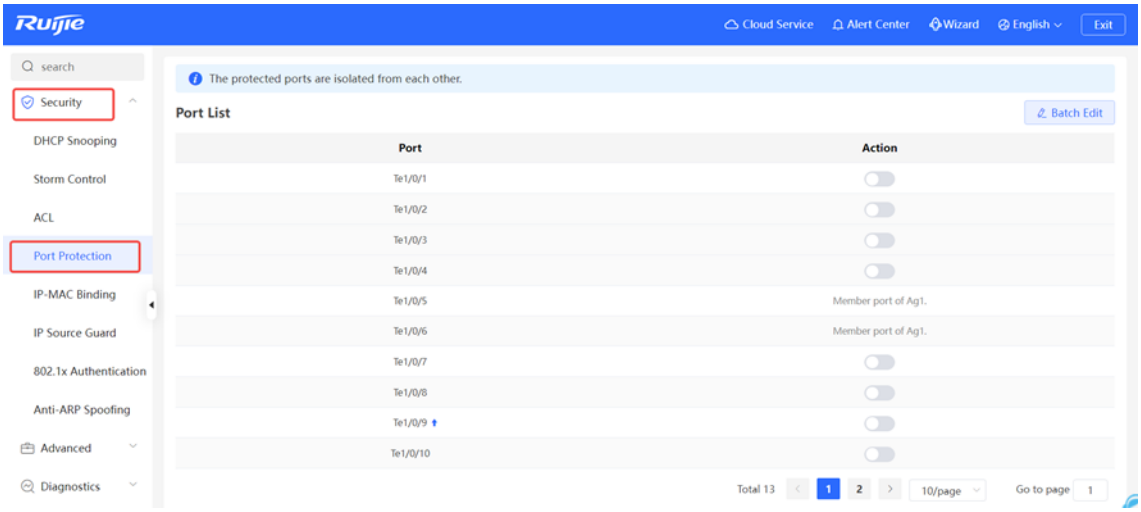


12.4 Port Protection

Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **Port Protection**.

In some scenarios, it is required that communication be disabled between some ports on the device. For this purpose, you can configure some ports as protected ports. Ports that enable port protection (protected ports) cannot communicate with each other, users on different ports are L2-isolated. The protected ports can communicate with non-protected ports.

Port protection is disabled by default, which can be enabled by clicking to batch enable port protection for multiple ports, you can click **Batch Edit** to enable port protection**,** select desired port and click **OK.**



12.5 IP-MAC Binding

12.5.1 Overview

After IP-MAC binding is configured on a port, to improve security, the device checks whether the source IP addresses and source MAC addresses of IP packets are those configured for the device, filters out IP packets not matching the binding, and strictly control the validity of input sources.

12.5.2 Procedure

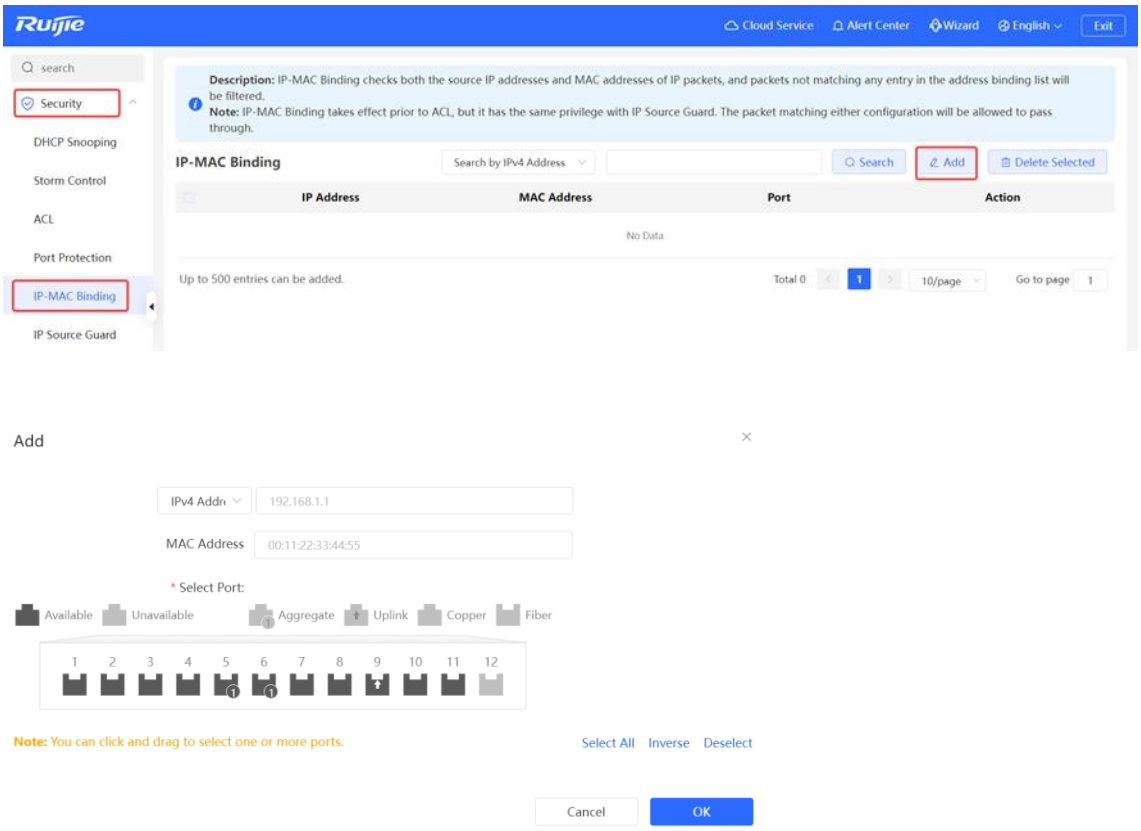
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **IP-MAC Binding**.

1. Adding an IP-MAC Binding Entry

Click **Add**, select the desired port, enter the IP address and MAC address to be bound, and click **OK**. At least one of the IP address and MAC address needs to be entered. To modify the binding, you can click **Edit** in the **Action** column.

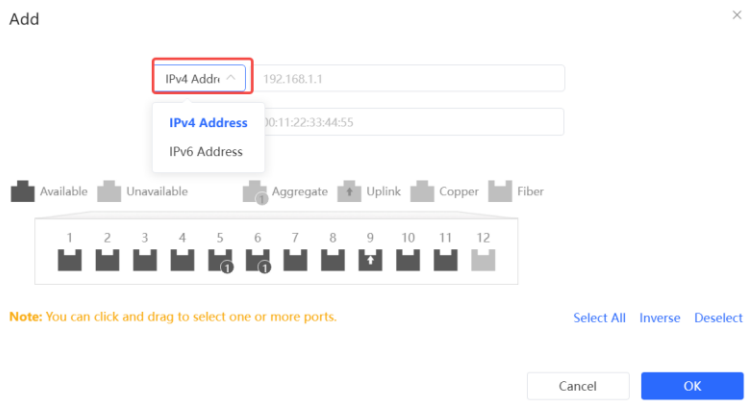
Caution

IP-MAC Binding take effects prior to ACL, but it has the same privilege with IP Source Guard. The packet matching either configuration will be allowed to pass through.



2. Searching Binding Entries

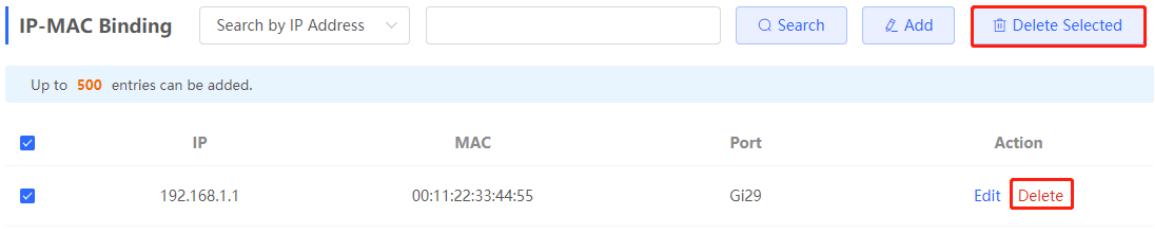
The search box in the upper-right corner supports finding binding entries based on IP addresses, MAC addresses or ports. Select the search type, enter the search string, and click **Search**. Entries that meet the search criteria are displayed in the list.



3. Deleting an IP-MAC Binding Entry

Batch Configure: In **IP-MAC Binding List**, select an entry to be deleted and click **Delete Selected**. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.

Delete one binding entry: click **Delete** in the **Action** column of the entry in the list. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.



12.6 IP Source Guard

12.6.1 Overview

After the IP Source Guard function is enabled, the device checks IP packets from DHCP non-trusted ports. You can configure the device to check only the IP field or IP+MAC field to filter out IP packets not matching the binding list. It can prevent users from setting private IP addresses and forging IP packets.

Caution

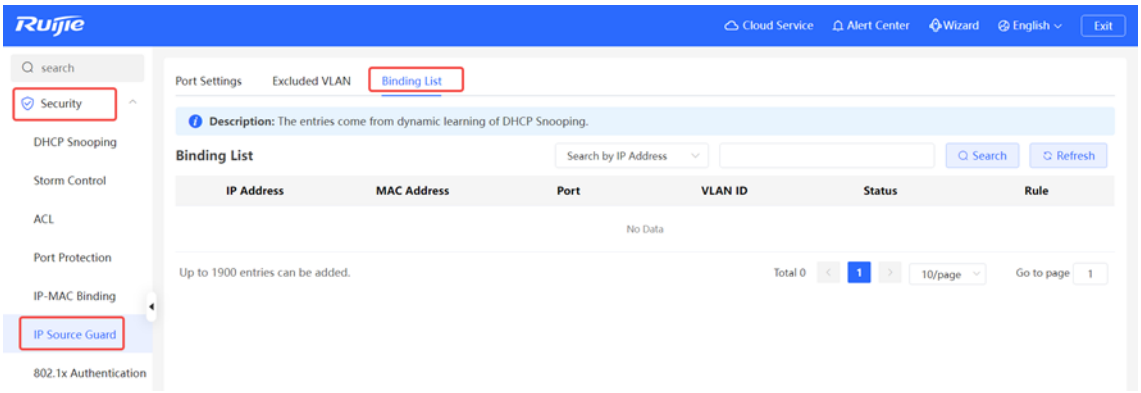
IP Source Guard should be enabled together with DHCP snooping. Otherwise, IP packet forwarding may be affected. To configure DHCP Snooping function, see 7.1 for details.

12.6.2 Viewing Binding List

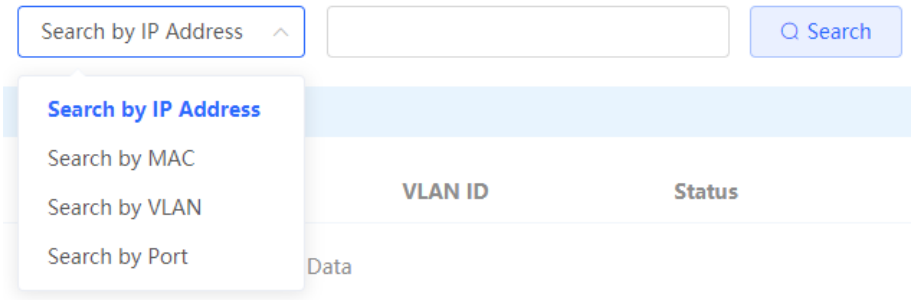
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **IP Source Guard** > **Binding List**.

The binding list is the basis for IP Source Guard. Currently, data in **Binding List** is sourced from dynamic learning results of DHCP snooping binding database. When IP Source Guard is enabled, data of the DHCP Snooping binding database is synchronized to the binding list of IP Source Guard. In this case, IP packets are filtered strictly through IP Source Guard on devices with DHCP Snooping enabled.

Click **Refresh** to obtain the latest data in **Binding List**.



The search box in the upper-right corner supports finding the specified entry in **Binding List** based on IP addresses, MAC addresses, VLANs or ports. Click the drop-down list box to select the search type, enter the search string, and click **Search**.



12.6.3 Enabling Port IP Source Guard

Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **IP Source Guard** > **Port Settings**.

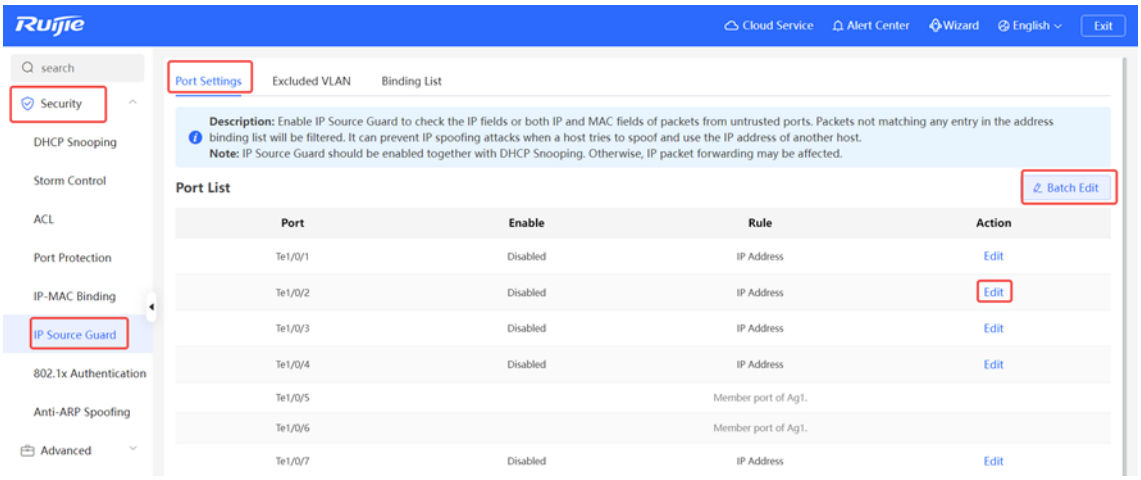
In Port List, click **Edit** in the **Action** column. Select **Enabled** and select the match rule, and click **OK**.

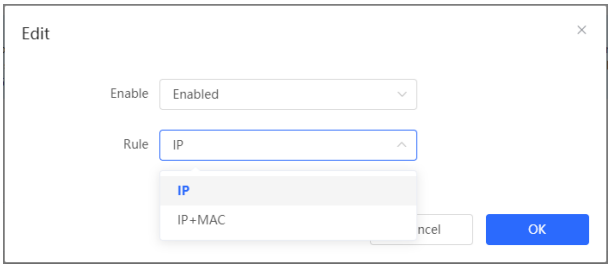
There are two match rules:

- IP address: The source IP addresses of all IP packets passing through the port are checked. Packets are allowed to pass through the port only when the source IP addresses of these packets match those in the binding list.
- IP address+ MAC address: The source IP addresses and MAC addresses of IP packets passing through the port are checked. Packets are allowed to pass through the port only when both the L2 source MAC addresses and L3 source IP addresses of these packets match an entry in the binding list.

Caution

- IP Source Guard is not supported to be enabled on a DHCP Snooping trusted port.
- Only on an L2 interface is IP Source Guard supported to be enabled.





12.6.4 Configuring Exceptional VLAN Addresses

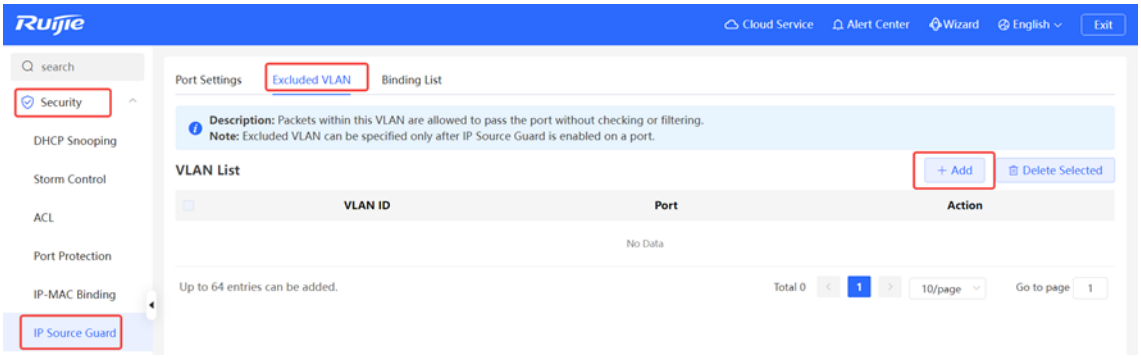
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **IP Source Guard** > **Excluded VLAN**.

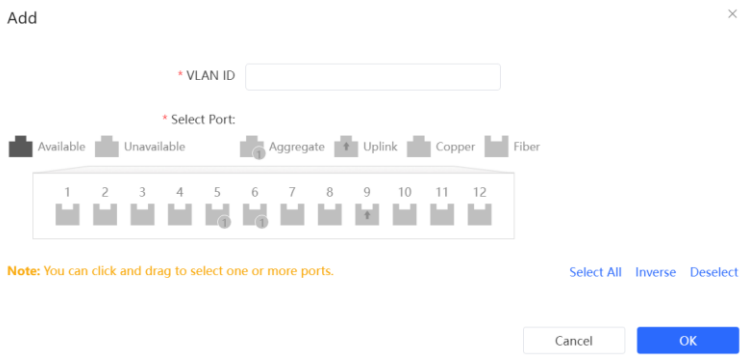
When IP Source Guard is enabled on an interface, it is effective to all the virtual local area networks (VLANs) under the interface by default. Users can specify excluded VLANs, within which IP packets are not checked or filtered, that is, such IP packets are not controlled by IP Source Guard.

Click **Edit**, enter the Excluded VLAN ID and the desired port, and click **OK**.

Caution

Excluded VLANs can be specified on a port only after IP Source Guard is enabled on the port. Specified excluded VLANs will be deleted automatically when IP Source Guard is disabled on the port.





12.7 Configure 802.1x authentication

12.7.1 Function introduction

IEEE802.1x (Port-Based Network Access Control) is a port-based network access control standard that provides secure access services for LANs.

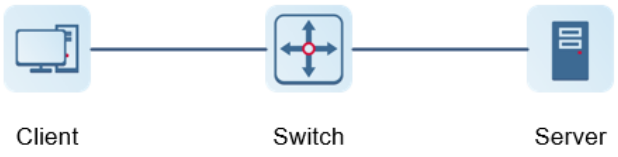
IEEE 802 LAN, as long as users can connect to network devices, they can directly access network resources without authentication and authorization. This uncontrolled behavior will bring security risks to the network. The IEEE 802.1x protocol was proposed to solve the security problem of 802 LAN.

802.1x supports Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting three security applications, referred to as AAA.

- Authentication: Authentication, used to determine whether users can obtain access rights and restrict illegal users;
- Authorization: Authorization, which services authorized users can use, and control the rights of legitimate users;
- Accounting: Accounting, recording the use of network resources by users, and providing a basis for charging.

802.1x can be deployed in a network that controls access users to implement authentication and authorization services for access users.

802.1x system is a typical Client/Server structure, including three entities: client, access device and authentication server. A typical architecture diagram is shown in the figure.



- The client is generally a user terminal device, and the user can initiate 802.1X authentication by starting the client software. The client must support the Extensible Authentication Protocol over LANs (EAPoL).
- AP or switching device) that supports the 802.1x protocol. It provides a port for the client to access the LAN. The port can be a physical port or a logical port.
- The authentication server is used to implement user authentication, authorization, and accounting, and it is usually a RADIUS server.

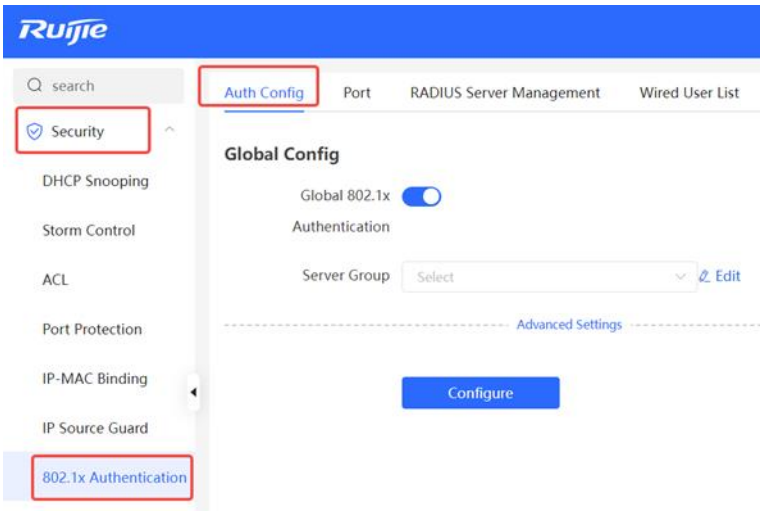
instruction

RG- NBS switching devices only support the authentication function.

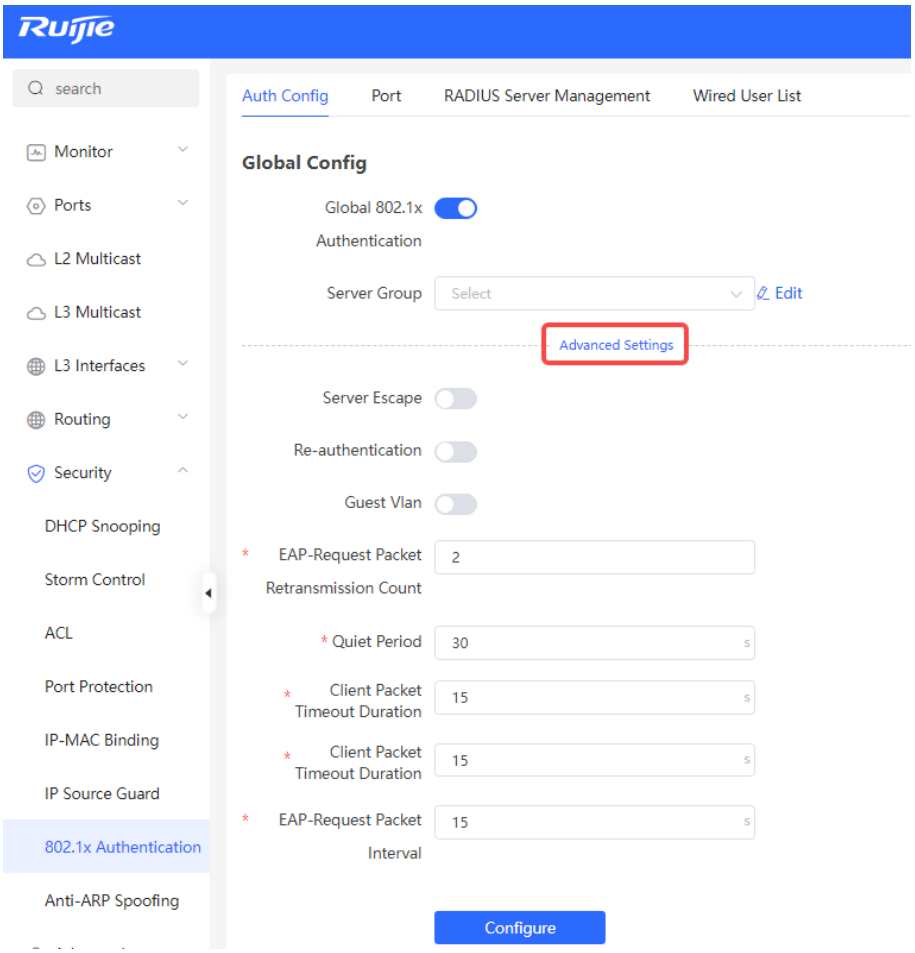
12.7.2 Configuration 802.1x

Choose **Local Device > Security** > **802.1x Authentication** > **Auth Config**

Toggle on **Global 802.1x**, the system prompts to confirm whether to enable it, click **Configure**.



Click Advanced Settings to configure parameters such as Guest VLAN.



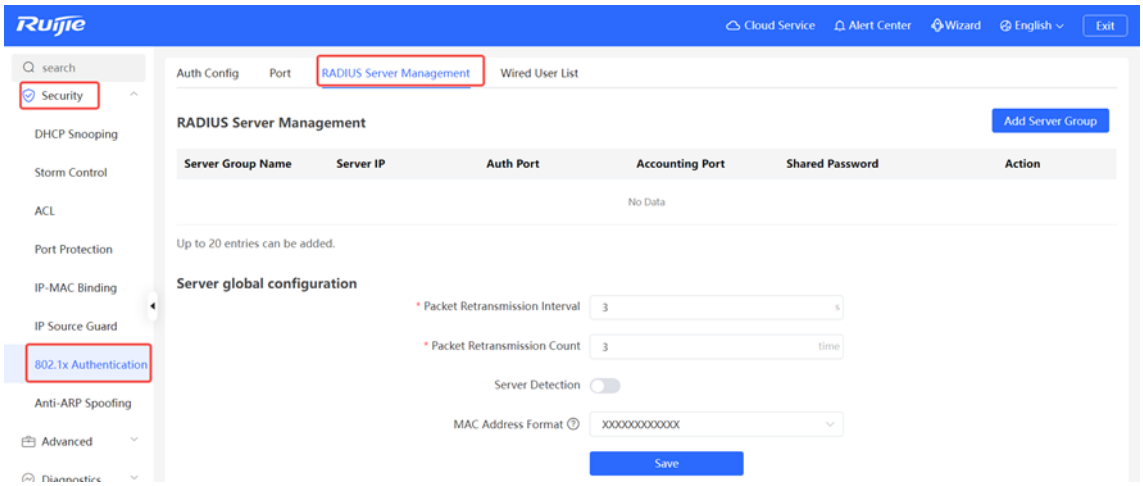
parameter	Description
Server Escape	If the server disconnection is detected, all users will be allowed to access the Internet
Re-authentication	Require clients to re-authenticate at certain intervals to ensure network security
Guest VLAN	Provide a VLAN for unauthenticated clients to restrict their access
EAP-Request Packet Retransmission Count	Define the number of times the EAP request message will be retransmitted when no response is received, value range: 1- 10 times
Quiet Period	During the authentication process, the idle time between the client and the server does not exchange authentication messages, value range: 0-65535 seconds
Client Packet Timeout Duration	The time limit for the server to wait for the response from the client. Exceeding this time will be regarded as an authentication failure. Value range: 1-65535 seconds

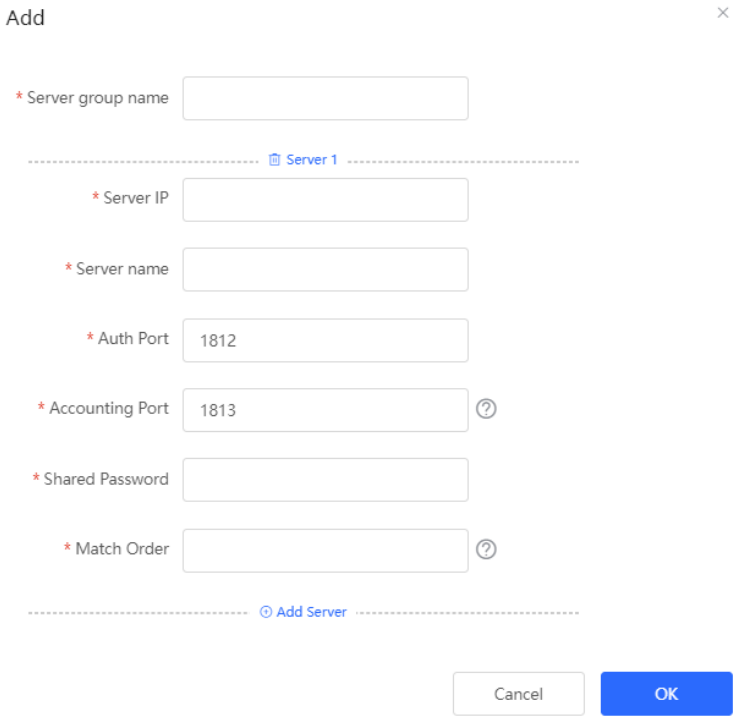
parameter	Description
Client Packet Timeout Duration	The time limit for the client to wait for the server to respond, exceeding this time will be considered as an authentication failure, value range: 1-65535 seconds
EAP-Request Packet Interval	Define the time interval between sending EAP request messages to control the rate of the authentication process, value range: 1-65535 seconds

(1) add server

Before configuration, please confirm:

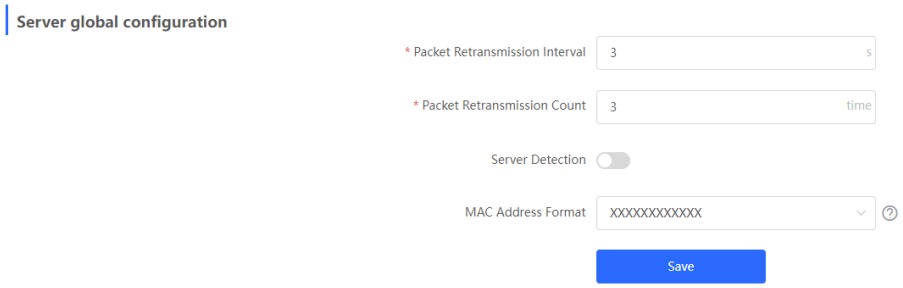
- The Radius server is fully built and configured as follows.
  - Add username and password for client login.
  - Close the firewall, otherwise the authentication message may be intercepted, resulting in authentication failure.
  - A trusted IP on the Radius server.
- The network connection between the authentication device and the Radius server.
- IP addresses of the Radius server and the authentication device have been obtained.





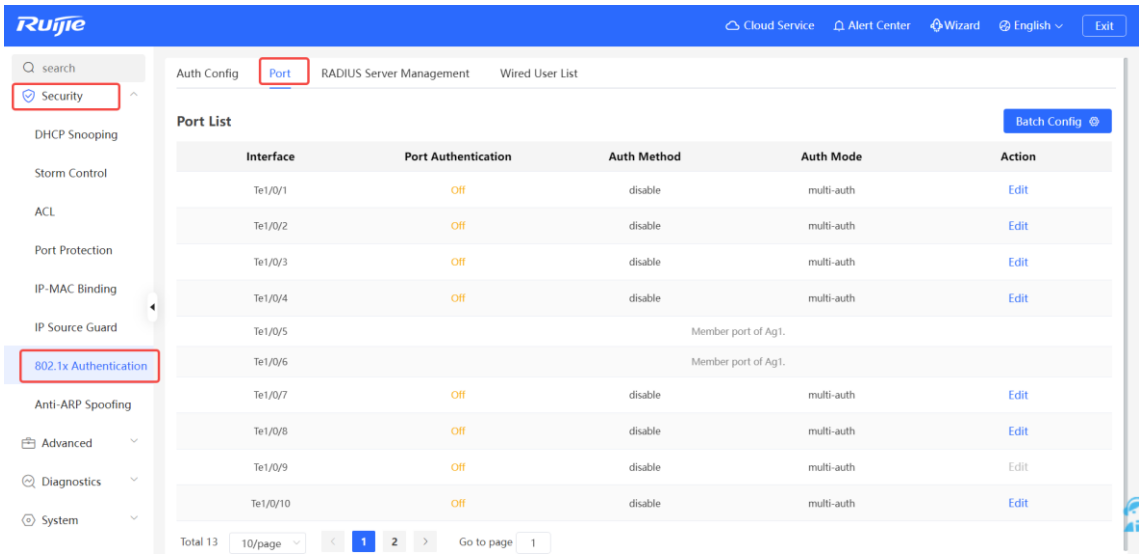
parameter	Reference without translation	Description
Server group name		Server group name
Server IP	server address	Radius server address.
Auth Port	authentication port	The port number used for accessing user authentication on the Radius server.
Accounting Port	billing port	The port number used to access the accounting process on the Radius server.
Shared Password	shared password	Radius server shared key.
Match Order	matching order	The system supports adding up to 5 Radius servers. The higher the matching order value is, the higher the priority is.

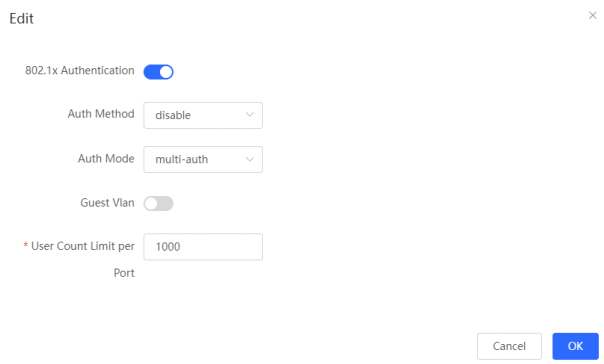
(2) Set up the server and click **Save**.



Parameter	Description
Packet Retransmission Interval	Configure the interval for the device to send request packets before confirming that there is no response from RADIUS
Packet Retransmission Count	Configure the number of times the device sends request packets before confirming that there is no response from RADIUS
Server Detection	If this function is enabled, you need to set "Server Detection Period", "Server Detection Times" and "Server Detection Username". It is used to determine the status of the server, so as to decide whether to enable functions such as escape.
MAC Address Format	Configure the MAC address format of RADIUS attribute No. 31 (Calling-Stationg-ID). The following formats are supported: Dotted hexadecimal format, such as 00d0.f8aa.bbcc IETF format, such as 00-D0-F8-AA-BB-CC No format (default), e.g. 00d0f8aabbcc

(3) Configure the effective interface, click interface configuration, click modify or batch configuration after a single interface, and edit the authentication parameters of the interface.



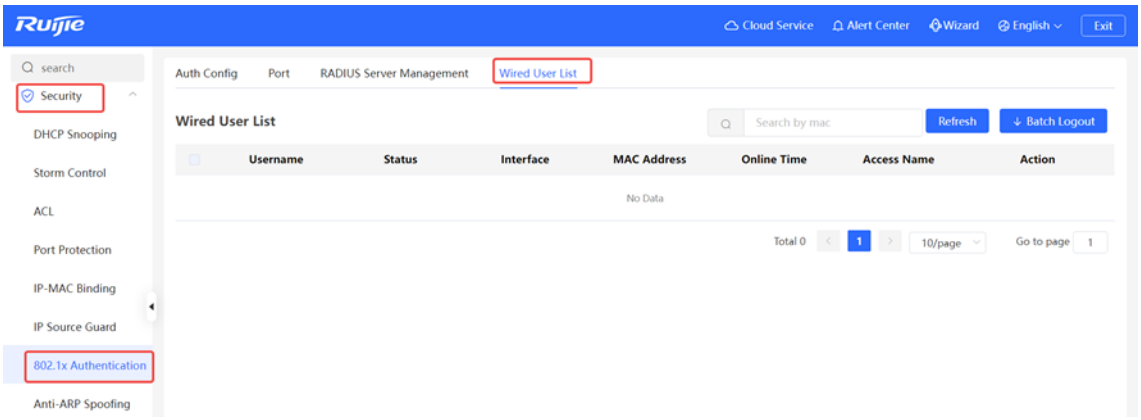


parameter	Description
802.1x Authentication	When enabled, the selected interface will enable 8.02.1x authentication.
Auth Method	disable: Turn off the authentication method, which has the same effect as turning off the 802.1x authentication switch force-auth: Mandatory authentication, the client can directly access the Internet without a password force-unauth: force no authentication, the client cannot authenticate and cannot access the Internet auto: automatic authentication, the device needs to be authenticated, and can access the Internet after passing the authentication It is recommended to select the auto authentication method.
Auth Mode	multi-auth: Supports multiple devices using the same port for authentication, but each device needs to be authenticated independently multi-host: Multiple devices are allowed to share the same port. As long as one user passes the authentication, subsequent users can access the Internet single-host: Each port only allows one device to be authenticated, and can access the Internet after successful authentication
Guest Vlan	When enabled, devices that fail authentication will be dynamically assigned to the specified Guest VLAN Note You need to create a VLAN ID first and apply it to the interface, then in Security Management > 802.1x Authentication > Advanced settings in the authentication configuration enable Guest VLAN and enter the ID
User Count Limit per Port	Limit the number of users under the interface Product Difference Description

12.7.3 View the list of wired authentication users

802.1x function is configured on the entire network and a terminal is authenticated and connected to the network, you can view the list of authenticated users.

Choose **Local Device** > Security Management > 802.1x Authentication to obtain specific user information.



Click **Refresh** to get the latest user list information.

If you want to disconnect a certain user from the network, you can select the user and click **Offline** in the "Operation" column; you can also select multiple users and click **Batch Offline**.

12.8 Anti-ARP Spoofing

12.8.1 Overview

Gateway-targeted ARP spoofing prevention is used to check whether the source IP address of an ARP packet through an access port is set to the gateway IP address. If yes, the packet will be discarded to prevent hosts from receiving wrong ARP response packets. If not, the packet will not be handled. In this way, only the uplink devices can send ARP packets, and the ARP response packets sent from other clients which pass for the gateway are filtered out.

12.8.2 Procedure

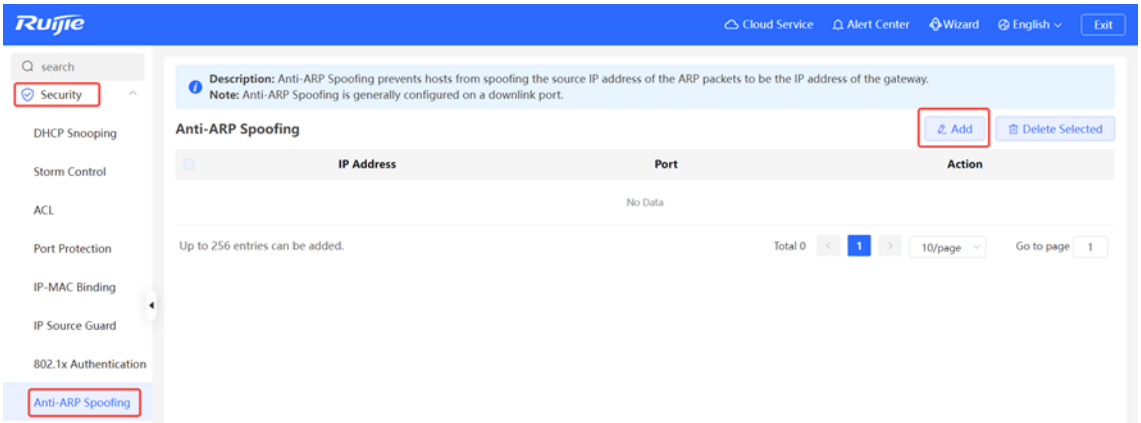
Choose **Local Device** > **Security** > **IP Source Guard** > **Excluded VLAN**.

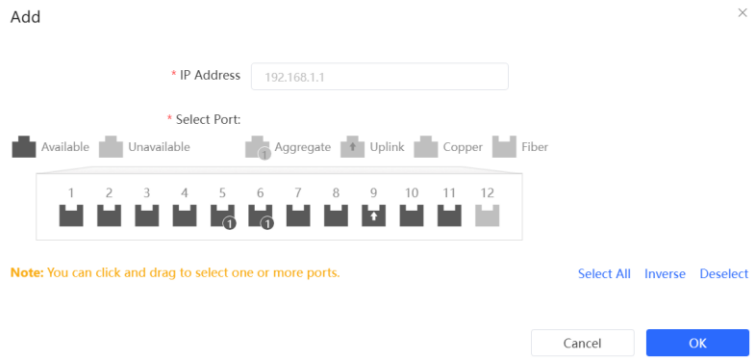
1. Enabling Anti-ARP Spoofing

Click **Add**, select the desired port and enter the gateway IP, click **OK**.

Note

Generally, the anti-ARP spoofing function is enabled on the downlink ports of the device.

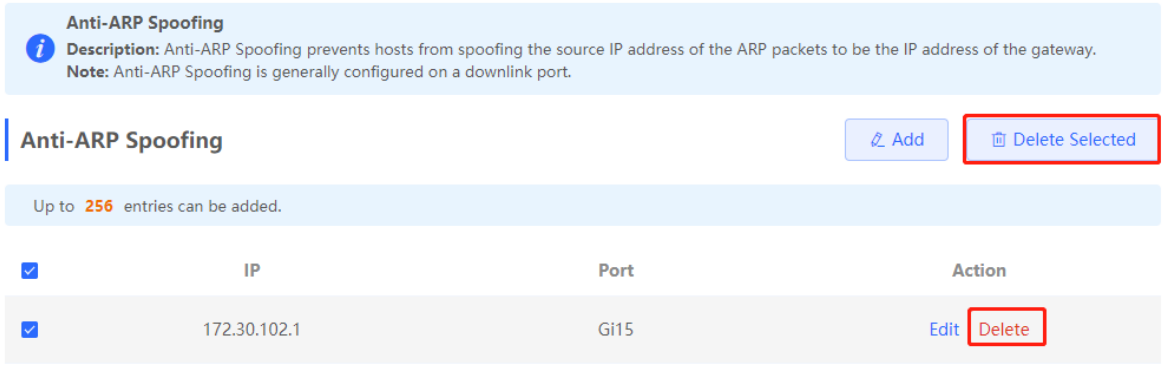




2. Disabling Anti-ARP Spoofing

Batch disable: Select an entry to be deleted in the list and click **Delete Selected**.

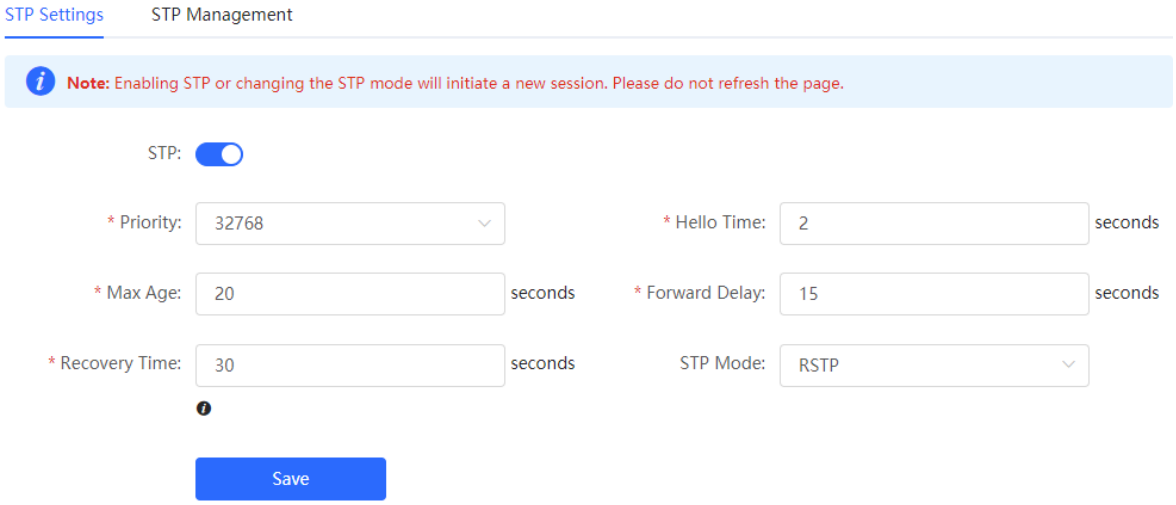
Disable one port: click **Delete** in the **Action** column of the corresponding entry.



13 Advanced Configuration

13.1 STP

STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) is an L2 management protocol that eliminates L2 loops by selectively blocking redundant links on the network. It also provides the link backup function.



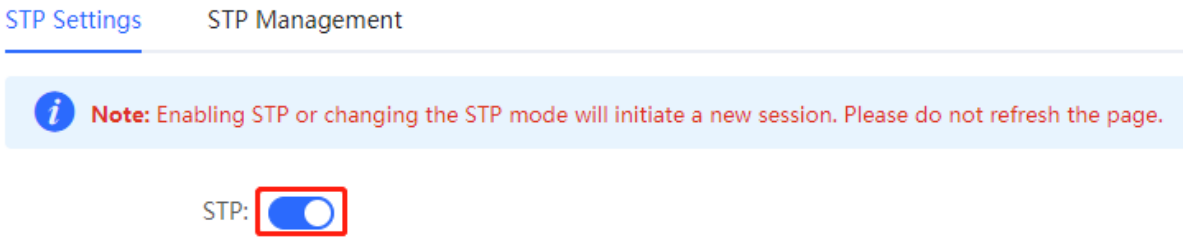
13.1.1 STP Global Settings

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **STP** > **STP**.

(1) Click to enable the STP function, and click OK in the displayed box. The STP function is disabled by default.

Caution

- After enabling the STP configuration of the device, the ERPS configuration cannot take effect normally.
- Enabling the STP or changing the STP mode will initiate a new session. Do not refresh the page during the configuration.



(2) Configure the STP global parameters, and click **Save**.

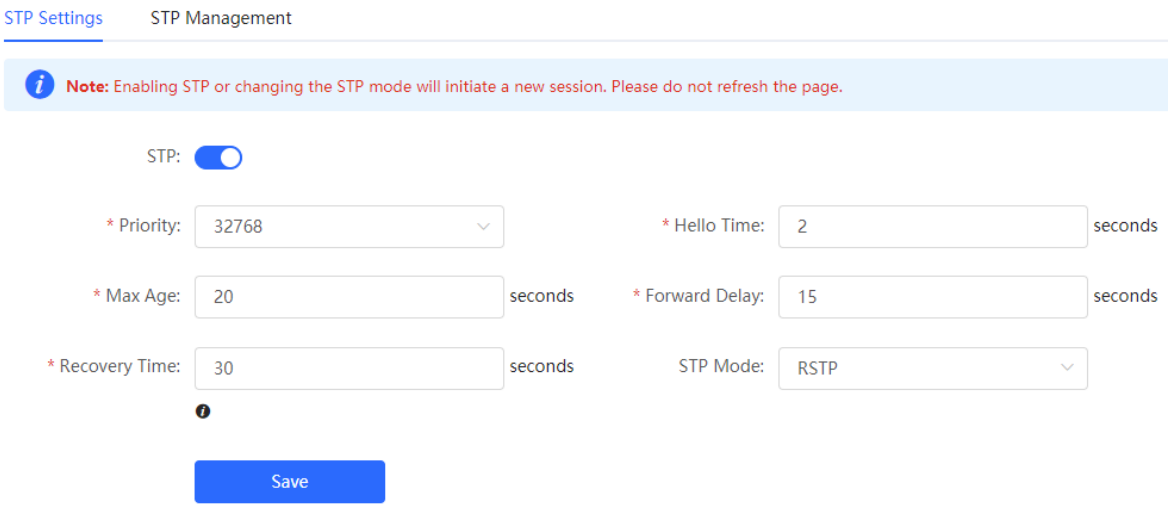


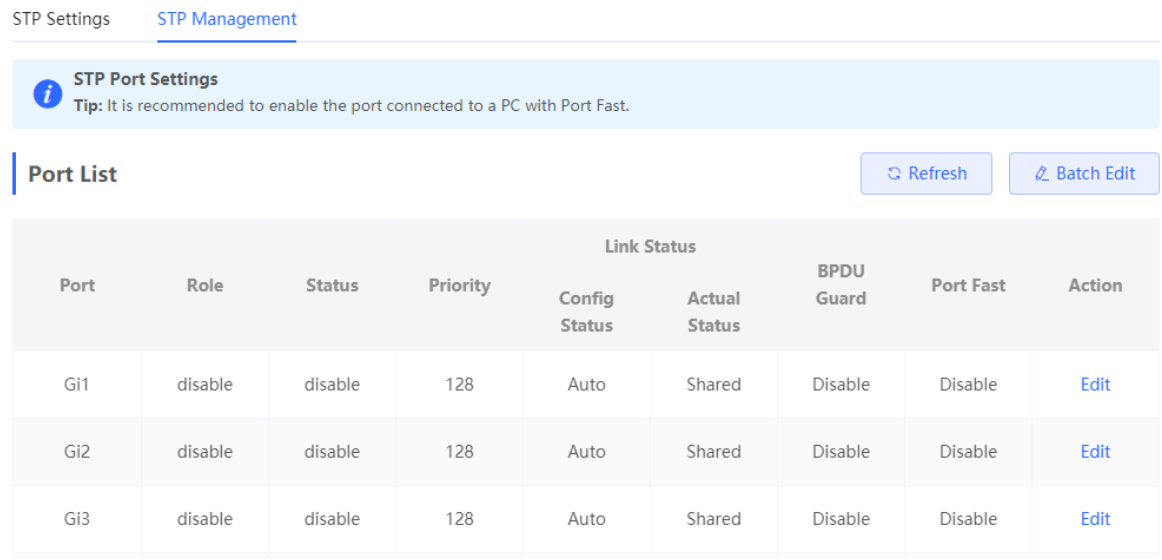
Table 13-1 Description of STP Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
STP	Whether to enable the STP function. It takes effect globally. STP attributes can be configured only after STP is enabled.	Disable
Priority	Bridge priority. The device compares the bridge priority first during root bridge selection. A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	32768
Max Age	The maximum expiration time of BPDUs The packets expiring will be discarded. If a non-root bridge fails to receive a BPDU from the root bridge before the aging time expires, the root bridge or the link to the root bridge is deemed as faulty	20 seconds
Recovery Time	Network recovery time when redundant links occur on the network.	30 seconds
Hello Time	Interval for sending two adjacent BPDUs	2 seconds
Forward Delay	The interval at which the port status changes, that is, the interval for the port to change from Listening to Learning, or from Learning to Forwarding.	15 seconds
STP Mode	The versions of Spanning Tree Protocol. Currently the device supports STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) and RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol).	RSTP

13.1.2 Applying STP to a Port

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** >**STP** > **STP**.

Configure the STP properties for a port Click **Batch Edit** to select ports and configure STP parameters, or click **Edit** in the **Action** column in **Port List** to configure designated ports.



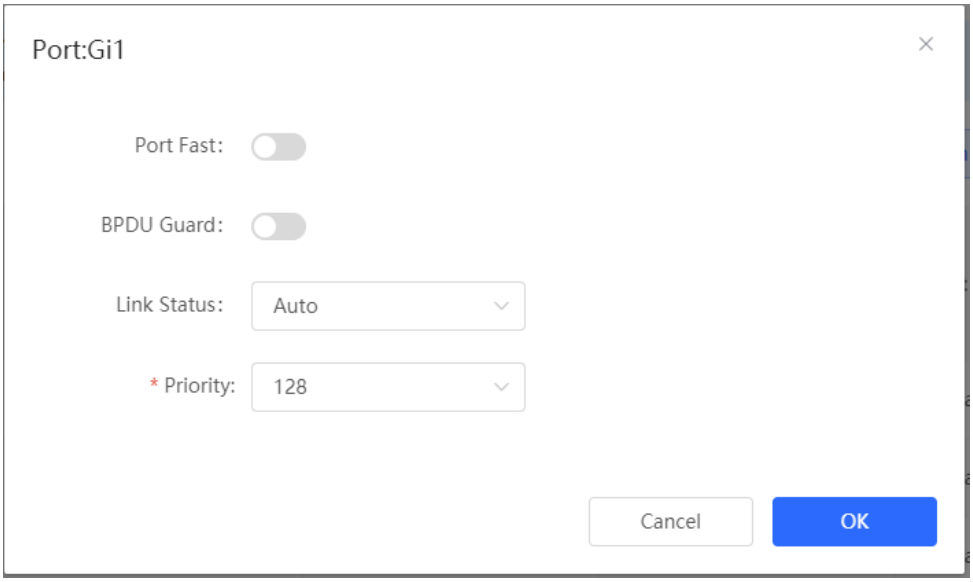


Table 13-2 Description of STP Configuration Parameters of Ports

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Role	● Root: A port with the shortest path to the root ● Alternate: A backup port of a root port. Once the root port fails, the alternate port becomes the root port immediately. ● Designated (designated ports): A port that connects a root bridge or an upstream bridge to a downstream device. ● Disable (blocked ports): Ports that have no effect in the spanning tree.	N/A

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Status	● Disable: The port is closed manually or due to a fault, does not participate in spanning tree and does not forward data, and can be turned into a blocking state after initialization or opening. ● Blocking: A port in the blocking state cannot forward data packets or learn addresses, but can send or receive configuration BPDUs and send them to the CPU. ● Listening: If a port can become the root port or designated port, the port will enter the listening state. **Listening**: A port in the listening state does not forward data or learn addresses, but can receive and send configuration BPDUs. ● Learning: A port in the learning state cannot forward data, but starts to learn addresses, and can receive, process, and send configuration BPDUs. ● Forwarding: Once a port enters the state, it can forward any data, learn addresses, and receive, process, and send configuration BPDUs.	N/A
Priority	The priority of the port is used to elect the port role, and the port with high priority is preferentially selected to enter the forwarding state	128
Link Status Config Status	Configure the link type, the options include: Shared, Point-to-Point and Auto. In auto mode, the interface type is determined based on the duplex mode. For full-duplex ports, the interface type is point-to-point, and for half-duplex ports, the interface type is shared.	Auto
Link Status Actual Status	Actual link type: Shared, Point-to-Point	N/A
BPDU Guard	Whether to enable the BPDU guard function. After the function is enabled, if Port Fast is enabled on a port or the port is automatically identified as an edge port connected to an endpoint, but the port receives BPDUs, the port will be disabled and enters the Error-disabled state. This indicates that an unauthorized user may add a network device to the network, resulting in network topology change.	Disable
Port Fast	Whether to enable the Port Fast function. After Port Fast is enabled on a port, the port will neither receive nor send BPDUs. In this case, the host directly connected to the port cannot receive BPDU.s. If a port, on which Port Fast is enabled exits the Port Fast state automatically when it receives BPDUs, the BPDU filter feature is automatically disabled. Generally, the port connected to a PC is enabled with Port Fast.	Disable

Note

- It is recommended to enable Port Fast on the port connected to a PC.
- A port switches to the forwarding state after STP is enabled more than 30 seconds. Therefore transient disconnection may occur and packets cannot be forwarded.

13.2 LLDP

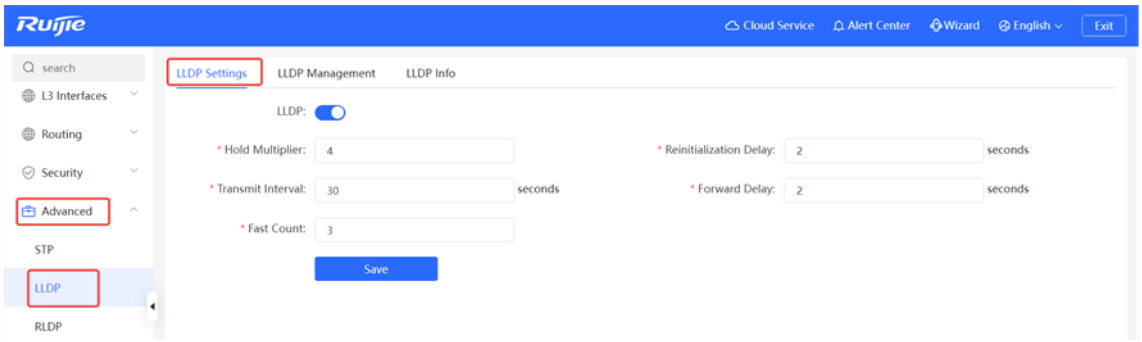
13.2.1 Overview

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) is defined by IEEE 802.1AB. LLDP can discover devices and detect topology changes. With LLDP, the web interface can learn the topological connection status, for example, ports of the device that are connected to other devices, port rates at both ends of a link, and duplex mode matching status. An administrator can locate and troubleshoot faults quickly based on the preceding information.

13.2.2 LLDP Global Settings

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** >**LLDP** > **LLDP Settings**.

(1) Click to enable the LLDP function, and click **OK** in the displayed box. The STP function is enabled by default. When the LLDP is enabled, this step can be skipped.



(2) Configure the global LLDP parameters and click **Save**.

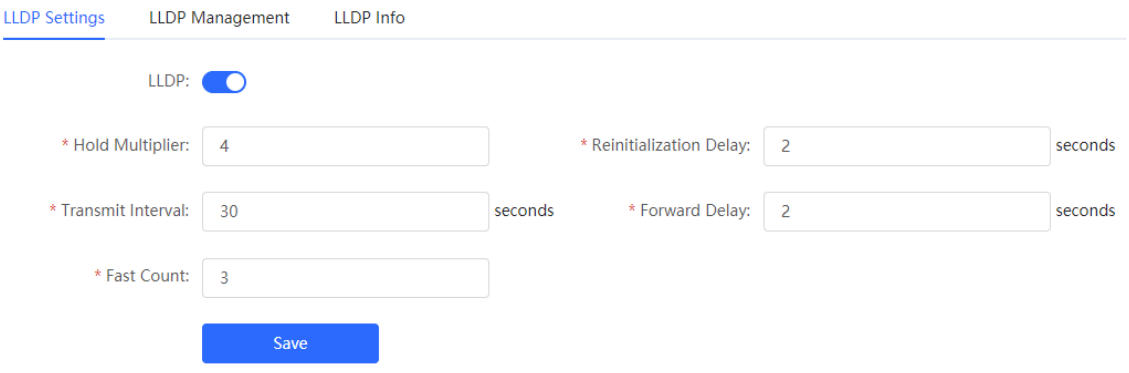


Table 13-3 Description of LLDP Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
LLDP	Indicates whether the LLDP function is enabled.	Enable

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Hold Multiplier	TTL multiplier of LLDP In LLDP packets, TTL TLV indicates the TTL of local information on a neighbor. The value of TTL TLV is calculated using the following formula: TTL TLV = TTL multiplier x Packet transmission interval + 1. The TTL TLV value can be modified by configuring the TTL multiplier and LLDP packet transmission interval.	4
Transmit Interval	Transmission interval of LLDP packets, in seconds The value of TTL TLV is calculated using the following formula: TTL TLV = TTL multiplier x Packet transmission interval + 1. The TTL TLV value can be modified by configuring the TTL multiplier and LLDP packet transmission interval.	30 seconds
Fast Count	Number of packets that are transmitted rapidly When a new neighbor is discovered, or the LLDP working mode is changed, the device will start the fast transmission mechanism in order to let the neighboring devices learn the information of the device as soon as possible. The fast transmission mechanism shortens the LLDP packet transmission interval to 1s, sends a certain number of LLDP packets continuously, and then restores the normal transmission interval. You can configure the number of LLDP packets that can be transmitted rapidly for the fast transmission mechanism.	3
Reinitialization Delay	Port initialization delay, in seconds You can configure an initialization delay to prevent frequent initialization of the state machine caused by frequent changes of the port work mode.	2 seconds
Forward Delay	Delay for sending LLDP packets, in seconds. When local information of a device changes, the device immediately transmits LLDP packets to its neighbors. You can configure a transmission delay to prevent frequent transmission of LLDP packets caused by frequent changes of local information. If the delay is set to a very small value, frequent change of the local information will cause frequent transmission of LLDP packets. If the delay is set to a very large value, no LLDP packet may be transmitted even if local information is changed. Set an appropriate delay according to actual conditions.	2 seconds

13.2.3 Applying LLDP to a Port

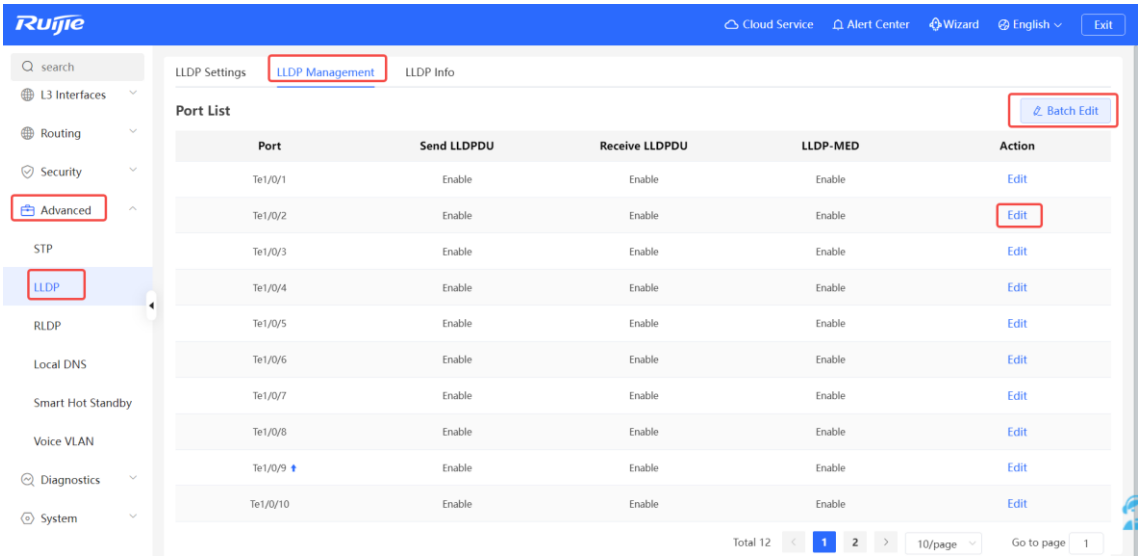
Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **LLDP** > **LLDP Management**.

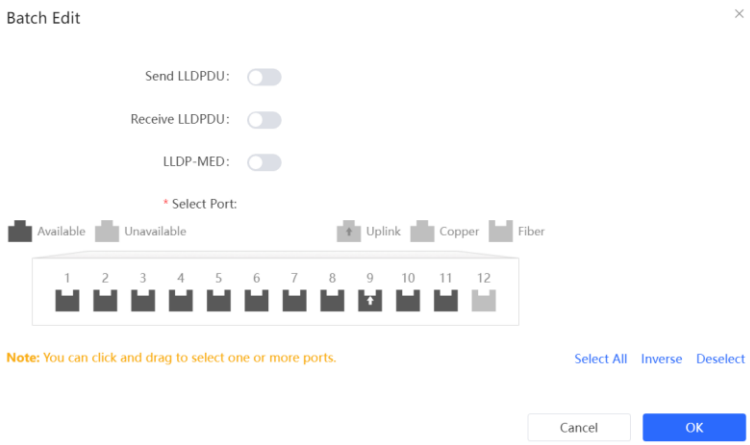
In **Port List**, Click **Edit** in the **Action** column, or click **Batch Edit**, select the desired port, configure the LLDP working mode on the port and whether to enable LLDP-MED, and click **OK**.

Send LLDPDU: After **Send LLDPDU** is enabled on a port, the port can send LLDPDUs.

Receive LLDPDU: After **Receive LLDPDU** is enabled on a port, the port can receive LLDPDUs.

LLDPMED: After **LLDPMED** is enabled, the device is capable of discovering neighbors when its peer endpoint supports LLDP-MED (the Link Layer Discovery Protocol-Media Endpoint Discovery).



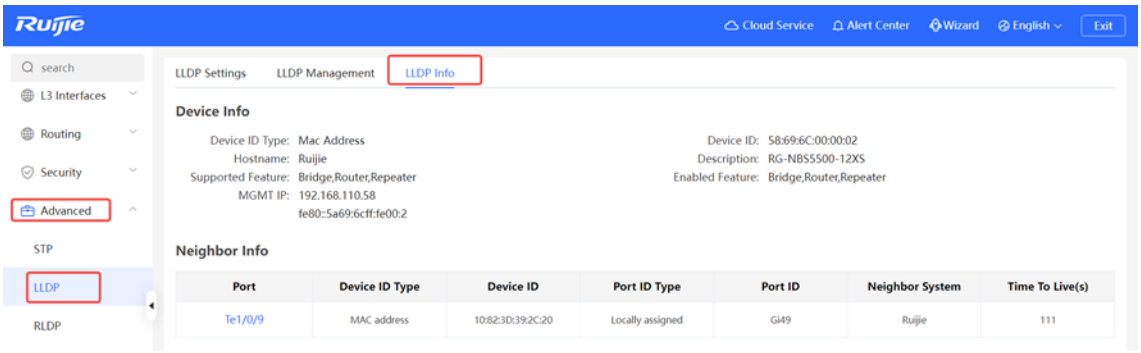


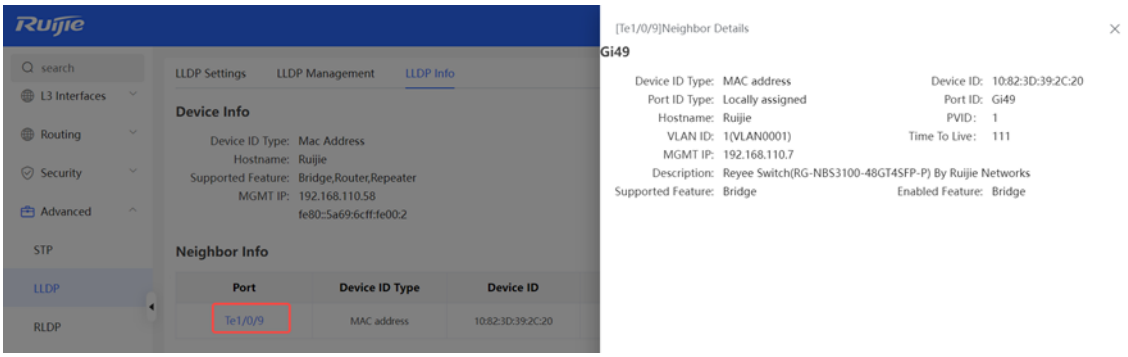
13.2.4 Displaying LLDP information

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **LLDP** > **LLDP Info**.

To display LLDP information, including the LLDP information of the local device and the neighbor devices of each port. Click the port name to display details about port neighbors.

You can check the topology connection through LLDP information, or use LLDP to detect errors. For example, if two switch devices are directly connected on the network topology. When an administrator configures the VLAN, port rate, duplex mode, an error will be prompted if the configurations do not match those on the connected neighbor.





13.3 RLDP

13.3.1 Overview

The Rapid Link Detection Protocol (RLDP) is an Ethernet link failure detection protocol, which is used to rapidly detect unidirectional link failures, bidirectional link failures, and downlink loop failures. When a failure is found, RLDP automatically shuts down relevant ports or asks users to manually shut down the ports according to the configured failure handling methods, to avoid wrong forwarding of traffic or Ethernet L2 loops.

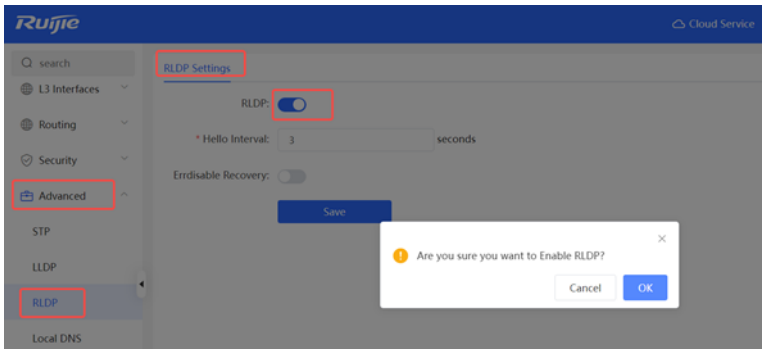
Supports enabling the RLDP function of the access switches on the network in a batch. By default, the switch ports will be automatically shut down when a loop occurs. You can also set a single switch to configure whether loop detection is enabled on each port and the handling methods after a link fault is detected

13.3.2 Standalone Device Configuration

1. RLDP Global Settings

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **RLDP** > **RLDP Settings**.

(1) Enable the RLDP function and click **OK** in the displayed dialog box. The RLDP function is disabled by default.



(2) Configure RLDP global parameters and click **Save**.

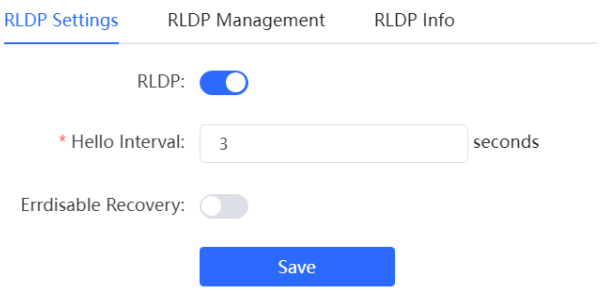


Table 13-4 Description of RLDP Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
RLDP	Indicates whether the RLDP function is enabled.	Disable
Hello Interval	Interval for RLDP to send detection packets, in seconds	3 seconds
Errdisable Recovery	After it is enabled, a port automatically recovers to the initialized state after a loop occurs.	Disable
Errdisable Recovery Interval	The interval at which the failed ports recover to the initialized state regularly and link detection is restarted, in seconds.	30 seconds

2. Applying RLDP to a Port

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **RLDP** > **RLDP Management**.

In **Port List,** click **Edit** in the Action column or click **Batch Edit**, select the desired port, configure whether to enable loop detection on the port and the handling method after a fault is detected, and click **OK**.

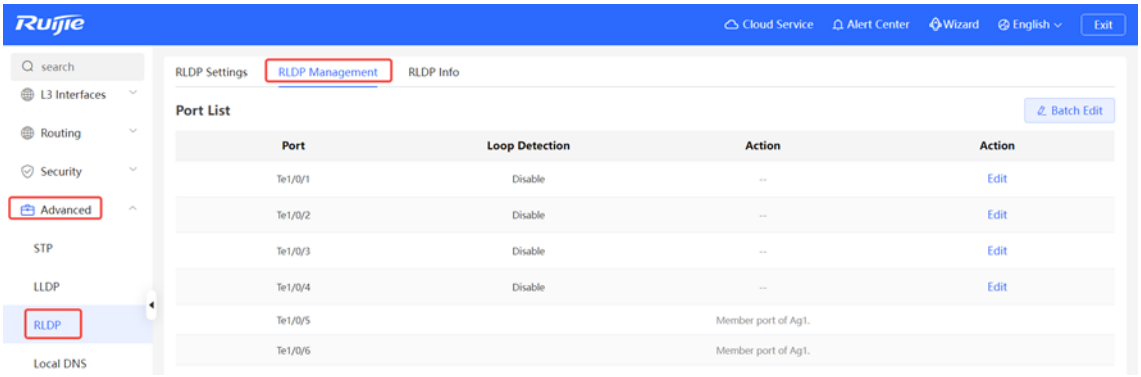
There are three methods to handle port failures:

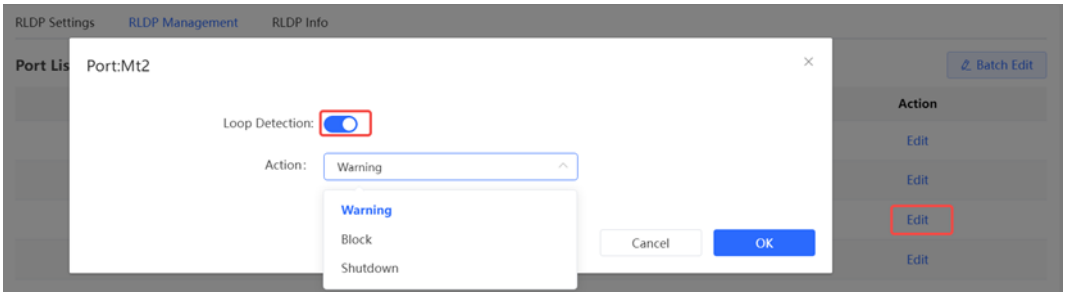
- Warning: Only the relevant information is prompted to indicate the failed port and the failure type.
- Block: After alerting the fault, set the faulty port not to forward the received packets
- Shutdown port: After alerting the fault, shutdown the port.

Caution

- When RLDP is applied to an aggregate port, the **Action** can only be set to **Warning** and **Shutdown**.

- When performing RLDP detection on an aggregate port, if detection packets are received on the same device, even if the VLANs of the port sending the packets and the port receiving them are different, it will not be judged as a loop failure.

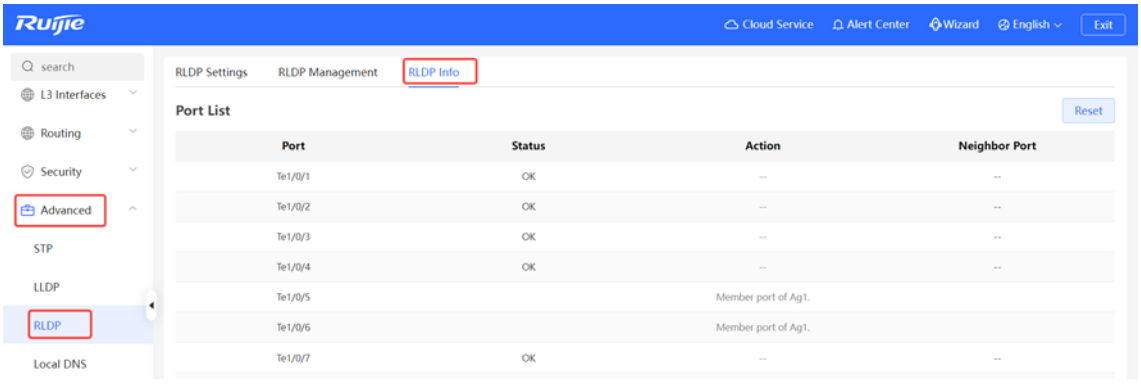




3. Displaying RLDP information

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **RLDP** > **RLDP Info**.

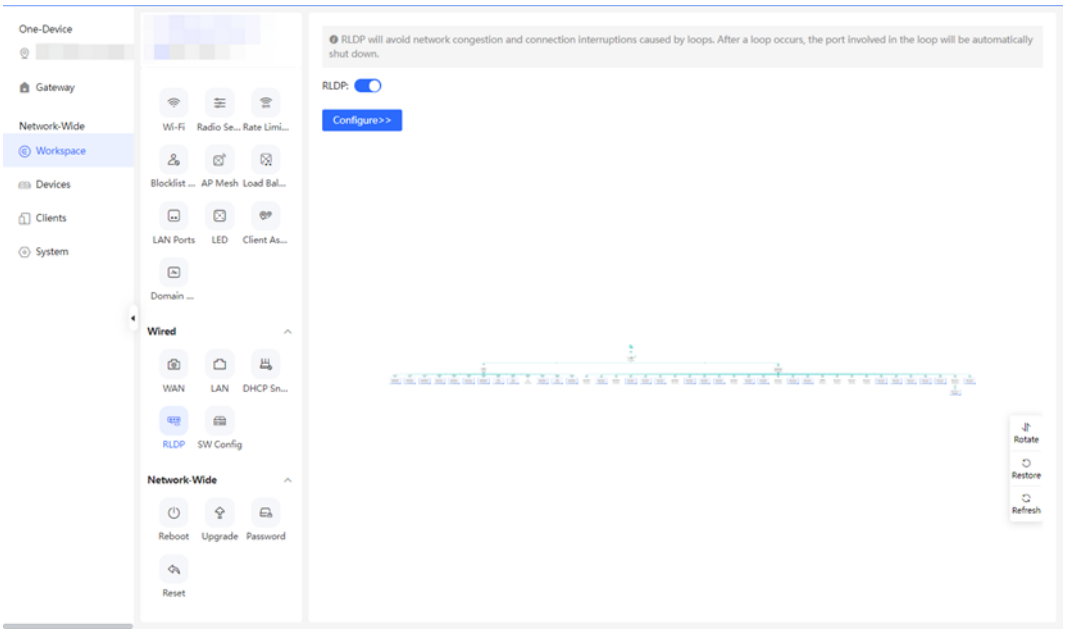
You can view the detection status, failure handling methods, and ports that connect the neighbor device to the local device. You can click **Reset** to restore the faulty RLDP status triggered by a port to the normal state.



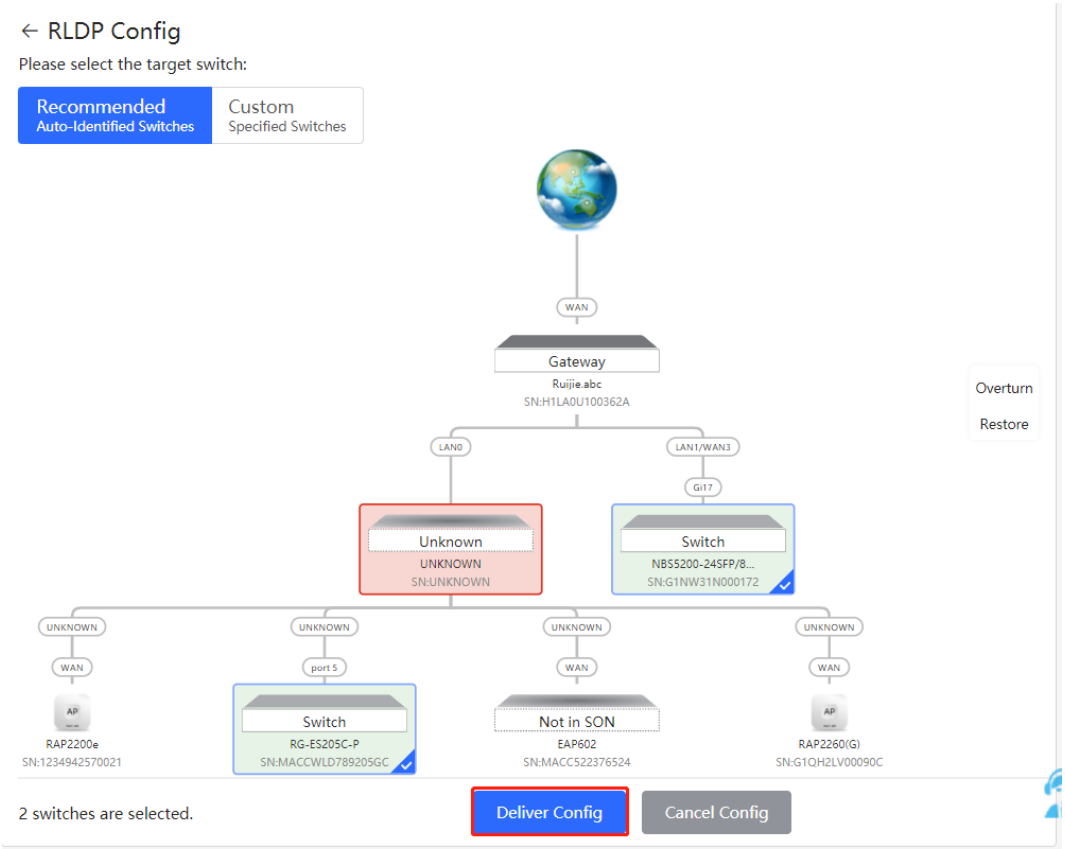
13.3.3 Batch Configuring Network Switches

Choose **Network-Wide** > **Workspace** > **Wired** > **RLDP**

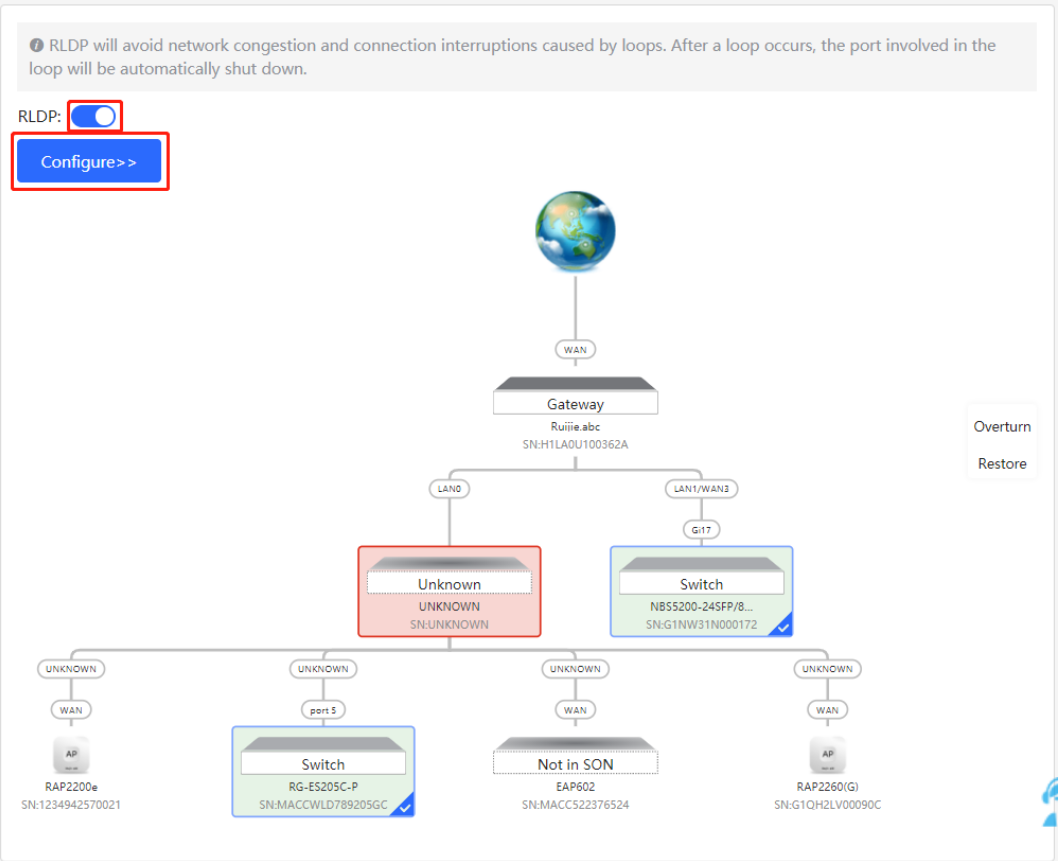
(1) Click **Enable** to access the **RLDP Config** page.



(2) On the networking topology, you can select the access switches on which you want to enable RLDP in either recommended or custom mode. If you select the recommended mode, all access switches on the network are selected automatically. If you select the custom mode, you can manually select the desired access switches. Click **Deliver Config**. RLDP is enabled on the selected switches.



(3) After the configuration is delivered, if you want to modify the effective range of the RLDP function, click **Configure** to select desired switches in the topology again. Turn off **RLDP** to disable RLDP on all the switches with one click.

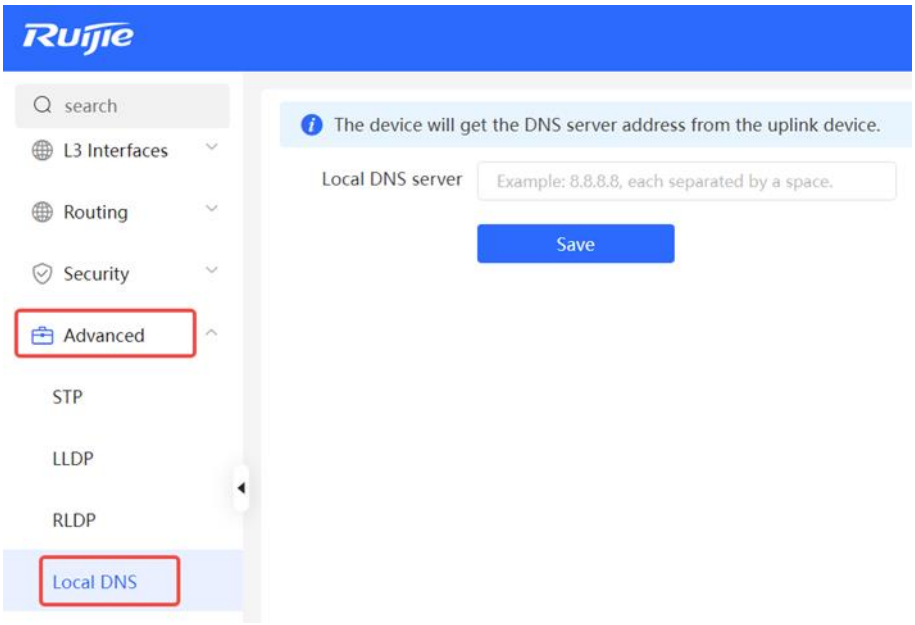


13.4 Configuring the Local DNS

The local DNS server is optional. The device obtains the DNS server address from the connected uplink device by default.

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **Local DNS**.

Enter the DNS server address used by the local device. If multiple addresses exist, separate them with spaces. Click **Save**. After configuring the local DNS, the device first use the DNS of the management IP address for parsing domain names. If the device fail to parse domain names, then use this DNS address instead.



13.5 Voice VLAN

13.5.1 Overview

A voice virtual local area network (VLAN) is a VLAN dedicated to voice traffic of users. By creating a voice VLAN and adding ports connected to voice devices to the voice VLAN, you can have voice data transmitted in the voice VLAN and deliver specified policy of the quality of service (QoS) for voice streams, to improve the transmission priority of voice traffic and ensure the call quality.

13.5.2 Voice VLAN Global Configuration

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **Voice VLAN** > **Global Settings**.

Turn on the voice VLAN function, configure global parameters, and click **Save**.

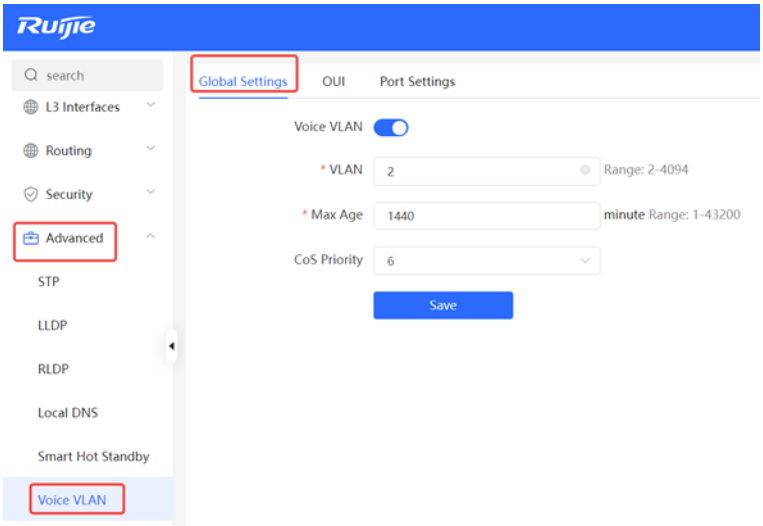


Table 13-5 Description of VLAN Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Voice VLAN	Whether to enable the Voice VLAN function	Disable
VLAN	VLAN ID as Voice VLAN	N/A
Max Age	Aging time of voice VLAN, in minutes. In automatic mode, after the MAC address in a voice packet ages, if the port does not receive any more voice packets within the aging time, the device removes this port from the voice VLAN	1440 minutes
CoS Priority	The L2 Priority of voice stream packets in a Voice VLAN. The value range is from 0 to 7. A greater value indicates a higher priority. You can modify the priority of the voice traffic to improve the call quality.	6

13.5.3 Configuring a Voice VLAN OUI

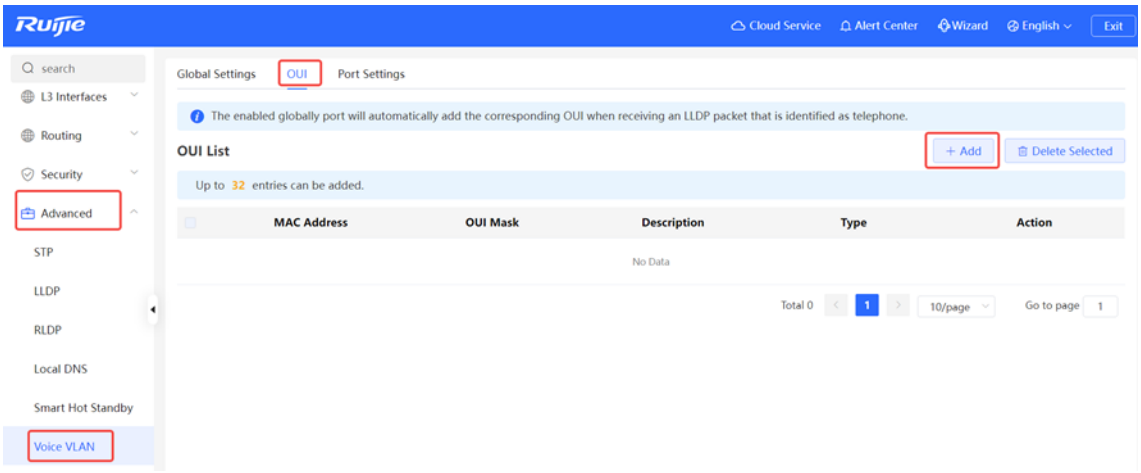
Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **Voice VLAN** > **OUI**.

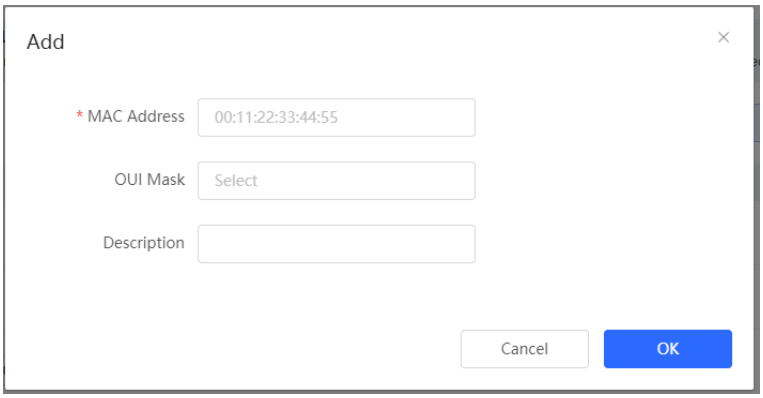
The source MAC address of a voice packet contains the organizationally unique identifier (OUI) of the voice device manufacturer. After the voice VLAN OUI is configured, the device compares the voice VLAN OUI with the source MAC address in a received packet to identify voice data packets, and sends them to the voice VLAN for transmission.

Note

After the voice VLAN function is enabled on a port, when the port receives LLDP packets sent by IP phones, it can identify the device capability fields in the packets, and identify the devices with the capability of **Telephone** as voice devices. It also extracts the source MAC address of a protocol packet and processes it as the MAC address of the voice device. In this way, the OUI can be added automatically.

Click **Add**. In the displayed dialog box, enter an MAC address and OUI, and click **OK**.

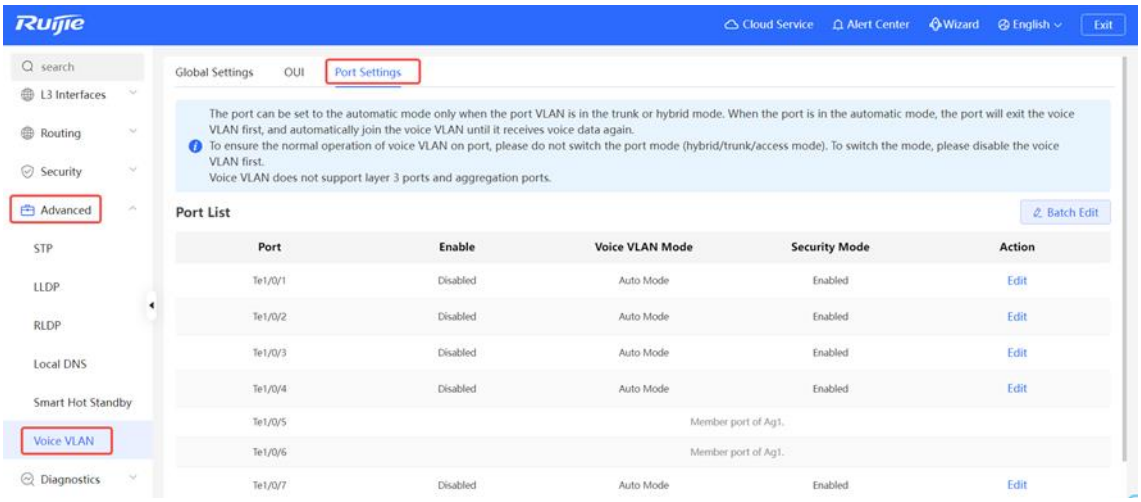




13.5.4 Configuring the Voice VLAN Function on a Port

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **Voice VLAN** > **Port Settings**.

Click **Edit** in the port entry or click **Batch Edit** on the upper -right corner. In the displayed dialog box, select whether to enable the voice VLAN function on the port, voice VLAN mode to be applied, and whether to enable the security mode, and Click **OK**.



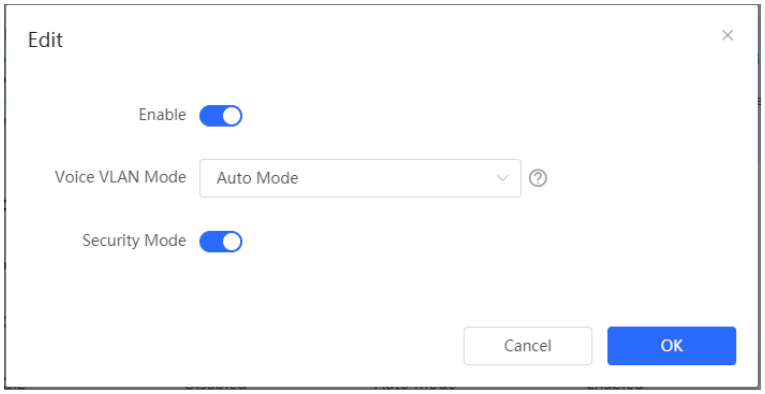


Table 13-6 Description of the Voice VLAN Configuration Parameters on a Port

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Voice VLAN Mode	Based on different ways the Voice VLAN function is enabled on the port, the Voice VLAN Mode can be Auto Mode or Manual Mode: ● **Auto Mode**: In this mode, the device checks whether the permit VLANs of a port contain the voice VLAN after the voice VLAN function is enabled on the port. If yes, the device deletes the voice VLAN from the permit VLANs of the port until the port receives a voice packet containing a specified OUI. Then, the device automatically adds the voice VLAN to the port's permit VLANs. If the port does not receive a voice packet containing the specified OUI within the global aging time, the device removes the Voice VLAN from the permit VLANs of the port. ● **Manual Mode**: If the permit VLANs of a port contains the voice VLAN, voice packets can be transmitted in the voice VLAN.	Auto Mode
Security Mode	When the security mode is enabled, only voice traffic can be transmitted in the voice VLAN. The device checks the source MAC address in each packet. When the source MAC address in the packet matches the voice VLAN OUI, the packet can be transmitted in the voice VLAN. Otherwise, the device discards the packet. When the security mode is disabled, the source MAC addresses of packets are not checked and all packets can be transmitted in the voice VLAN.	Enable

Caution

- The voice VLAN mode of the port can be set as the auto mode only when the VLAN mode of the port is Trunk mode. When the voice VLAN mode of the port work in the auto mode, the port exits the voice VLAN first and is automatically added to the voice VLAN only after receiving voice data.
- After the voice VLAN function is enabled on a port, do not switch the L2 mode (trunk or access mode) of the port to ensure normal operation of the function. If you need to switch the L2 mode of the port, disable the voice VLAN function on the port first.
- It is not recommended that both voice data and service data be transmitted over the voice VLAN. If you want to transmit both voice data and service data over the voice VLAN, disable the voice VLAN function in security mode.
- The voice VLAN function is unavailable on L3 ports or aggregate ports.

13.6 Configuring Smart Hot Standby (VCS)

Smart hot standby enables multiple switches to act as a hot standby device for each other, ensuring uninterrupted data forwarding in the event of a single point failure.

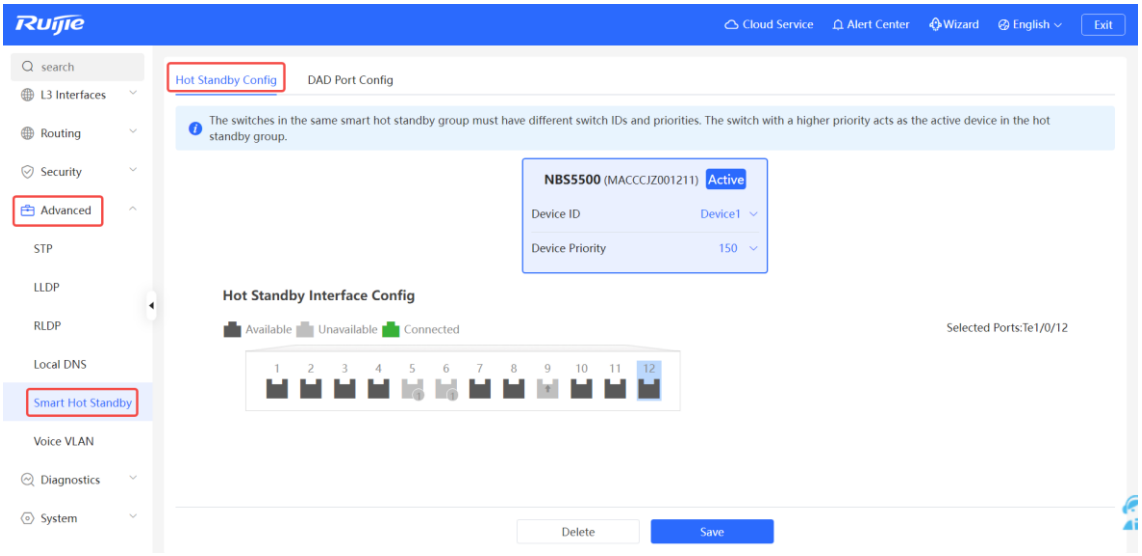
13.6.1 Configuring Hot Standby

View or modify selected hot standby interfaces, device IDs and priorities. The switch with a higher priority is elected as the active switch in a hot standby group.

Caution

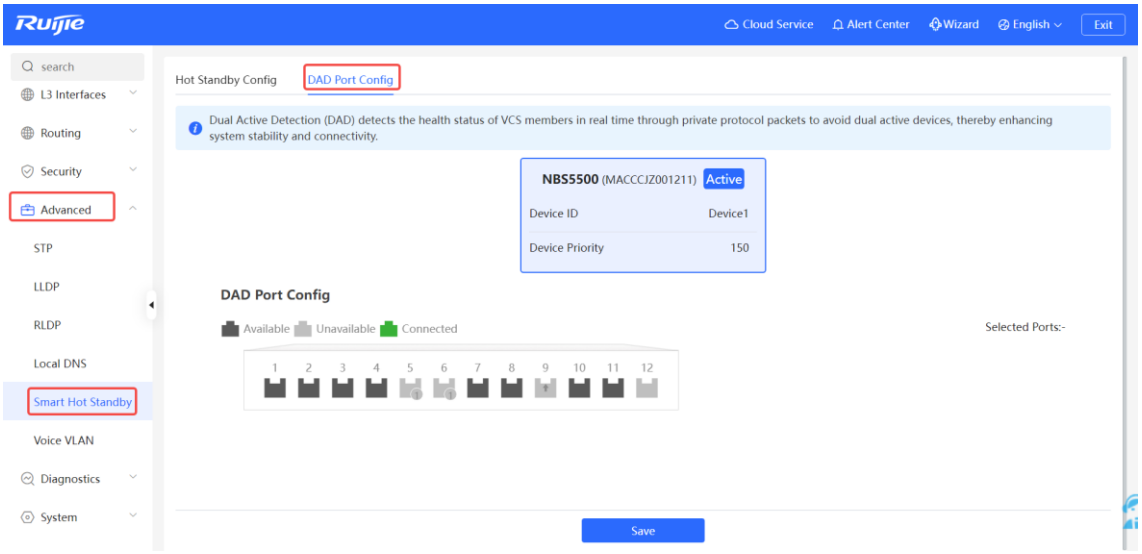
The devices in a hot standby group must have unique device IDs and priorities configured.

Choose **Local Device** > **Advanced** > **Smart Hot Standby**.



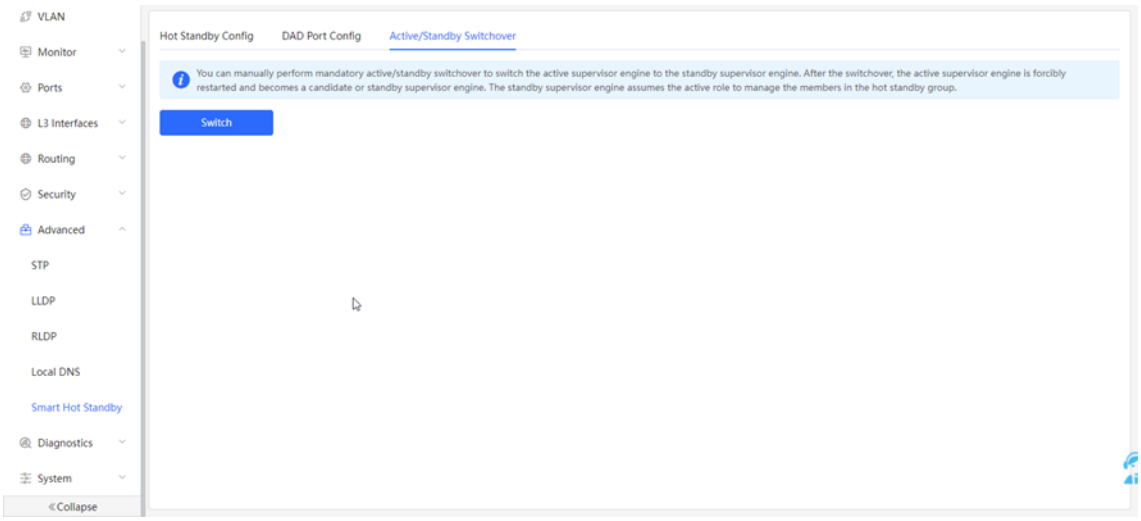
13.6.2 Configuring DAD Interfaces

After selecting the DAD interfaces of both the active and standby switches, connect these DAD interfaces with an Ethernet cable to prevent network failures caused by dual active devices.



13.6.3 Active/Standby Switchover

Active/Standby Switchover allow manual switching between the active and standby supervisor engines. Clicking the **Switch** button will restart the supervisor engine. Please exercise caution.

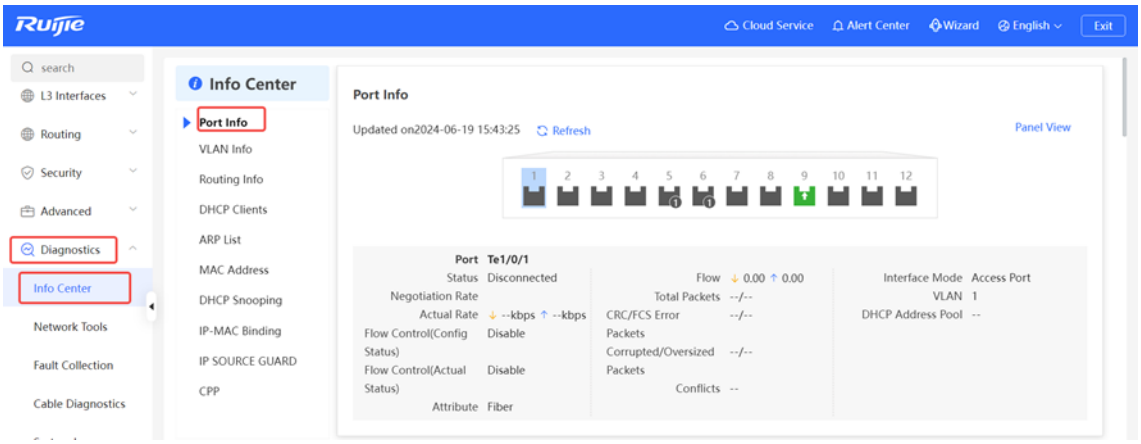


14 Diagnostics

14.1 Info Center

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center**.

In **Info Center**, you can view port traffic, VLAN information, routing information, client list, ARP list, MAC address, DHCP snooping, IP-MAC binding, IP Source Guard, and CPP statistics of the device and relevant configurations.



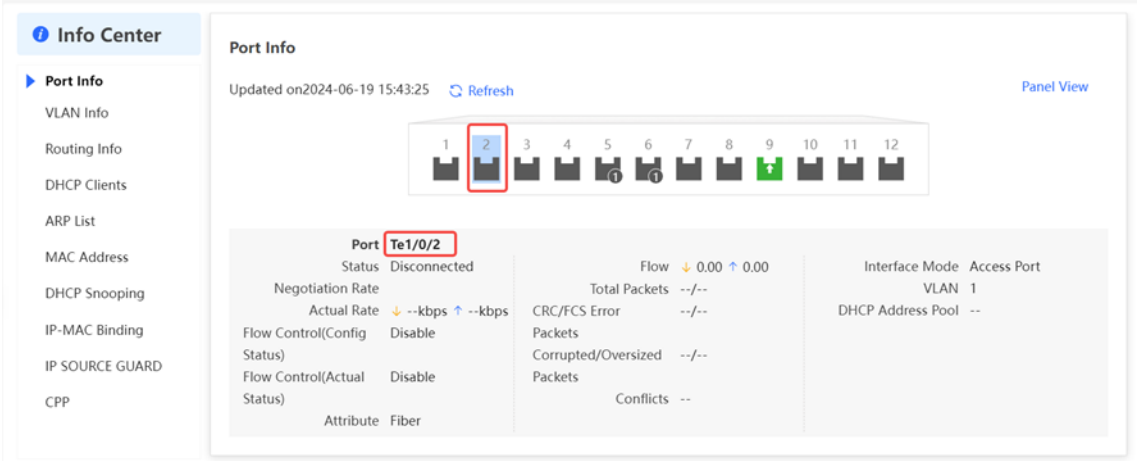
14.1.1 Port Info

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **Port Info**.

Port Info displays the status and configuration information of the port. Click the port icon to view the detailed information of the port.

Note

- To configure the flow control of the port or the optical/electrical attribute of a combo port, see 4.2.
- To configure the L2 mode of the port and the VLAN to which it belongs, see 3.5.3.



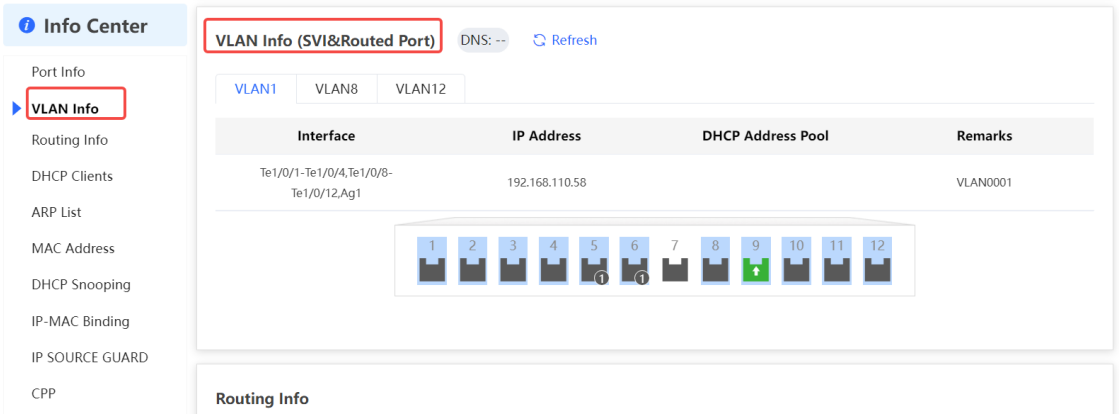
14.1.2 VLAN Info

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **VLAN Info**.

Display SVI port and routed port information, including the port information included in the VLAN, the port IP address, and whether the DHCP address pool is enabled.

Note

- To configure VLAN, see 5 VLAN.
- To configure SVI ports and routed ports, see 6.1.



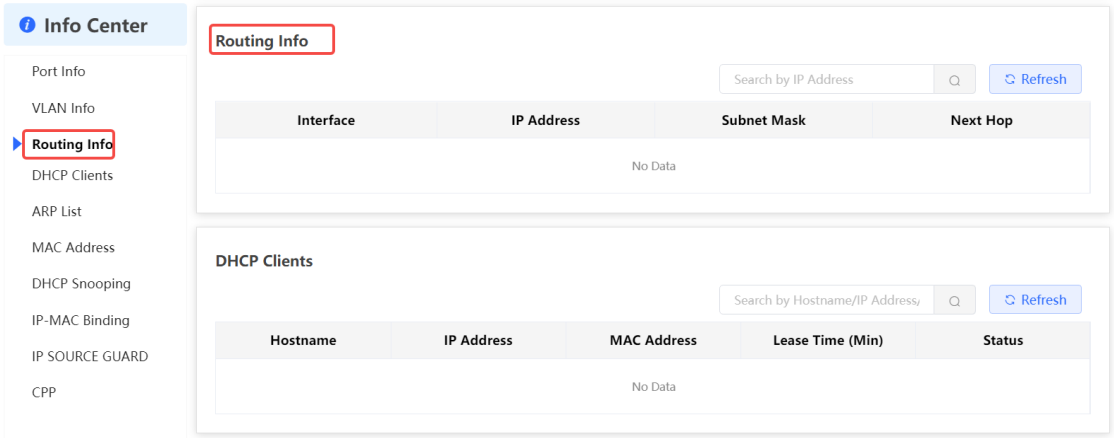
14.1.3 Routing Info

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **Routing Info**.

Displays the routing information on the device. The search box in the upper-right corner supports finding route entries based on IP addresses.

Note

To set up static routes, see 6.3.



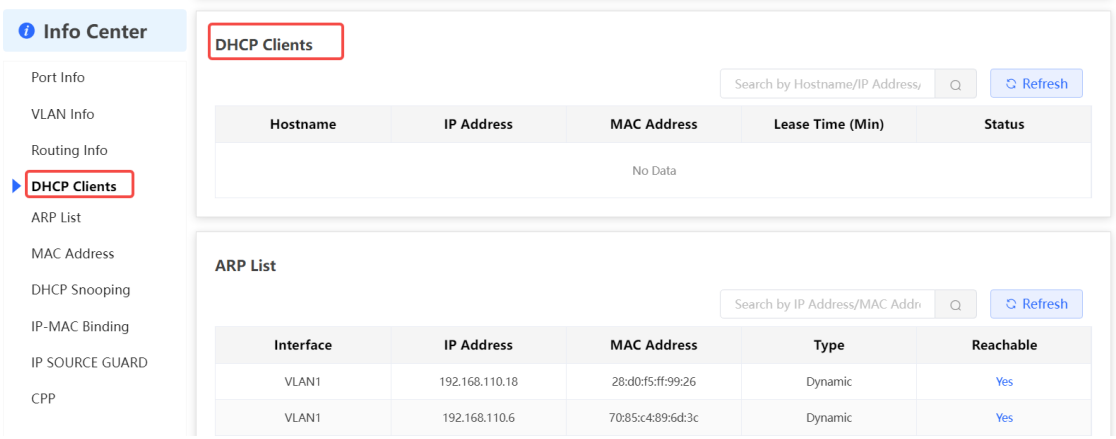
14.1.4 DHCP Clients

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **DHCP Clients**.

Displays the IP address information assigned to endpoints by the device as a DHCP server.

Note

To configure DHCP server related functions, see 6.2.



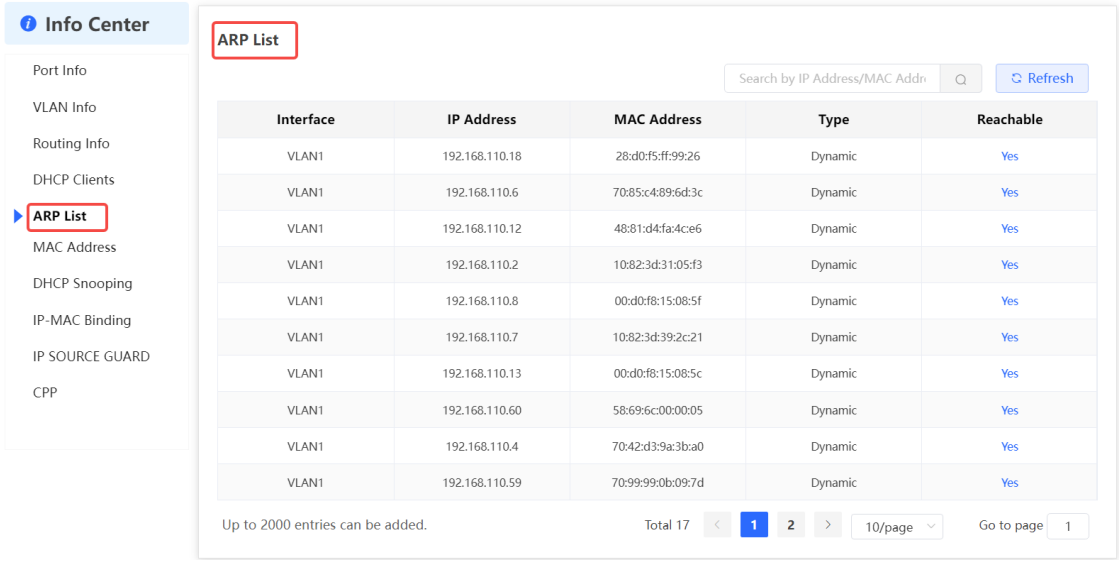
14.1.5 ARP List

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **ARP List**.

Displays ARP information on the device, including dynamically learned and statically configured ARP mapping entries.

Note

To bind dynamic ARP or manually configure static ARP, see 6.4.



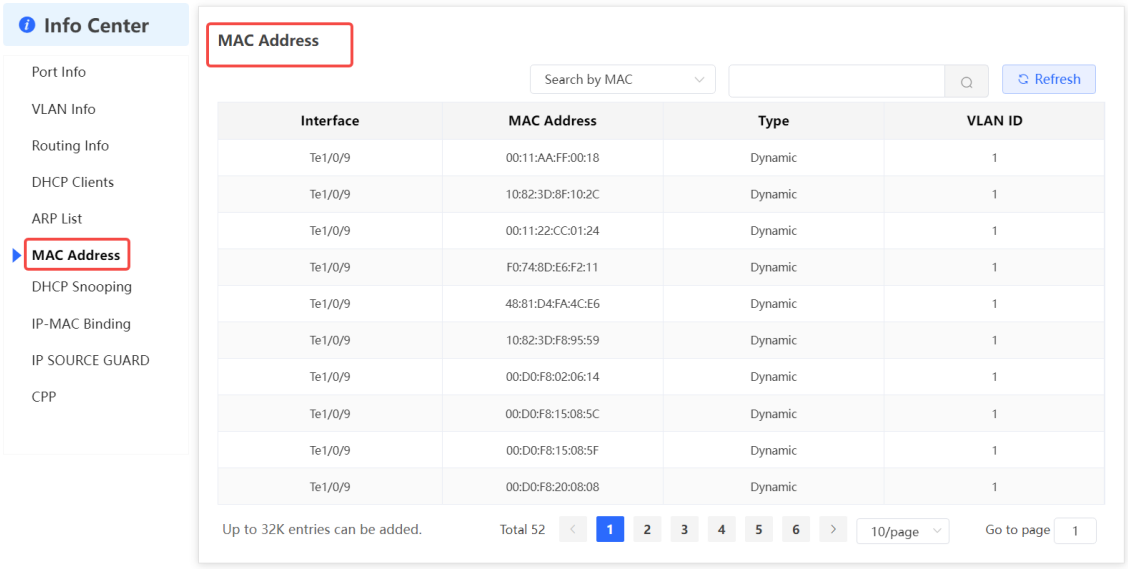
14.1.6 MAC Address

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **MAC**.

Displays the MAC address information of the device, including the static MAC address manually configured by the user, the filtering MAC address, and the dynamic MAC address automatically learned by the device.

Note

To configure and manage the MAC address, see 3.3.



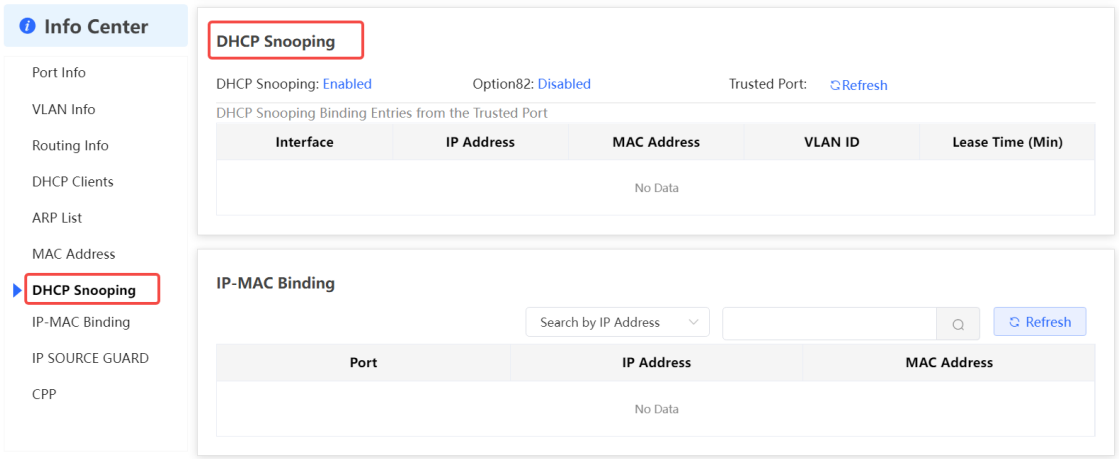
14.1.7 DHCP Snooping

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **DHCP Snooping**.

Displays the current configuration of the DHCP snooping function and the user information dynamically learned by the trust port.

Note

To modify DHCP Snooping related configuration, see 7.1.



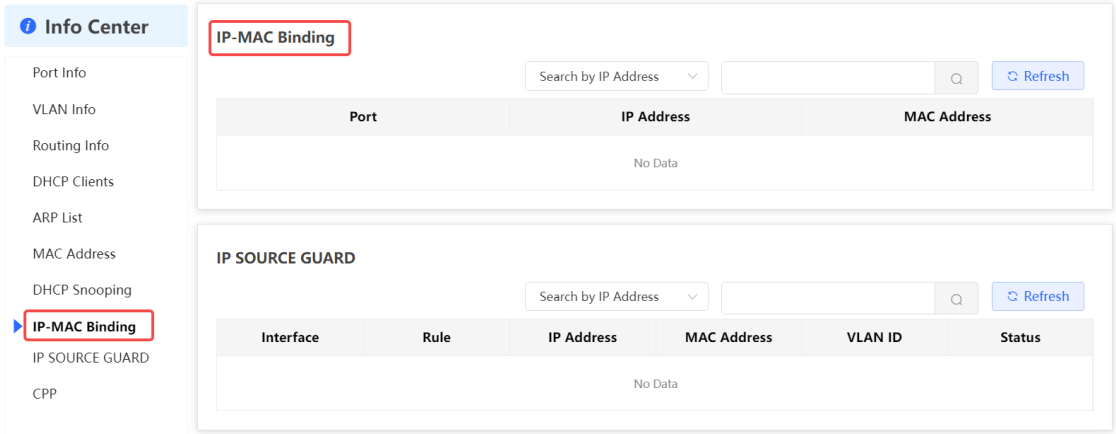
14.1.8 IP-MAC Binding

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **IP-MAC Binding**.

Displays the configured IP-MAC binding entries. The device checks whether the source IP addresses and source MAC addresses of IP packets match those configured for the device and filters out IP packets not matching the binding.

Note

To add or modify the IP-MAC binding, see 7.5.



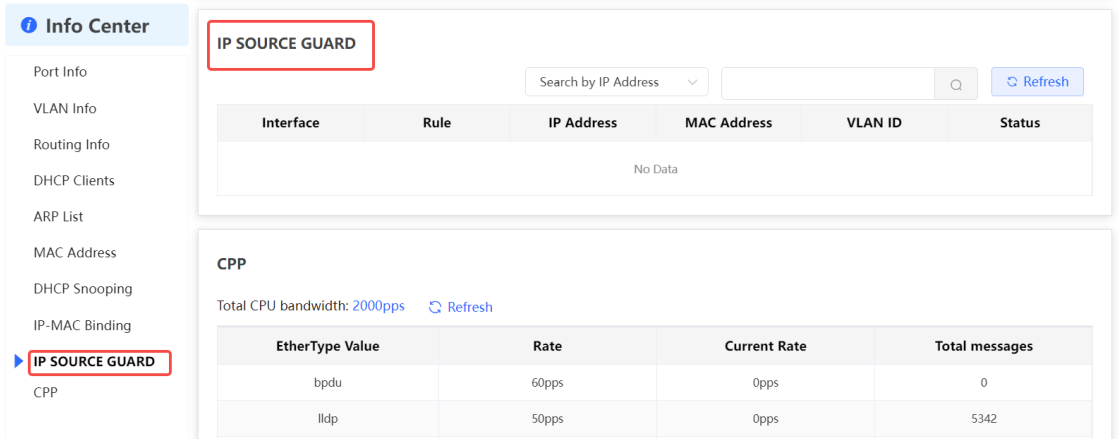
14.1.9 IP Source Guard

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **Source Guard**.

Displays the binding list of the IP Source Guard function. The IP Source Guard function will check the IP packets from non-DHCP trusted ports according to the list, and filter out the IP packets that are not in the binding list.

Note

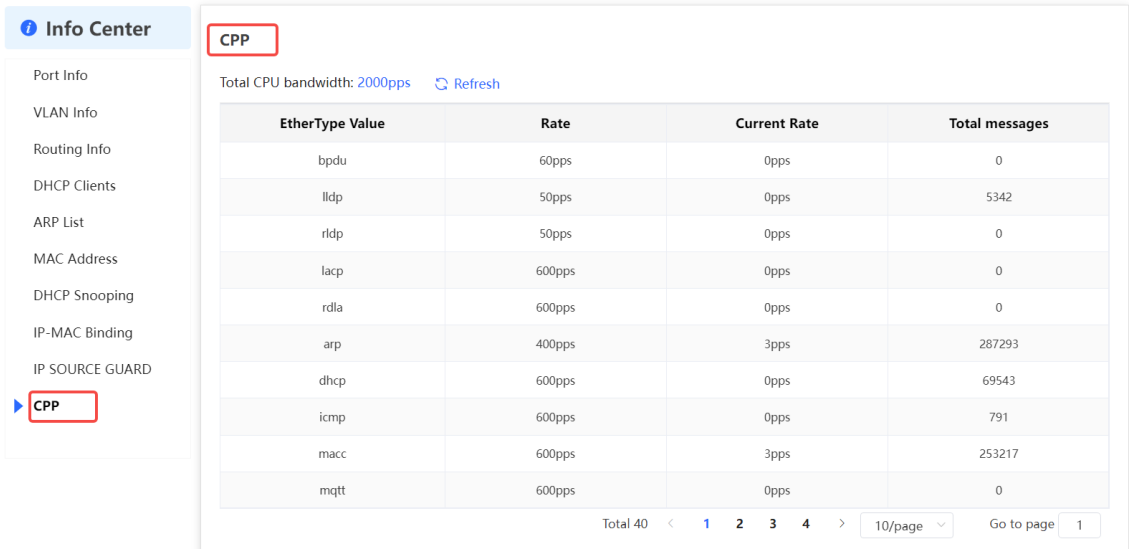
To configure IP Source Guard function, see 7.6.



14.1.10 CPP Info

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Info Center** > **CPP**.

Displays the current total CPU bandwidth and statistics of various packet types, including the bandwidth, current rate, and total number of packets.



14.2 Network Tools

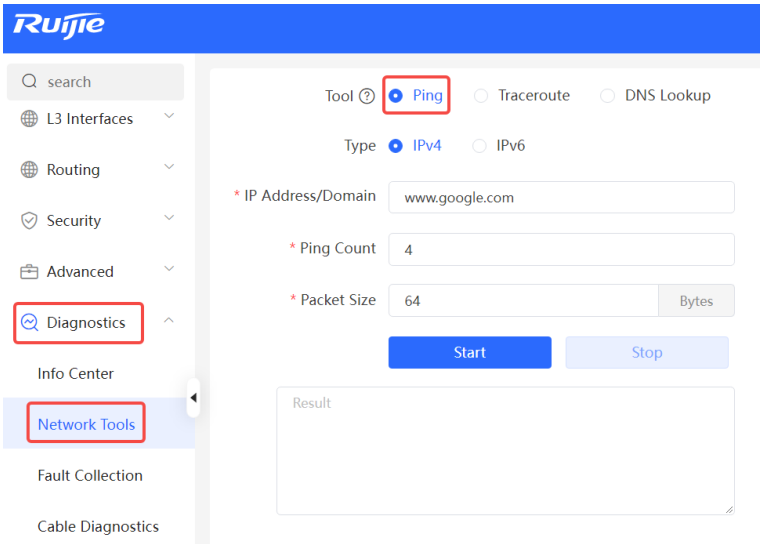
The **Network Tools** page provides three tools to detect the network status: **Ping**, **Traceroute**, and **DNS Lookup**.

14.2.1 Ping

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Network Tools**.

The **Ping** command is used to detect the network connectivity.

Select **Ping** as the diagnosis mode, enter the destination IP address or website address, configure the ping count and packet size, and click **Start** to test the network connectivity between the device and the IP address or website. If "Ping failed" is displayed, the device is not reachable to the IP address or website.

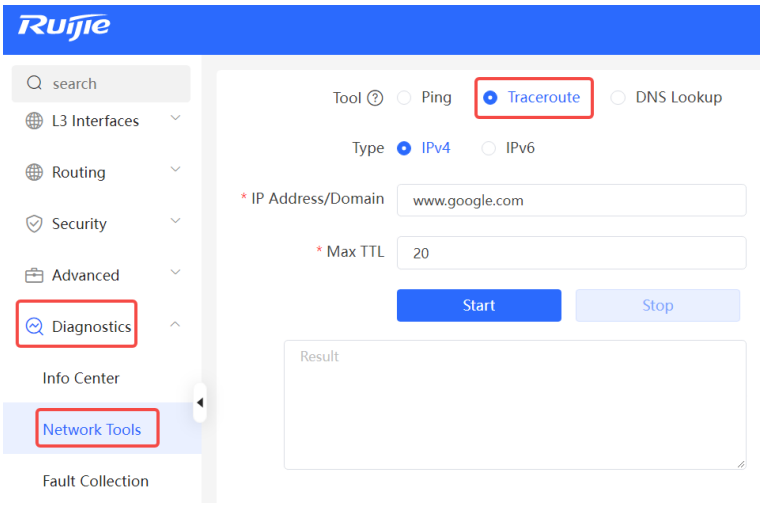


14.2.2 Traceroute

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Network Tools**.

The **Traceroute** function is used to identify the network path from one device to another. On a simple network, the network path may pass through only one routing node or none at all. On a complex network, packets may pass through dozens of routing nodes before reaching their destination. The traceroute function can be used to judge the transmission path of data packets during communication.

Select **Traceroute** as the diagnosis mode, enter a destination IP address or the maximum TTL value used by the URL and traceroute, and click **Start**.

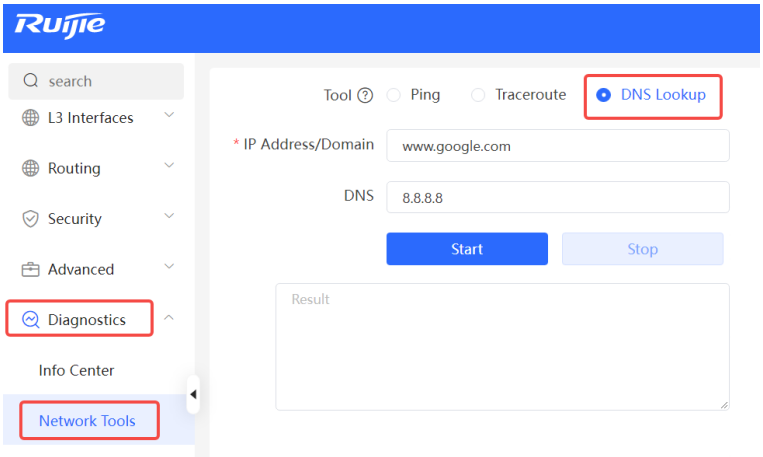


14.2.3 DNS Lookup

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Network Tools**.

DNS Lookup is used to query the information of network domain name or diagnose DNS server problems. If the device can ping through the IP address of the Internet from your web page but the browser cannot open the web page, you can use the DNS lookup function to check whether domain name resolution is normal.

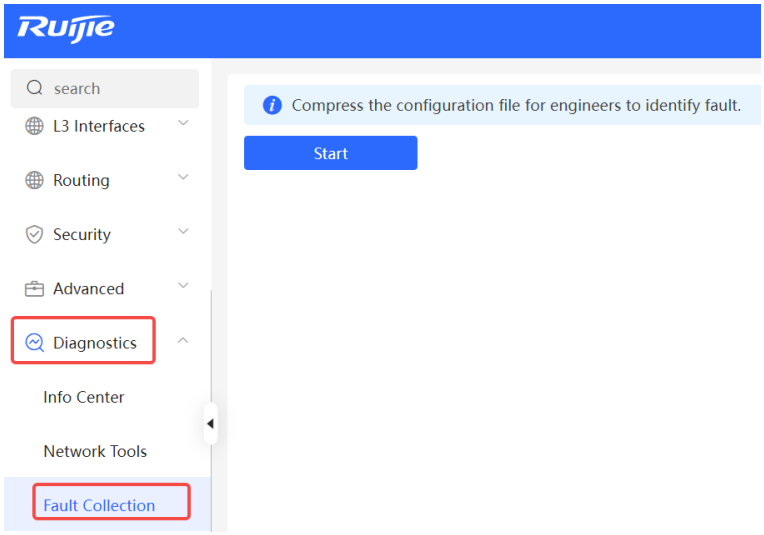
Select **DNS Lookup** as the diagnosis mode, enter a destination IP address or URL, and click **Start**.



14.3 Fault Collection

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Fault Collection.**

When an unknown fault occurs on the device, you can collect fault information by one click on this page. Click **Start**. The configuration files of the device will be packed into a compressed file. Download the compressed file locally and provide it to R&D personnel for fault locating.

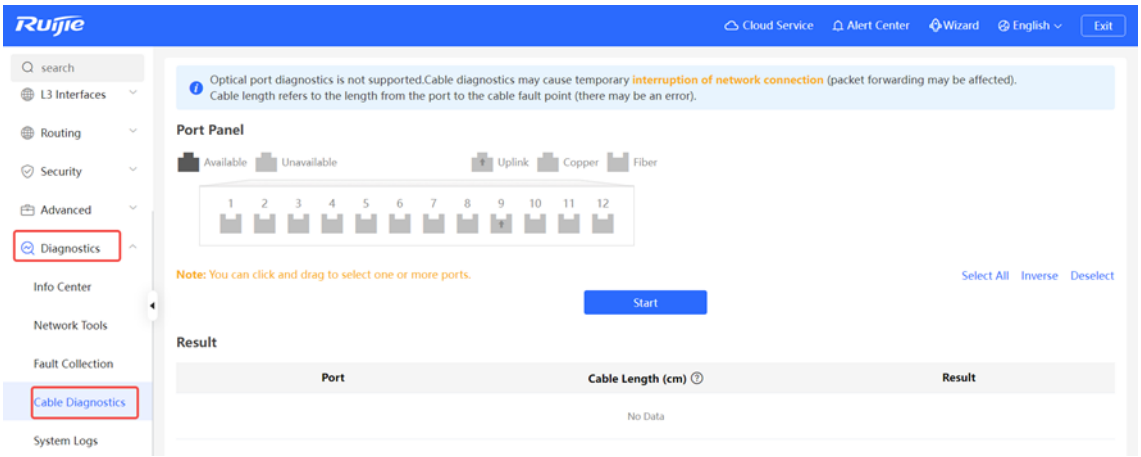


14.4 Cable Diagnostics

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Cable Diagnostics**.

The cable diagnostics function can detect the approximate length of a cable connected to a port and whether the cable is faulty.

Select the port to be detected on the port panel and click **Start**. The detection results will be displayed below.



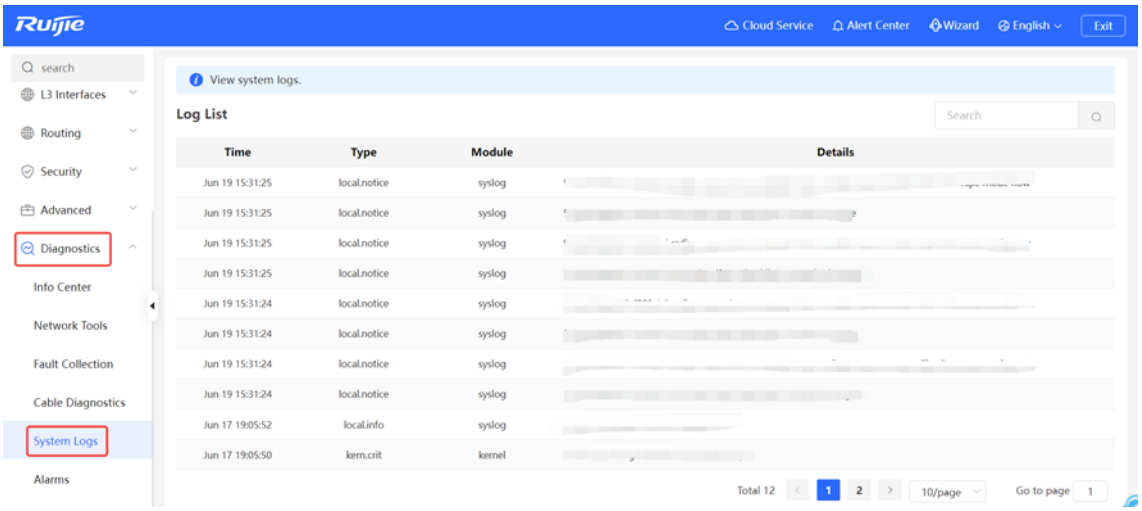
Caution

- The SPF port does not support the function.
- If a detected port contains an uplink port, the network may be intermittently disconnected. Exercise caution when performing this operation.

14.5 System Logs

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **System Logs**.

System logs record device operations, operation time, and operation modules. System logs are used by administrators to monitor the running status of the device, analyze network status, and locate faults. You can search for specified logs by fault type, faulty module, and keyword in fault information.



14.6 Alerts

Choose **Local Device** > **Diagnostics** > **Alerts**.

Note

Click an alert in the **Alert Center** to view the faulty device, problem details, and description.

Displays possible problems on the network environment to facilitate fault prevention and troubleshooting. You can view the alert occurrence time, port, alert impact, and handling suggestions, and rectify device faults according to handling suggestions.

All types of alerts are concerned by default. You can click **Unfollow** to unfollow this type of alert. The system will no longer display this type of alert. To enable the notification function of a type of alert again, follow the alert type on the **Removed Alert** page.

Caution

After unfollowing an alert, the system will not issue an alert prompt for this type of fault, and users cannot find and deal with the fault in time. Exercise caution when performing this operation.

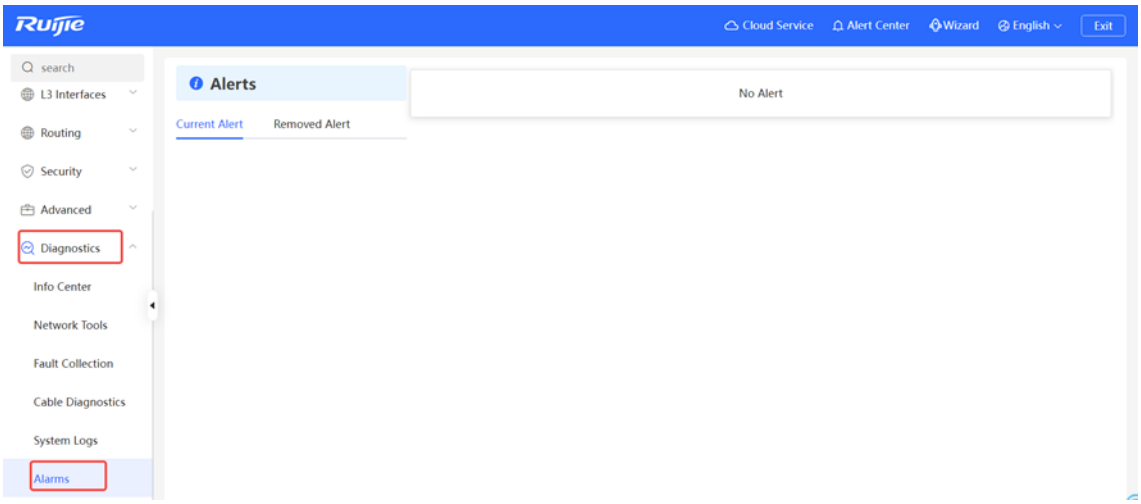


Table 14-1 Alert Types and Product Support

Alert Type	Description	Support Description
Addresses in the DHCP address pool are to be exhausted.	The device acts as a DHCP server, and the number of allocated addresses is about to reach the maximum number of addresses that can be allocated in the address pool.	It is applicable only to devices that support L3 functions.
The IP address of the local device conflicts with that of another device.	The IP address of the local device conflicts with that of another client on the LAN.	N/A
An IP address conflict occurs on downlink devices connected to the device.	Among the devices connected to the current device on the LAN, an IP address conflict occurs on one or more devices.	N/A
The MAC address table is full of entries.	The number of L2 MAC address entries is about to reach the hardware capacity limit of the product.	N/A
The ARP table is full of ARP entries.	The number of ARP entries on the network exceeds the ARP capacity of the device.	N/A
The device has a loop alarm.	A network loop occurs on the LAN.	N/A

Caution

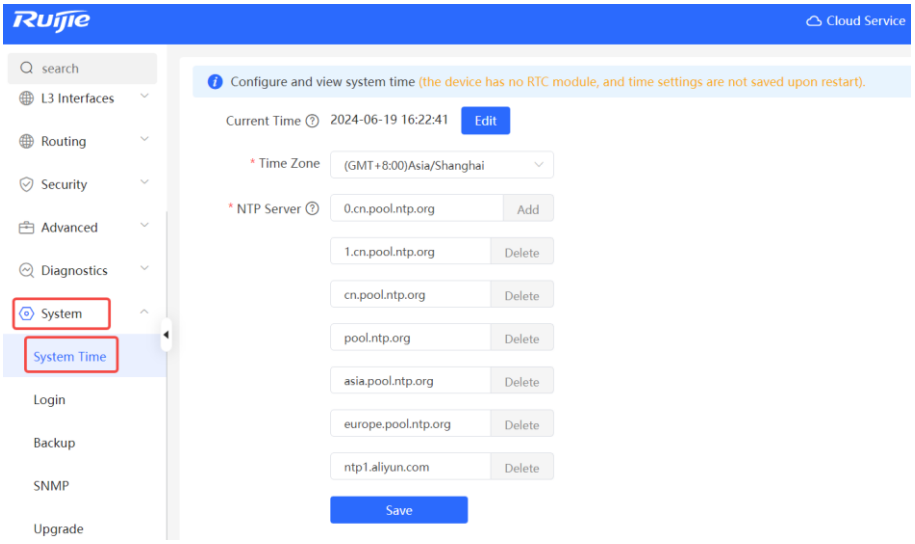
If the preceding troubleshooting steps fail to resolve the issue, and remote assistance from technical support is needed, you can contact them to assist in enabling the developer mode. The technical support team can then perform diagnostics to identify and address the issue effectively.

15 System Configuration

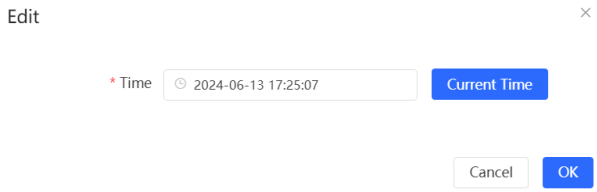
15.1 Setting the System Time

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **System Time**.

You can view the current system time. If the time is incorrect, check and select the local time zone. If the time zone is correct but time is still incorrect, click **Edit** to manually set the time. In addition, the device supports Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers. By default, multiple servers serve as the backup of each other. You can add or delete the local server as required.



Click **Current Time** when modifying the time, and the system time of the currently logged-in device will be automatically filled in.



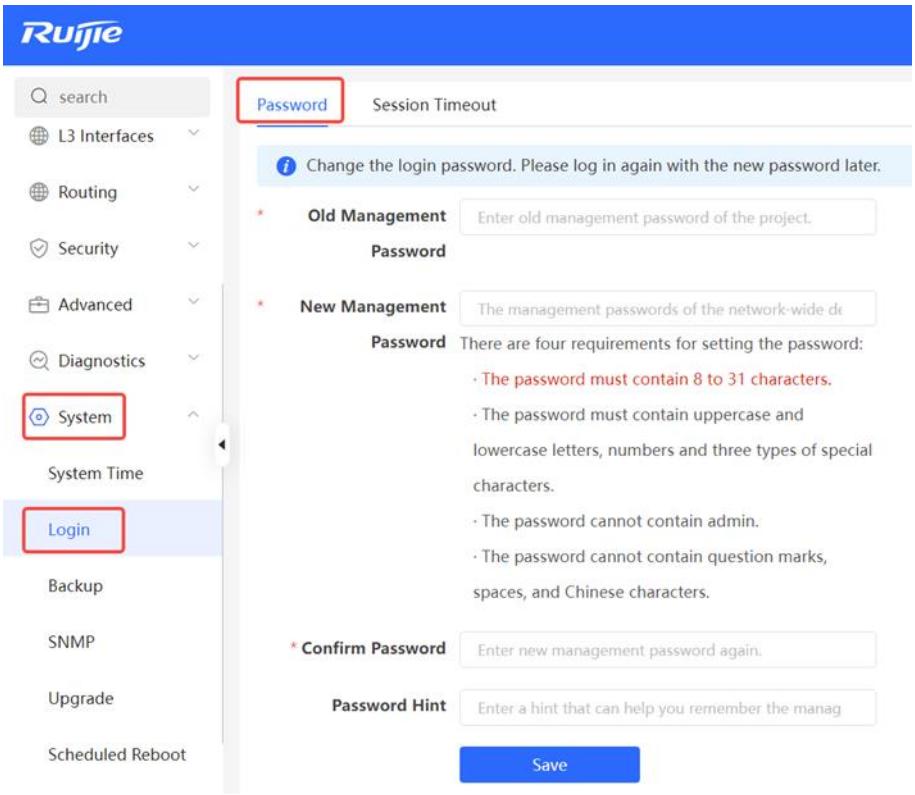
15.2 Setting the Web Login Password

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **Login** > **Password**.

Enter the old password and new password. After saving the configuration, use the new password to log in.

Caution

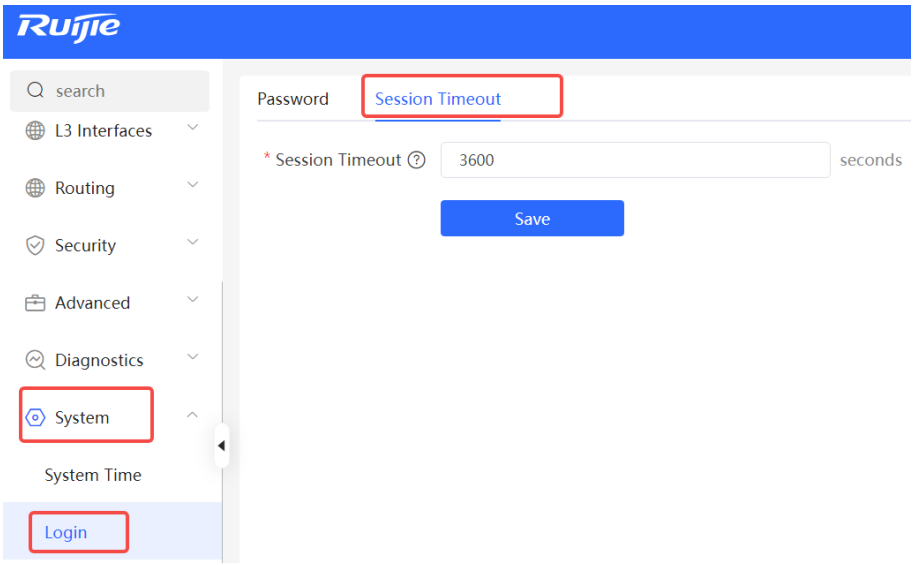
When self-organizing network discovery is enabled, the login password of all devices on the network will be changed synchronously.



15.3 Setting the Session Timeout Duration

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **Login** > **Session Timeout**.

If you do not log out after login, the web interface allows you to continue the access without authentication on the current browser within one hour by default. After one hour, the web interface automatically refreshes the page and you need to log in again before continuing your operations. You can change the session timeout duration.



15.4 Configuring SNMP

15.4.1 Overview

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol for managing network devices. Based on the client/server model, it can achieve remote monitoring and control of network devices.

SNMP uses a manager and agent architecture. The manager communicates with agents through the SNMP protocol to retrieve information such as device status, configuration details, and performance data. It can also be used to configure and manage devices.

SNMP can be used to manage various network devices, including routers, switches, servers, firewalls, etc. You can achieve user management through the SNMP configuration interface and monitor and control devices through the third-party software.

15.4.2 Global Configuration

1. Overview

The purpose of global configuration is to enable the SNMP service and make the SNMP protocol version (v1/v2c/v3) take effect, so as to achieve basic configuration of local port, device location, and contact information.

SNMP v1: As the earliest version of SNMP, SNMP v1 has poor security, and only supports simple community string authentication. SNMP v1 has certain flaws, such as plaintext transmission of community strings and vulnerability to attacks. Therefore, SNMP v1 is not recommended for modern networks.

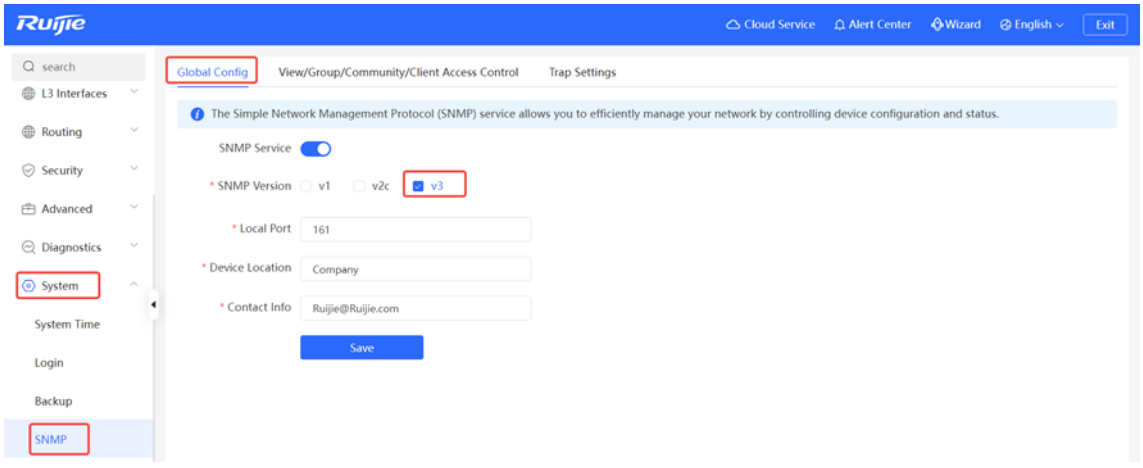
SNMP v2c: As an improved version of SNMP v1, SNMP v2c supports richer functions and more complex data types, with enhanced security. SNMP v2c performs better than SNMP v1 in terms of security and functionality, and is more flexible. It can be configured according to different needs.

SNMP v3: As the newest version, SNMP v3 supports security mechanisms such as message authentication and encryption compared to SNMP v1 and SNMP v2c. SNMP v3 has achieved significant improvements in security and access control.

2. Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **Global Config**

(1) Enable the SNMP service.



When it is enabled for the first time, SNMP v3 is enabled by default. Click **OK**.

(2) Set SNMP service global configuration parameters.

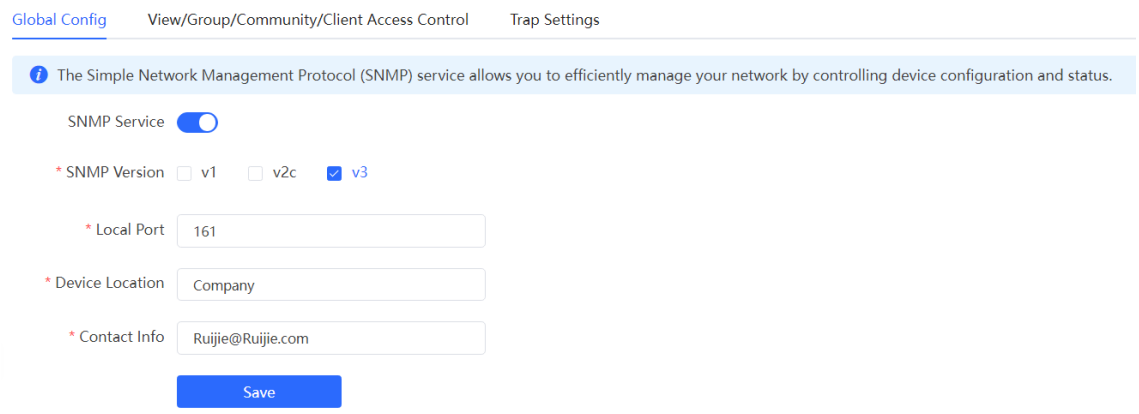


Table 15-1 Global Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
SNMP Server	Indicates whether SNMP service is enabled.
SNMP Version	Indicates the SNMP protocol version, including v1, v2c, and v3 versions.
Local Port	The port range is 1 to 65535.
Device Location	1-64 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed.
Contact Info	1-64 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed.

(3) Click **Save**.

After the SNMP service is enabled, click **Save** to make basic configurations such as the SNMP protocol version number take effect.

15.4.3 View/Group/Community/Client Access Control

1. View/Group/Community/Client Access Control

Management Information Base (MIB) can be regarded as a database storing the status information and performance data of network devices. It contains a large number of object identifiers (OIDs) to identify the status information and performance data of these network devices.

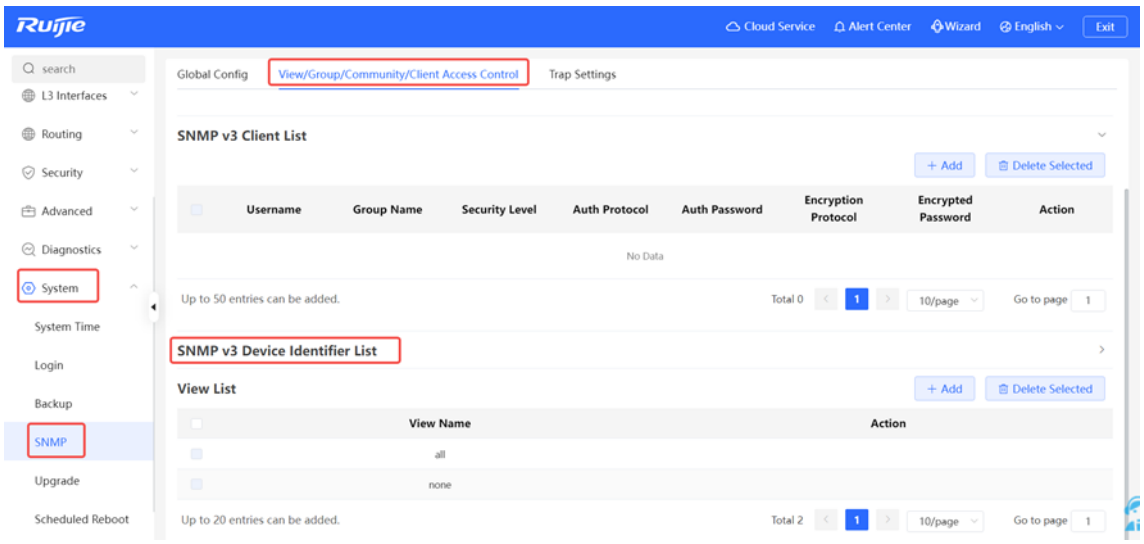
Views in SNMP can limit the range of MIB nodes that the management system can access, thereby improving the security and reliability of network management. Views are an indispensable part of SNMP and need to be configured or customized according to specific management requirements.

A view can have multiple subtrees. The management system can only access MIB nodes in these subtrees, and cannot access other unauthorized MIB nodes. This can prevent unauthorized system administrators from accessing sensitive MIB nodes, thereby protecting the security of network devices. Moreover, views can also improve the efficiency of network management and speed up the response from the management system.

- Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **View/Group/Community/Client Access Control.**

(1) Click **Add** under the **View List** to add a view.



(2) Configure basic information of a view.

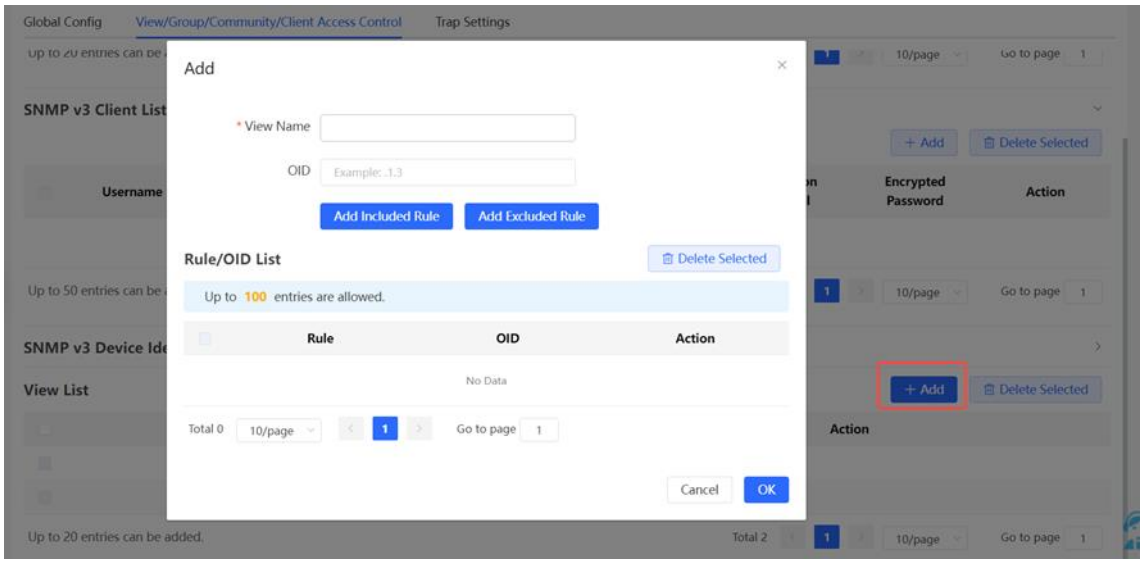


Table 15-2 View Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
View Name	Indicates the name of the view. 1-32 characters. Chinese or full width characters are not allowed.
OID	Indicates the range of OIDs included in the view, which can be a single OID or a subtree of OIDs.
Type	There are two types of rules: included and excluded rules. ● The included rule only allows access to OIDs within the OID range. Click **Add Included Rule** to set this type of view. ● Excluded rules allow access to all OIDs except those in the OID

Parameter	Description
	range. Click **Add Excluded Rule** to configure this type of view.

Note

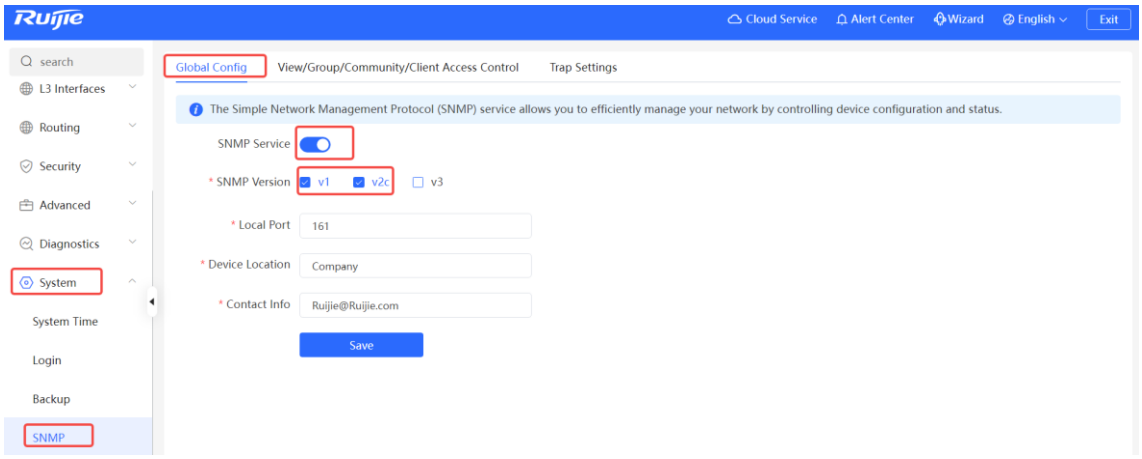
At least one OID rule must be configured for a view. Otherwise, an alarm message will appear.

(3) Click **OK**.

2. Configuring v1/v2c Users

- Overview

  When the SNMP version is set to v1/v2c, user configuration is required.



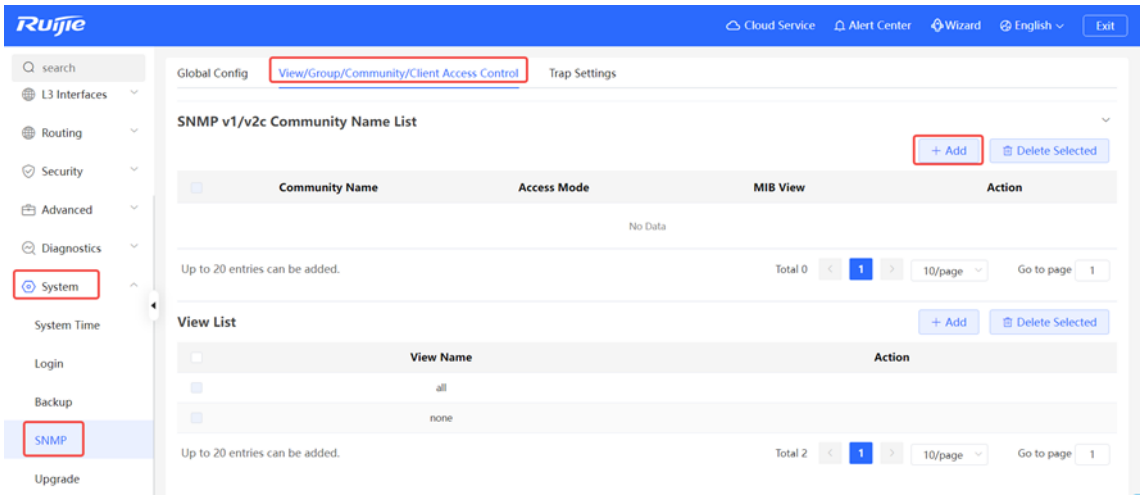
Note

Select the SNMP protocol version, and click **Save**. The corresponding configuration options will appear on the **View/Group/Community/User Access Control** page.

- Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **View/Group/Community/Client Access Control.**

(1) Click **Add** in the SNMP v1/v2c Community Name List pane.



(2) Add a v1/v2c user.

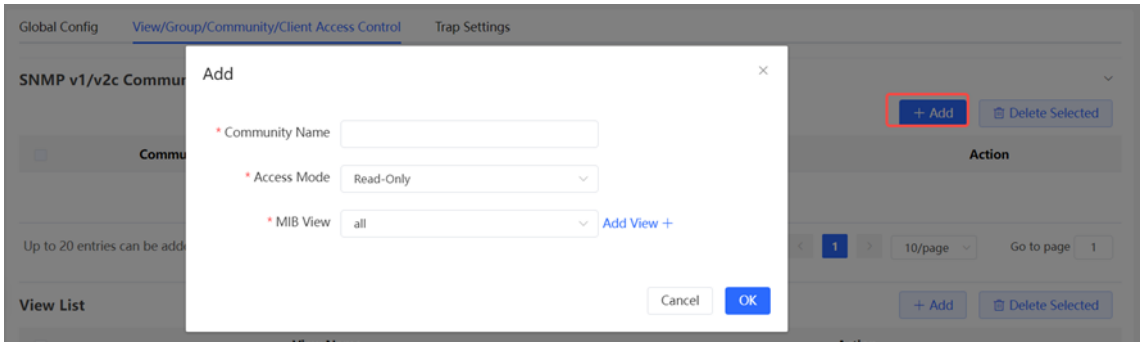


Table 15-3 v1/v2c User Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Community Name	At least 8 characters. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Admin, public or private community names are not allowed. Question marks, spaces, and Chinese characters are not allowed.
Access Mode	Indicates the access permission (read-only or read & write) for the community name.
MIB View	The options under the drop-down box are configured views (default: all, none).

⚠ Note

- Community names cannot be the same among v1/v2c users.
- Click **Add View** to add a view.

3. Configuring v3 Groups

- Overview

SNMP v3 introduces the concept of grouping to achieve better security and access control. A group is a group of SNMP users with the same security policies and access control settings. With SNMP v3, multiple groups can be configured, each with its own security policies and access control settings. Each group can have one or more users.

- Prerequisites

When the SNMP version is set to v3, the v3 group configuration is required.

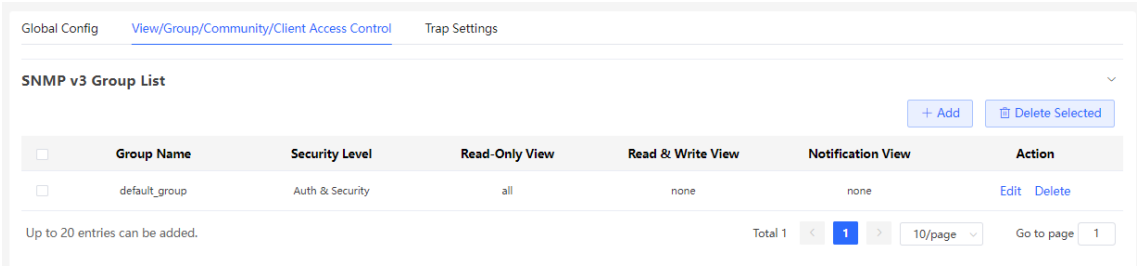
Note

Select the SNMP protocol version, and click **Save**. The corresponding configuration options will appear on the **View/Group/Community/User Access Control** page.

- Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System > SNMP** > **View/Group/Community/Client Access Control**.

(1) Click **Add** in the SNMP v3 Group List pane to create a group.



(2) Configure v3 group parameters.

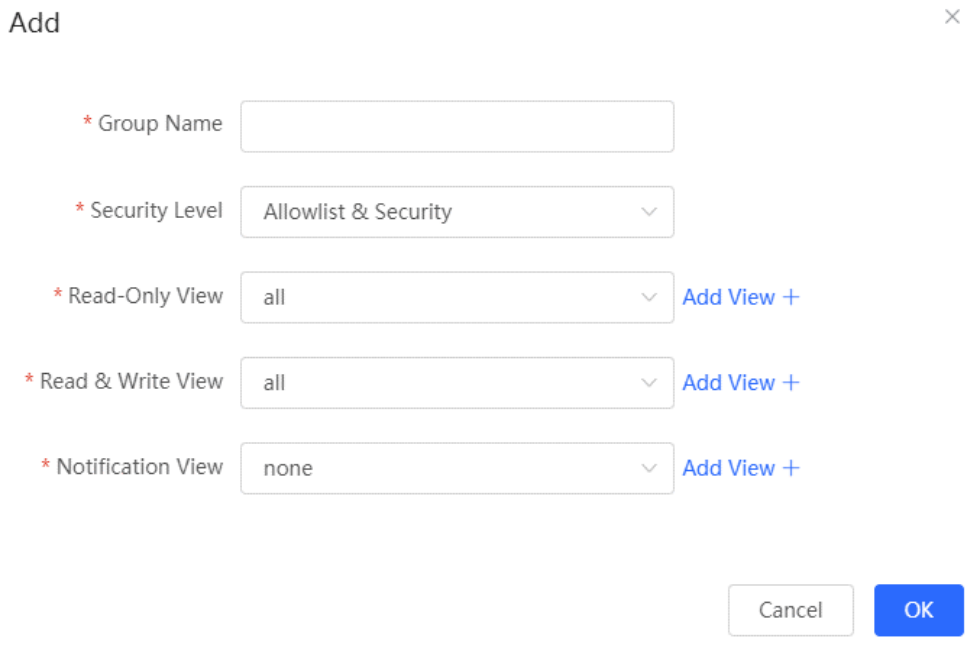


Table 15-4 v3 Group Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Group Name	Indicates the name of the group. 1-32 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed.
Security Level	Indicates the minimum security level (authentication and encryption, authentication but no encryption, no authentication and encryption) of the group.
Read-Only View	The options under the drop-down box are configured views (default: all, none).
Read & Write View	The options under the drop-down box are configured views (default: all, none).
Notify View	The options under the drop-down box are configured views (default: all, none).

Note

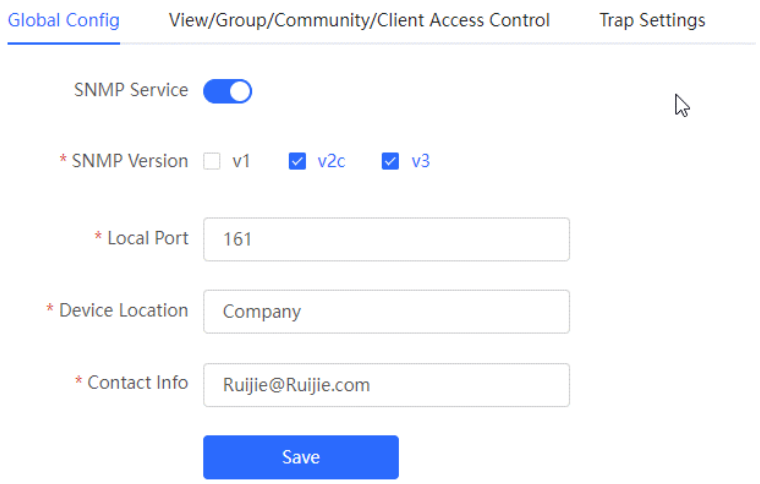
- A group defines the minimum security level, read and write permissions, and scope for users within the group.
- The group name must be unique. To add a view, click **Add View**.

(3) Click **OK**.

4. Configuring v3 Users

- Prerequisites

When the SNMP version is set to v3, the v3 group configuration is required.



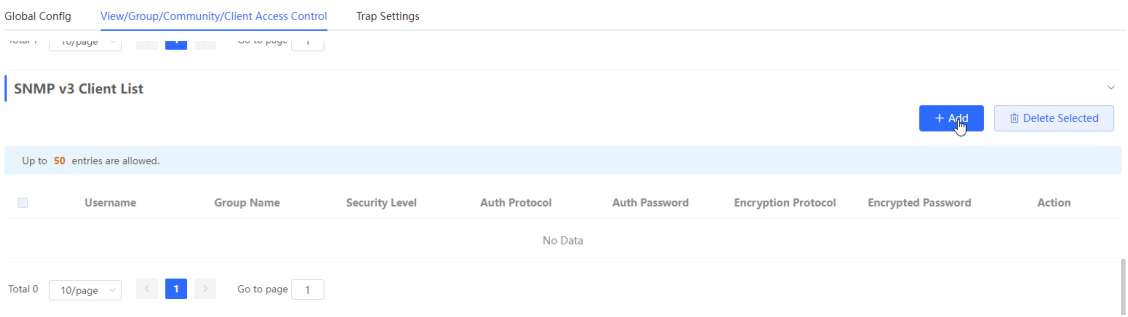
Note

Select the SNMP protocol version, and click **Save**. The corresponding configuration options will appear on the **View/Group/Community/User Access Control** page.

- Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System > SNMP** > **View/Group/Community/Client Access Control**

(1) Click **Add** in the **SNMP v3 Client List** pane to add a v3 user.



(2) Configure v3 user parameters.

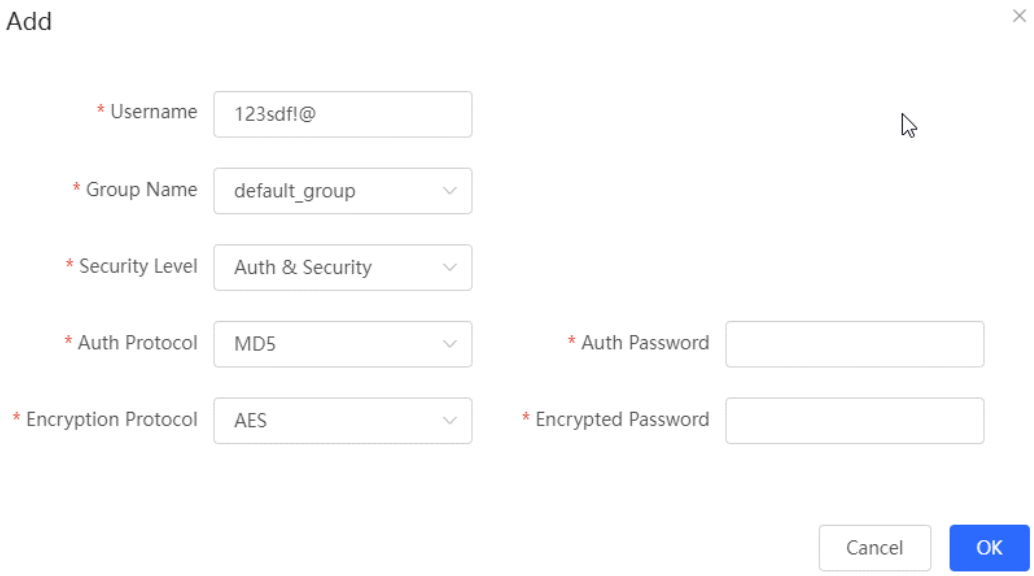


Table 15-5 v3 User Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
Username	Username At least 8 characters. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Admin, public or private community names are not allowed. Question marks, spaces, and Chinese characters are not allowed.
Group Name	Indicates the group to which the user belongs.
Security Level	Indicates the security level (authentication and encryption, authentication but no encryption, and no authentication and encryption) of the user.

Parameter	Description
Auth Protocol, Auth Password	Authentication protocols supported: MD5/SHA/SHA224/SHA256/SHA384/SHA512. Authentication password: 8-31 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Note: This parameter is mandatory when the security level is authentication and encryption, or authentication but no encryption.
Encryption Protocol, Encryption Password	Encryption protocols supported: DES/AES/AES192/AES256. Encryption password: 8-31 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Note: This parameter is mandatory when the security level is authentication and encryption.

Note

- The security level of v3 users must be greater than or equal to that of the group.
- There are three security levels, among which authentication and encryption requires the configuration of authentication protocol, authentication password, encryption protocol, and encryption password. Authentication but no encryption only requires the configuration of authentication protocol and encryption protocol, while no authentication and encryption does not require any configuration.

15.4.4 SNMP Service Typical Configuration Examples

1. Configuring SNMP v2c

- Application Scenario

  You only need to monitor the device information, but do not need to set and deliver it. A third-party software can be used to monitor the data of nodes like 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 if v2c version is configured.

- Configuration Specification

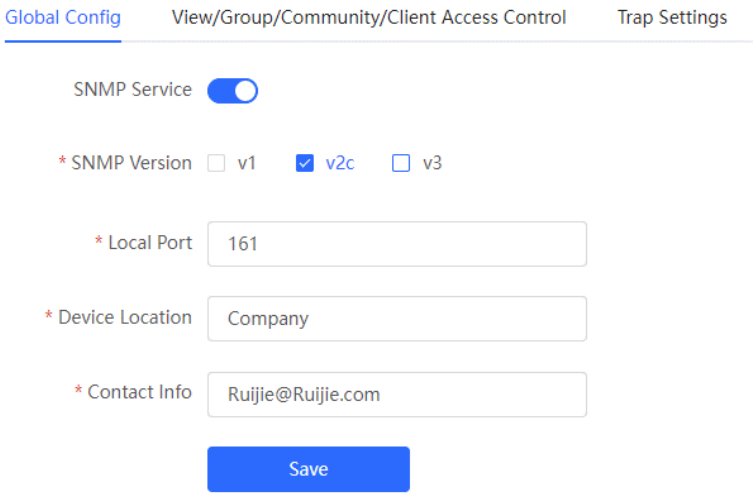
  According to the user's application scenario, the requirements are shown in the following table:

Table 15-6 User Requirement Specification

Item	Description
View range	Included rule: the OID is .1.3.6.1.2.1.1, and the custom view name is "system".
Version	For SNMP v2c, the custom community name is "public", and the default port number is 161.
Read & write permission	Read-only permission.

- Configuration Steps

(1) Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **Global Config**, select v2c and set other settings as default. Then, click **Save**.

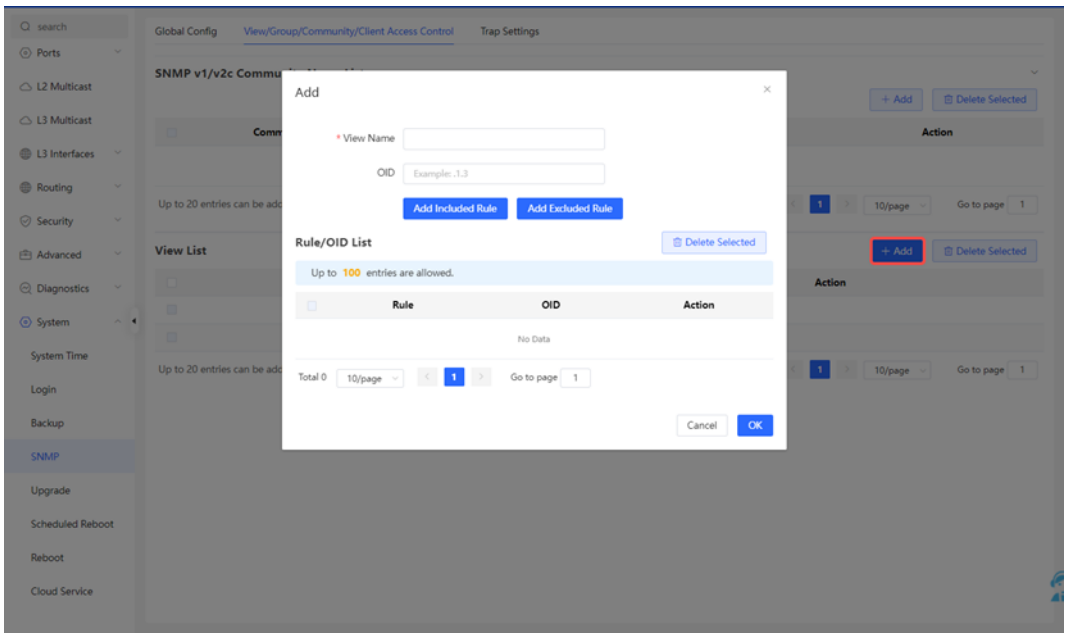


(2) Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **View/Group/Community/Client Access Control** ,Add a view on the View/Group/Community/Client Access Control interface.

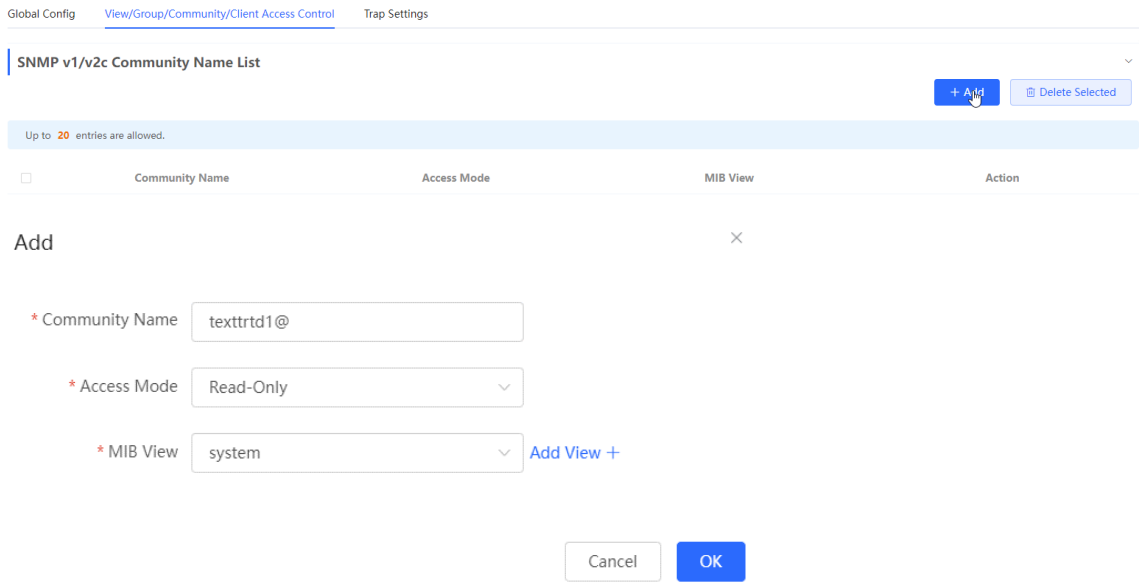
a Click **Add** in the **View List** pane.

b Enter the view name and OID in the pop-up window, and click **Add Included Rule**.

c Click **OK**.



(3) Click **Add** in the SNMP v1/v2c community name list, fill in the community name, access mode and view in the pop-up window, and click **OK** after the operation is completed.



2. v3 version SNMP service configuration

- Application Scenario

  You need to monitor and control devices, and use the third-party software to monitor and deliver device information to public nodes (1.3.6.1.2.1). The security level of v3 is authentication and encryption.

- Configuration Specification

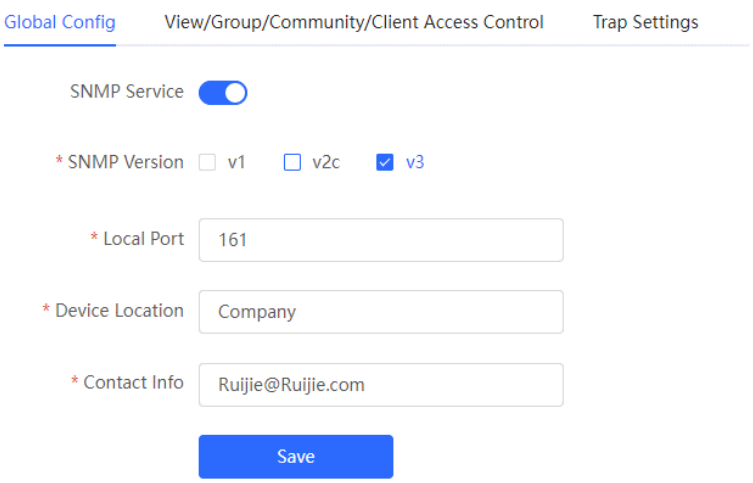
  According to the user's application scenario, the requirements are shown in the following table:

Table 15-7 User Requirements Description Form

Item	Description
View range	Included rule: the OID is .1.3.6.1.2.1, and the custom view name is "public_view".
Group configuration	Group name: group Security level: authentication and encryption Select public_view for a read-only view. Select public_view for a read & write view. Select none for a notify view.
Configuring v3 Users	User name: v3_user Group name: group Security level: authentication and encryption Authentication protocol/password: MD5/Ruijie123 Encryption protocol/password: AES/Ruijie123
Version	For SNMP v3, the default port number is 161.

- Configuration Steps

(1) Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **Global Config**, select v3, and change the port number to 161. Set other settings to defaults. Then, click **Save**.

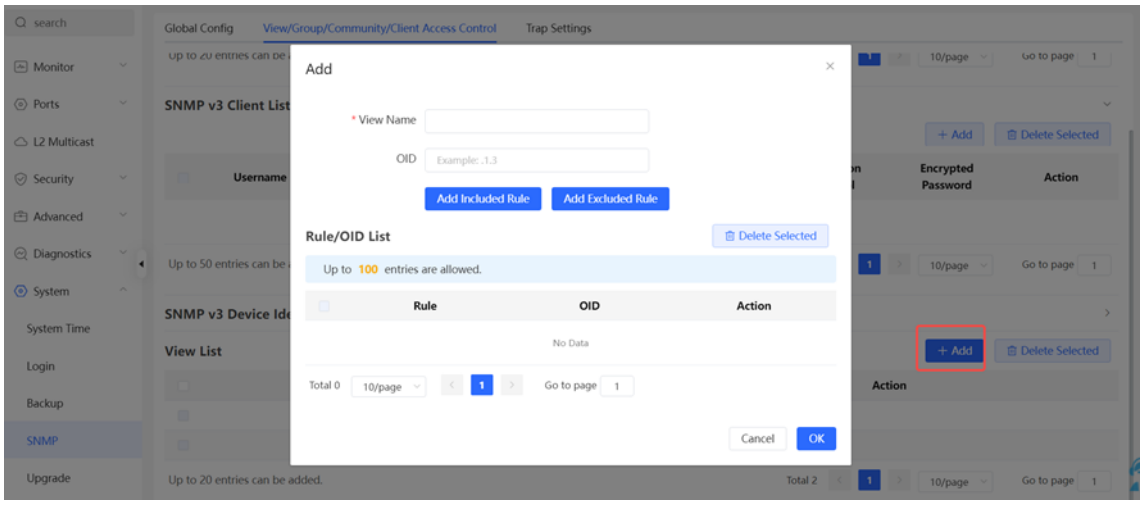


(2) Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **View/Group/Community/Client Access Control**. Add a view on the View/Group/Community/Client Access Control interface.

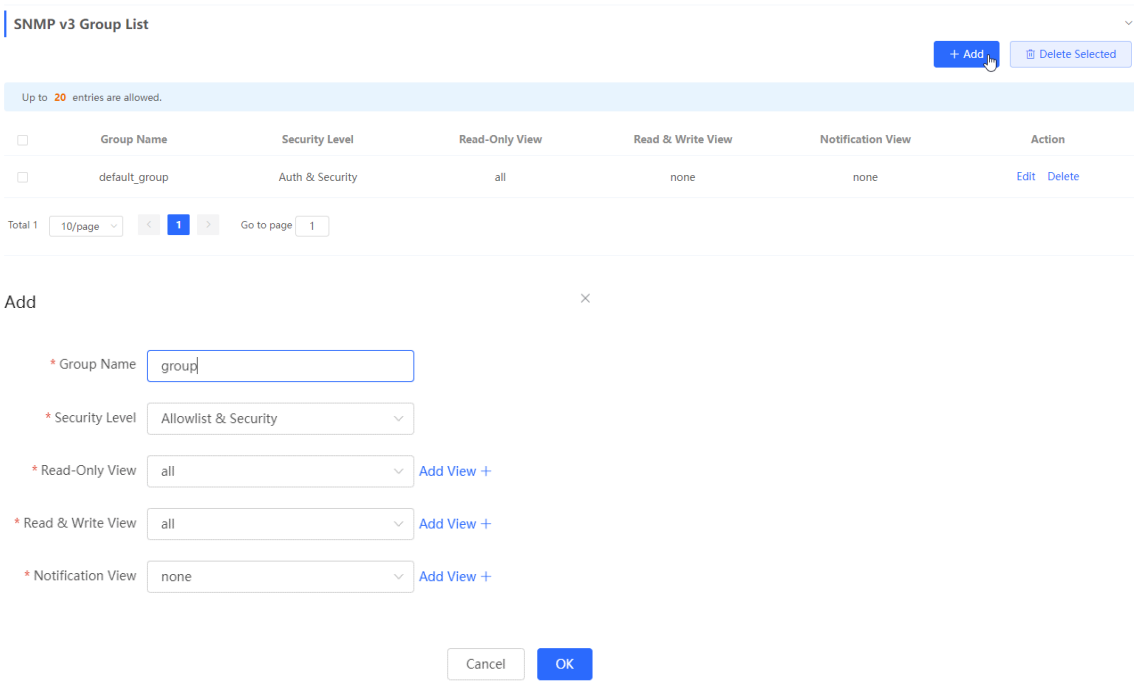
a Click **Add** in the **View List** pane.

b Enter the view name and OID in the pop-up window, and click **Add Included Rule**.

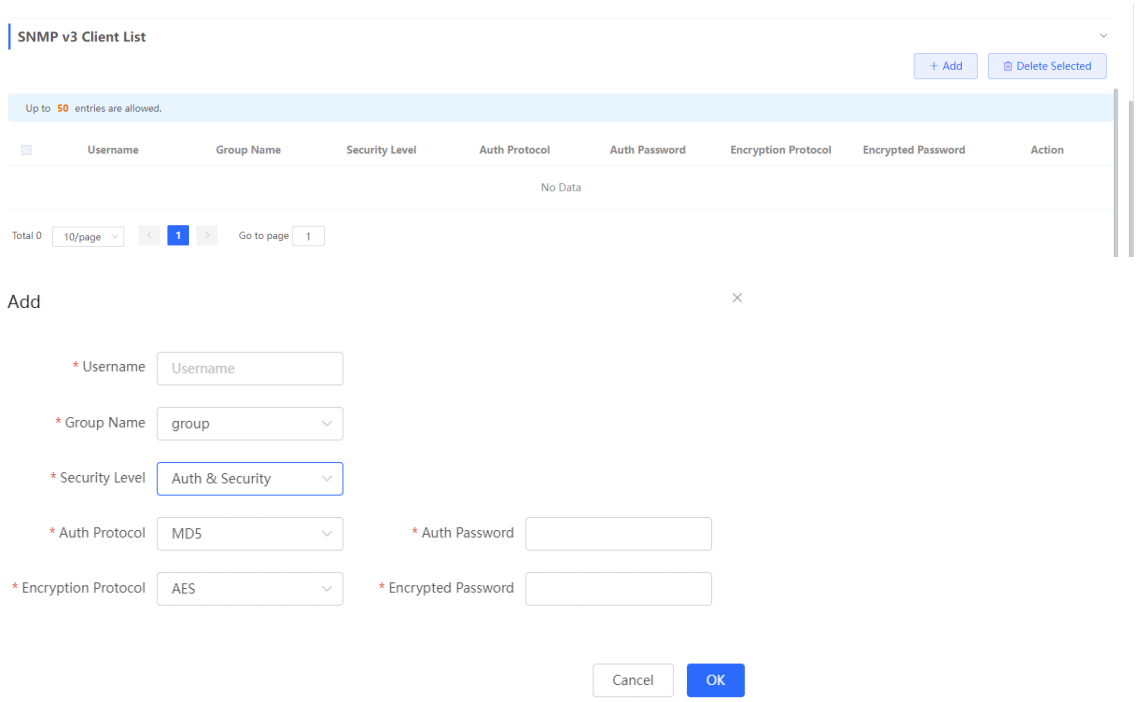
c Click **OK**.



(3) Click **Add** in the SNMP v3 group list, fill in the group name and security level in the pop-up window, the user has read and write permissions, select "public _view" for the readable view and read and write view, and set the notification view to none. After the operation is complete, click **OK**.



(4) Click Add in the SNMP v3 user list, fill in the user name and group name in the pop-up window, the user security level adopts authentication and encryption mode, fill in the corresponding authentication protocol, authentication password, encryption protocol, and encryption password, and click **OK**.



15.4.5 Trap service configuration

Trap is a notification mechanism of the SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) protocol, which is used to report the status and events of network devices to managers, including device status reports, fault reports,

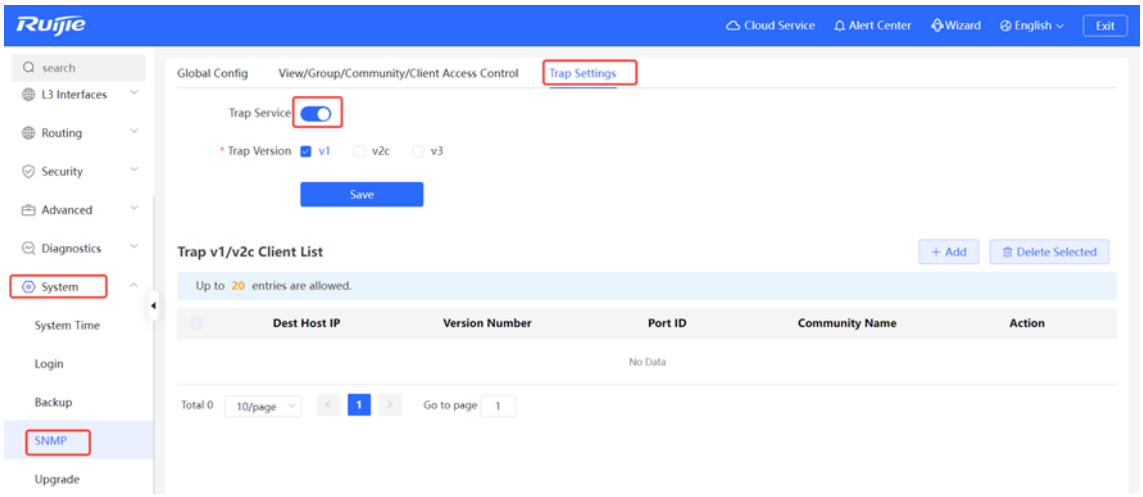
performance reports, configuration reports and security management. Trap can provide real-time network monitoring and fault diagnosis to help administrators find and solve network problems in time.

1. Trap open settings

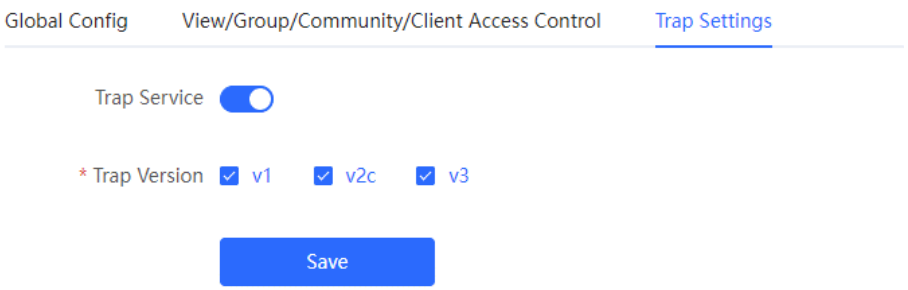
Enable the trap service and select the effective trap protocol version, including v1, v2c, and v3.

Choose **Local Device** > **System > SNMP** > **Trap setting**

(1) Enable the trap service switch.



When the first open is turned on, the system pops up a prompt message. Click **OK**.



(2) Set the trap version.

The trap protocol version number includes v1 version, v2c version, and v3 version.

(3) Click **OK**.

After the trap service is enabled, you need to click **Save**, and the configuration of the trap protocol version number will take effect.

2. Trap v1/v2c user configuration

- Introduction

A trap is a notification mechanism used to send an alert to administrators when important events or failures occur on a device or service. Trap v1/v2c are two versions of SNMP protocol, used for network management and monitoring.

Trap v1 is the first version in the SNMP protocol, which supports basic alarm notification functions. trap v2c is the second version in the SNMP protocol, which supports more alarm notification options and more advanced security.

By using trap v1/v2c, the administrator can know the problems on the network in time and take corresponding measures.

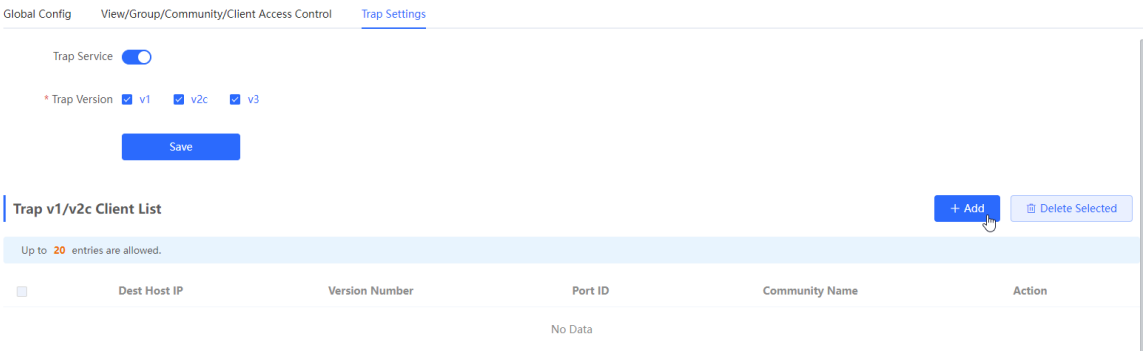
- Prerequisites

  When the trap service version selects v1 or v2c, a trap v1v2c user needs to be created.

- Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **Trap setting**.

(1) Click Add in the Trap v1v2c User list to create a trap v1v2c user.



(2) Configure trap v1v2c user-related parameters.

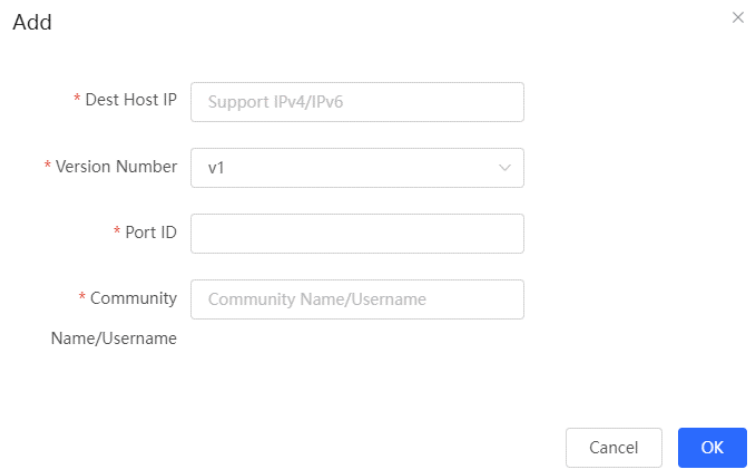


Table 15-8 Trap v1/v2c user information description table

Parameter	Description
Dest Host IP	IP address of the trap peer device. An IPv4 or IPv6 address is supported.
Version Number	Trap version, including v1 and v2c.
Port ID	The port range of the trap peer device is 1 to 65535.
Community name/User name	Community name of the trap user. At least 8 characters.

Parameter	Description
	It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Admin, public or private community names are not allowed. Question marks, spaces, and Chinese characters are not allowed.

Note

- The destination host IP address of trap v1/ v1/v2c users cannot be the same.
- Community names of trap v1/ v1/v2c users cannot be the same.

(3) Click **OK**.

3. trap v 3 user configuration

- Introduction

  Trap v3 is a network management mechanism based on SNMP protocol, which is used to send alarm notifications to management personnel. Unlike previous versions, trap v3 provides more secure and flexible configuration options, including authentication and encryption.

  Trap v3 can be customized to choose the conditions and methods to send alerts, as well as who receives alerts and how to be notified. This enables administrators to understand the status of network devices more accurately and take timely measures to ensure network security and reliability.

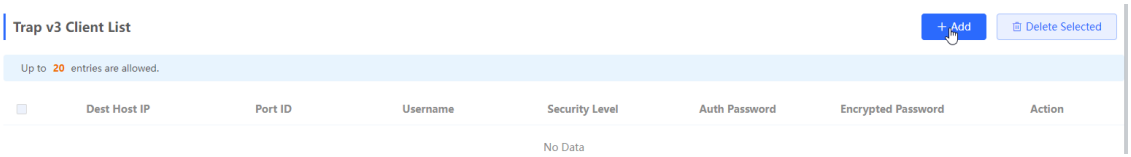
- Prerequisites

  When v3 is selected as the trap service version, a trap v3 user needs to be created.

- Configuration Steps

Choose **Local Device** > **System > SNMP** > **Trap setting**.

(1) Click Add in the "Trap v3 user" list to create a trap v3 user.



(2) Configure parameters related to t rap v3 users.

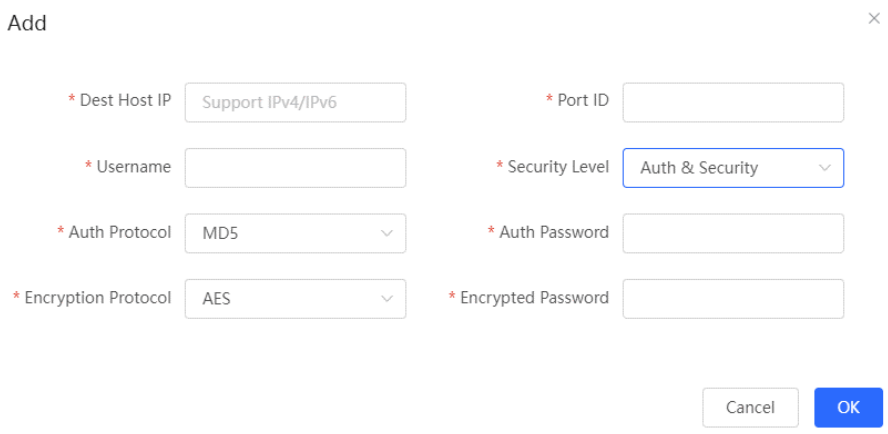


Table 15-9 trap v3 user information description table

Parameter	Description
Dest Host IP	IP address of the trap peer device. An IPv4 or IPv6 address is supported.
Port ID	The port range of the trap peer device is 1 to 65535.
Username	Name of the trap v3 user. At least 8 characters. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Admin, public or private community names are not allowed. Question marks, spaces, and Chinese characters are not allowed.
Security Level	Indicates the security level of the trap v3 user. The security levels include authentication and encryption, authentication but no encryption, and no authentication and encryption.
Auth Protocol, Auth Password	Authentication protocols supported: MD5/SHA/SHA224/SHA256/SHA384/SHA512. Authentication password: 8-31 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Note: This parameter is mandatory when the security level is authentication and encryption, or authentication but no encryption.
Encryption Protocol, Encryption Password	Encryption protocols supported: DES/AES/AES192/AES256. Encryption password: 8-31 characters. Chinese characters, full-width characters, question marks, and spaces are not allowed. It must contain at least three character categories, including uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. Note: This parameter is mandatory when the security level is authentication and encryption.

Note

IP of t rap v1/v2c/v3 users cannot be repeated.

15.4.6 Typical configuration examples of the trap service

1. v2c version trap configuration

- Application Scenarios

  When the user is monitoring the device, if the device is suddenly interrupted or abnormal, the third-party monitoring software cannot detect and deal with the abnormal situation in time, so configure the device with

the destination ip 1 92.1 68.110.85 and port number 1 66, so that the device sends a trap of the v2c version in case of an exception.

- Configuration Specification

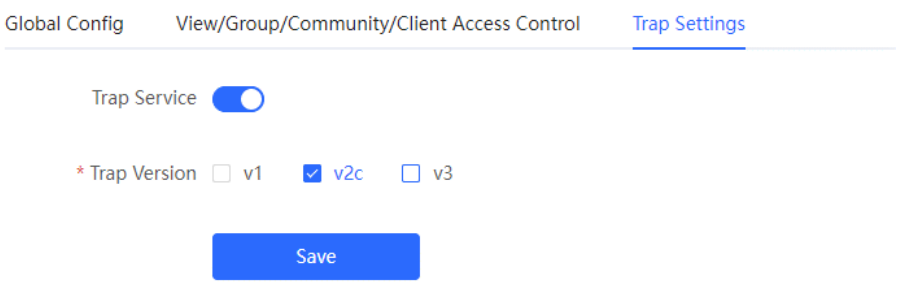
  According to the analysis of the user's usage scenario, the requirements are shown in the table:

Table 15-10 User Requirements Description Form

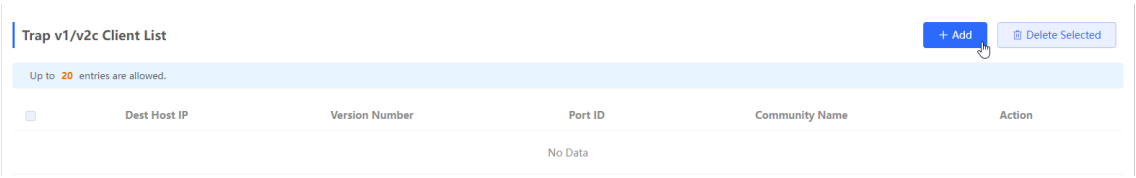
Item	Description
IP address and port number	The destination host IP is 192.168.110.85, and the port number is 166.
Version	Select the v2 version.
Community name/User name	Trap_user

- Configuration Steps

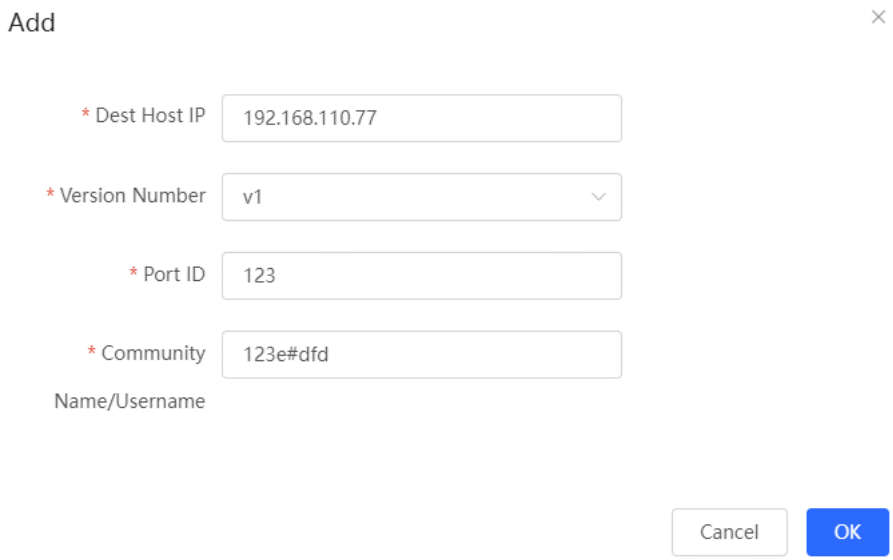
(1) Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **SNMP** > **Trap setting**. Select the v2c version on the trap setting interface, click **Save**.



(2) Click Add in the "trap v1 / v2c user list".



(3) Fill in the target host IP, version number, port number, user name and other information, and click OK after the configuration is complete.



2. V3 version trap configuration

- Application Scenarios

  When the user is monitoring the device, if the device is suddenly interrupted or abnormal, the third-party monitoring software cannot detect and deal with the abnormal situation in time, and the device with the destination ip of 1 92.1 68.110.87 and the port number of 1 67 is configured, and use the more secure v3 version to send traps.

- Configuration Specification

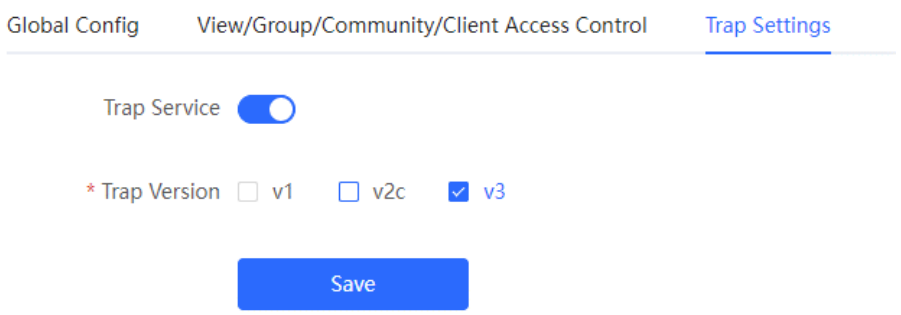
  According to the analysis of the user's usage scenario, the requirements are shown in the table:

Table 15-11 User Requirements Description Form

Item	Description
IP address and port number	The destination host IP is 192.168.110.87, and the port number is 167.
Version and user name	Select the v3 version and trapv3_user for the user name.
Authentication protocol/authentication password Encryption protocol/encryption password	Authentication protocol/password: MD5/Ruijie123 Encryption protocol/password: AES/Ruijie123

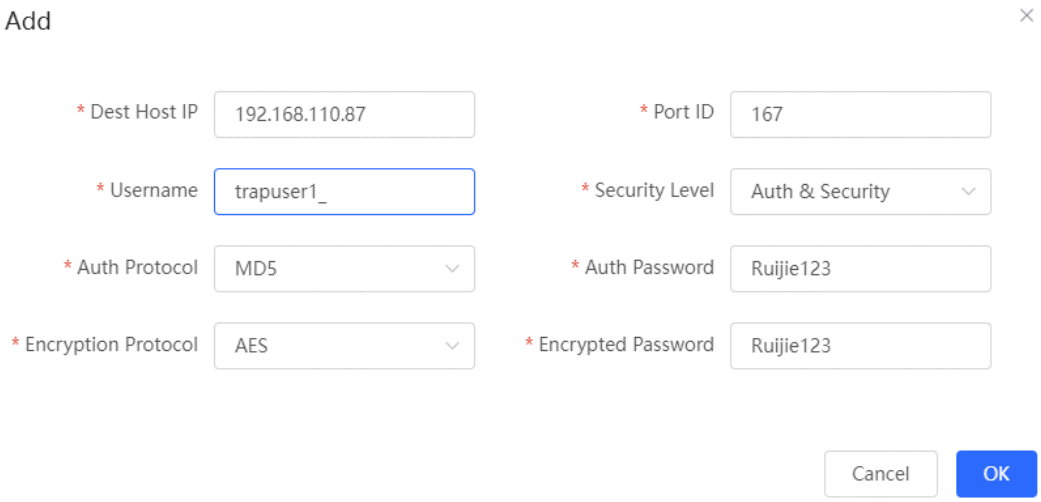
- Configuration Steps

(1) Select the v3 version on the trap setting interface, and click **Save**.



(2) Click Add in the trap v3 user list.

(3) Fill in the target host IP, port number, user name and other information, and click OK after the configuration is complete.

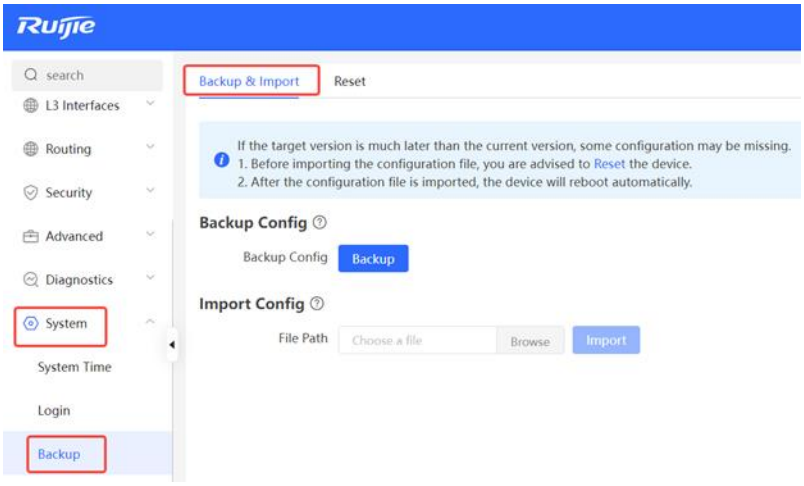


15.5 Configuration Backup and Import

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **Backup** > **Backup & Import**.

Configure backup: Click **Backup** to generate the backup configuration and download it locally.

Configure import: Click **Browse,** select a backup configuration file locally, and click **Import** to apply the configuration specified by the file to the device After importing the configuration, the device will restart.

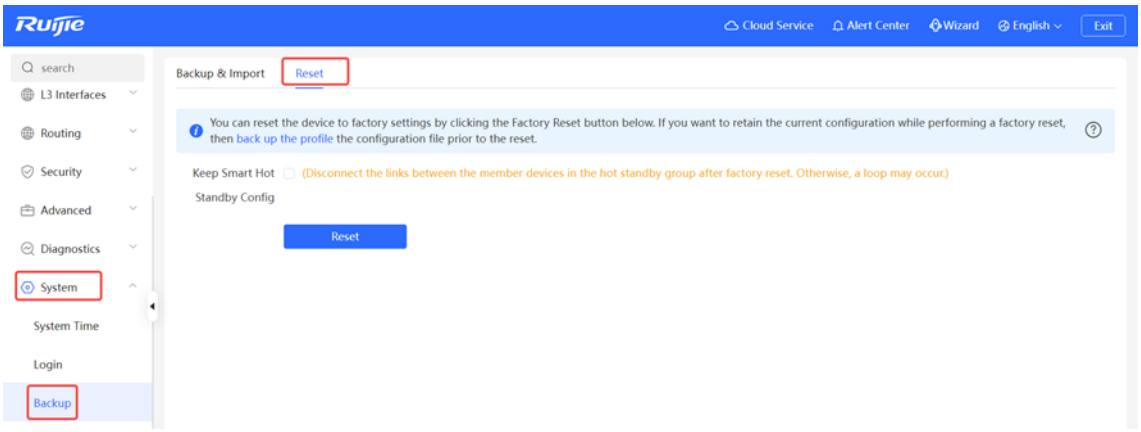


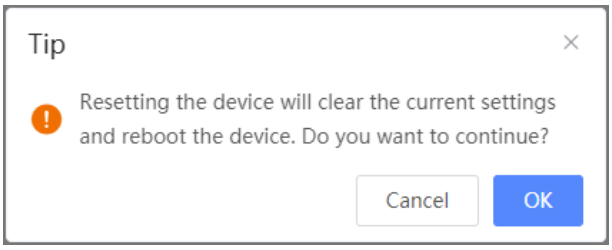
15.6 Reset

15.6.1 Resetting the Device

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **Backup** > **Reset**.

Click **Reset**, and click **OK** to restore factory settings.





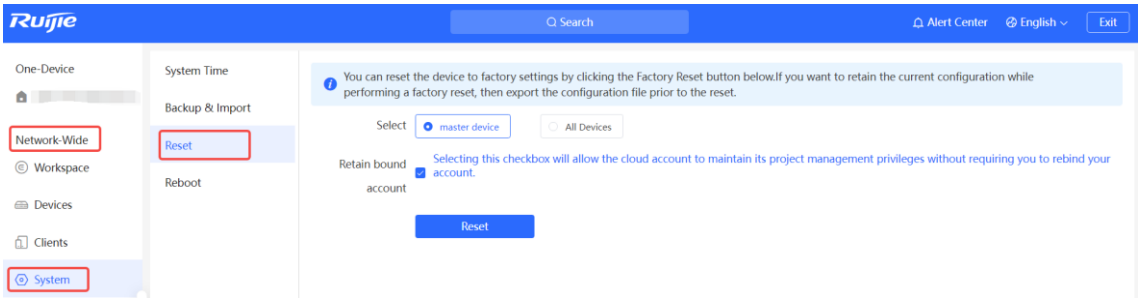
Caution

Resetting the device will clear current settings and reboot the device. If a useful configuration exists in the current system, you can export the current configuration (see 15.5 Configuration Backup and Import) before restoring the factory settings. Exercise caution when performing this operation.

15.6.2 Resetting the Devices on the network

Choose **Network-Wide** > **System** > **Reset**.

Select **All Devices** and choose whether to **Unbind Account**, click **Reset All Devices** and all devices in the current network will be restored to their factory settings.



Caution

Resetting the network will clear current settings of all devices on the network and reboot the devices. Exercise caution when performing this operation.

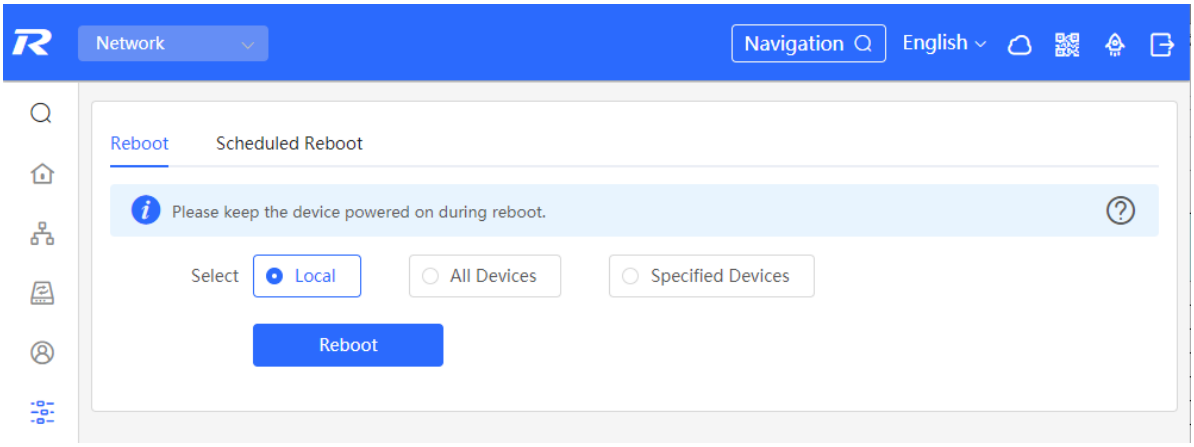
15.7 Rebooting the Device

15.7.1 Rebooting the Device

Choose **Self-Organizing Mode** > **Network** > **System** > **Management** > **Reset**.

Choose **Standalone Mode** > **System** > **Reboot**.

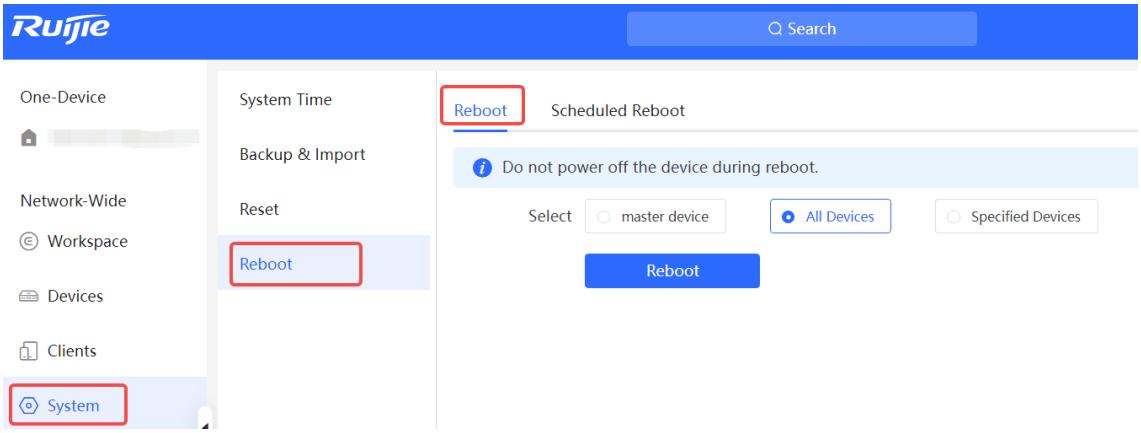
Select **Local** and click **All Devices**. The device will restart. Do not refresh the page or close the browser during the reboot. After the device is successfully rebooted and the Web service becomes available, the device automatically jumps to the login page.



15.7.2 Rebooting the Devices on the Network

Choose **Network** > **System** > **Reboot** > **Reboot**.

Select **All Devices**, and click **Reboot All Device** to reboot all devices in the current network.



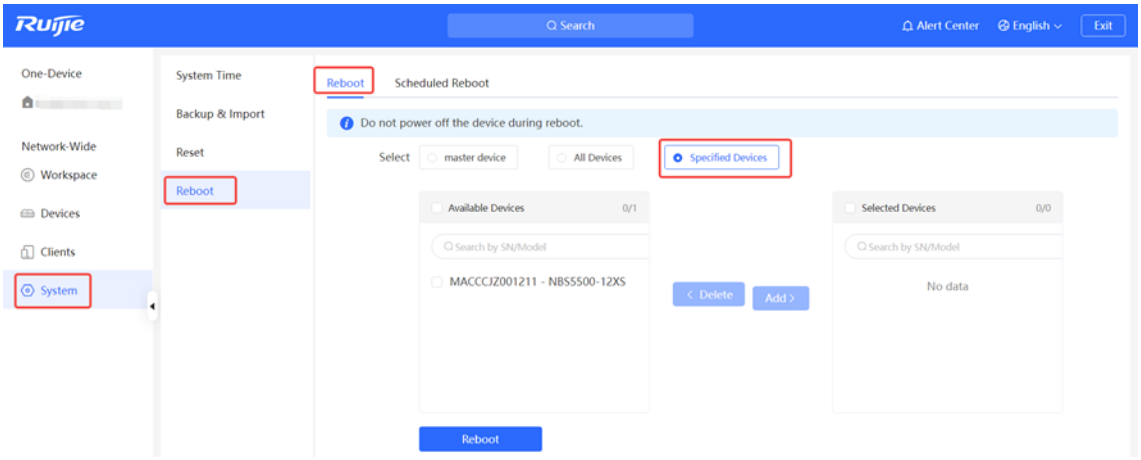
Caution

It will take some time for the network to reboot, please be patient. The network operation will affect the entire network. Therefore, exercise caution when performing this operation.

15.7.3 Rebooting Specified Devices on the Network

Choose **Network** > **System** > **Reboot** > **Reboot**.

Click **Specified Devices**, select desired devices from the **Available Devices** list, and click **Add** to add devices to the **Selected Devices** list on the right. Click **Reboot**. Specified devices in the **Selected Devices** list will be rebooted.



15.8 Configuring Scheduled Reboot

Confirm that the system time is accurate. For details about how to configure the system time, see 15.1 Setting the System Time. To avoid network interruption caused by device reboot at wrong time.

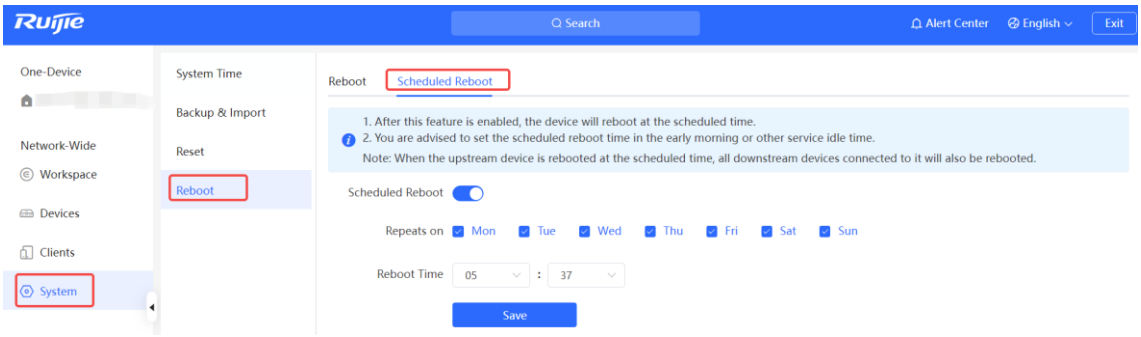
Choose **Self-Organizing Mode** > **Network** > **System** > **Scheduled Reboot**.

Choose **Standalone Mode** > **System** > **Scheduled Reboot**.

Click **Enable**, and select the date and time of scheduled reboot every week. Click **Save**. When the system time matches the scheduled reboot time, the device will restart.

Caution

Once enable scheduled reboot on the network mode, all devices on the network will reboot when the system time matches to the timed time. Therefore, exercise caution when performing this operation.



15.9 Upgrade

Caution

- It is recommended to back up the configuration before software upgrade.
- Version upgrade will restart the device. Do not refresh or close the browser during the upgrade process.

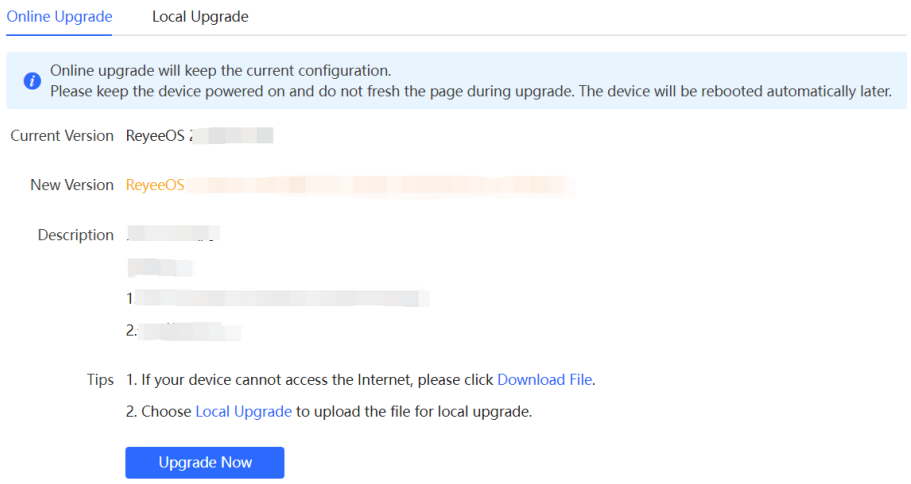
15.9.1 Online Upgrade

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **Upgrade** > **Online Upgrade**.

The current page displays the current system version and allows you to detect whether a later version is available. If a new version is available, click **Upgrade Now** to perform online upgrade. If the network environment does not support online upgrade, click **Download File** to download the upgrade installation package locally and then perform local upgrade.

Note

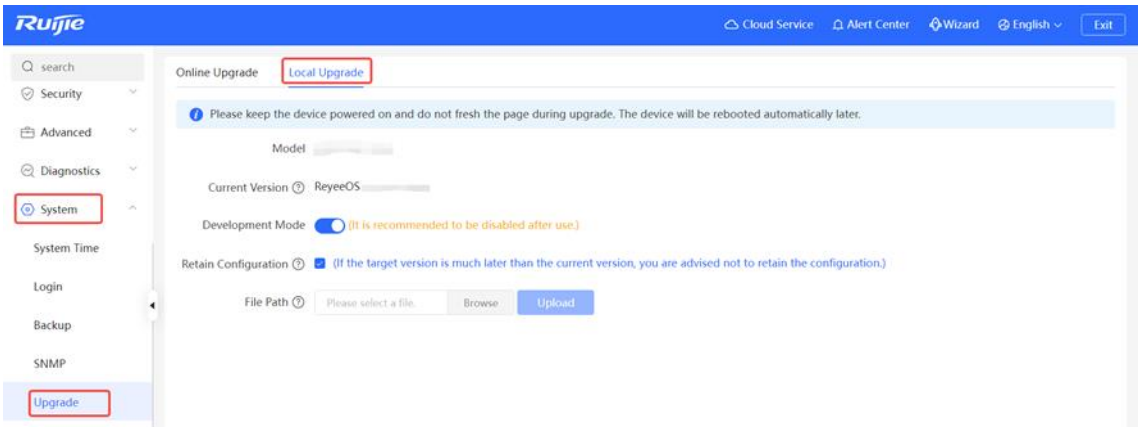
- Online upgrade will retain the current configuration.
- Do not refresh the page or close the browser during the upgrade process. After successful upgrade, you will be redirected to the login page automatically.



15.9.2 Local Upgrade

Choose **Local Device** > **System** > **Upgrade** > **Local Upgrade**.

Displays the device model and current software version. You can choose whether to keep the configuration upgrade or not. Click **Browse** to select the local software installation package, click **Upload** to upload the installation package and upgrade.



15.10 Cloud Service

15.10.1 Overview

The Cloud Service feature provides powerful remote network management and operation capabilities, making it convenient and efficient to manage geographically dispersed networks with diverse device types. This feature supports wireless devices, switches, and gateways, enabling unified network management and visualized monitoring and operation. Additionally, it also offers various components such as real-name authentication, dedicated Wi-Fi, and passenger flow analysis, allowing for flexible expansion of network services.

By configuring Cloud Service, you can conveniently mange networks through Ruijie Cloud or the Ruijie Reyee app.

15.10.2 Configuration Steps

Choose **One-Device** > **Config** > **System** > **Cloud Service**.

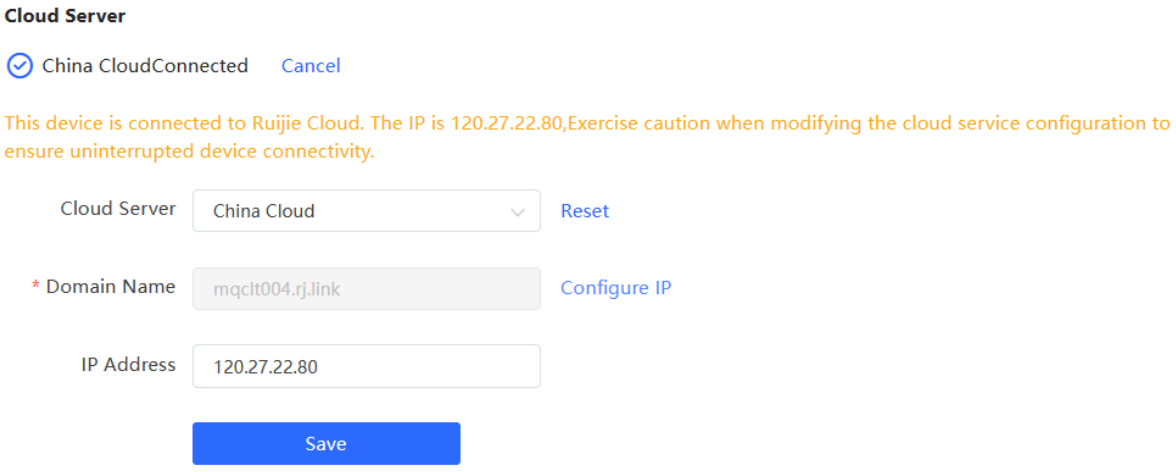
If the device is not currently associated with a cloud account, simply follow the on-screen instructions to add it to the network. Open up the Ruijie Reyee app, click the scan icon at the upper left corner on the **Project** page, and enter the device's management password.



Once the device is associated with a cloud account, it will automatically be bound to a cloud server based on its geographic location.

Caution

Exercise caution when modifying cloud service configurations as improper modifications may lead to connectivity issues between the device and the cloud service.



To change the Cloud Service configurations, select the cloud server from the **Cloud Server** drop-down list, enter the domain name and IP address, and click **Save**.

Note

If the server selected is not **Other Cloud**, the system automatically fills in the domain name and IP address of the cloud server. When **Other Cloud** is selected, you need to manually configure the domain name and IP address and upload the cloud server certificate.

Table 15-12 Cloud Server Description

Parameter	Description
Cloud Server	Geographic location of the cloud server, including China Cloud, Asia Cloud, Europe Cloud, America Cloud, and Other.
Domain Name	Domain name of the cloud server.
IP Address	IP address of the cloud server.

15.10.3 Unbinding Cloud Service

Choose **One-Device** > **Config** > **System** > **Cloud Service**

You can click **Unbind** to unbind the account if you no longer wish to manage this project remotely.

